The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 1. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 2ND JULY, 1910. 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 1
Formosa ... 2
Mr. Wang ... 3
Korea ... 4
Tibet ... 5
Russia and Japan ... 5
China ... 6
The Chinese National Assembly ... 7
The Constitutional Movement in China ... 7
Nikko ... 7
Opium ... 8
The Mukden-Antung Question ... 8
The Society of American Friends ... 8
Another Example ... 8
Japanese Emigration ... 9
The Japanese Tourists ... 9
Harbin ... 9
The Keihin Canal ... 9
Hongkong ... 9
The Hypothec Bank's Debentures ... 9
Prejudice ... 10
An Important Project ... 10
Technical Education ... 10
The "Manshu Shimpo" ... 10
Death of Mr Mitsuhashi ... 11
The Overhead Railway ... 11
Gas in Tokyo ... 11
The Kinchow-Aigun Railway ... 12
The Navy ... 12
Notes on Current Events ... 12
Leading Articles :—
"Reason and Sentiment in Japan" ... 14
The Dominions Department" of the Colonial Office ... 14
British Military Strength at Home and Abroad ... 15
"Direct Trade" ... 15
Britain in East Africa ... 16
The Turco-Greek Crisis ... 16
The Treaty of 1894 ... 17
Is it Peace? ... 17
The Foreign Merchant ... 18
Socialism in Japan ... 19
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 19
Imperial Ordinance ... 19
Navy Department Ordinance ... 19
Accounts ... 20
Earthquake in Yokohama ... 20
The Proposed Aqueduct between Lake Chuzenji and the Kegon Fall ... 21
Finland and its Lost Constitution ... 21
Tokiko: The Story of a Tokyo Geisha ... 22
King Edward and the His People ... 23
Our Berlin Letter ... 24
The Law Court ... 25
Dinner and Musical at the Hotel de Paris ... 27
Yokohama Yacht Club ... 27
Local News ... 27
Correspondence :—
Extortion by Local Drug-Stores ... 27
The Formosan Government and the Nippon Formosa Tea Co. 28
The Proposed Tunnel at the Chuzenji Lake ... 28
Dr. Kikuchi and American Women ... 28
Formosa ... 28
Renan as an Historian ... 28
Renan and the Higher Criticism ... 29
Telegrams ... 30
St. Bill Adams ... 33
News of the Week ... 34
Latest Commercial ... 34
Latest Shipping ... 35

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 2ND, 1910.

DEATH.

MILLER.—On June 25th, at her residence in Tokyo, MARY EDDY, wife of the Rev. E. ROTHESAY MILLER.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE post-office on Mount Asama was to open its business on the 1st ult.

THEIR Majesties the Emperor and Empress have granted the sum of 3,000 *yen* to the family of the late Vi count Saisho, in recognition of his services to the state.

A COSACK GIRL has started to ride from Harbin to St. Petersburg—a distance of some 5,420 miles. Her mount is a light grey Mongolian pony, and she is riding astride on an ordinary Cossack saddle. She carries a hunting knife and a revolver, and her only companion is a pure-bred St. Bernard dog.

THE training cruiser *Kasagi*, with sixty naval cadets on board, will shortly leave for Chemulpo, Dairen and Port Arthur.

THE Mayor of Indianapolis has ordered all policemen to carry rules, and measure any hat-pin which appear to exceed the legal limit (half an inch beyond the brim of the hat.)

DUKE and Duchess Johann Albrecht who have been staying at Nikko since Wednesday, are expected to leave for Hakone. From Hakone they will proceed to Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara.

A SHANGHAI telegram received by the *Hochi* reports that great inundations have occurred at Changte, in Hunan. Several hundred houses have been washed away and several thousand people drowned.

THE construction of the new cruiser *Yahagi* has commenced at Tategami works of the Nagasaki Dockyard. The displacement is 4,950 tons, with 2,250 horse-power, average draught 16 feet, and 26 knots speed.

THE *Shihinami*, one of the two destroyers which had run aground in Ise Bay and subsequently undergone repairs at the Toba Dockyard, left the latter place on Monday morning for Yokosuka, towed by the steamer *Kurihashi Maru*.

A NEW steamer, the *Mexico Maru*, will be launched from the slips of the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard at Nagasaki on July 3rd, at 4 p.m. She is a sister-ship to the *Panama Maru*, and is intended for the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's American service.

A MAYEBASHI telegram says that Mount Asama showed signs of activity last Saturday morning. Small quantities of ashes fell in the districts of Naganohara, Matsueda, and Tomioka, at the foot of the mountain. No damage was done to the crops.

A KOBE despatch says that the authorities of the Middle School in that city have recently prohibited the students from visiting theatres for cinematograph performances. The decision is said to have caused great discontent among the students.

A PEKING telegram received by the *Asahi* says that as the result of the conference before the Throne, the petition for the speedy opening, by the representatives from the Provinces, was again rejected. At the same time an Imperial edict was issued.

THE Korean Crown Prince will start for a tour in the Sanyo and Sanin districts on the 13th inst. Prince Ito, Assistant-Grand-Master of Ceremonies, Mr. Kurihara, Secretary of the Imperial Household Department, and two Court physicians have been appointed to accompany the Prince.

AN interesting exhibition will be opened at Osaka in October next. The exhibition is intended to be a competitive show illustrative of the art of packing. The same kind of exhibition was undertaken at Osaka in 1904 under the auspices of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. The forthcoming exhibition will be under the same auspices, and packers throughout the country are invited to participate by sending their exhibits. Complaints have been heard on all sides of the poor style of packing so common with Japanese goods, espccially in the case of those exported to Chinese ports. It is expected that the exhibition will prove useful and beneficial in every way.

AT a meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held at New York on May 25th, Mr. William G. Rockefeller was elected a director in place of the late Mr. E. H. Harriman, and Mr. Mortimer D. Schiff was chosen to succeed Mr. W. V. S. Thorne. The other directors were re-elected.

AN improved telegraphic machine has recently been invented by a Chinese merchant named Hu Yung-tsao, at Canton. The first trial having been satisfactory, the inventor applied to the Taotai at that place for another trial of the machine to be witnessed by the latter and asking that the machine be sent to the Nanking Exhibition. The Taotai has promised to comply with the request.

THE window placed in the village church at Princetown as a memorial for American prisoners of the war of 1812 was unveiled on the 4th ult. The church stands in Dartmoor, a bleak stretch of tableland in the south part of Devonshire, aud near the historic Dartmoor prison, where the American sailors were confined. It was recently restored by Americans, who also purchased the memorial window.

ON the 27th ult. a fire took place on board the collier *Shinko Maru* (2,588 tons) when in Moji port, in process of taking in cargo. The accident was due to the carelessness of a coolie, who let fall a lighted metal hand-lamp into an oil tank. The man was instantly killed and two others were injured. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they spread to any serious extent and no great damage was sustained by the vessel.

A TERRIBLE FATALITY is reported from the Merapi, an active volcano in East Java, which is a favourite spot for tourists. On May 30th, a party out on a picnic went to the top of the mountain. One of them, a Miss Sineck, stood at the crater edge. Suddenly there was an eruption a big stone struck her on the head, and she fell into a stream of lava. A doctor who examined the body certified that the blow from the stone must have killed her on the spot.

THE annual report of the Department of the British Colonial Office, which looks after the affairs of the overseas dominions, has been issued, and is an admirable survey of the principal events oversea for last year. The trade returns for 1909 show that Great Britain's total trade with foreign countries was £811,106,552, while the colonies' total trade with these countries was £283,123,572. Great Britain's imports from colonies were £145,521,939 and exports £127,238,084.

GOVERNOR FUKANO, of Aichi prefecture, who is now staying in Tokyo, is quoted as saying that the recent Nagoya Exhibition has greatly helped in developing that city and that in the future the importation of goods by land and sea will be greatly increased. In order to facilitate communications Nagoya harbour should be enlarged so as to enable steamers of 4,000 to 5,000 tons to enter without any hindrance. It is now projected to raise a prefectural loan of three million *yen* with a view to attaining the above object.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Friday, June 24.

The fighting continues in Formosa, and as yet it does not appear that there have been any signal results. Up to the afternoon of the 22nd inst. the casualties among the Japanese regulars were three officers killed, two severely wounded and one slightly wounded; two non-commissioned officers and twenty privates killed, and 44 rank and file wounded.

From remarks attributed to General Sakuma we arrive at last at a clear understanding of the course of the campaign. Our readers will have observed that the talk has hitherto been of fighting in Gilan only, but as a matter of fact the Gilan district has already been subjugated, and the frequent references to it which occurs in the accounts, signify merely that it is the basis of the present operations. The real objective point is the Gaogan region, where there are seven villages inhabited by from 1,700 to 5,000 people—the accounts vary between these two numbers. This Gaogan is, in fact, the crest of the mountains dividing the territory of the aborigines from the peaceful region of the island. Once these mountains are crowned, a descent can be commenced against the head-quarters of the aborigines at Taroko, near the eastern coast, where again various numbers are stated for the population, some accounts putting it at 10,000 folks and others at from 50,000 to 60,000. The aborigines at Taroko have a considerable armament, including some cannon, and they are capable of giving considerable annoyance. It appears that these people are childishly superstitious, and that they place the most implicit reliance in, and accord the most unreasoning allegiance to, their chiefs. Therefore if they once made act of surrender, their fealty can be subsequently counted on. They worship the moon and the monkey, and it is on record that some years ago, when a Chinese ship approached Taito on the east coast, the light at her mast's head was mistaken by the aborigines for the moon, and they offered no resistance. This is compared by the Japanese newspapers to the experience of the Turks when they invaded Egypt: the symbol of a cat on the Turkish banners quelled all Egyptian opposition. The Formosan aborigines seem to illustrate the law of protection by mimicry. They wear no clothes, except a narrow waist band, and their skin has assumed a hue closely resembling that of earth, so that when they are in a forest and have donned their usual head-dress, namely, a chaplet of leaves or a wisp of grass, they are scarcely distinguishable from their environment. They are said to be extraordinarily skilled marksmen, scarcely one of their bullets failing to find its billet. Such folks must prove very difficult to deal with in a military sense. The women act as baggage-carriers, and their agility is extraordinary. They have by this time learned that if the entanglement charged with electricity is a serious obstacle only when it comes in direct contact with it. Accordingly they throw logs of trees on the wires or cut the posts, and having thus destroyed the obstacle, they move over it unscathed for their raids on the Aiyu lines. Their arms are mostly old-pattern rifles, but they have learned to use them with great skill. Their stock of ammunition, however, cannot last much longer, as strenuous precautions are taken to patrol the east coast, so as to prevent any smuggling of weapons of war. General Sakuma is quoted as saying that these aborigines, although they are little removed from savages, have a strong feeling of patriotism and are as brave as men can be. The soles of their feet are like leather, so that they can traverse ground of any nature. They are in possession of a good many excellent rifles, of the Mauser and Snider patterns, and it is reckoned that they have about 50,000 rounds of ammunition. They fight always at positions from 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea-level, and in the thick forests that grow there immense difficulty is encountered by the troops. The Japanese have orders never to fire a shot without taking careful aim, and thus the war resolves itself in a series of duels between individuals.

The General is further alleged to have said that the Formosan aborigines seem to have a racial likeness to the Japanese, but we confess that the proofs he adduces are not convincing. Certainly the resistance successfully offered by these aborigines to the attempts made in former days by the Chinese, the Dutch and the Spaniards to subjugate them shows that they are a brave and resolute people.

Saturday, June 25.

Naturally the fighting in Formosa is beginning to attract much attention in Japan. The fight in the Gilan district on the 20th and 21st is said to have lasted an entire day and night, and not until the afternoon of the second day were the aborigines beaten off and compelled to resort to sharpshooter tactics. During that time the Japanese troops had three officers and 22 non-commissioned officers killed and three officers and 44 rank and file wounded. How things fared with the Aiyu forces in each engagement, precise information is not furnished, but since the beginning of the operations their losses have totalled 39 killed and 60 wounded. The former figure includes 11 Japanese, and the latter 24 Japanese.

Mr. Saito, a Japanese member of the Lower House, who has just returned from a visit to Formosa, reports that when he was on his way to the Gilan region on the 11th of this month, he encountered a number of Aiyu and police who were in full retreat and had evidently lost spirit. It appears that the reason of their discomfiture was the treacherous behaviour of a number of aborigines, who having surrendered some time ago were enrolled in a band of auxiliaries, and detached to guard the Japanese commissariat. These men communicated secretly with the aborigines at Gilan, and acted as follows. The latter's guides led an attack upon the rear of the Japanese position at the most critical time. Nearly all the provisions of the invading force were captured, and a considerable number of the Aiyu and their leaders were killed and wounded. In fact, when Mr. Saito arrived at the Gilan positions he found about 100 wounded men.

Another and even more serious result of this disaster was that an Aiyu force of 150 men found itself completely isolated, and surrounded on all sides by the enemy. It was when advancing on the 21st inst. for the purpose of re-establishing communication with the isolated body that Captain Kawada and two Lieutenants were killed. Captain Kawada's case is specially lamentable, as he had served his full period of three and a half years in Formosa and was to have returned immediately.

It appears that however uncivilized these aborigines be, they understand pretty well the art of constructing entrenchments. Mr. Saito says that on a hill called Wohi-zan they have erected a stockade which is built of bamboos and earth-bags precisely after the fashion of the Russian earthworks at Kikwanshan in Port Arthur. These earthworks are provided with underground passages, and the aborigines invariably retire into them when darkness sets in. Mr. Saito speaks in feeling terms of the scanty sympathy shown towards the men who are fighting this most arduous campaign. The hardships of the work are extreme and the dangers acute. Yet scarcely any effort is made by outsiders to provide comforts for the troops, nor is there any honour bestowed on those that lose life or limb in combatting an enemy greatly underrated.

Sunday, June 26.

The fight in the Gilan district, which continued from the 21st to 23rd inst., was followed by a cessation of attack, the aborigines withdrawing and confining themselves to sniping operations. Thus, on the 23rd, communications were at length established with the isolated Japanese troops, and a supply of provisions was furnished. It is not thought, however, that the aborigines are quelled by any means. Their retreat is only temporary, and when they have obtained a fresh commissariat, they will doubtless renew their assaults. Meanwhile the military has definitely assumed charge of the situation. One of the greatest difficulties with which the Japanese have to contend is the nature of the country. The fighting is taking place among mountains and forests at a height of some 6,000 feet above the sea. There are no roads, and an apparently inaccessible path is often found to lead to the brink of a precipice or the face of a cliff. In these circumstances the work of transporting provisions and carrying away the wounded is most arduous, especially as the native coolies desert at the first symptom of danger. As for the aborigines, they lie concealed in places which are virtually invisible, and from thence they watch every Japanese movement, and take every opportunity to fire an effective shot.

Monday, June 27.

There is no very striking news from Formosa this morning. Official sources of intelligence are silent, but newspaper correspondents wire that the attack in full force which was expected from the aborigines, and for which full preparations had been made by the Japanese, has not yet taken place. It is significant that no approximate estimate has yet been officially attempted as to the losses of the aborigines, the plain inference being that they hold their fighting position securely, up to the present at all events. It is rumoured that the chief of a village called Gen fell in the recent fight, and that his death has greatly discouraged the aborigines. It is further stated that the bursting of a three-inch shell from a field-piece demoralized the people of Kuru hamlet. But these statements must be taken with reserve.

Mr. Saito Keiji, a member of the House of Representatives, who has just returned from Formosa, is quoted by Tokyo journals. He says that the total number of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

059.52
JW
V.54

aborigines who remain to be subdued is 120,000, inhabiting 671 villages and possessing an area of 12,000 square *ri* (1 square *ri*=6¼ square miles). The fiercest tribe amongst the whole number are the Atayaru, and of these the fiercest fighters are those in the Gaogan district, where the Japanese are now employed. For 31 days prior to the commencement of the present campaign, the conditions existing had been carefully investigated, and all possible preparations had been made. The main programme is to construct a road 50 miles long from Yensan, in the Gilan district, to the Japanese headquarters in the south. Ten miles of the road have been built in the north and 12 miles in the south, but the intervening space is held firmly by the aborigines. The programme was to put into the field 1,000 Aiyu, officered by Japanese constables and inspectors, together with an equal number of baggage bearers. These were divided into five bodies and were to advance with a front of seven *ri*, preceded by a number of aborigines of the Nango district, who long ago surrendered. The objective was to crown a range of hills 8,000 feet high, and commanding the position of the aborigines. This programme was fatally interrupted by an abuse of confidence on the part of the Keito aborigines. These men professed the greatest loyalty, and assured the Japanese commander that so long as they were in front no resolute attempt by the enemy need be apprehended. Relying on their assurances, the left wing of the advancing force neglected to fortify itself by placing obstacles and planting electric entanglements. The fighting commenced on the 9th instant, and on the following day a force of 300 aborigines, under the guidance of the treacherous Keito men, made their appearance on the left flank of the Japanese line and succeeded in getting into the rear of the latter. This appears to have been the main cause of disaster, but it would also seem that there was a deficiency of ammunition on the right wing, and that the aborigines succeeded in cutting the communications between two sections of the Aiyu line. Thereafter they fiercely assailed the segregated section, and destroyed its commissariat completely, so that retreat became absolutely inevitable. (We suppose the above dates to be incorrect, and that the real dates are the 19th, 20th and the 21st.) It was at this juncture that the military reinforcements arrived from Taipeh under Captain Kawada. They were not provided with obstacles usually employed in an advance against the aborigines, but Kawada deemed it so imperative to render immediate succour to the isolated detachment that he pushed on at once, and in the fight of the 20th and 21st succeeded in restoring the situation, but not without heavy loss. Many of the Aiyu and all the baggage-carriers seem to have behaved with remarkable cowardice. They made the best of their way to the rear, and their officers were content to let them go rather than take the risk of treachery. Apparently the programme now underwent a material change. It was decided that the Gilan troops should merely hold their ground, and that a diversion should be made by an advance from Shinchiku. Mr. Saito confirms statements made by others as to the great skill shown by the aborigines in concealing their own bodies among the trees and underwood and in the use of the rifle. The casualties incurred in ordinary warfare do not exceed 10 per cent. of the troops engaged, but a fight with these Formosan aborigines generally means a loss of 20 per cent. One is reminded of the accounts of the Maori campaign in New Zealand many years ago, when the stockades and pits used by the Maoris proved so difficult and so deadly to deal with. The Formosan aborigines are evidently adepts in constructing and utilizing such defences.

Wednesday, June 29.

Telegrams from Formosa dated the 28th inst. indicate that there is temporary cessation of fighting. The aborigines have withdrawn, but appearances indicate that a band of about 100 are preparing to renew the attack. The Japanese have therefore sent out a reconnoitering party under the command of an officer. It is believed that the aborigines have abandoned the field, not with an idea of ultimate surrender, but merely for the purpose of harvesting the millet crop, which is now ripe. As soon as that is accomplished they will recommence the fighting. One can very well understand that from their point of view the Japanese are mere marauders, who invade other people's territories and destroy their belongings.

It appears that the brunt of the fighting occurred after the military reënforcement from Taipeh had reëstablished communications with the isolated Aiyu on Ponponyama. Up to that time there had been no severe fighting so far as the military were concerned, but just as the relievers and the relieved were congratulating each other the aborigines opened a hot fire. It was then that Capt. Kawada and three other officers were shot down.

Capt. Kawada received a bullet in his breast, but he did not desist from fighting for some time, and when he finally dropped his last words were, "Keep my head out of the hands of the aborigines." The command was then taken by Lieut. Nozawa. He was shot almost immediately in the left arm and the head and he dropped with the one word "Zannen." Lieut. Fujinami was next killed and Captain Urushizaki received four bullets before he succumbed. After the fight the bodies of Capt. Kawada and 27 rank and file were burned and the ashes sent to Taipeh.

It need hardly be said that this lamentable loss of life affords material for criticism by parlour publicists. If signal success had been achieved, these gentlemen would doubtless have said that no occasion had existed for extraordinary exertion. But now that the operation has proved painful and costly, they say that it should have been differently conducted. One journal goes so far as to hint that General Viscount Sakuma, being an old man, desired to make a signal coup before he retired from the scene.

Thursday, June 30.

There is a momentary lull of hostilities in Formosa. The aborigines are engaged in gathering their crops and the Japanese are taking steps to provide sufficient protection in the district which they have already occupied. In the absence of any intelligence as to the losses suffered by the aborigines in the recent encounter, it is impossible to foresee when they are likely to resume hostilities, but on the side of the Japanese it is merely a question of a few military works. Our readers will have perceived that whereas the campaign was commenced originally by constables and Aiyu solely on the Japanese side, General Sakuma subsequently ordered the military to coöperate, and thus the enterprise has assumed dimensions of unlooked-for magnitude.

The report said to have been officially received from the Formosan Government to the Home Department in Tokyo, states that according to accounts brought in by friendly aborigines, the enemy suffered so heavily in the recent engagement, that their spirit has been considerably broken. A curious feature of the affair is that many aborigines received bayonet wounds. It appears that they were not aware of the fact that a bayonet can be attached to the muzzle of a rifle, and thus they threw themselves recklessly on the Japanese when close quarters were reached. It will be remembered that a movement was made from Shinchiku for the purpose of creating a diversion. It appears to have succeeded, for a body of the Gaogan aborigines were withdrawn from their position to meet a Shinchiku invasion.

MR. WANG.

The new Chinese Representative to the Court of Japan, Mr. Wang Ta-shieh, is to travel round Manchuria on his way to Tokyo, in order to acquaint himself with the problems still outstanding between his country and Japan with regard to the Three Eastern Provinces. It is said that the solution of these problems will be largely entrusted to him.

There appears to be a strong movement in condemnation of Mr. Wang's appointment to Tokyo. His principal assailants are Chinese students, some now studying in Japan and others having returned to their country on the conclusion of their education. It will be remembered that Mr. Wang was serving as inspector of students in Japan some years ago, when the Educational Department of this country issued, for the better control of Chinese students, a series of regulations which were much resented by the students. Mr. Wang, on that trying occasion, seemed to take a just and judicious course, but the students did not approve of his attitude, and are now exerting themselves against him. Hostility is also shown from another quarter, namely, the people of the provinces most directly concerned in the building of the Yangtsz Valley railways. Mr. Wang happened to be Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at the time when these people agitated so strongly against recourse to foreign money, and they appear to think that he did not exert his influence sufficiently in their cause.

Mr. Wang, the new representative of China at the Court of Japan, is now in Mukden, discussing with the Viceroy the various problems that have arisen or are likely to arise between Japan and China with regard to the Three Eastern Provinces. His Excellency was to leave Tuesday morning and to proceed by train to Antung, where a steamer will be placed at his disposal by the South Manchuria Railway to carry him to Dairen. He will then visit Port Arthur, and return to Peking *via* Newchwang. His final departure from Peking for Tokyo is expected to take place about the 7th or 8th of next month.

THE sales of Japanese exhibits at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition amounted to £3,341.4.5 on June 8.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, June 24.

News from Seoul is to the effect that a secret party has been formed in the Korean capital, and that its members have sworn on the sword to assassinate the present and the former leaders of the Il Ching-hoi. The police are said to be diligently endeavouring to trace this conspiracy. On the heels of this news came a statement that the new Resident-General had been shot and Seoul was thrown into a state of great excitement. The Koreans ought by this time to understand that all such proceedings must only hasten the end they are intended to avert.

There has been much talk about police affairs in Korea, and a few words of explanation may be timely. In 1907, the organization of the police and gendarmery in the Peninsula was arranged on the basis that the police should be under the control of the Korean authorities, but that their important officers should, as far as possible, be Japanese subjects acting as Korean employés; while the gendarmes should be under the control of the Residency-General, and should consist of 2,000 gendarmes proper and 4,000 assistant gendarmes, by which two bodies the functions of military police should be discharged. In 1908, at the request of the Korean Government, and with the consent of the Resident-General, this system was altered in the sense of allowing the gendarmes to act in coöperation with the police. An important change has now been made, namely, that the police power shall be entrusted wholly to the Resident-General. This proposal is understood to have emanated from the Residency-General, and the telegraph says that it has been duly approved by the Korean Cabinet. Of course, such a change is variously interpreted in Seoul, and is said to have caused considerable excitement there.

It is now stated that Messrs. Yamagata, Ariyoshi and Usami will start for Korea on the 1st proximo, and that the Resident-General himself will follow about ten days later.

From a place called Pingkwang, in the province of Kwangon-do, intelligence has been received that at 1 p.m. on the 22nd inst. a party of insurgents attacked a Roman Catholic Mission School at that place. They seem to have directed their rifles against the school from the moment of getting into range; and they ultimately burned the whole of the buildings, tied up and carried off the prinicipal teacher and stole all the money and valuables that could be found.

Saturday, June 25.

Various conjectures continue to be formulated about the fate of Korea. Three of them may be mentioned here. One is that when the convention providing a solution of the various problems still outstanding between Japan and Russia in Manchuria is concluded, the amalgamation of the Peninsula with the Japanese Empire will be immediately announced. It is not claimed that any direct relation exists between the two things, but merely that the above will be the natural sequence of events The second matter of conjecture relates to the military police. The Japanese Government desires nothing less then to have recourse to military strength in consummating the amalgamation of Korea. Therefore by way of preliminary, the organization and the establishment of the military police have received special consideration, so that these preservers of peace and order may be available in sufficient force should an occasion for employing them arise. Finally, the inclusion of Korea in the list of places to which the jurisdiction of the new Colonial Bureau extends is regarded as another sign of the times. Not that it is actually intended to place Korea in the rank of Japanese Colonies, but, none the less, the fact that the management of Korean affairs is entrusted to such a Bureau cannot be regarded as insignificant.

With regard to the reported resignation of the Korean Premier Mr. Yi Wan-yong, it is confidently affirmed that several of his colleagues in the Cabinet did actually advise him to take that course, apparently by way of protest against the fate which menaces his country. But Mr. Yi is said to have replied in a decidedly exalted strain. He is quoted as declaring that the history of nations and the circumstances of the era all teach the same lesson, namely, that the fate of the small is to be absorbed by the great. It is idle to struggle against the inevitable. Statesmen who withdraw from public life rather than face problems which have to be solved, cannot be called patriotic. Their plain duty is to remain at their posts, so as to guide the affairs of their countrymen into the happiest and most prosperous routes. In other words, instead of shirking responsibility, they have to mould the unavoidable into the best form that can be given to it. Therefore he declines to resign.

With regard to the transfer of police authority to the Residency-General, it is stated that although the consent of the Korean Cabinet has been secured, the Emperor's approval has not yet been obtained, and some little time may be needed for that purpose.

It is very satisfactory to learn that a timely rainfall has averted the danger of a failure of the rice crop in Korea. Considerable anxiety was felt owing to the long drought, but it is now thought that if the weather hereafter proved normal, an excellent crop may be expected.

We take the following interesting note from the *Seoul Press*:—

Mr. Mukozaka, an agricultural expert, publishes an illuminative report on Korean peasants. He has made thorough inquiries at Hyong village, Suwon district, which is inhabited by no very rich farmers. Small peasant proprietors constitute the richer class of the village in question, while tenants ploughing a leasehold of seven *tan* (little less than 2 acres) of fields are regarded as belonging to the middle class. In his report Mr. Mukozaka gives as typical of the richer class a proprietor peasant with a freehold of 14 *tan*, of which only six *tan* are of wet field and eight of dry field. His family comprises eight members, of whom four cannot make any contribution to its joint agricultural labour. Besides, he has a permanent employee, and will lease 14 *tan* of wet field. The twenty *tan* of wet fields are devoted to the cultivation of rice, and the dry fields to the production of barley, beans and millet, as well as raw cotton and vegetables for domestic use. He keeps also a cow, two pigs and a few fowls. The gross income of the farmer a year will amount to 302 *yen* and his expenses 297 *yen*. This means that only 5 *yen* is left which he may deposit with the savings bank. Mr. Mukozaka then produces a tenant with a leasehold of seven *tan* His household consists of four, of whom two are quite unproductive. He has not his own land, and of his leasehold six *tan* is of wet field on which rice will be planted. Working together with his wife on the lease as hard as any honest and industrious native peasant does, he can get an annual income of 71 *yen* and is calculated to spend 70 *yen* including living expenses. A glance at these figures will not inspire any envy in Japanese farmers at home, but Mr. Mukozaka tells us that in spite of the figures he was able to collect, a well-to-do family at Hyong village appears to save between forty and fifty *yen* a year, while a tenant will save some fifteen *yen*. In Japan a freehold of at least one *cho* (10 *tan*) will be required for a family of eight to be maintained by a peasant proprietor, and there is apparently no great difference in Korea in this respect. We, however, have to make allowance for the larger amount of fixed capital required in Japan for the acquisition of landed property, which is valued at many times that of Korean fields. When all things are thus compared, it is evident that agriculturists will find a more easy life here than in Japan.

Sunday, June 26.

The text of a convention concluded in Seoul on the 24th inst. between the representatives of the Resident-General and the Prince Minister, is telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun*. The document sets out by declaring that its object is to complete the reform of the police system in Korea and to strengthen the basis of Korean finance. The first article provides that the control of the Korean police shall be in Japan's hands until such time as the force is considered to be in a complete and satisfactory condition. The second article provides that with regard to the Palace police, the Minister of the Imperial Household shall have competence to control them in due consultation with the officials concerned. This convention was promulgated on the 23rd inst. but the date of the enforcement of the new system has not been telegraphed. The convention is said to be accompanied by a note which provides that the sum hitherto appropriated in the Korean budget for police purposes shall hereafter be handed over to the Residency-General. It is thus believed that no additional expense will be incurred by Japan in consequence of the change. It is further explained, though not in writing, that while the above distinction is made between the ordinary police and the Palace police, the special authority delegated to the Minister of the Household will extend only to minor matters, and will be exercised with the approval of the Police authorities.

The *Mainichi Dempo* explains that the draft of the above convention was handed to the Korean Prime Minister on the 22nd inst, but as his Excellency asked for a detailed statement of the method of distributing and enploying the police under the proposed system, and also raised points with reference to the policing of the Palace, telegraphic reference had to be made to Tokyo, and consequently the convention could not be signed until the 24th instant

Chinnampo is to have electric lights by the close of this year. A German firm in Moji has secured the concession.

Monday, June 27.

The removal of police authority from Korean hands to Japanese does not seem to have produced any strong feeling in the Peninsula. Either the people have not yet appreciated the fact fully or they have become more or less indifferent to matters of international politics. Some of the vernacular newspapers take the line that Korea is being deprived of her independence little by little. Now a finger is lopped off; now a toe, and soon there will be nothing left of the carcass But beyond this there is no display of sentiment.

The correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the original intention was to consummate this transaction with as little display as possible and merely by an exchange of diplomatic notes. The Korean Cabinet, however, decided that a matter of such importance should be effected by formal

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

methods, and accordingly the transfer was embodied in a convention. Moreover the problem of policing the Palace was considered to be of vital importance. As for the fact that no date has been fixed for the enforcement of the convention, the explanation given is that the Korean Ministry ask for time to draw up the necessary rules and regulations. It is thought that this has been effected now, and it is believed that the convention will go into force before the end of the current month.

It is stated that 25 Korean students studying in Tokyo have left for home in view of the imminence of amalgamation. They passed through Shimonoseki on the night of the 25th inst., and the belief is that they will be followed by others. Naturally they are supposed to contemplate some anti-Japanese agitation.

There are no less than eight political or semi-political parties in Korea. Their names are enumerated by an anonymous publicist speaking in the columns of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, but we refrain from tormenting our readers with a string of incomprehensible titles. Among these eight parties, one only, namely, the Il Ching-hoi, is genuinely favourable to Japan. Each unit of the eight could perhaps describe his political opinions in such a manner as to differentiate them slightly from those of the rest, but the real line of cleavage is anti-Japanese and pro-Japanese. Even this line, too, is more or less indistinct, the most potential motive being self-interest. Practically every party is seeking to install itself in the seats of power. The *Yomiuri's* informant thinks it most essential that some decisive steps should be taken with regard to these parties, but, as is not unusual with tenderers of advice, he does not indicate any way of carrying out his counsels.

Tuesday, June 28.

The Japanese police, numbering 17,000 men, who had hitherto been serving in Korea, and the Korean police numbering 2,000, have all to be transferred to the control of the Resident-General in the near future, and it is stated that the necessary arrangements have been made without any difficulty, except that some officials who expect to be dismissed are absenting themselves from their duties.

Wednesday, June 29.

Telegrams to the *Asahi* from Seoul represent an unsettled state of affairs as having arisen in Korea. This is directly connected with the transfer of police authority from the Korean Government to the Chinese, but indirectly it is an ebullition of the always latent anti-Japanese feeling. We spoke in a recent issue of a party of Koreans that swore on their swords to slaughter all prominent Korean statesmen and Japanese officials connected with the amalgamation movement. It is now stated that these men have formed themselves into two bands, and that one party have directed their steps to Omthang, where the Prime Minister is staying for the benefit of his health, and the other party have proceeded to Japan. These agitators are under the leadership of two men named Chu and Kim. Moreover the Korean students who recently left Tokyo, have reached Seoul, and are said to be there plotting some kind of a move under the command of a certain Chai.

Our readers are aware that among the various political coteries in Seoul there is one whose members pay to the Japanese Unionists the compliment of copying their title (*Seiyu-kai*). These political agitators are said to have just presented a memorial to the Residency-General containg three requests. The first is that Japan will solve the present uncertain situation by adopting a decisive policy towards Korea. This can be interpreted only as a plea for amalgamation. The second is that a plan should be devised for the relief of the Yangpan, many of whom are reduced to great straits. The third item of the petition is that the various political parties should be reorganized into one strong body, under the guidance of a distinguished publicist, and that a sum of 100,000 *yen* should be allowed for the purpose.

Among the rumours current in Seoul one is said to be that the Japanese Government has decided to place the present Crown Prince upon the throne of Korea, under the regency of Prince Yi Chumyong. It is added that the younger brother of Lady Om sends constant reports in that sense from Tokyo where he is now residing.

Thursday, June 30.

The Prime Minister has returned from the hot springs at Omthang, where he had been sojourning for some time to recuperate from the effects of his wound. His return seems to have been somewhat unexpected, but it is explained that he would have repaired to the capital in any case before the arrival of the Vice-Resident-General, Mr. Yamagata. None the less the general belief seems to be that His Excellency's movements were more or less influenced by the intelligence circulated in Seoul and reproduced in these columns on the 29th inst. to the effect that a section of a party of agitators, sworn to make away with all their country's leading statesmen, had repaired to Omthang, and as it would have been impossible to guarantee the Premier against peril so long as he remained at that place, his intention of returning to the Capital was carried out quickly. Seoul is said to be considerably excited, but it is exceedingly difficult to discover the truth. One observer telegraphs that things are quite quiet; another, that the air is full of menace, and between the two the public remains bewildered.

The night of the 28th inst. was the time of Mr. Yi's return to Seoul, and on the 29th he summoned all the members of the Cabinet to a secret meeting which is said to have lasted for several hours. Necessarily the Premier must have many things to discuss after his long absence from duty, and that he should confer at length with his colleagues is perfectly natural. But the incident is none the less recounted in sensational style. As for the rumoured resignation of the Cabinet *en bloc*, it is now emphatically denied.

The doings of the Korean students, both those that are studying in Tokyo and those that have returned suddenly to Seoul, are said to be carefully watched by the police. Rumour alleges that these youths are not only endeavouring to stir up a tumult at home but have also placed themselves in communication with the anti-Japanese party in Vladivostock.

On the 30th inst. the text of the convention by which the control of police in Korea is handed over to the Japanese Government was published in the *Official Gazette*. The reasons assigned for the measure are, to perfect the police organization in Korea and to consolidate the basis of Korean finance. The arrangement is to continue in force until it is considered that the Korean police have become thoroughly efficient. With regard to the personnel, there is to be a Chief, of *chokunin* rank, two Assistant Chiefs, one of *chokunin* rank, if expedient, the other a *sonin*. We need not enter into details of organization. The Chief is to be the officer in command of the gendarmery in Korea, who will thus combine the duties of two offices. Considerable importance is attached by the press to this feature. The system goes into operation from to-day (July 1st). Of course the commissioned ranks in the police will be open to Korean subjects, but they will be required to possess high qualifications.

TIBET.

The *Asahi* has a very confident article about the future of Tibet. It says that China is thoroughly tired of complications arising from confusion between religion and politics. The Dalai Lama is at once head of the civil administration and of the Buddhist Church, a dual role which leads to perpetual difficulties and misunderstandings. China has therefore practically determined, according to our Tokyo contemporary, to put a final end to this unsatisfactory state of affairs. She will confine the Dalai Lama strictly to affairs connected with the church, and will deprive him of all right of interference in secular matters. This will apply specially to foreign affairs, where the dangers of the present system are conspicuous. As for the practical manner of carrying out the reform, the idea seems to be that Tibet and Szchuan should be united into one administrative district and divided into three provinces, which would be called the Three Western Provinces, just as Manchuria is called the Three Eastern. Each province would have a Governor and the three would be under the control of a single Viceroy. Szchuan is an enormous district. It covers an area of 200,000 square miles and has a population of 60 millions. But the difficulty of establishing communications with it has always been supreme, and though only 1,500 miles by river from Shanghai, it might almost as well be 5,000. French and British railways from the direction of Annam and Burma are gradually creeping towards the frontier of the huge province, and it is probably the approach of these semi-political instruments that is causing uneasiness in Peking.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

A London telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that Mr. Dillon, the well-known newspaper correspondent, has in the "Contemporary Review" an article in which he declares that things are progressing steadily and rapidly towards a Russo-Japanese agreement which will be of a far-reaching character, and the effects of which cannot fail to be felt in preventing the growth of the rapprochement between China and the United States. It is easy to conjecture many routes of arguments all leading to the conclusion formulated by Mr. Dillon, but to discuss his proposition without knowing exactly how he himself reaches it would be an idle task. Speaking broadly, however, we find it very difficult to believe in the correctness of Mr. Dillon's information about Russia and Japan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, June 24.

On the evening of the 22nd inst. the representatives of the agitation for the immediate opening of a national assembly in China, repaired to the palace of the Prince Regent, carrying petitions and seeking an audience. The Prince declined to meet them, but, as a matter of course, received the documents they carried. After their return from the palace, the representatives held a meeting and decided to establish in Peking an office where they might assemble periodically to consider the situation. Doubtless they have already determined on taking this step, for the telegram says that they were to hold their first meeting at the new office on the 23rd inst.

Saturday, June 25.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has recognized the necessity of having an official newspaper organ to educate the people's mind by way of preparation for constitutional institutions. An ex-official of Anhui has been chosen for editor, and the idea is to issue share capital to the extent of 300,000 taels. The paper is to be called *Ta Tsin-pao* (Great China News). It is expected that the first number of the paper will make its appearance in the autumn of this year.

Shanghai sends to the *Hochi Shimbun* a telegram said to have emanated from Peking to the effect that, according to a report received in the capital from the Governor of Kulon, 10,000 Russian troops have arrived in that place from Uriastai and are engaged in making observations. One would suppose that a body of 10,000 troops was as easy to move from place to place as a motor-car or a jinrikisha.

We find in the *Tokyo Asahi* a note to the effect that China is likely to gain her point with regard to the navigation of the Sungali river. The explanation given is that, sometime ago, when the question of Russia's waterway rights came upon the tapis, a committee was appointed in St. Petersburg to investigate the matter, and the decision arrived at was that while the Ussuli and the Amur possess special advantages from Russia's point of view, the uses of the Sungali to her are practically *nil*. Accordingly, an official intimation was made in Peking that Russia would not press her claim so far as the Sungali was concerned. She did not, however, adopt the precaution of seeking some equivalent concession elsewhere by way of exchange, and China, taking prompt advantage of this omission, promulgated the Sungali River Regulations, which became the subject of the recent controversy. If this account be correct, it will be seen that Russia's position is not very strong.

Sunday, June 26.

It is said to be expected in Peking that the Prince Regent will give audience to the representatives of the national-assembly movement, and will speak them fair, not giving them any definite promise as to the fate of their proposal, but merely undertaking that all petitions sent in by the people on the subject shall be received and duly considered. This course is dictated by a desire to placate the nation without committing the Government to anything definite.

A very destructive fire is reported to have occurred at Hankow on the morning of the 25th inst. The conflagration had its origin on a coal barge lying in the river, and it spread thence to the city. Thirteen or fourteen vessels and 1,000 houses are said to have been reduced to ashes, and the loss has been heavy.

A terrible inundation is said have occurred at Changtieh, in the province of Hunan. Several hundreds of houses were swept away, and 2,000 people are reported to have lost their lives.

A steamer of the Mitsui Company named the *Atago-yama* has run on the Amherst rock on her way up the river to Shanghai. She received the assistance of a German war vessel, but the final result of the incident is not wired.

It is stated that the Peking Government has declined Germany's proposal to transfer to Berlin the seat of negotiations about Shantung problems, and has ordered the Governor of that province to repair to Peking for the purpose of making a minute report.

Monday, June 27.

The citizens of Canton appear to be strongly opposed to the Government's fiscal policy. It would seem that the programme of the local authorities is to interdict gambling and close the gambling shops, while to meet the resulting deficiency of revenue an additional tax is to be imposed upon salt. The citizens argue, however, that to put an end to gambling is out of the question, and that the proper course of the authorities is to treat it as an incurable vice, adopting whatever measures are proper for its control. They point out that the revenue derived from the proposed extra tax on salt would yield only 2 million *taels* annually, whereas the revenue accruing from gambling licences is fully seven million *taels*. Thus the Government proposes to make the people pay heavily for the prime necessary of food, in order to abolish a vice which cannot possibly be got rid of. A circular in the above sense is said to have been compiled by the leading merchants of Canton and forwarded to Peking.

Extraterritoriality was responsible for a great many untoward happenings in the past, and its roll of offences does not seem to be by any means exhausted. It is making trouble in Chientao. The Chinese police do not understand this strange system. They not unnaturally regard all Korean and Japanese subjects residing within Chinese limits as subject to the laws of China, and they proceed on that theory, the immediate result being several collisions between the Japanese and the Chinese police, and there has been loss of blood and even of life on both sides. A Japanese diplomatic official, quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun*, says that the trouble is due entirely to misconception on the part of the Chinese, and that it is imperative to impart to them an accurate knowledge of the sense and scope of extraterritorial jurisdiction; otherwise the present state of affairs may easily develop dangerous complications. History shows that when the boundaries of two States are conterminous, local collisions are more or less inevitable, but these things are treated as trifles by the Central Governments. It is another thing, however, to willingly acquiesce in a state of affairs such as that existing in Chientao owing to Chinese misapprehensions.

Wednesday, June 29.

It seems like beating a dead horse to talk about the Sungali question now that China has yielded to Russia's contention. There is, however, a certain measure of geographical interest in the claim said to have been advanced by China. She is represented as having insisted that Russia's terminology is incorrect. Russia interprets the name Sungali, as used in the Aigun Treaty, in the sense of the upper reaches of the Amur River, whereas China alleges that there never was a Sungali known to Asia except the lower reaches of the Amur river namely the part now commonly called the "Amur." We have always heard that there was a considerable uncertainty about the exact meaning of the term "Sungali," but we did not suppose that such a radical difference existed as the Chinese claim would imply. However the question has now no political importance. The Chinese Government has acted wisely, and it remains to be seen whether the privilege now recognized will be extended to the ships of all nations.

It appears that there has existed for some time, though not in a very conspicuous manner, a bank of China and Japan called the Changlung Bank. It has its principal place of business in Newchwang, with branches at Dairen and Mukden. The Bank is now attracting a measure of public attention, owing to a scheme for largely increasing its capital. What the old figure has been and what the new will be, we have as yet no information, but the telegraph states that the Governor-General has guaranteed 6 per cent. upon the increased capital. Of course this has created an eager demand for the new shares. It appears to us that such an arrangement is calculated to interfere more or less with the operations of the Specie Bank, which recently extended its field of business largely in Manchuria, but probably the information published by Tokyo journals is incomplete.

The bandits in Manchuria are again *en evidence*. A party of them made their appearance in the valley of the Weimen River on the 12th ult., and destroyed by fire a quantity of Russian railway materials valued at 160,000 *taels*. The number of the bandits is not stated, neither does it appear that they obtained any booty. It would seem that their object was destruction. The Russians immediately despatched a military force to the place and the Chinese followed suit, but the bandits appear to have escaped before either body of troops arrived. The telegram adds that the Russian force is to remain in the neighbourhood until the Chinese have afforded clear indications of their ability to preserve order. That sounds as though the Russian troops are likely to be on the ground for an indefinite period.

Shanghai appears to be in the vortex of a rubber mania. The telegraph says that owing to the rapid appreciation of that, staple, settling day found many of the brokers in serious difficulties. Only three men were able to meet their obligations squarely and an interval of three days had to be allowed to the others for the purposes of a settlement. It is said that so many speculators have sold for a fall that no less than 17 million *taels* have now to be put up as margin money. That this rubber bubble will burst sooner or later may be confidently inferred from the history of all such incidents, and indeed there have already been signs of the beginning of the end. Our sympathies, therefore, are with the Shanghai sellers.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Thursday, June 30.

An incident has happened in China which wears a particularly heinous aspect in Chinese eyes. Thieves have broken into a store-house attached to the Empress Dowager's tomb, and have stolen a quantity of gold and silver utensils. The objects removed are said to have consisted of six kinds, but either the total number or the value is stated. Of course a very wide chain of responsibility is involved, and many officials have either been punished or handed over to the Board of Punishments. The Chinese are such remarkable burglars that the theft may very well have been committed without any connivance whatever on the part of the officials.

A telegram says that a company has been formed in Kilin with a capital of a million *taels*, one-half of which has been put up by the wealthy Shanghai merchant, Mr. Wu. The membership is to consist of officials as well as private individuals, and three objects are contemplated, namely, to exploit the mineral and lumber resources of Chientao, to provide means of transport on the Tumen river, and to lay a light line of rail between Hunchun, near the Russo-Korean boundary, and Kilin.

THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Our readers are aware that the Peking Government decided to hold a council at the Palace on the 27th ult. for the purpose of debating the national-assembly proposal. In order to ensure unanimity at this council a preliminary meeting of high dignitaries of State was held on the 26th, when the opinions of those attending were found to take three forms. One view supported by Prince Su and Mr. Tsai Tse, Minister of Finance, was in favour of granting the delegates' petition and opening an assembly at once. A second view insisted that no change should be made in the programme already formally announced. The third opinion took the shape of compromise, namely, a shortening of the period of probation for convening an assembly. This last course is said to have obtained the support of two thirds of those present at the meeting. But when the Palace Council was held on the following day, it transpired that the preliminary meeting had been little more than a formality. The Prince Regent had evidently been determined all along to adhere to the original programme, and not to shorten the period of probation in any degree whatever. The telegraph does not say how far the Council supported or opposed that view, but at all events the outcome of the meeting was that an Imperial rescript was promulgated on the same day distinctly refusing to entertain the petitioners' request. The rescript set out by recalling the fact that when a similar petition had been presented on previous occasions, the Throne had replied that the Government's resolve was to allow a full period of nine years to be devoted to purposes of preparation and development before opening a national assembly. It went on to urge that the people of the Empire should not allow themselves to be influenced by a mere name, but should abide by the set purpose of administration. Further, the Throne had taken the precaution of dispatching delegates to the provinces to investigate the state of local preparation, and had that day convened a council of high dignitaries, and the result of the investigation and of the council had been unfavourable to the view taken by the petitioners. The ruling Sovereign as the repository of his predecessor's wishes, and in obedience to his own desire to consult the best interests of the nation, was only too desirous of convening a national-assembly, but the question of readiness or unreadiness was of paramount importance, and to ignore it might endanger the whole success of the proposed system. A national-assembly constituted only one part of the administrative machine, and its convocation could not alone achieve anything towards promoting the peace and prosperity of the nation. Moreover, the immense area of the Chinese Empire had to be considered as well as the difficulty of financing it under the disturbed condition too often manifested. The people, however, could not doubt the earnest solicitude of the Throne for their welfare, and they must remember that the Tsucheng-yuan is to be convened this year in Peking and that it will be a real preliminary to constitutional government. The rescript ended by calling upon the people to patiently await the conclusion of the originally fixed term of nine years, and to refrain from sending in any more petitions on this subject.

It is impossible not to feel that the Prince Regent has taken the wisest course in this matter. For such a stupendous change as the establishment of a constitutional Government in China nine years seems all too short a period of preparation, and as to abbreviating that period by no less than seven full years the idea seems quite extravagant. With regard to the petitioners assembled in Peking, they are said not to be at all discouraged, but it is probable that calmer councils will prevail in the end. We note that a Chinese subject, interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, distinguishes between the second petition and the first on the ground that whereas the latter asked for the immediate opening of an assembly, the former sought merely some abreviation of the probationary period. We cannot reconcile this statement with the messages received direct from Peking during the past fortnight. These messages invariably spoke of *sokkai*, which can be interpreted only as meaning "immediate opening." The *Asahi's* informant thinks that repeated petitions may have the effect of ultimately shortening the period by perhaps two years.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

On the 27th ult. a Palace council was to be held in Peking for the purpose of discussing the question of the immediate opening of the national assembly, and naturally public interest was keenly excited. The agitators from the provinces were said to be leaving no stone unturned to promote their cause. Parties of them were going about seeking interviews with Princes, men of title and Ministers of State, whom they were endeavouring to win to their views. It is rumoured that something like a wave of opinion has been developed in connection with this matter. Certain influential persons are taking the view that the needs of the Treasury, especially in the matter of furnishing the country with adequate military and naval forces, cannot be satisfied in any way except by obtaining supplies from the people's representatives assembled in national conclave. Hence these publicists may be classed as approving the programme for the immediate opening of a national assembly. Altogether the Prince Regent and his advisers are brought face to face with a problem of immense difficulty. In matters of politics it is easy to give away, but almost impossible to take back. Once the Crown divests itself of the power of the purse and of legislation, it can never recall those concessions. But that China is really ready for a national assembly, in the ordinary acceptation of the term "ready," it is almost impossible to persuade oneself. Still the question seems to be resolved into a choice between two evils, namely, the continuance of conditions which represent national incompetence or the adoption of a wholesale change for which the people cannot be supposed to be prepared.

NIKKO.

Nikko, of course, would not be Nikko without its rain. To the wealth of moisture which favours that region must be ascribed its transformation from the volcanic barrenness of the past to the luxuriant verdure of today. And, as in the climatically much-abused England, when it *is* fine, there is no excelling the crystal clearness of the atmosphere and the brilliant green of the landscape. Nikko, apart from the treasures of art which its temples contain, is an asset of solid value to Japan, and no effort should be spared to maintain its beauty unimpaired. In this context, it seems a debatable point whether the proposed scheme to connect Lake Chuzenji with the Kegon Fall by means of a subterranean aqueduct—and incidentally to benefit the Ashio Mine Company—will adversely affect the natural charms of the district or not. While it is evident, from the interesting article on this subject which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, that every care would be taken to avoid the marring of the Kegon Fall—one of Japan's scenic treasures—it seems more than probable, as a correspondent points out, that the level of water in Lake Chuzenji would be lowered, to the great detriment of the dwellers on its shores, not to mention the injury to the appearance of the lake. It seems to us that this is clearly a case for expert investigation, and if the natural attractions of the district are likely to be compromised in any way, the scheme should not be suffered to mature. Meanwhile, we may remark, the hotel accommodation in this charming district—a most important consideration, in view of the continually increasing number of visitors—is being maintained, if possible, at an even higher standard than before. It is a noteworthy fact that the two hotels conceded by travellers to be unsurpassed in Japan—the Kanaya, at Nikko, and the Fujiya at Miyanoshita—have now come under the same proprietorship and are conducted on the same generally excellent lines. Hotel-keepers throughout Japan may well take a leaf out of Messrs. Kanaya's book.

A conference took place on Wednesday between the Premier, the War Minister, the Home Minister, the Minister of Communications, and General Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa. The future of Japan's colonial policy is said to have been discussed at the meeting.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OPIUM.

The sincere attempts of the British and Chinese Governments to put a stop to the opium habit in China are meeting with difficulties. A long telegram from Peking to the *Asahi Shimbun* explains the situation. It was originally agreed that the Chinese Authorities should take steps to put a stop to the planting of opium, and that these steps should be thoroughly efficient within the space of three years. On the other hand, the import of opium from India was to be reduced at the rate of 10 per cent. annually, so that it would cease altogether in ten years. One contingency, however, seems not to have received sufficient attention, namely, that a diminution of supply from recognized sources would not be accompanied by a diminution of demand, and therefore new sources of supply might be found. That is what appears to have happened. Both China and England carried out their share of the agreement with all good faith, but they were of course unable to check the craving for the drug, and the consequence was that keen competition was developed among buyers, so that the price of the drug rose in two or three years from 600 to 700 per cent. This meant, of course, that the Indian growers lost nothing by being obliged to limit their export; on the contrary, they found themselves heavy gainers. But with opium at such a price, supplies began to arrive secretly from Persia, Turkey and the Philippines, so that the situation threatened to become worse instead of better. In these circumstances the British Government is said to have proposed to China the conclusion of a convention strictly limiting the sources of supply and empowering the Chinese Authorities to adopt preventive measures in the case of all opium imported from outside quarters. This matter is under discussion in Peking.

The news from Peking about the opium complication is decidedly perplexing. Apparently the Waiwupu has distinctly declined to entertain England's proposals. Nevertheless those proposals appear to have been eminently just and reasonable. The original agreement between Great Britain and China was that the supply of opium from India should be reduced by 10 per cent. every year, and that the growth of the poppy in China should be subjected to cognate restraint. England set about giving effect to this arrangement conscientiously and accurately, but the Chinese local satraps, whether because of genuine antipathy to the vice, or for the purpose of displaying their own prowess put an end to poppy growing with much greater haste than the above agreement contemplated. Neither England nor China, however, could control the craving of the opium-eater, and a decrease of supply without a corresponding diminution of demand, resulted in an enormous enhancement of price, so that opium began to be imported from various quarters other than India. It is said that 100,000 lbs. of the drug reached China from foreign countries during the past year. England therefore asks that some steps shall be taken to control this unexpected import. Nothing can be more reasonable than this demand. But China is said to have refused. We hesitate to believe this, inasmuch as it would place China palpably in the wrong and, as a rule, her foreign policy is not marked by any displays of unreason.

THE MUKDEN-ANTUNG QUESTION.

It is stated that the troublesome problem of acquiring land for the construction of the Mukden Antung line has been satisfactorily solved. The whole of the necessary land has been purchased and the money paid over, with the exception of a distance of about 25 miles, through which the exact route of the line has not yet been fixed. It is not anticipated that any difficulty will be encountered with regard to this remaining region. At one time appearances seemed to indicate that the acquisition of the railway-lands might prove very difficult. A word from the Chinese local authorities would have induced, on the part of the proprietors, a mood which must have given great trouble to the Japanese. But the Chinese officials seem to have behaved with much loyalty, and corresponding credit is due to them.

The Mukden correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* sends to that journal a very reassuring telegram. He represents the Chinese authorities as having recognized the fruitlessness of the policy hitherto pursued by them in the matter of policing the Mukden-Antung line. Their original idea in placing a police force within the zone of this railway was to demonstrate their competence to preserve peace and order, and thus practically to assert their claim for the withdrawal of the Japanese railway guards. But this object has not been attained, nor is there any reasonable prospect of attaining it. The only result has been that collisions have occurred between the police of the two countries, thus endangering international relations fruitlessly. The correspondent represents the Chinese authorities as having become sensible of these facts and also of the costliness of maintaining a force of railway police. Therefore they have decided to withdraw the latter.

Some time ago we published the gist of a convention concluded by the Viceroy of Manchuria and Mr. Consul-General Koike, with the intention of putting a stop to the frequent disputes that arise between Japanese and Chinese police within the zones of the Mukden-Antung Railway. It would seem, however, that this convention has not proved of much service. The friction has continued just as before, and several collisions have occurred, in which the aggressive disposition is said to have been shown on China's side mainly. The Viceroy is reported to be much distressed about this state of affairs, since not only does it tend to impair friendly relations, but also it handicaps China when any controversy arises. His Excellency is alleged to be of opinion that the fault lies with the management of the Chinese police officials, and he has given orders for their replacement by more competent men.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FRIENDS.

The American Friends' Society held a meeting on Tuesday evening in Tokyo, when some interesting speeches were delivered, Mr. Takahashi Tetsuo, who has just returned from the United States after a residence of 17 years, described the so-called anti-Japanese feeling in America as confined to a very petty section of people who have their own ends to serve by such agitation. What was written in the newspapers might have some influence on uneducated folks, but it was fully discounted by the better classes. In fact, according to Mr. Takahashi, it cannot be said that there is any cloud upon the horizon of the two countries' relations.

Mr. Odagiri, formerly Japanese Consul-General in Shanghai, who resigned that position for the purpose of joining the staff of the Specie Bank in Yingkow was also present at the dinner, having just returned from a trip round the world. He made a speech which did not tally with the reassuring tone of Mr. Takahashi's analysis. The views of the ex-Consul-General are that the question between Japan and the United States does not depend simply upon reason. If it did, a comfortable solution might be confidently reckoned on. But the truth is that there stands between the two nations a problem which arises out of the economic condition of the United States. America's capital has grown to exceed her domestic opportunities for employing it. She must go abroad in search of new avenues, and it was owing to the pressure of that necessity that her Secretary of State recently formulated the neutralization project in Manchuria, with its corollary of railway building. That has been called America's "dollar policy," and the term is not inapt. The President himself has urged his country's capitalists to look for over-sea investments, and has promised that his Government would not hesitate to support American citizens in any complications that night arise out of such a policy. That then was the impulse inspiring America's outstretched hand, and, thus considered, the question night prove difficult of solution.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE.

The *Japan Gazette's* splendid allegiance to the dictates of truth and fairplay when there is question of attacking the *Japan Mail* is proverbial. One of its set phrases is that the *Japan Mail* "abuses the Foreign Community," or "attacks the Foreign Community" or "libels the Foreign Community"; any and everyone of which charges is absolutely without foundation, as the *Japan Gazette* well knows. They serve, however, to mislead superficial readers, and it is to such only that our ingenuous contemporary can hope to appeal. A recent example of *suppressio veri* on the part of that notorious journal is characteristic. It quotes from our columns a part of a paragraph relating to the tariff and endeavours to prove that we therein charged the local foreign merchants with perfunctoriness. To accomplish this feat it was necessary to go to the length of omitting a part of what we wrote. But that did not over-tax the courage of the *Japan Gazette*. It quietly left out the whole of the following :—

> Thus in one way or another they (the foreign merchants) may possibly appear to have acted tardily, but we may be pretty sure that nothing of energy or celerity was really wanting on their side.

It is in truth supremely comical to find a journal which is habitually guilty of such schemes undertaking to teach "the elementary rules of newspaper correspondence," and to insist on just representation of adverse views; a journal which never itself refers to adverse views except to pervert or to distort them.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

An anonymous official makes some pertinent remarks in the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*. He says that undoubtedly North America is closed to Japanese immigrants for political reasons, but South America offers a splendid field. In Peru a daily labourer has no difficulty in earning 1 *yen* 20 *sen*, and in Brazil enormous tracts of country remain to be reclaimed. The unfortunate incidents which have occasionally happened in the past are attributable, not to defective opportunities but to faulty arrangements on the part of the Emigration Companies. These allow themselves to be swayed by considerations of temporary gain. They take any one that comes along and they make no attempt to explain the conditions that have to be encountered on the other side. The consequence is that persons wholly unsuited are embarked. This official contends for the exercise of much greater care on the part of the companies, and he is also in favour of closer Government supervision and more generous official encouragement.

With reference to Count Komura's declared policy of encouraging the settlement of Japanese in neighbouring Oriental countries instead of allowing them to scatter indiscriminately over the face of the globe, steps have been taken by the Authorities to encourage the former result, the most important of those steps being the organization of the Colonial Bureau. Thus far no very signal results can be recorded. The following tables show the number of Japanese settled in Korea and Manchuria respective :—

JAPANESE SETTLERS IN KOREA.

	Males.	Females.	Totals.	Houses.
Fusan.....	14,347	12,617	26,964	7,336
Masan	4,629	3,680	8,309	2,303
Kunsan	4,074	3,364	7,438	2,366
Mokpho	3,775	2,880	6,655	2,023
Seoul	21,756	19,065	40,821	12,814
Chemulpho...	6,906	5,973	12,879	3,510
Pyongyang...	6,342	4,198	10,540	3,209
Chinnanpho..	2,141	1,677	3,818	1,119
Wonsan	3,917	3,365	7,282	2,159
Songjin	329	231	560	184
Taiku	4,631	3,693	8,324	2,530
New Wiju ...	2,764	2,148	4,912	1,732
Chongjin ...	3,640	2,593	6,233	2,015
Totals.....	79,051	65,424	144,735	43,298

MANCHURIA.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Houses.
Port Arthur...	17,834	11,939	29,773	9,196
Antung	2,849	2,255	5,1 4	1,765
Mukden	2,047	1,483	3,540	1,056
Liaoyang ...	1,659	1,125	2,784	869
Tiehling	1,9 5	1 458	3,413	1,217
Hsinmintun...	65	50	115	32
Newchwang.	2,517	1,772	4,289	1,385
Changchun...	2,876	1,626	4,502	1,378
Kirin	85	125	210	67
Harbin	306	522	828	169
Tsitsihar	80	131	211	58
Totals.....	32,273	22,496	54,769	17,192

THE JAPANESE TOURISTS.

The Japanese tourists arrived at Hangchow on the morning of the 23rd ult. and left on the following day for Shanghai, where the majority of them will embark on the *Awa Maru* for Japan.

Telegrams say that the Japanese businessmen now on tour in China have reached Fuchow and were well received there. They are to proceed next to Hanchow, and presumably they will thereafter embark for Japan.

HARBIN.

Very strenuous investigations are said to have commenced in Harbin with the object of discovering whether numerous frauds were not committed by officials of the Russian Railway acting in conjunction with merchants. Domiciliary visits have been paid to several of the suspected persons, and the telegram says that considerable alarm has been created. It seems very late in the day to undertake such investigations, but as history does not contain any instance of a war which was conducted with prefectly pure hands by all concerned, we presume that Russian officials were no exception.

A party of 150 bandits are reported to have burned a store containing charcoal and fire-wood at a place called Imienpo. The storehouse was the property of a Russian merchant in Harbin and the losses are put at 200,000 roubles.

On the 25th ult. at 1 a.m. as the Colonel-in-Command of the Harbin Garrison was driving back from a theatre in a jinrikisha, he was set upon by a party of ruffians, who fired 20 shots at him, but happily not one of the bullets reached its mark. The Colonel sustained some injury, however, to one of his legs. It is said to be believed that the assault was not of a political character, but was merely dictated by motives of revenge.

A strange incident is reported from a place on the Russo-Chinese frontier, the name of which is quite undecipherable in its transliterated form. The facts given are that the Russian police having effected the arrest of some Chinese tradesmen suspected of smuggling goods across the frontier, a party of Chinese police came to the rescue, and were not beaten off until several casualties had occurred on both sides. The Chinese showing a disposition to renew the struggle, 40 Cossacks were ordered up as a precautionary measure. The whole description is very vague.

THE KEIHIN CANAL.

There is every prospect of this interesting work being officially sanctioned. It has received the approval of the Tokyo and Yokohama Municipal Authorities, and nothing now remains except to obtain the assent of the Home Department.

It appears that the scheme for constructing a canal between Tokyo and Yokohama is encountering considerable opposition. A few days ago a statement was published to the effect that all the necessary preliminaries had been completed, and that the work would soon be commenced. But it is now alleged that the object of the projectors is, not to provide means of communication, but rather to make money by reclaiming land. A large part of the foreshore between Kanagawa and Shinagawa produces a copious crop of edible sea-weed, and the gatherers of this staple are apprehensive that Mr. Okada's scheme might interfere with their industry. They have consequently organized strong opposition. Then again the Tokyo Municipal Authorities are said to be insisting that the charter must contain a clause providing for the removal or alteration of the canal at the expense of the company, should any inconvenience be experienced in constructing the proposed Tokyo Harbour. Altogether the prospect of the enterprise looks anything but bright.

HONGKONG.

The jinrikisha men of Hongkong to the number of 1,500 have gone on strike by way of protest against the schedule of fares issued by the Colonial Government. The streets are said to present a deserted appearance. If these coolies have followed the example of their Japanese confrères we sympathize heartily with the action of the Colonial Government. In Tokyo fares have more than doubled during the past five years. One would suppose that the jinrikisha men of the capital, confronted by the competition of the tram-cars and the motor-cars, would have done as people generally do in a competition, namely, lowered their charges. But instead of doing so, they have raised their demands to such an exorbitant figure that everyone is beginning to shrink from employing a *kuruma*. We wish that this could be regarded as the beginning of the end, but it is to be feared that the life of the jinrikisha will be a very long one. We understand that in Tokyo, as in Yokohama, *kuruma*-drawers are required to carry schedules of fares and to show them to their employers if required to do so. But naturally these schedules are printed in Japanese, so that they can be of very little aid to foreigners; and for the rest, neither a foreigner nor a Japanese would hesitate to spend 20 or 30 *sen* extra for the sake of avoiding the trouble of inspecting a schedule in the street, and seeking police enforcement of its figures. One thing is certain, however, namely, that the jinrikisha-men are enriching themselves at their country's expense, for owing to their exactions and those of inn-keepers, touring in Japan is becoming an impossibility.

THE HYPOTHEC BANK'S DEBENTURES.

It was recently announced that the Hypothetic Bank would issue debentures to the extent of 10 million *yen*, carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and having a selling price of 95. This announcement produced something like consternation in financial circles, the terms being so much easier than those of the Government's conversion scheme, and it was confidently predicted that the debentures would be subscribed many times over. Such has not proved to be the case, however. The issue commenced on the 20th ult., and according to appearances up to the evening of the 23rd, the amount subscribed will not exceed 12 millions.

The list for subscriptions to the Hypothec Bank's debentures closed on the 27th ult., and the applications received in Tokyo up to that time totalled 12,400,000 *yen*. It is therefore expected that when the provincial applications have been received a total of 20 millions will be reached. That is spoken of as a striking result, but truly it does not present itself to us in that light. The securities in question carry 5 per cent. interest and are purchasable at 95, while on the other hand, money is said to be a drug in the market. Nevertheless guilt-edged securities are subscribed only twice over.

Up to the 29th ult. the applications for these debentures had reached a total of 25,775,000 *yen*, and it is expected that when all the returns have been obtained the aggregate will be about 30 millions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PREJUDICE.

As a really singular example of the extremes to which prejudice can push a critic, we venture to invite our readers' attention to the following :—

LAND OWNERSHIP BY FOREIGNERS IN JAPAN.
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tokyo, March 24.

At the very close of its Session, the House of Peers in Tokyo passed a Bill extending to foreigners the privilege of owning land in Japan. This question may be said to have been before the public during the past 30 years. On the side of Japanese officialdom there never was any rooted objection to making the concession. Count Inouye, when he essayed to solve the problem of treaty revision in 1885 by offering to open the country fully, did not think of reserving the right of land-ownership, and when Count Okuma approached the same task in 1889 his views were not less liberal. Moreover there can be little doubt that in Count Inouye's time the nation would have acquiesced. But when Count Okuma commenced his negotiations, the opening of a National Assembly was in plain sight and public opinion had developed new activity.

Two ideas prevailed. One was inspired by international nervousness. A vague fear existed that were foreigners permitted to own land, their limitless command of cheap capital would enable them to buy up huge tracts and absorb the whole of the unearned increment—an increment which could not fail to be considerable in a rapidly developing country like Japan. The other idea was that the best method of achieving revision of the treaties consisted in rendering the old Conventions intolerable by enforcing their restrictions.

Naturally the foreign residents had not been content to remain, year after year, confined within the narrow limits fixed by the treaties when delightful retreats on the sea-shore or in the mountains offered everywhere, and when the conventional restrictions could easily be evaded by purchasing land and registering it in the name of a trusty Japanese clerk or, perhaps, of a "house-keeper." Estates acquired in that manner still exist, and they were comparatively numerous when Japanese politicians conceived the plan of strictly enforcing the treaties. Of course no practical restraint, retrospective or prospective, could be imposed; but from such agitation to a general inference that foreign ownership of land ought to be opposed on patriotic principles the interval was short, and undoubtedly the "strict enforcement" movement contributed materially to foster popular prejudice. At all events the privilege of land ownership had to be omitted from the revised treaties. The Government, on its side, sought to ease the situation for foreigners by instituting the system of "superficies," and by enacting that a "juridical person" registered in Japan might become a landowner. These measures meant that an individual foreigner could obtain a right of land tenure for any fixed term, however long, and that two or more foreigners, combining to form a juridical person for the purpose of some commercial or industrial enterprise, might become owners of land in fee simple. Still, the final restriction remained to be withdrawn, and not until the 26th Session of the Diet did Japanese statesmen judge that the time for withdrawing that restriction had fully come.

THE DIET AND THE GOVERNMENT BILL.

Events proved that they had not delayed a moment too long. The Bill drafted by them for presentation to the House of Representatives was of the simplest description. It may be summed up in a dozen words—the privilege of owning land in Japan except in Saghalien, Formosa, and Hokkaido, or within a fortified zone, should be granted to the subjects or citizens of every State which extended a similar privilege to Japanese subjects But the House of Representatives was not prepared to go so far. A majority of the members showed themselves still obsessed by the old apprehension that foreign capitalists might employ agents to buy up large tracts in Japan, with a view to the unearned increment and without taking any active interest in the country's welfare. They therefore amended the Bill in the sense that a foreign owner of land in Japan must have, if an individual, a domicile or a place of residence in the Empire, and if a juridical person, a place of business; that a foreign juridical person, before acquiring land, must obtain the sanction of the Minister of State for Home Affairs, whereas no such sanction would be necessary in the case of a Japanese juridical person; and that a landowner losing his legal qualifications must make some disposition of his estate within five years. Thus altered the Bill went to the Upper House, was passed without further change, and will doubtless be soon promulgated, though it is not to go into operation until the new treaties have been negotiated.

The amendments serve chiefly to indicate that the Japanese nation has still some sense of timidity in the presence of the Occidental capitalist. Of course the residential condition has no practical value. A man may have a place of residence without residing there. But the provision that an estate which ceases to be lawfully ownable must be disposed of within five years distinctly impairs the value of the concession. The Government is understood to regard the measure as a first step only, but Japan's friends would have liked to see the Diet more liberal and courageous.—*The Times.*

Upon the above letter the *Japan Chronicle*, with full endorsement of the *Japan Gazette*, comments in the following extraordinary strain :—

"One of the measures introduced by the Government and passed by the Diet in the last session, avowedly in connection with the impending revision of the treaties, was that of the grant to foreigners of the right of land ownership. A more unsatisfactory or illiberal measure, granting rights with one hand that are taken away with the other, was surely never devised. Yet the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*, who gives an account of the new law in a letter to that journal, does not apparently see any of its imperfections, or if so he is so cautious in indicating them that his criticism amounts almost to commendation. The measure is presented to English readers as a fine concession to foreigners, somewhat against the wishes of the Diet and the people generally, made by the enlightened Japanese Government, which has always been in its favour. Consequently when it comes to the question of the negotiation of a new treaty the Japanese plenipotentiary will be able to point to the impartial opinion of the correspondent of *The Times* at Tokyo as evidence that on the land question at least the Japanese Government is and always has been in favour of extending to aliens in Japan the treatment Japanese receive in foreign countries. No doubt on the present occasion the British representative will be better informed, and will be aware what a very meagre concession has been made, but the majority of English readers who peruse the article will obtain the impression that in the matter of land ownership the Japanese under the careful guidance of the Government have finally abandoned the illiberal policy which has been in force for so many years."

Truly there is only one inference possible, namely, that the *Japan Chronicle* and the *Japan Gazette* trusted to the chance that few of their readers would see the letter in *The Times*, and, so trusting, allowed themselves to be betrayed into the above extravagant criticism. We are sorry to disturb their calculations by publishing the letter.

AN IMPORTANT PROJECT.

San Francisco telegraphs to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the Directors of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. have decided to build two steamers of 38,000 tons each, costing 6 million dollars for the two. These vessels are to compete with all the steam-ship services now existing on the Pacific, including those of Messrs. Hill and Hariman.

The idea of the great Company is to obtain full command of the Pacific and to induce the Government to grant a substantial subsidy. The difficulty connected with these monster steamers is that very few ports in the Far East are capable of accommodating them, and that very seldom indeed can a full cargo be got together within a suitable period. In our opinion ships under foreign management are greatly handicapped when they attempt to compete with Japanese vessels in the over-sea carrying trade of Japan. The Japanese vessels always work hand in hand with agencies which provide facilities for the carriage of goods to and from the interior. In the present state of affairs no such facilities can be afforded by foreign companies,

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

The first decennial period of the Educational Department's programme with regard to Technical Schools was brought to a conclusion last year, and the question has now to be decided what policy will be adopted in mapping out the procedure for the next 10 years. The prevailing idea seems to be that the number of schools devoted to instruction in industrial affairs, marine products, mercantile-marine business and forestry should be augmented, but that the general policy should be directed to expanding the present schools rather than to extending their number. The equipment of a school costs nearly as much as its building, and therefore it pays better to increase the accommodation at an existing school than to erect a new one. Tables are published showing the numbers of schools and students respectively, at the close of last year. They are as follow :—

		Number of Students.
Agricultural Schools	168	19,266
Commercial Schools	77	22,781
Industrial Schools	38	7,358
Marine Products Schools	14	1,095
Mercantile Marine Schools	10	2,264
Apprentice Schools	76	6,306
Total	383	58,970

In addition to the above there are a number of schools for preparing students to enter the above institutions. They are tabulated as follow :—

Agricultural	4,407	163,309
Commercial	190	12,714
Industrial	227	13,164
Marine Products	94	2,931
Mercantile Marine	1	30
Apprentice	—	—
Total	4,919	192,148

There are also three normal technical schools where 173 students are qualifying to become teachers.

THE "MANSHU SHIMPO."

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* and in the other Tokyo journals that some indignation has been caused in Manchuria by measures on the part of the Authorities which resulted in the discontinuance of a Japanese journal called the *Manshu Shimpo*, which has hitherto been issued in Manchuria, as its name implies. Our readers will observe that we used a somewhat roundabout phrase in describing the event, but we do so simply because that is the form of speech adopted by our Tokyo contemporaries. They do not say that the newspaper was "suspended" or "abolished," but merely "induced to abandon publication." The cause assigned is unceasing attacks upon the management of the South Manchuria Railway. These attacks had reached the number of about 100 before any step was taken by the Authorities. Nevertheless there is an outcry that freedom of speech does not exist in Manchuria. It is a curious idiosyncrasy of the age that freedom of speech is the only privilege whose enjoyment is practically held to be above all control. Abuse the privilege however you will; pervert it to whatever order-injuring and peace-disturbing purposes you please, still it remains freedom of speech; and so long as it goes by that name folks will be found to defend it against all interference.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEATH OF MR. MITSUHASHI.

With sincere regret we announce the death of Mr. Mitsuhashi Nobukata, Mayor of Yokohama, which took place on Saturday, the 25th, at 5.30 p.m. Mr. Mitsuhashi had been ill for a considerable time, and there had been much diversity of opinion as to the nature of his malady. But it was finally diagnosed to be cancer of the lungs, and after some weeks of great pain death must have come as a relief rather than as a misfortune. Mr. Mitsuhashi was born in 1856, and he early distinguished himself by his linguistic capacity, his knowledge of English being so accurate that very few of his countrymen could equal him in writing and speaking that language. The earliest years of his official life were spent in the Public Works Department, and during that time he established relations with the *Japan Times*, then under the editorship of Mr. Charles Rickerby; he did some excellent work for that journal and subsequently for the *Japan Mail*, but in 1879 he entered the Foreign Office, and naturally his connection with journals then ceased. In 1881, however, he was transferred to Kanagawa prefecture and then became able to continue his work for the columns of this journal, to which he contributed many admirable translations of important laws and ordinances. In the year 1900, after some time of renewed service in the Foreign Office, he was promoted to be Minister Resident and accredited to Holland. From that position he retired in 1906 to accept the post of Mayor at Yokohama, where he won universal esteem and friendship by his just and tactful methods. In the ordinary course of events a long period of usefulness ought still to have been before him, but fate willed otherwise. We bid him farewell with deep sorrow.

During 1894, when the late Mayor Mr. Mitsuhashi held the position of Secretary of Kanagawa prefecture, a part of the breakwater which was being constructed at that time gave way, and in consequence he was put on the retired list. In connection with this affair, he has left a written statement in which he refers to the dishonourable rumour circulated at that time of his having received a bribe. His statement says that he sacrificed himself on the occasion for the passage of the supplementary estimates amounting to some 800,000 *yen* for repairing expenses.

The funeral rites of the late Mayor, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, took place on Thursday at the Zotokuji Temple, Moto-machi. The religious service commenced at 3 p.m. when solemn Japanese music was played. The head priest of the temple of the Mitsuhashi family read an address of condolence, which was followed by religious ceremonies performed by the presiding priest. Subsequently Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, read his own address of of condolence, praising the achievements of the late Mayor during his tenure of office, and lamenting his untimely death. The Baron also read an address from Marquis Matsukata, President of the Japan Red Cross Society. Then the following address of condolence was read by the German Consul-General, Herr F. von Syburg, on behalf of the Yokohama Consular Body:—

"On behalf of the Consular Body at Yokohama it devolves upon me to give expression to the sincere sorrow felt by myself and my colleagues at the loss of so worthy a representative of all that is the best in the type of the true Japanese gentleman. Of his public career as an official in the various grades through which he worked his way up till he reached the position of a diplomatic representative of his Government in Europe there in no need for me to speak. The honours thus successively conferred on him by his official superiors are a sufficiently eloquent testimony to the very high esteem in which his character and abilities were held by those best to judge of them. But it was when at the call of duty and good citizenship he laid aside the dignity of his diplomatic post to accept the mayoralty of Yokohama, that we foreigners had the best opportunities of judging how well he was worthy of the confidence reposed in him by the people of Yokohama. By his actions, no less than by his words, he showed how desirable he deemed it that the foreigners resident in the port should be allowed to coöperate with their Japanese fellow-residents in all matters affecting the public welfare and interests of this important centre of trade. The late Mr. Mitsuhashi was at once a true Japanese patriot and a friend to the foreigners who had the privilege of knowing him. It is with unfeigned sorrow that we offer our sincere condolence to his family and his fellow citizens."

The above address was followed by those offered by Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of the city, and Mr. Kaneko, President of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly.

Mr. D. H. Blake, Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, then read an address of condolence on behalf of the Foreign Board of Trade, couched in these terms:—

"We are assembled here to-day to pay our last tribute of respect to a departed friend, and it is my sad privilege, on behalf of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, which organization represents such a large proportion of the foreign residents of this city, to give expression to the feelings of sorrow and sympathy which we entertain on this solemn occasion. Mr. Mitsuhashi Nobukata has had an exceptional career, so far as concerns his relations with foreigners in Japan. He has been more or less associated with them for a period of thirty years, and during that time the friendships he has made have strengthened and increased with each succeeding year. His personality was such as to inspire confidence, and to command respect and admiration from all those who had the honour of his acquaintance. In his public life he combined all the qualities which are essential to a successful career, and he possessed the happy and unusual faculty of attaining his legitimate ends without sacrificing the rights and feelings of others. He deserves well of his country and of his countrymen, as he has served them faithfully and with distinction, both at home and abroad, and it is not too much to hope for or to expect that he will be remembered in the years to come as one whose example is worthy of emulation. It has been said that "Sorrow mades the whole world kin," so realizing and believing in the force of this time-honoured adage, we have gathered here with our Japanese friends to join with them in bidding farewell to the mortal remains of one whom in life we honoured and respected and in death whose memory we shall cherish. To his family we offer our profound sympathy in the sad hour of their bereavement, and to his colleagues in office and to the citizens of Yokohama generally, we tender our most respectful condolences in the great loss which they have sustained."

On the conclusion of the addresses the priests chanted the Buddhist scriptures, while members of the Mitsuhashi family and others attending the religious service burned incense in turn, proceeding before the tablet of the deceased. The function closed at 3.40 p.m. Over 800 persons attended the religious service. The company included some fifty foreigners, comprising the Consuls of the different Powers and representatives of many foreign firms. Several European ladies and a few Chinese gentlemen were among the audience. The principal Japanese present were the officials of the Kencho and the City Office, as well as the members of the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies and the Chamber of Commerce.

THE OVERHEAD RAILWAY.

On the 25th ult. the section of the overhead railway in Tokyo, from Yurakucho to Karasumoricho was opened to traffic. Passengers are thus enabled to travel from Yurakucho to Uyeno by this line, but to do so they have to make a wide circuit *viâ* Meguro and Shinjiku. The scale of fares fixed by the railway authorities is interesting. The distance from Yurakucho to Shinagawa can be travelled for 4 *sen*, and within that distance there are two intermediate fares of 2 *sen* and 3 *sen*. From Shinagawa to Meguro an addition of 2 *sen* is charged, and from Meguro to Shinjiku an additional 4 *sen*, after which a 10 *sen* ticket carries the traveller all the way round to Uyeno. The portion of this line which actually consists of overhead railway is from Yurakucho to Hamamatsucho. This overhead railway was planned in 1896, under the guidance of a German engineer, but work was not commenced until the year 1900, and thereafter a serious interruption was caused by the war. In 1906 the building was resumed and, as stated above, the southern section has now been completed. The line is supported throughout on brick arches. The road bed is 19 feet above the streets and the width of the track is 51 feet.

Of course the cost has been very great. Taking everything into consideration the money expended is said to have averaged 60 *yen* per foot, and the total outlay on the above section has been 5 million *yen*.

A central station has to be built at Yurakucho, and a principal station at Karasumoricho. When the Karasumoricho station is built, the present Shimbashi terminus will be converted into a goods station only, and a large new station will be built at Shinagawa on reclaimed land for purposes of passengers and goods; further, the big factories and work shops at Shimbashi will be moved to Oimura, in the Omori suburb of Tokyo. The service of trains is to be one every fifteen minutes. We confess that the prospect of this overhead railway becoming a paying concern seems to us very remote.

GAS IN TOKYO.

There is every prospect that an acute phase will soon be entered in the competition between the Tokyo Gas Co. and the Chiyoda Gas Co., which competition was inaugurated recently by the purchase of the Furukawa Coke Factory at Fukagawa. The price hitherto charged by the Tokyo Company has been *yen* 2.40 per 1,000 cubic feet, but the Chiyoda folks, who announce their determination to commence lighting operations from next October, offer to make contracts at the rate of *yen* 1.20 for the same quantity. This has made the Tokyo Company's directors "sit up," and they have declared their intention of lowering their rate by 20 per cent., which will bring it to 1.92 *yen*, a figure still appreciably higher than that of the Chiyoda people. All this must react unfavourably on the Electric-light Companies. These latter will have to reconsider their scale of charges unless they are prepared to be driven out of a large part of the field. Of course people who can afford to be comfortable will never think of substituting gas, malodorous and calorific as it is, for pure and cool electric light. But the lower orders, the restaurant-keepers and the gin-shops, cannot afford to be so fastidious.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Telegrams received in Shanghai from St. Petersburg and London represent Mr. Willard Straight as working very strenuously to achieve the purpose of the Anglo-American Syndicate with regard to the building of the Kinchow-Aigun Railway. He is said to have had a meeting with M. Iswolsky, but the London *Daily Telegraph*, writing editorially, declares that his efforts have not been crowned with any success, and that the Russian Government remains unmoved. The London journal adds that the hopes of the Syndicate's representative do not extend beyond the discovery of a basis for negotiation.

We may notice *en passant* that the old error which describes Japan as having refused to consent to the building of this line is persistently repeated. This is an interesting illustration of the tardiness of truth's travels in pursuit of falsehood. Give the lie only a moment's start and the truth may never be able to overtake it.

THE NAVY.

Japanese newspapers state that among the ships provided for in the 76-millions Implementing Programme, the only ones which have not yet been commenced are a first-class armoured cruiser of 18,000 tons and two destroyers. The ships now actually in hand under this programme are the two battleships *Kawachi* and *Settsu*, of which the former will be launched next spring and the latter about October, and the ocean-going destroyer *Umikaze* (1,500 tons). The above battleships will be very powerful craft. Their dimensions are 480 feet by 84, with a tonnage of 20,800 and boilers capable of developing 20,500 horse-power. This will give a speed of 20 knots an hour. Each of these ships will carry twelve 12-inch guns, ten 6-inch and twelve 4.7-inch. This is much heavier armament than that of the *Satsuma* or the *Aki*, namely, four 12-in., twelve 10 in. and twelve 4.7-in.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 22nd ult. a serious disturbance occurred at the High Commercial School in Osaka. A party of second-year students burst into a room where a number of third-year students were engaged in class work, and having removed the teachers, the lads armed themselves with rulers and chairs, and fell upon the third year students. A fierce conflict in which about 100 were engaged was waged for some time, and ended in dangerous injuries to two students and minor hurts to 30 or 40. It appears that this fracas had its origin at the Dojima boat-races on the 9th of May. The boat of the third-year students attempted to run down the boat of the second-year, and the latter lost so much ground in avoiding a collision that victory fell to the third-year students. The enmity caused by that incident has never disappeared, and the second-year students took steps to wreak their vengeance by the attack made on the 22nd.

The Jinju Life Insurance Company stands high among insurance enterprises of the second class in Japan. It has reserves to the extent of 3 million *yen* and it holds negotiable securities to the extent of over a million. On the 18th ult. it held an extraordinary general meeting for the purpose of altering its statutes, so as to admit of the election of a certain Mr. Shimogo, who is said to have had the support of Baron Tsuji, one of the original projectors of the Company. The meeting resolved itself into a free fight, mainly, so far as we can gather, owing to the machinations of the celebrated Mr. Matsutani, who is chiefly responsible for all the trouble in the Rice-Exchange. Japanese newspapers give somewhat lurid analyses of the events that led to this *denouement*, but their accounts appear to be more or less sensational.

It appears tolerably certain that there will be a great international exhibition at San Francisco in 1914. The project has not yet been officially announced, but it is spoken of with assurance. It is expected that Japanese residents of San Francisco alone will put up 15,000 *yen*. Already Mr. Ushijima, the so-called "potato king," has promised 3,000, and several other settlers in California are about to follow suit. Japanese newspapers say that no intimation has as yet reached the United States Embassy, but that the Ambassador has expressed confidence in the liberal co-operation of the Japanese.

We learn with sincere pleasure, which will be shared by all our readers, that Sir Claude MacDonald has been appointed to serve as Ambassador at the Court of Japan for another period of two years from next October, in which month it had been his Excellency's intention to leave this country. Sir Claude has already been nearly 10 years in Japan, having come here in 1900. No British Representative has ever been so universally popular in this country.

It is stated that the "Japan Magazine" has changed hands and that it will henceforth be conducted under the auspices of Baron Shibusawa. The reason of the change is not apparent, but presumably some question of finance is responsible. Certainly the magazine can not be carried on more ably or with greater enterprise under the new régime than it was under the old.

The silk-crop in Italy this year is about the same as that of an average season, in spite of the changes of weather. The latest price for coocons is from 2.75 to 3.50 per kilos., and raw silk is 45 *lira*.

The citizens of New York at large and a majority of the newspapers oppose the project of opening an international Exhibition in New York, and the scheme will therefore probably be abandoned.

Many of our readers are doubtless familiar with the name To-A Kogyo Kaisha. It is the title of a Company formed last year by several influential Japanese business-men for the purpose of undertaking contracts for the execution of large works in China. The Company essayed to obtain the contract for the construction of the Kilin-Changchun railway, but it was found that the Chinese had reserved that work for their own people. Then an attempt was made in connection with the salt business of the Leased Territory, but this also was unsuccessful. The consequence is that certain Japanese newspapers are speaking of the Company as a total failure. But it is pointed out, with evident justice, that the main purpose of the organizers of the Company was to have an instrument ready for taking immediate advantage of any opportunity that might arise. Evidently the great principle in life is to be prepared to seize the occasion when it presents itself, and from that point of view the Company has a distinct *raison d'être*.

The affairs of the Tokyo Rice Exchange continue to be in a disturbed condition. To onlookers it seems as though the Matsutatsu faction—or the Ten-ichibo crowd, as they are frequently called,—have determined to keep up their agitation until the reform party becomes utterly weary. It is a trial of endurance. On the 25th ult., a general meeting was held, and after considerable discussion it was decided to declare a dividend of 12 per cent. for the last half year. The meeting then proceeded to elect a managing director, and Mr. Nezu, leader of the reform party, obtained a majority of votes. The Matsutatsu section could not even carry their candidate into the chair of Vice-Managing Director. After the meeting these insatiable folks made application in due form for an extraordinary general meeting, at which it is said to be their intention to propose an increase of the capital by 3 million *yen* and also certain changes in the statutes of the Company.

It was stated some time ago in these columns that a coalition for establishing electric works in Tokyo had been formed between the Shibaura Seisakujo, the General Electric Co. of the United States and the Tokyo Electric Co. The capital of the new concern was to be 2 million *yen*, 1,300,000 *yen* of which was to be represented by the Shibaura Works, and 500,000 was to be put up by the General Electric Co. Japanese newspapers now state that a hitch has occurred. It is due to the fact that the Tokyo Electric Co. acquired some years ago a right to use patents of the General Electric Co., and is unwilling now to surrender that right except on payment of a sum, to which the American firm is unwilling to agree.

The Toyo S S. Company has to pay by the end of the year debts amounting to 5,083,000 *yen*. So far as concerns one million of this amount, which is owing to the First Bank, some law may be obtained, but as for the remaining 5 millions odd Tokyo newspapers say that the money must be found before December. As borrowing is out of the question, the directors are said to have decided that the shareholders must be called upon to pay up a portion of the money still due on the new shares. This step will be taken in November, it is expected, and it will doubtless prove a great hardship for the shareholders, inasmuch as the old shares of the Company (50 *yen* paid up) are now quoted in the market at 25 *yen*.

Under the above caption the *Saturday Evening Post* prints the following keen editorial:

Whenever a warm fight for prohibition comes up, the arguments of the saloon interests resemble a dog in the nugatory act of chasing its own tail. They insist upon the vast importance of the liquor traffic, economically considered—it employs so much labour, rents so many buildings, buys so much corn, hops and glassware. Ten thousand saloons, we read, spend at least a million dollars annually simply for laundering towels, aprons, jackets. If you close the saloons, the laundrymen will be ruined.

We don't think that argument convinces any open-eyed person. Every such person knows too well that the liquor traffic industrially considered is a source of weakness rather than strength. The industrial losses that flow from it far outweigh the gains. If

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the city lost three laundries and its poorhouse it would, on the net balance, be considerably ahead.

But lest this argument should convince somebody, the saloon interests promptly nullify it by declaring that prohibition does not in the least diminish the consumption of liquor. Consequently it cannot diminish the production, as many hands are employed, as much barley, glassware and cork is bought as before.

The simple fact is, of course, that there is no good argument in favour of the liquor traffic—any more than there is a good argument in favour of tuberculosis. The only question is how best to deal with it.

Marquis Mayeda's new building in the Hongo district of Tokyo, which was erected in accordance with the plans of Dr. Watanabe, has been finished, and it is said that the Emperor will honour the Marquis with a visit about the 2nd of this month. The Mayeda family held the great fief of Kaga in feudal days, and was reckoned among the wealthiest feudatories of Japan. It has the reputation of having preserved quite an exceptional number of heirloons, which will all be shown on the occasion of the Emperor's visit. We have heard it said on apparently good authority that the family possesses no less than 70 chests-of-drawers filled with costumes for use in the *No* dance. It is not surprising, therefore, to find that a stage for the performance of that dance forms a feature of the new edifice, and that the sum expended on the stage alone has been 70,000 *yen*. The dwelling house in foreign style is said to have cost 640,000 *yen*, and the furniture 200,000. Marquis Mayeda, in addition to Japanese heirloons, has made a unique collection—unique for Japan—of works of European art.

The sun of prosperity has at length begun to shine upon the Otaru lumber works, which, last year were described as having fallen under a cloud of failure. Large orders for timber are said to have been received from Germany, the United States and Australia, and everything is improving. Mr. Hayakawa, President of the Company, is reported to be seizing the occasion for the purpose of clearing off the debts, reducing the expenses, and carrying out general reforms.

The German Ambassador Baron Mumm has gone to Miyanoshita, from where he expects to start for Europe in a few days. Baron Mumm has been granted a short home leave, from which he expects to be back in Tokyo early in October.

On the 25th ult. the Tokyo Railway Company held its half-yearly general meeting, and decided to pay a dividend of 7 per cent. for the half year ended May the 31st. The meeting passed off uneventfully.

The plan for erecting a monument to Prince Ito at the place of his assassination in Harbin may be said to have matured. The Japanese community in Manchuria are busying themselves earnestly about the matter. The exact spot where the murder took place is within the precincts of the station and cannot therefore be placed at the disposal of the monument committee, nor indeed would it be very suitable for the purpose. But the East-China Railway Authorities are said to have agreed to give a site in the immediate vicinity, and to make it large enough for the construction of a park of which the central feature will be the monument.

It is expected that the Government will introduce in the Diet next session a new factory law. The draft submitted to the House of Representatives was considered defective for several reasons. In the first place it entrusted to officialdom excessive powers which might have been exercised in a manner highly inconvenient for factory owners. In the second place it imposed unpractical restrictions upon the employment of labour. Thus the law provided that no young persons under 13 years of age should be employed in a factory, and that male employees from 14 to 16 years of age as well as all female employees should work only from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Such restrictions would have been fatally inconvenient to sericulture and match making. As to the matter of night-work, factory owners are at one with the Government. But they object to the fixing of hours by local officials.

It is said that a project is on foot to resuscitate the race meetings which flourished so notably a few years ago. The four clubs of Meguro, Itabashi, Kawasaki and Ikegami have joined together, and have decided to issue debentures on the security of the sum promised by the Treasury in 20 annual installments, namely, 1,008,910 *yen*, and to employ the money upon the necessary preparations. The place of meeting will probably be Meguro.

The Tokyo Municipality are credited with a scheme for deepening the canals and the small streams traversing the city, so as to render them navigable by barges. The dredging will extend to a depth of 3 feet, and the excavated earth will be used to reclaim 100,000 *tsubo* of fore-shore at Shibaura. Doubtless this will be a useful work, for Tokyo is growing rapidly and the price of land is appreciating all the while.

On the evening of the 28th ult., the members of the Franco-Japanese Society under the Presidency of Prince Kanin entertained at the Maple Club in Tokyo the Admiral-in-Command and ten officers of the French ship now lying in Yokohama. His Excellency the French Ambassador was present, and among the hosts were Baron Tsuji, Professors Ume, Furuichi and Yamada, Count Terajima, Mr. Ozawa, and Mr. Ushikawa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Baron Tsuji read an address of welcome which was translated into French by Mr. Magaki. The Baron dwelt upon the excellent relations between Japan and France; expressed a confident hope that they would prove permanent, and begged the guests not to measure the good will of their hosts by the incompleteness of their preparations. His Imperial Highness Prince Kanin then proposed the health of the President of the French Republic and His Excellency M. Gerard proposed that of the Emperor of Japan. The French Admiral returned thanks in brief but graceful language.

There is again talk of the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. At a meeting of the aldermen on the 28th ult. Mr. Nakajima Koko, the constant supporter of this measure, pointed out that the state of the money market seemed eminently suitable for re-approaching the scheme. He obtained much support from his colleagues, but in view of the story of the past nobody places reliance upon municipalization, especially in the absence of Mr. Ozaki.

There is talk of an amalgamation project which would comprise the Tokyo Railway, the Keihin Railway and the Yokohama Electric Trams. The Keihin Railway suffers the most from the present state of affairs. Its line is not linked up with the Yokohama Railway at the Kanagawa end or with the Tokyo Railway at Shinagawa. Undoubtedly this dislocated state of affairs is very unbusiness like, but whether the railway board would sanction amalgamation is thought to be doubtful. If the lines were joined up, and if the Musashi Electric Railway were built from the Hiroo suburb of Tokyo to Hiranuma, Tokyo and Yokohama would have three routes of intercommunication.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the Manager of the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo has received a letter from Mr. Clark, who organized the party of American tourists that came to Japan in the spring of this year. Mr. Clark says that he is organizing another party consisting of 1,400 persons, all of good social standing, and that he hopes to conduct them to Japan next spring. He adds that the impression produced upon the last party was most excellent.

Prof. Chamberlain returned to Japan on the 29th ult., landing at Yokohama. He was of course interviewed, and his answers to interviewers appear to have escaped the too common distortion. Everywhere during the past two years of his travel in Europe he was questioned about the unbroken succession of the Imperial Family in Japan; about the significance of *Bushido*, and about the source of the Japanese spirit of loyalty and patriotism. The Professor does not say what answers he gave to these queries. He merely explains that to answer such questions with any degree of fullness requires wide reference to Japanese history. He added that he intends to spend a couple of years travelling in Japan, and that he will devote that time to collecting materials for another work on this country which he will publish on his return to England.

We seem to be on the verge of another crop of rumours about the much talked-of question of municipalizing the Tokyo Railway. In another issue we alluded to a suggestion said to have been made by Mr. Nakajima at a meeting of the Municipal Council, but this morning the *Kokumin Shimbun* denies that Mr. Nakajima brought the matter definitely on the tapis. He merely commented on the fact that if the Railway were in the city's possession, money could easily be found to meet the various pressing needs without recourse to additional taxation. Other journals, however, maintain that the question of municipalization has again been definitely mooted.

There seems to be a somewhat keen dispute between Mr. Kawashima, chief of the Hokkaido Administration, and the Department of Home affairs with reference to a reclamation scheme involving an area of 142,000 *tsubo* near Otaru. This project, if carried out, would greatly affect the value of the land at the port itself, and the people are most unwilling that the work should be undertaken under Government auspices. The Minister of Home Affairs, however, is said to be obdurate, whereas Mr. Kawashima is disposed to compromise by assigning one-half to the people. There is said to be a similar question at Muroran.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"REASON AND SENTIMENT IN JAPAN."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 25.*)

IN a very interesting essay on the above subject, which appeared in these columns on the 23rd instant over the signature "W.D.," the writer alludes to the celebration recently organized in Tokyo to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the assassination of II KAMON NO KAMI. He cites the fact that the Commemoration Committee included such men as Count HIJIKATA, formerly Minister of the Imperial Household, General Baron MIYOSHI and Mr. HASEBA, President of the House of Representatives, and he expresses astonishment that assassination finds Japanese to condone it; Japanese of high rank. That is very true. But in the case of II, there is another point to be noted, not as vitiating "W.D.'s" conclusions, but as supplementing them. It is that what chiefly strikes a Japanese in connexion with the affair of II KAMON NO KAMI is his having signed the Treaties, not merely as foreign treaties, but in defiance of the Sovereign's will. That was the feature against which the assassins directed their weapons. A cognate reason brought frequent worshippers to the grave of NISHINO BUNTARO, the murderer of Viscount MORI. NISHINO's declared motive was to punish an alleged sacrilegious act of Viscount MORI in raising with his walking-stick the curtain before the Shrine at Ise. That was an insult to the Sovereign Ancestors and therefore indirectly to the Sovereign himself. NISHINO, a poor student, actually entered the house of a Minister of State in broad daylight and killed him with the commonest of common weapons, thus vindicating the sanctity of the Imperial Shrine and disgracing its violator. Such was the view taken by the average Japanese onlooker. A man had sacrificed his life in the cause of the Crown and his memory deserved to be honoured. The same blind loyalty to the Throne led to the burning of the celebrated temple Zōjō-ji in 1874. It was the great Buddhist temple of the TOKUGAWA; the temple which IYEYASU had specially delighted to honour; the temple where the mortuary tablets of the TOKUGAWA *Shōguns* were enshrined. Thus as a stronghold of Buddhism and as the sanctuary of the usurpers of the administrative power it was doubly hateful to the *Shintō* disciples. In short, loyalty was at the root of all these deeds of violence, and in the cause of loyalty assassination found vindicators.

Another subject alluded to by "W.D." is suicide. Should a soldier prefer suicide to surrender? "W.D." thinks not; Dr. KATO HIROYUKI thinks yes, and if "W.D." speaks with the utmost assurance, so does Dr. KATO. Which is right? To us it seems that if to fight to the bitter end be the duty of a good soldier, then death before surrender is a fine doctrine. For if cool judgment is to be exercised in such a matter; if a man be left free to decide the moment when further resistance has become hopeless and if he be then qualified to surrender, it seems axiomatic that his highest fighting capacity will not be exercised and that "discretion is the better part of valour" may become his constant rule. After all, fighting with deadly weapons is in itself such a barbarous practice that drawing-room ethics can scarcely be applied to it.

THE "DOMINIONS DEPARTMENT" OF THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 25.*)

IT may come as news to a good many Britons that a "Dominions Department" has been formed within the Colonial Office. At the last Imperial Conference the feeling was expressed, by Mr. DEAKIN and others, that the affairs of the Self-governing Dominions ought not to be mixed up departmentally with those of the Crown Colonies, and the "Dominions Department" is the outcome of that sentiment. This new departure, accepted by a Liberal Government, is a further and welcome indication that Imperial Union is becoming a national, rather than a party, policy.

The first Report of the new Department, for the year ended March 31, was issued at the end of last month in the form of a Blue-book. It consists of a survey of the principal events which have happened in connection with the self-governing Dominions during the year, and it is the wish of the Secretary of State for the Colonies that it should be made year by year. Under the heading of Conferences Sir CHARLES LUCAS, the author of the Report and the head of the Department, deals first with the Imperial Defence Conference, the results of which were duly collated and submitted to Parliament at the end of 1909. It will be remembered that the Canadian representatives at the Conference requested the Admiralty to prepare plans for the establishment of a Canadian Navy, and finally accepted the suggestion that the Dominion Government should provide a Fleet consisting of five cruisers and six destroyers, involving an annual expenditure of £600,000—this Fleet to be placed at the disposal of the Admiralty in the contingency (to quote Sir WILFRID LAURIER) of "war anywhere." Australia also decided to provide a Fleet unit to form part of the Eastern Fleet of the Empire; the annual expenditure is estimated at £750,000, but until the Commonwealth could take over the whole cost it was decided that the Imperial Government should contribute £250,000 annually "towards the maintenance of the complete Fleet unit." Since then a Naval Loan Act has been passed by the Commonwealth Parliament providing for an expenditure of £3,500,000 for the establishment of the Australian Fleet unit, and the order for a battleship-cruiser, which will be the flagship of that unit, has now been placed. In addition to the gift of an armoured cruiser of the *Indomitable* type, which ship it was arranged should become the flagship of the Fleet unit to be maintained on the China Station, the New Zealand Government undertook to continue to make unconditionally its annual contribution of £100,000 per annum to the Navy. Both the New Zealand and Commonwealth Parliaments have passed a Defence Act, under which provision is made for the introduction of universal military training.

Among other events to which the Report refers is the Barbados Conference, which resulted in the appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the question of mutual preference between the West Indies and Canada. Lord CREWE had already signified the approval of the Government of the principle of preference as applied between Imperial States which already possess tariffs, and it is confidently expected that the Commissioners will report unanimously in favour of reciprocity. This is a notable advance, for the logical conclusion to be drawn from it is that the present Government do not oppose the granting by the home country of reciprocal preference to the Dominions, except in so far as new duties would be specially required for that purpose.

A good deal of space is alloted in the Report to the proceedings of the Imperial Press Conference. Writing of this unique event Sir CHARLES says: "I was in Australia at the time when the Imperial Press Conference was held in London, viz., in June, 1909, and can bear witness to the great interest which was taken in the Dominions in its proceedings. Lord ROSEBERY's speech of welcome gave a key-note to the Conference, and inasmuch as one great want of the Empire—perhaps the greatest—is better and fuller interchange of information, it is doubtful whether any gathering within the Empire, official or unofficial, has ever been more conducive to good understanding and to sound practical results. The Mother Country and the Dominions Beyond the Seas want to know more of each other, and probably the mutual knowledge of the different Dominions is even less than the mutual knowledge of any one of them and the United Kingdom. Misunderstandings tend to be created by insufficient telegraphic intelligence, and when once created they are not easily dispelled through the post. Therefore, it was of much importance that the Conference, among other subjects, dealt with the question of cheapening telegraphic communication."

All of which is good tidings for the Briton over-seas. It shows that the day of Little Englandism is declining: that the Colonies are no longer regarded as burdens to be got rid of at the first opportunity. The new Department has made a good start, and can not fail to serve a most valuable purpose. But the political significance of its initiation is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

perhaps the most striking feature. It shows that, by sheer force of public sentiment, Liberalism is being driven, in spite of itself, into the path of Imperialism.

BRITISH MILITARY STRENGTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 27.*)

IT is not the fashion—even in these days of bloated armaments—to credit the British Empire with a commanding degree of military strength. Probably the man in the street, though he recognizes the great part played by "the thin red line" in the building up of the Empire, will unhesitatingly admit the predominance of the Navy as the common bond and safeguard on which England, her Dominions, her Colonies and her Protectorates have in this present age to rely. The consequence of this accepted predominance of the "first line of defence" is that the military side of British power has somewhat shrunk in the popular imagination as compared, shall we say, with the days of Waterloo and Inkermann. Another circumstance which has affected the British army's pride of place is the unprecented growth of Continental armies consequent on the adoption of the principle of universal service. At a time when the Great European Powers count their armies by millions, the land forces of Britain have gradually fallen into a position of relative insignificance. Continental military experts make no secret of the fact that the British army is regarded by them in their strategical calculations as a *quantité négligeable*. Finally, it must be confessed that, rightly or wrongly, and for reasons into which we cannot enter here, the War Office has come to be regarded by the British public as a veritable hot-bed of inefficiency, and such an impression can hardly have failed to react unfavourably upon the prestige of the British army, whether at home or abroad. In these circumstances, and without referring them to the glorious pages of their history, it can hardly come amiss to remind the British people, as Mr. ARCHIBALD HURD has done in a recent number of the *Fortnightly Review*, that the military forces of the Empire are by no means inconsiderable even in point of numbers. A propos of the possibilities of invasion, and the demand raised in certain quarters for a national army on the Continental pattern, Mr. HURD briefly reviews the progress of the British Army during the past half-century. In particular, he investigates the volunteer movement in order to ascertain whether voluntary service has proved a failure. At the present day, contends this authority, volunteers are drawn almost exclusively from the working classes, whereas, half a century ago, and especially at the time of the invasion scare of 1859, they were supplied from the wealthier and middle classes. Consequently, it may be claimed that the lower classes have "never rendered the State such efficient service as to-day," while it is also urged that the military forces of the Empire were never organized on such a commanding scale. It will be remembered that in 1904, and again in 1909, as the result of the fullest enquiries by committees of specially appointed naval and military experts, instituted in the one case by a Unionist and in the other by a Liberal administration, the inhabitants of the British Isles were assured that "invasion on a large scale is an absolutely impracticable operation." In the light of these findings by the highest tribunals, the only possibility, it is argued, which is to be kept in view in home defence is the evasion of the British fleets by a raiding force of less than 70,000 men. "The Admiralty," remarks Mr. HURD, "hold that even such a relatively small force cannot be landed, but successive Governments have decided to err on the side of safety." However, organized as they are, so far as home defence is concerned, for a strictly limited duty —"to deal with a raiding force not exceeding 70,000 men," the military resources of the Empire seem considerable enough. Their combined strength is shown in the following comparative statement:—

HOME (INCLUDING CHANNEL ISLANDS).

1859 (ALL RANKS).		1910 (ALL RANKS).	
Regulars	66,921	Regulars	128,122
Other troops:—		Other troops:—	
Enrolled pensioners	14,770	Army Reserve	133,990
Embodied Militia.	20,479	Special	70,486
Disembodied Militia	80,221	Territorial Force	274,211
Volunteers	14,981	Militia	4,527
		Reserve Dn., Militia.	845
		Channel Island Militia	3,010
Total other troops.	130,451	Total other troops.	487,069
Totals at home	197,372	Total at home	615,191

ABROAD.

Regulars	151,526	Regulars	123,764
Other troops:—		Other troops:—	
		Militia—Malta and Bermuda	2,376
		Volunteers—Bermuda	208
Enrolled pensioners.	226		
Total abroad	151,752	Total abroad	126,349
Total at home and abroad	349,124	Total at Home and abroad	741,539

To these may be added the Indian Army of close on 300,000—maintained for the most part by the loyal native Princes—and the local forces of the self-governing Dominions. The Australian scheme alone, we believe, aims at the creation of a force of 200,000 men; and there are, besides, the militia and mounted police of Canada, South Africa and New Zealand, not to mention the native levies of various Crown Colonies and Protectorates in various parts of the world. Including all, we arrive at a figure of approximately 1,300,000, for the aggregate military strength of the Empire. This is no mean total for a "second line of defence," and, in view of the overwhelming superiority of the Fleet, it is little wonder that the movement for introducing compulsory military service into England makes little headway.

"DIRECT TRADE."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 28.*)

THE *Japan Times* has an interesting article on the above subject. It notes that the term itself has never found its exact English equivalent, but that it is often misinterpreted to mean commerce between Japanese producers and foreign consumers without the intervention of a middleman. That is doubtless true, and in that sense the word is a misnomer, for in trade the middleman is just as inevitable as the consumer or the producer. There is, in fact, no single equivalent for *jiki-torihiki*. It is in common use on 'Change in the sense of "spot transaction," but, as our Tokyo contemporary says, it is generally employed in Japan in the sense of transactions of over-sea commerce from which the foreign middleman is eliminated on the Japanese side. The *Japan Times* finds it quite natural and proper that the Japanese should desire to promote such transactions, and to that proposition all level-headed foreigners will be disposed to assent. The *Japan Times*, however, goes on to say that the desire of the Japanese merchant to dispense with open-port intermediaries has been emotionally augmented by pique. The foreigners in the Settlements have represented the Japanese as morally unfit to become the direct *vis-à-vis* of men living at a great distance, and eagerness to refute that accusation practically has contributed to inspire Japanese effort. We can not see any room for denial. But it is important to consider how far any improper use of such an argument has been made by the foreign settlers. To what extent; if at all, have they exaggerated the defects of Japanese commercial morality in order to enhance their own usefulness and to deter Europeans or Americans from agreeing to dispense with their services? A great many years ago the two leading foreign firms in the East—an English firm and an American firm—were represented respectively by Mr. FRANK JOHNSON and Mr. THOMAS WALSH. That was in the days of Sir HARRY PARKES, and more than once Sir HARRY was heard to declare that if he needed advice on any subject connected with commerce or finance, he should choose these two men as councillors before all others. One evening the writer happened to be present when Mr. WALSH and Mr. JOHNSON compared notes of their firms' experiences in Japan. Both agreed that in the early era of Yokohama's existence no such thing as a written contract had ever been necessary in dealing with the Japanese: their word was as good as their bond. But, after a time, that admirable state of affairs had come to an end, and had been replaced by a remarkable absence of good faith. What was the explanation of the unwelcome change? There was no difficulty in replying. The *samurai* had been excluded from

NATIONAL ARCHIVES
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Yokohama. Owing to the sanguinary acts of certain *ronin*, it had been deemed necessary to close the Settlement to all two-sworded men. There was no immediately apparent reason why expulsion of the sword-bearer should have led to the exodus of high-class merchants. But it did. Yokohama become taboo, and all reputable tradesmen stood aloof from the place. Any Japanese conversant with the facts will bear out this retrospect. Thus the foreign merchant found himself in contact with tradesmen who had no reputation to lose and who deemed it rather a fine *coup* to cheat the over-sea trader. Residents who can look back to the *ni-azukari* affair of 1881 know that for a moment the situation promised to infuse into the Settlement's commercial arteries some of the best blood Japan had to give. But what ultimately resulted was diametrically different. The dispute hinged upon the question whether Japanese men of business could be trusted, and the answer on the foreign side was "No; not yet." This may be called the second segregation of Yokohama, and it may also be called the immediate prelude to "direct trade"; for one of the great Japanese firms which then knocked fruitlessly at Yokohama's door, thereafter became, and ever since has remained, the leader of the "direct trade" movement. But it is not to be inferred that the Yokohama Japanese continued to consist entirely of men outside the pale. The celebrated "KINGDON Memorial" of 1885 declared clearly that a better class of Japanese had begun to frequent the local mart, and that though some "remnants of an evil past" were still *en evidence*, the foreigners were content on the whole. Have those "remnants of an evil past" disappeared entirely, now 26 years after the compilation of the KINGDON Memorial? They have not. Nor do we believe that they ever will disappear completely, so long as the Settlement remains practically segregated. That is a question apart, however. The point we desire to make is that Japan has not shown her best side to the foreign merchant. On the contrary, she has shown him her worst, and the conclusions he has drawn, as well as the complaints he has made, have been, for the most part, warranted. No one will pretend that everything has been above reproach on the foreign side. There are black sheep in every fold. But as we have often said, the standard of morality in the foreign community of Yokohama and Kobe is quite above the normal level. The same number of men, blocked indiscriminately out of the population of any Western country, would by no means reach such a standard. On the other hand, the Japanese population of the two ports, as originally constituted, were far from attaining the average level of their fellow-countrymen, and the impression produced by long contact with them has been unfavourable. It can not fairly be alleged therefore that the foreign merchant's complaints have been without warrant, or that they were originally dictated by an unfriendly purpose.

BRITAIN IN EAST AFRICA.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 28.*)

AFRICA of late has occupied a arger share of public attention than has fallen to its lot for some years past. At one end of the Continent which used to be signalled out from the rest by the epithet "Dark," the federation of the four principal States into a new South African Dominion under the British flag makes a land-mark in its history. At the other, an unrest which bears a more than superficial resemblance to the externally fostered agitation of the United Irish League and its natural offspring, the Swadeshi movement of the Bengali baboos, has brought the Lower Valley of the Nile into discreditable prominence. How then has it fared with that portion of the British Empire which lies midway along the "Cape to Cairo" line? In this part of the continent we have the extensive territories collectively known as British East Africa, embracing an area of 320,000 square miles, with a population of 7½ millions, and we have that somewhat nondescript and little-known region designated Somaliland. In one of these there has been progress, peaceful and effective; in the other there has been withdrawal, abandonment. The one has already its iron road, 800 miles in length, leading from a malarial coast to a temperate upland region described as an ideal "white man's land," and destined to form, at no very distant date, a flourishing colony athwart one of the great trade-routes of the world. The other has been left to the desert and its own devices. And the question is being asked, in the various parts of the Empire—Is the evacuation of Somaliland a justifiable proceeding or not? No less an authority than Lord CURZON has condemned this measure as unwise, and as certain to involve re-occupation at greater cost in the near future. It is urged that England will be compelled to come to the support of the friendly tribes, as against the attacks of the Mullah, that the evacuation of the country will adversely affect British prestige throughout the Mahommedan world, and lead, possibly, to complications with Abyssinia. These objections appear, however, to be founded more upon sentiment than upon fact. Those who have actually resided in Somaliland are unanimous in regarding the interior as worthless – "a waterless district from which no trade can ever be developed." In this respect it will bear no comparison with the Soudan. That region, apart from its unmensely important strategic position, is inextricably bound up with the welfare of Egypt, and, even apart from the latter, is not without resources of its own. As to the friendly tribes, an officer who has taken part in the several Somaliland campaigns declares that these natives are not, and need not, be "harassed." They are well armed, and stronger than any combination which the "Mullah," even allowing him the power with which he is popularly credited, could bring against them. There is even the probability that these "friendly" tribes will, in their keen desire to get Government treasure again lavished on their country and themselves, pretend to be "harassed," and spread most highly plausible and credible reports to show that this is the case. With this view of the situation the Indian troops who participated in the various operations are said to concur in the heartiest manner. Indeed, they find it difficult to understand the British Government's profligate waste of life and treasure on a "worthless dust-heap." And with this unflattering estimate there is reason to believe that the Abyssinians also fully agree. Further, the Mullah has been officially disavowed from Mecca, so that whatever influence he may have possessed is said to be distinctly on the wane, and indeed, more recently, reports have reached the coast of his death. Altogether there appears to be little cause for reproach on account of the Government's decision, or for anxiety as regards the future. So long as England holds the coastline and the port of Zeila, her position and prestige are secure; while, should an expedition ever for any reason be deemed necessary, that port will meet all the requirements of a base. In view, therefore, of all the circumstances, the withdrawal from the interior of Somaliland must be held to be rather a triumph of common sense than a shirking of responsibility, and there is no reason to believe, despite statements to the contrary, that the position of Britain in Eastern Africa has been weakened in any degree, either morally, commercially or strategically.

THE TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 29*)

THE latest intelligence regarding that international bone of contention, the island of Crete, is far from reassuring. It is clear that popular feeling in both the countries most nearly concerned has reached a dangerous pitch of excitement. The boycott against Greek goods, inaugurated some weeks ago in Turkey, has become, in its rigour and universality, a veritable *jehad*, and has called forth an official protest from Athens. On the other hand, the continued military preparations on the Greek frontier have been made a subject of diplomatic representation by the Grand Vizier, and the Brigade of Redifs has been called out as a precautionary measure. On their side, the protecting Powers have shown a timely

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

firmness by despatching an additional warship each to Suda Bay. While, however, the official arbiters of the situation may display a laudable determination to prevent any breach of the peace, the danger is lest the populations on either side of the Turco-Greek frontier should get out of hand, and thus precipitate a conflict. The whole history of Cretan insurrection during the past seventy years does not inspire hopes of a peaceful settlement, nor can it be forgotten that it is little more than a decade since Turkish troops marched on Larissa. It is now twelve years since Crete was declared autonomous and taken under the protection of the four Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia, and Italy. The conditions were that it was to remain under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan, whose jurisdiction, nevertheless, was not to run in the island, and whose troops and officials had left it, on the clear understanding that they were not to return. On the other hand, the four Powers promised the Turkish Government that Crete should not be annexed to the Kingdom of Greece. Since then, however, there have been difficulties and, in view of the more or less violently expressed aspirations of the Cretans, it was agreed that the High Commissioner of the island should be proposed by the KING of GREECE, and that the direction of the local Gendarmerie and Militia should be in the hands of Greek officers. In 1908, after the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, the Cretan Chamber took the agressive step of declaring the island united with Greece, and appointed a provisional Government to administer in the name of the KING of the HELLENES. The Powers remonstrated, and requested the KING of the HELLENES to remove from his Army such officers as were serving in Crete. Subsequently in accordance with an earlier undertaking, the Powers withdrew their troops from the island, though when the Cretans hoisted the Greek flag on the fort at Canea, the sailors of the Powers cut it down. More recently the members of the Chamber have caused a recrudescence of the popular unrest by taking an oath of allegiance to the KING of the HELLENES, and have excluded their Mohammedan colleagues who declined to take that oath. To this provocative action the protecting Powers have responded by intimating to the Cretans that the union of the island with Greece cannot be permitted, and they have informed Turkey that its sovereignty over the island will be fully respected. In Greece, however, the incessant agitation of the Cretans during the past two years has led to something like a revolution. Successive administrations have accepted the advice of the Powers, but have found it impracticable after that to retain their popularity. Several causes contribute to the present somewhat over-strained condition of the country. The present generation of Greeks have grown up under the impression that they might hope for the union of Crete with their Kingdom. The bitterness and disgrace of the last war have not yet died out, and, taken in conjunction with this, the dominating influence of the Military League is perhaps the most disquieting factor of the situation. The KING has had a trying part to play. With great difficulty he has tided over the troubles of the past two years, and Greece officially continues to be amenable to the wishes of the Powers in regard to Crete. On the other hand, unless the Turkish Government continues to negotiate with the four Powers and refrains from menace to Greece, of which the effect can only be to arouse the sympathy of Western Europe for the Greeks, the situation can not fail to become increasingly serious.

As regards the policy of the British Government, this was explained by Sir EDWARD GREY in the spring of last year, when he said in the House of Commons that the question of the *status* of Crete must be considered by the four Powers and by the Turkish Government. Sir EDWARD GREY then thought that, as the Powers had found solutions for the questions of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria, it ought not to be impossible for the four Powers and Turkey to find a solution of the Cretan question also. From this line of joint consultation and action there has been no deviation, and it is satisfactory to learn that the attempts recently been made to suggest encouragement by England of Cretan aspirations on the score of the relationship between the British and Grecian monarchies have utterly failed in their sinister aim. The Cretan question strikingly illustrates the danger of sentiment in international affairs and it is therefore the more essential that the situation should be handled in a firm and straight-forward manner.

THE TREATY OF 1894.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 30.*)

WE observe that a controversy of some interest is going on between the *Japan Times* and the *Japan Chronicle*. The latter has quoted a passage from "Things Japanese" in which Professor CHAMBERLAIN represent the Japanese as having obtained by the Revised Treaty of 1894 a great deal more than they gave in return, the implication being that the Treaty was one-sided, and that to speak of it is a "treaty of equality" is altogether a misnomer. The *Japan Times* is at some pains to defend Japan against any implication of unfairness or greed in the matter. But of what use is the controversy? Of course Professor CHAMBERLAIN is historically correct. Japan was willing at one time to purchase her judicial and tariff autonomy at a higher price that she ultimately paid. That, however, was perfectly natural, seeing that, in the interval, she had qualified much more fully to be trusted with the duty of protecting foreign life and property. But Professor CHAMBERLAIN, in his scanty list of Japan's payments, forgets to mention that she made one very substantial concession: she agreed to continue the conventional tariff for a period of 12 years. She had already been bound by that tariff for 40 years, and she consented to be bound by it for 12 years longer. The truth is, as we think, that to discuss any question of "equality" in the case of the 1894 treaty is to commit an error. The problem was, not what the Western Powers could obtain from Japan, but what they would consent to give back to her of her own proper belongings. At the outset of their renewed relations with her, they had imposed certain irksome terms derogatory to her sovereign rights. These terms they consented to forego, partly in 1899 and wholly in 1911. They might have insisted upon safeguards which would have greatly marred the grace of their act; but they appreciated that the time for such caution had gone by, and that to have postponed revision would have been a political mistake. That appears to us to be the whole story in a nut-shell. As for the *Japan Chronicle's* assertion that "the *Kokumin*, the *Japan Times*, and the other organs which are assumed to represent the views of the Japanese Government persist in representing Japan as being unjustly and unfairly treated by the terms of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1894 and the treaties subsequently negotiated of which it formed the model," we can find no warrant for such an interpretation of those journals' writings. What they have contended is that the conventional tariffs were forced upon Japan when her power of self-assertion was comparatively insignificant, and that to cite these tariffs as standards for her new schedule of rates is inconsiderate and unjust. After all, has there not been injected into this controversy a great deal of misplaced sentiment?

IS IT PEACE?

(*The Japan Daily Mail, June 30.*)

THE telegraph of late has been singularly silent—*absit omen*—as to the course of the Constitutional Conference. The prayer has gone up from Moderate men of all shades of political opinion that "consideration, like an angel," might come and "whip the offending Adam," in the shape of tyrannous minorities of extremists, out of the Liberal party. But "offending Adams" have a way of dying hard—or, at least, of delaying their wished-for exit from the bodies of their awakening victims; and it is precisely this feature of the situation which complicates the issue. We make bold to say that, were it not for the minor and less tractable sections of the Coalition, no Conference would have been

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

necessary. As it is, the Labour and Nationalist sections, not to mention the red-Republican wing of the Radical party, are doing their best to make the heaven-sent truce a truce—and nothing more. The horizon of conciliation is already clouded over with extremist protests. The general feeling of the Labour members, says the Parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, is that, if as the result of a conference a compromise were arrived at, it would lead to the collapse of the Liberal Party, and that even if an unsuccessful conference were held, the fact that compromise was being considered would damp the spirits of the Government's supporters in the country. "The Parliament Bill," they say, "based upon the Veto resolutions, expresses the irreducible minimum of what we can accept." To a postponement of the struggle they will consent, but to concessions they will not. On the other hand, the Nationalists are equally hostile to peace. It is recognized that Mr. REDMOND has already sufficiently risked his hold on Ireland by permitting the passage of a hated Budget. But, as Mr. W. O'BRIEN makes haste to point out, the article for which he has paid —to wit, Home Rule—is not forthcoming. "Either Mr. REDMOND and his friends," says their arch enemy, "must renew their mad ultimatum to the KING to begin his reign by abolishing the Lords—in which event they would drive the Government and themselves into annihilation at a general election—or they would have to swallow the ultimatum, and let the Veto question subside until the autumn or next year. In the latter event there would be a compromise, making the Second Chamber a more formidable obstacle to Home Rule than the Lords." It is not likely therefore that the Irish leader, with growing Irish discontent behind him, will look with complacence on a Home Rule prospect which grows smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Apart from the extremists, however, it must be admitted that, on the eve of the Conference, opinion as to its outcome was by no means optimistic. The official Liberal position in the matter was set forth in a statement issued shortly before the opening of Parliament, the preamble of which ran as follows:—

> The position of the Government in regard to the suggestions for a conference between the leaders of the parties and an eventual compromise is understood to be as follows: The Cabinet has put forward a scheme which it regards as a moderate one, and which, being in its general lines similar to that proposed by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, has been now for several years before the public. The Government cannot on its own initiative indicate any intention of departing from this plan in favour of another, the very root principles of which could not, in the nature of things, be now defined. At the same time, there is no doubt many Ministers would welcome a suggestion for a conference authoritatively put forward on behalf of the Unionist leaders; indeed, such a proposal, advanced in good faith, the Government could not refuse without incurring considerable odium in the country. In the absence of such authoritative proposal, however, the Cabient has no option but to proceed at the earliest moment practicable with the plan it has laid before the House of Commons both in the form of resolutions and of a carefully-drafted Bill. It may be doubted whether between the Government scheme for the limitation of the Lords' Veto and the Unionist proposals for reform of the House of Lords as indicated by approval of Lord Rosebery's resolutions, any middle way exists, but that a conference could be secured, if desired by Unionist leaders, is certain.

The general belief at the opening of the session was that, in the event of no conference being held or of the discussion between the party leaders proving abortive, the Government's anti-Veto resolutions would probably be taken early in the autumn. Opinion in political circles now points to September as the date of the General Election, and this despite the fact that members of all parties in the House of Commons are extremely averse to another election this year. The suggestion has indeed been advanced that time might be gained by sending to the House of Lords a Bill providing for the holding of all elections on one day, or even by resuscitating the Plural Voting Bill and the London Elections Bill, the appeal to the electors being deferred till January or February. There is, however, in official quarters an objection to prolonging the campaign as was done last year, and it may be taken that the earlier date is the one provisionally adopted in case a Dissolution is necessitated. The present Ministerial intention is that a General Election shall follow, as swiftly and as dramatically as possible, any action on the House of Lords which from the Government's point of view renders it inevitable—assuming, of course, that the Conference proves a failure.

The most unfortunate feature of the whole situation is the utter dependence of Ministers upon the extremist sections. The only alternative to bowing before these rabid taskmasters is that of calling in the aid of a Unionist Opposition to keep a Liberal Government in power. It is small wonder that Ministers should hesitate when called upon to choose between two humilations. We do not believe that Home Rule and the destruction of the Lords are causes so dear to the hearts of Ministers than they cannot bring themselves to abate a jot of their proposals. We believe that the crux of the problem is their own helplessness. Consequently, the general expectation—we speak of the eve of the Conference—was, as Mr. J. L. GARVIN puts it, that "Ministers seem likely to meet the situation by throwing up their hands." They have no majority of their own. They are dependent for a majority upon the factions whom they cannot control. The aim of those factions is not to restore the stability of the Constitution, but to wreck it—to eliminate every principle of firmness and balance it contains, and to make it more impotent than any other political system in the whole world to stay the destructive impulses of future agitation. That is the predicament—a policy without sense or sincerity, feebly endeavouring to combine Double-Chamber theory with Single-Chamber practice: a Government without dependence, scourged by the factions without responsibility who represent not a seventh part of the entire people of the United Kingdom." Of what use, it may well be asked, will it be for the Conference to arrive at a settlement as between the Liberal and Unionist parties, if a combined Labour-Nationalist vote is to turn the Government out of office at the first opportunity? It is to be hoped that a settlement in theory—if such be arrived at—will include a plan for common action in view of such a contingency. Only thus can Moderation triumph, and, with it, Peace.

THE FOREIGN MERCHANT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 1*)

PERIODICALLY the foreign merchant in Japan becomes a topic of discussion in the columns of the vernacular press. The latest exponent of this question is the *Chuo Shimbun*, a journal of much importance. Inspiration is supplied by the fact that the settlements are experiencing an evil time. Trade is bad, and our contemporary writes as though the chief sufferers were the foreign merchants, from which conclusion it is but a short step to the theory that foreigners may be finding life in Japan not worth the candle. The *Chuo's* tone is not in the least inimical. It admits frankly that the country's oversea commerce was built up by foreigners, and it disclaims the faintest desire to see them eliminated. Nevertheless it evidently thinks that elimination is their fate sooner or later, and that the best chance for them lies in abandoning the settlements and seeking investments in the interior. Well, after all, there is no room for sentiment in business, and, for the rest, the life-time of one generation generally suffices to obliterate the memory of any benefit, however signal. Even we, who can look back to Yokohama's early days, find difficulty in conceiving what Japan would have been now, had not foreigners carried hither their business experience and their capital. We have little doubt that the Japanese would have "worried through" somehow. They have a wonderful knack of finding their way to the goal sooner or later. But it must have been much later, immeasurably later. Instead of collecting from 40 to 50 million *yen* of customs dues, the Treasury would have been getting probably a mere tithe of that sum; and instead of a commerce of eight or nine hundred millions, the figure would have been a paltry hundred or two. That is beyond dispute and the Japanese themselves admit it frankly. On the other hand, no foreigner denies that the Japanese are acting naturally and reasonably when they try to get the trade into their own hands. Neither is it denied that some success has attended their efforts, always with the reservation that if the Japanese share has increased of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

late years, so also has the bulk of the foreign part. There is room for both. An interesting question is, however, — what value attaches to the *Chuo's* contention that the segregation of the foreign residents militates against their permanent tenure of a leading place in the trade? We are of the opinion that considerable importance belongs to that phase of the matter, and we have often said so. Whatever the legal rights of the house-tax question may have been, it was, we believe, short-sighted statesmanship to press a claim which differentiated the foreign residents from the people of the land, and thus perpetuated the barriers which the revised treaties were intended to remove. Experience and observation must by this time have taught to all close observers the lesson that the foreigner's best hope of doing a satisfactory business in Japan is to become incorporated as thoroughly as possible with the nation, and cease to form part of a separate community.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Socialism in Japan seems to have somewhat more ramifications than rumour has hitherto attributed to it, but so far as we can see, its disciples and supporters are wholly uninfluential persons, not at all likely to attempt anything heroic or to sacrifice their lives to an ideal. The men and women recently arrested belonged to Kishu prefecture and were under the leadership of a fanatic called Kotoku. News is now published of two other groups of socialists, one in Shinshu prefecture, the other in Kyushu. These two groups appear to have for leader one, Nishikawa. Fourteen arrests have been made at a place called Suwa in Nagano and four arrests have been made in Tokyo, the latter being connected with the plot in Kyushu. Some interest attaches to these Tokyo arrests. We read that the socialists found means to possess themselves of a quantity of Russian rifles and ammunition after the fall of Port Arthur. They managed to ingratiate themselves with a contractor who had engaged to carry the arms and ammunition to Moji, and it seems that for the last 3 years they have been vainly endeavouring to smuggle these spoils to some centre where they would be accessible on occasion. Their efforts finally led to detection, and it is expected that the four arrests made in Tokyo will be followed by others in the southern provinces.

The *Niroku* writes in a somewhat sensational strain about these arrests. It says that socialism in Japan has hitherto been regarded with indifference, if not with contempt, but that hereafter the Authorities will have to act with a high hand.

The police have made an arrest which causes much surprise and conjecture. The victim is Mr. Okumiya Kenshi, formerly a well-known Liberal who strongly supported Count Itagaki's campaign in Tosa 36 years ago, but who has been little heard of in recent times. Of course nothing is definitely known as to the crime charged against him, but it is confidently believed that the police regard him as an accomplice of Kotoku, who was recently apprehended for being in possession of explosives intended to serve nefarious purposes. A representative of the *Chuo Shimbun* called upon Mr. Koyama, the would-be assassin of Li Hung-chang on the occasion of the latter's embassy to Japan in the spring of 1895. Koyama was sentenced to be imprisoned for life, but obtained his release on the occasion of the amnesty granted when the Crown Prince was married. He told the *Chuo's* representative that he believed Okumiya's arrest to be entirely due to a misunderstanding on the part of the police. Okumiya, who is his intimate friend, has never entertained socialistic ideas, or been implicated in socialist plots, and his only fault, according to Koyama, is that he happens to be a native of Tosa, to which province Kotoku belongs.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 24.

The reaction continued yesterday but on a more emphatic scale.

Saturday, June 25.

Prices entered the downward grade again on Saturday. No one cause appears to be eminently responsible. Several factors, as detailed some time ago in these columns, inspire an uneasy feeling, and it seems to be believed that there will be no substantial improvement for the present.

Monday, June 27.

Yesterday a great debacle took place in spot transactions. The shares of the Exchange itself dropped 7 points. This was of course followed by depression, though on a minor scale, in the domain of time bargains, and all prices declined. A slight stiffening took place in the afternoon session, but it was not very marked.

Tuesday, June 28.

The debacle continued yesterday, settling day. The shares of the Exchange, which generally constitute a barometer, tumbled down 6½ points, and were quoted at less than 209, a striking contrast to 240, the figure recently reached. This movement did not manifest itself so sharply in other directions, however.

Thursday, June 30.

The market assumed a strong and lively tone yesterday. Rumours of a Russo-Japanese treaty and a lowering of the Bank of Japan's discount rate were vigorously circulated and produced a buoyant effect. We append the quotations for August delivery :—

	June 28th.	June 30th.	
Tokyo Railway	71.55	73.10	+ 1.55
Kei-Hin Railway	53.00	—	.—
Yusen Kaisha	95.40	96.60	+ 1.20
Tanko Kisen	28.00	27.95	— .05
Toyo Kisen	23.55	24.00	+ .45
Tokyo Gas	119.05	119.95	+ .90
Tokyo Dento	109.00	112.95	+ 3.95
Fuji Gas Spinning	93.30	94.00	+ .70
Tokyo Spinning	45.00	45.00	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	103.20	105.00	+ 1.80
Beer	79.30	80.20	+ .90
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	73.00	—	.—
Nippon Oil	86.90	87.50	+ .60
Rice Exchange	119.30	120.00	+ .70
Stock Exchange	208.80	217.75	+ 8.95

The figures for settling-day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange showed conclusively what a dull month June had been. The number of shares settled was 97,170, being a diminution of 2,910 compared with May; the total price was 5,838,820 *yen*, a reduction of 911,110 *yen*, and the average price was 68.089, being a falling-off of no less than 7.356 per share.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

TO BE PROMULGATED JULY 1, 1910.

Article 1.—Japanese and foreign ships and warships may enter West Harbour of Port Arthur, provided they observe the Port Arthur Harbour Regulations.

Article 2.—The Governor-General of Kwantung may make necessary provisions and dispositions, provided they do not conflict with the provisions of the Law respecting the Defence-works zone of Kwantung Province and the Port Arthur Harbour Regulations, within the limits of Port Arthur; with regard to matters, however, specially designated by the Minister President, he must previously consult with the Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The present ordinance shall come into force on the day of its promulgation.

NAVY DEPARTMENT ORDINANCE.

TO BE PROMULGATED JULY 1, 1910.

PORT ARTHUR HARBOUR REGULATIONS.

Article I.—The harbour limits of Port Arthur are divided into three divisions: the portion within the single-dotted line in the annexed plan is called the First Division, that outside the First Division but within the double-dotted line the Second Division, and the whole portion outside the First and Scond Divisions the Third Division; and West Harbour is included in the Third Division.

Article II.—West Harbour may be entered by Japanese and foreign ships and warships.

In the Third Division excluding West Harbour, ships and warships may freely anchor so far they do not obstruct the fairway; in the case, however, of a ship or warship laden with explosives or readily combustible objects, the Chief of the Naval Port Office may specially assign its berth.

Article III.—The First and Second Divisions cannot be entered without the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station by any ships or warships other than those belonging to the Imperial Navy; this rule, however, does not apply to those ships and warships which pass through the Second Division en route from one part of the Third Division to another part of the same Division.

Even among the ships and warships belonging to the Imperial Navy, those whose displacement is not less than fifteen tons shall, when they propose to enter the First Division, obtain therefore the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station.

Article IV.—Ships and warships, which propose to enter Port Arthur, shall, from the time they are at the distance of about three nautical miles from the harbour limits until they reach their anchorage or mooring-place, each exhibit its name according to the International Code of Signals; this rule, however, does not apply to cases in which the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station does not consider such exhibition necessary and has given previous notice to that effect.

Article V.—Ships and warships which are lying or under weigh within the harbour limits of Port Arthur or on the water not more than about three nautical miles distant therefrom, shall, except in cases otherwise specially provided for, hoist a flag showing their nationality.

Article VI.—Ships and warships which are lying or under weigh within the harbour-limits of Port Arthur or on the water not more than about three nautical miles distant therefrom, shall from sunset till sunrise hoist the various lights provided for in the laws and ordinances relating to the prevention of collisions at sea.

Article VII.—Ships and warships and warships entering from any places at home or abroad, which, in cases falling under any of the items in Art. IV., Clause I., of the Seaport Quarantine Law, have not completed their quarantine or disinfection, shall not be allowed, unless permission is obtained from the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station, to enter the waters of the First and

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Second Divisions and West Harbour; and ships and warships on board which cases of infectious diseases have occurred while in the water of the First or Second Division or West Harbour, shall hoist the quarantine signal and await the orders of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station.

In the cases mentioned in the preceding clause, matters relating to the quarantine of ships and warships not belonging to the Imperial Navy shall be determined by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Article VIII.—Ships and warships of at least five hundred tons, not belonging to the Imperial Navy, which enter or leave the water of West Harbour, must take a pilot when entering, before they enter the Second Division until they reach their berths, and when leaving, from the time they quit their berths until they are quite clear of the Second Division; this rule, however, does not apply to cases in which the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station does not consider such course necessary and has given previous notice to that effect.

The pilot mentioned in the preceding clause must be a member of the First Naval Reserve, who has obtained the official approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station.

Provisions relating to pilots shall be determined by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Asticle IX.—The movements of ships and warships in the waters of the First and Second Divisions, and West Harbour shall, except in the case of boats with a displacement of more than fifteen tons, take place according to the direction of the Chief of the Naval Port Office; this rule, however, does not apply to cases in which it is not possible to await such direction on account of acts of nature or other unforeseen accidents.

Matters relating to the movements of ships and warships in the water of West Harbour mentioned in the preceding clause shall, in the case of such ships and warships as do not belong to the Imperial Navy, be determined by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Article X.—The Commander-in Chief of the Naval Station may, if necessary, order the ships and warships in harbour to change their berths or take other measures.

Article XI.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may, if he deems dangerous any articles in the lading of ships and warships which have entered or are about to enter the First Division, order such articles to be unloaded.

Article XII.—All ships and warships, except those which have been specially permitted by the Commander-in Chief of the Naval Station, are forbidden to enter within one hundred and thirty *ken* of the powder-magazines: the same rule applies also to steam-launches having their boilers alight and all other boats having fires on board.

Article XIII.—It is forbidden within the limits of Port Arthur to discharge fire-arms and explosives except salutes, signal guns and those for which the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station has been obtained; within seventy five *ken* of public and private houses and buildings no discharge or firing whatever of even salutes or signal guns is allowed unless the permission of the Commander-in Chief of the Naval Station has been obtained.

The prohibition mentioned in the preceding clause does not apply to such matters as target practice carried out by the military authorities outside the grounds for the use of the Imperial Navy and the waters within the harbour-limits.

Article XIV.—In the waters of the First and Second Divisions fishing and seaweed-gathering shall not be carried on without the special permission of the Commander-in Chief of the Naval Station.

Article XV.—It is forbidden, unless the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval has been obtained, to throw any object whatever into the waters of the First and Second Divisions, the shores thereof, and the streams flowing thereinto.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may, if he deems it necessary, prohibit the throwing of objects into the Third Division excluding West Harbour and the shore thereof and assign for the time a place for the throwing away of such objects.

Ships and warships which are themselves unable to dispose of the things which they should throw away, must, if they are ships and warships of the Imperial Navy, apply for the disposal thereof to the Naval Post Office and if they do not belong to the Imperial Navy, follow the provisions therefor to be made by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Article XVI.—With regard to obnoxious wreckages, rubbish, and other objects within the harbour-limits of Port Arthur, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may, irrespectively of the cause thereof, require the persons responsible therefor to remove them within a stipulated period; and in the event of such responsible persons failing to remove them or of there being no prospect of their being completely removed within the stipulated period, the Commander in-Chief may himself or cause a third person to remove or destroy them and collect the expenses so incurred from the responsible persons.

If it is not known who are the persons responsible, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may remove or destroy them.

As to the disposal of obnoxious wreckages, rubbish, and other objects in West Harbour, regulations relating thereto shall be determined by the Governor-General of Kwantung.

Article XVII.—Fires shall not be wantonly lighted in the forests and waste land within the limits of Port Arthur.

Article XVIII.—With regard to the new constructions and alterations within the limits of Port Arthur which are enumerated under the following headings, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station is to be consulted by the Governor-General of Kwantung:—

1. Construction of piers and quays;

2. Alteration of river-beds, filling in and dredging of rivers and seas, digging of the shore, and erection of stone walls on the shore;

3. Opening of roads, canals, ditches, and tunnels, and construction of bridges and railways;

4. Digging and building up of earth-foundations;

5. Carrying on of the business of marine transportation having a terminal point within the harbour-limits of Port Arthur;

7. Placing of buoys, beacons, and other guide-marks for navigation;

8. Erection of buildings, warehouses, and all other structures on the shore of the First and Second Divisions and West Harbour at a distance of not more than seven hundred and fifty *ken* of the waters within the harbour limits or the ground for the use of the Imperial Navy.

Article XIX.—It is forbidden, except with the permission of the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station, to make surveys, take photographs, make sketches, write down descriptions, or issue books and maps, such as guides to topography, of the features of the land and water within the harbour-limits of Port Arthur; this rule, however, does not apply to the taking of soundings necessary for movements of ships and warships when they are under weigh.

Article XX.—The prohibition mentioned in the preceding article does not apply to those done by the military authorities outside the ground for the use of the Imperial Navy and waters within the harbour limits

Article XXI.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may, if he considers any person to be studying plans of the fortifications and such matters as topographical features within the limits of Port Artur, order such persons to quit the limits of Port Arthur.

Article XXII.—The Commander-in Chief of the Naval Station may, if he deems it necessary for the purpose of control, put a restriction, after consulation with the Governor-General af Kwantung, upon the use by the general public of the public road contiguous to the ground for the use of the Imperial Navy.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station may permit the general public to use such portions only of the ground for the use of the Imperial Navy as he may deem unobjectionable for the purpose of control.

Article XXIII.—It is forbidden to remove or destroy any stones, posts, or notice-boards used to mark the limits and divisions of Port Arthur, or any buoy within the harbour limits thereof.

Article XXIV.—Rules and regulations relating to control within the limits of Port Arthur shall, after consultation with the Governor-General of Kwantung, be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

The present regulations shall be brought into force on the day of its promulgation.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Port Arthur Naval Station may, when so requested by the Governor-General of Kwantung, cause, for the present, members of the staff of the Naval Port Office of Port Arthur to act as pilots in the harbour limits thereof.

ACCOUNTS.

The Yokohama Dock Company held a regular general meeting of its shareholders last Saturday afternoon, when the following accounts were adopted:—

	Yen.
Brought forward	7,903
Profits during the term	185,997
Reserve fund	18,600
Special reserve	18,600
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum)	119,550
Special dividend (2 per cent. per annum)	25,350
Carried forward	11,800

On Monday a general meeting of shareholders was held by the Keihin Electric Railway Company and the Yokohama Railway Company respectively. These companies adopted the following accounts:—

THE KEIHIN ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Yen.
Brought forward	23,000
Profits during the term	152,000
Total	165,100
Legal reserve	8,000
Special reserve	17,000
Bonus to officials	10,000
Dividend (5 per cent. per annum)	81,250
Carried forward	49,550

THE YOKOHAMA RAILWAY COMPANY.

	Yen.
Brought forward	28,528
Profits during the term	25,968
Total	59,496
Legal reserve	1,300
Bonus to officials	1,295
Dividend (2 per cent. per annum)	29,000
Carried forward	22,901

The Fuji Paper Mill held a regular general meeting of its shareholders on Tuesday afternoon at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, when the following accounts were adopted:—

	Yen.
Brought forward	15,980
Profits during the term	214,472
Total	230,452
Legal Reserve	10,734
Special reserve	21 448
Dividend (6 per cent. per annum)	190,500
Carried forward	7,770

EARTHQUAKE IN YOKOHAMA.

At 1.08 a.m. on the 27th ult. a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and ten seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

At 10.56 p.m. on the 28th ult. a rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, lasting two minutes and twenty seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PROPOSED AQUEDUCT BETWEEN LAKE CHUZENJI AND THE KEGON FALL.

LOCAL OPINION ON THE SUBJECT.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The proprietors of the Ashio Mine, Nikko, have brought forward a project to construct an aqueduct for utilitarian purposes from Lake Chuzenji to the Kegon Fall, and the application for its sanction has been sent in to the government authorities. The townsfolk of Nikko are reported to have strongly opposed the project and to have insisted that the undertaking should not be sanctioned, on the ground that the said works would detract from the natural charm of the district. But most of those who are opposed to the undertaking cannot be fully acquainted either with the actual conditions of the place or with the particulars of the project, and they raise objections which are based only upon their own imagination, so that their arguments miss the main point. No solid reasons have as yet been advanced which would lead ordinary people to fall in with these objections. As the writer does not claim any expert knowledge of engineering work, no attempt will be made to criticise the Ashio scheme, but it may be of interest to investigate the matter from the economic point of view.

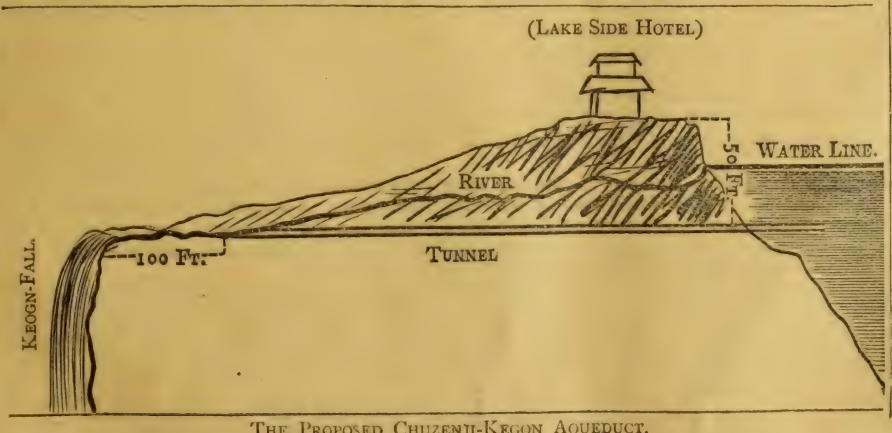
It is well known that a large electric power-house has recently been established at the Ashio mine for supplying hydro-electric power for the various kinds of machinery in the copper-refining works, and the water required for the generation of the electricity is already supplied from Lake Chuzenji. The outflow of the Lake, after being precipitated into the Kegon gorge, forms the rapid Otani River and then enters the compound of the Ashio mine. In the summer season there is plenty of water, so that no difficulty is felt in supplying the motive power, but in winter the water in the lake usually decreases in volume, so that in the stream running from the Lake to the Fall there is only a mere trickle of water to be seen. It naturally follows that the volume of the cataract also decreases greatly, and, in very cold weather, the Fall itself freezes so as to make it hard even to see a drop of water. At such times the Ashio power-house is only able to continue the generation of electricity by collecting various small streams trickling down the crevices of steep rocks and precipices—a most unsatisfactory method. It cannot therefore be held unreasonable to entertain the project of the Chuzenji-Kegon aqueduct.

The small stream flowing out of Lake Chuzenji over the Kegon Fall has a length of some 400 yards, with a drop of about 50 feet. The Ashio scheme is to make an underground duct, of iron piping or some other substantial material, in a straight line under the bed of the above stream, thus enabling the water of the Lake to be utilized to supplement the stream at the foot of the Fall, when the water of the upper stream deceases in volume or nearly dries up, in the winter season. The additional water thus obtained from the Lake by means of the duct would pour down in the form of a cataract and, swelling the volume of the Otani River, make its course to the Ashio Power house.

In these circumstances, as the project really involves a advantageous utilization of the water of Lake Chuzenji, it ought to be heartily approved. The carrying out of the scheme will of course effect a large increase in the output of refined copper, and will not only enhance the profits of the mine, but no small economic benefit will be received by the nation in general.

It is urged in some quarters that the proposed undertaking will be the beginning of the destruction of the world-renowned cataract. This is the superficial view of those who know little of the true state of affairs. Their anxiety is not unnatural, but quite uncalled for. An explained in the preceding paragraph, the subterranean aqueduct would pass from the Lake into the stream just before the latter reaches the edge of the Fall, so that the water flowing through the duct would mingle with that of the stream and of the cataract. (*Vide* the subjoined diagram). There is thus no reason to suppose that any harm would be done to the Fall. Moreover, it should be added that when the volume of water is comparatively large, as it is in the summer or rainy season, the aqueduct will not be made use of, for the water in the Lake at such seasons maintains a sufficiently high level. In the winter season, however, when there is sometimes scarcely a drop of water passing over the Fall, an artificial cataract may be formed with the aid of the duct, so that anyone visiting the Fall at that time of the year would not be disappointed. Is it not possible in this way to secure industrial advantage as well as to preserve the charms of nature?

While no reasonable person, therefore, will hesitate to express approbation of the project and a hope for its early completion, there is one thing to be carefully considered before setting to work. If the Ashio Mine Corporation should, without negotiating with the people, obtain the sanction of the authorities and exclusively appropriate the benefit, monopolizing the use of the new water-supply, it would provoke the resentment of the local people, so that the undertaking would end in failure owing to their opposition. The recent popular outcry probably originated in this circumstance. It is, therefore, suggested that the best measure to be taken by the Ashio Mine Corporation would be to bestow on the people of Nikko the right of using this water-power and to pay them annually a certain sum of money for the same. In this way the townspeople would substantially increase their resources, the heavy burden of their public expenses would be lightened and their welfare promoted by the allocation of a portion of the receipts to the improvement of communication, sanitation, and to various other essential purposes. On the part of the Ashio Mine, while a fixed amount of money would be paid to the townspeople, far greater profit can be realized though its increased output. If in this way the approval of the inhabitants is secured, the problem can be settled to the advantage of all concerned, and there is no fear of Lake Chuzenji drying up!



THE PROPOSED CHUZENJI-KEGON AQUEDUCT.

FINLAND AND ITS LOST CONSTITUTION.

A FEW FACTS ABOUT THE COUNTRY.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" BY A LATE RESIDENT.]

The following telegrams have appeared in the *Japan Mail* during the last two weeks.

After exciting debates the Russian Duma read a third time, by 164 to 23 votes, the bill which will largely subject Finland to Imperial Legislation.

Seven minutes sufficed in the Duma to move the abolition of the century old Finnish Constitution.

On the passing of the bill deproving Finland of her Autonomy, the Premier said that Finnish interests would be well represented as *Finland would have five seats in the Duma.* A member of the Opposition cried out, "Mockery"!

About 100 years ago, after the war between Sweden and Russia, Finland, which was previously Swedish territory, was ceded to Russia. Alexander the First, who was then Czar, gave the Finns special privileges, allowing them to have their own Diet and to govern the country in their own way. He also took a solemn oath, for himself and the Czars of Russia following him, to preserve these privileges. In the speech he made at the time, these notable words are handed down and well borne in mind by Finns. "Remember, you have this day become a nation, with a government, a language and an army of your own." One has only to live in Finland a short time to realize what good use the Finns have made of these privileges.

In the year 1906, contrary to the oaths of the Czars, Russia made an attempt to russianize Finland by compelling Finns to serve as conscripts in the Russian army, and filling all important official positions with Russians instead of Finns. This task was put into the hands of one, Bobrikoff, who was sent to Helsingfors, the capital, as Governor-General. The Finns, however, remained firm, and declared a General Strike. Very little of a revolutionary character took place, but the Finns simply *sat down.* Railways, Postal Services, Shipping, in fact everything was at a standstill. This state of affairs culminated in the assassination of Bobrikoff by a Finnish student at Helsingfors, and Russia, having her hands full, through internal trouble, reinstated the Finish Officials, put a stop to all coercive measures, and gave the Finns back their autonomy as before, but *disbanded their army.* Everything went well after that, until the reactionary party in Russia began to come into power; since when everything possible has been done to irritate the Finns.

Not many months ago the Russian Government made an attempt to incorporate the province of Viborg, the largest in Finland, with Russia, sending additional troops there in case of disturbances; but owing to foreign capital being invested in the province, it was found impractible, and the idea was abandoned *pro tem.* Although the Russian press denied these intentions, *I know* from good authority that the project was contemplated.

Since the disbanding of the Finnish army in 1906, the Finnish Government has paid something like 10 million marks annually in lieu of military service in the Russian army. This sum Russia wished to increase to something like 40 millions, but neither the First Diet nor the Senate would pass the necessary bill. Russia then appointed several Russians to the Senate and thus had her way after several parliaments had been dissolved, thus putting the country to great expense.

A few weeks ago an incident occurred in Abo, Finland, a town of about 40,000 inhabitants, which is typical of Russia's attitude towards Finland. There happened to be an exhibition of Japanese pictures in the town; one day some Russian officers visited it and objected to some of them, complaining to the Chief of Police—a Finn—who said he saw nothing objectionable about them and refused to have the exhibition closed. The Governor of Abo—also a Finn—supported the Chief of Police and was consequently called to Helsingfors, the capital, treated in a most con-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

temptuous manner by the Governor-General and his underlings, and threatened with dismissal for contenancing the exhibition. The result was that the Chief of Police was dismissed with a week's notice after years of faithful service. I had not heard before leaving Finland what was the fate of the Governor. This is only typical of a number of similar incidents.

Poor little Finland! Misunderstood by most nations though the articles in the papers inspired by Russia, its conditions unknown by the majority of people, because of the few foreigners who ever visit it! A little country, struggling for self-respect and progress; always menaced by a master jealous of her superior culture, prosperity and general well-being.

There is a picture, a print of which nearly every Finnish home possesses—carefully hidden away in many cases, as it is treated as a revolutionary document—of a woman with long flowing hair, holding an open book convulsively to her breast; despair is written on her face as she looks up and sees a Black Eagle swooping down on to her to tear the book from her hands. This is very emblematic of the position of Finland as regards her relations with Russia to-day. Finland has a splendid system of education, with schools for the blind, the deaf and dumb, under government control, 90 per cent. of the population being able to read and write; whereas in Russia it is only about 10 per cent., education for the people being largely under the control of the priests, to whose advantage it is to keep the masses ignorant.

Walk through any town in Finland of from 2,000 to 40,000 inhabitants, you will see the streets clean and well kept, the houses in good repair; modern sanitary arrangements; children going to or from school, clean, healthy, intelligent and happy looking; youths and girls of the better classes, well dressed going to or from the "Lyceum;" the working people clean and industrious. Walk through a town of the same size in Russia, and the contrast is nothing short of apalling, when you keep before you the fact that Finland is a dependency of Russia, and not the reverse; the streets—in wet weather—thick with mud, with here and there deep holes, and practically no attempt to keep the roads in order; dirty looking uncared-for children; hopeless looking men and women of the working classes, loafing about doing nothing; houses, filthy and in terrible disrepair: no sign of school life; wretched looking shops; everywhere evidences of the most awful poverty and stagnation; but always plenty of *soldiers*. And this is the country which, scarcely able to govern itself, intends to deprive a little country, which governs itself remarkably well, of the blessings of self-government—contrary to the oaths of the Czars of Russia since Alexander I., to preserve the constitution of Finland. If Finland had governed itself badly, not developing its resources etc., there would be some excuse for Russia; but, as matters stand, it is no credit to civilization that such an action should be contemplated, almost without comment by the rest of the world. Of course, all Russians are not in sympathy with the Government in its attitude towards Finland, and the majority of Russians—I know this for a fact—know no more of Finland, the people and their conditions than the average foreigner, and that is next to nothing.

To put the case clearly, it is as if England, after having given, say, South Africa self-government for 100 years, during which time she had acquitted herself remarkably well, suddenly for no plausible reason decided to withdraw the Constitution and turn it into a Crown colony.

At intervals one reads in the English papers (and I suppose it is the same in other countries) —of depots of arms being discovered; of revolutions breaking out, or about to break out, is various parts of the country; occasionally even long articles—doubtless, inspired by Russia—are written about the unrest in Finland; while the Finns themselves are going about their daily work is total ignorance of anything of the sort. It would be really *humorous*, were it not so *tragic*.

TOKIKO: THE STORY OF A TOKYO GEISHA.

(TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE JAPANESE OF SOJINKAN.)

I.

THE TELEPHONE.

I forget the exact day, but it was somewhere in the spring of the year before last. I was on night duty at the office and was just preparing to turn in to the apology for a bed, which was all the office provided for me. I had finished my article for the morrow's issue of the paper and my conscience was quite tranquil, when suddenly I was startled by a violent ring of the telephone.

It was about one o'clock a.m., the office-boys had gone home long since, and there was no one within call. So I went to the telephone myself and applied the receiver to my ear.

Judge of my astonishment. It was the soft voice of a woman.

"If Mr. Suzuki is in the office," said the voice, "would you mind calling him to the telephone?"

"I am Suzuki," I replied.

"No, really? Are you the Suzuki of your office?"

I remembered having read how proud the Vicar of Wakefield had been when some one asked him if he were "*the* Dr. Primrose." I did not feel proud: I was rather annoyed at the repetitions of the question. It seemed like doubting my word.

"Do you know who I am?" said the voice presently, after its owner had satisfied herself as to my identity. I inferred, from the tone of the voice and the hour of my summons, that the speaker was a *geisha*.

Now I am not exactly a prude. I cannot say that I have absolutely no acquaintances amongst girls of this sort. Neither am I a *fūryuka*, a man about town who knows the whole class intimately from constant association. There are thousands of *geisha* in Tokyo; how was I to know, through the telephone, which of them all had honoured me with a summons?

So I replied truthfully that I did not.

Then she whispered her name in a low tone, "I am Tokiko," she said.

And Tokiko was a girl I knew.

II.

TOKIKO.

A few years ago, shortly after the outbreak of the war with Russia, I happened to be supping at a restaurant near Yanagibashi with two or three of my parliamentary friends. Tokiko was one of the *geisha* that served us on that occasion, and, somehow or other, her name had fixed itself in my memory. She was above the average height, a pretty girl with large eyes and a good complexion and there were signs of determination and character about her face. Her voice was clear and sweet, but every now and again a piece of Nagoya brogue would slip out inadvertently, much to one's amusement, and whenever we laughed at her she would laugh back in a most good-humoured way. We were making picture post-cards to send to our friends, everyone present adding a stroke or two to embellish or disfigure the pictures, as the case might be, and Tokiko's fountain pen got out of order. I remember that I set it to rights again, and whilst I was thus engaged I had an opportunity of talking to her. We discussed fountain-pens.

After that I often met her. I saw her once, with several of her friends, at a wrestling at the Ekō-en, and I was much astonished when she gave me a friendly nod right across the amphitheatre. I had always understood that at such places of public resort, a *geisha* did her best to be as inconspicuous as possible. Somehow I seemed to hear a good deal about her. She was a very good dancer, I was told, sang well, and played on the *samisen*. When she could spare the time, she would put on a simple cotton dress and go for a lesson in some useful accomplishment —tea-making or flower-arrangement. She had even learned a little English, and my informants always spoke of her as an ideal *geisha*, accomplished and agreeable, and rare good company.

I heard, too, that unlike many of her class, she had alway known how to keep herself above reproach. She was a thoroughly pure-minded girl, and for that very reason was a favourite with her customers. I had at first some difficulty in believing this, but everyone told me the same story, so I accepted it as true.

She had yet another distinction. She sent her brother to school. The lad was now at the High School, but it was Tokiko's intention to see him right through his University course. She wanted, she said, to make a gentleman of him. At the same time her brother had no idea whose hand it was that gave him constant support. The lad's sense of honour might be hurt, she said, if he knew he was being kept by a geisha.

III.

SUSPICION.

"I am exceedingly sorry to trouble you about such a thing" was Tokiko's introductory apology to me over the telephone; "but——."

And then she went on to tell me her story.

It appeared that, two days before, an article about her had appeared in a yellow journal. The paper in question had said nothing but good about her, but her mistress, the old lady to whom she was as it were in bonds, had come in for a good deal of blame. Tokiko had seen the offending article and had at once torn up the paper for fear it should come into the hands of her mistress, but some mischievous person had cut out the article and sent it to one of Tokiko's rivals, who had out of spite shown it to Tokiko's mistress.

Now the old lady was very angry. She said that Tokiko must have sent that communication to the newspaper herself. Who but Tokiko could have known so well the details of the household management, and why should she have torn up the paper which contained the articles? It was clear that Tokiko herself had given the information. Tokiko's rivals were overjoyed, and egged on her mistress with their insinuations.

"What am I to do?" asked Tokiko, when she had finished her story. I could feel that she was weeping at the other end of the telephone.

Our conversation went on. The girl at the telephone-exchange grew impatient and more than once interrupted us with her usual complaint, *O hanashi chū desu ka*? "Are you still talking?" The work of type setting was over, and I could hear the thud of the mallets beating the *papier maché* moulds.

"Please give me a good hearing," the voice pleaded. "I have had some difficulty in making this opportunity for a talk." And she began again to pour out her woes.

I felt the deepest sympathy for the girl, but I did not see how I could help her. I asked her what she wanted me to do, and she replied that she wanted me to find out who was the author of that paragraph, so that she might prove to her mistress that she was not responsible for it. "And I may as well tell you," she added, "that you are also suspected of having written it." This quasi-postscript rather alarmed me.

I had often had a foolish ambition. I had often thought how interesting it would be to have a paragraph about myself appear in some yellow paper, accusing me of some intrigue or criminal act. I used to picture myself meeting such a charge with the dignity of conscious integrity, and metaphorically annihilating my slanderers with my noble indignation. I was getting my ambition realized. "You also are suspected," said the girl. I felt uncomfortable. I was not nearly so brave as I thought I was.

I readily promised to give the girl the help she asked, partly indeed out of sympathy for her, but much more so from a prudent desire to save my own skin, and to clear my reputation. At last the telephone was rung off. The paper had by this time gone to press, and the machines were running cheerily.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KING EDWARD AND HIS PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

Nearly four weeks have passed since the death of King Edward VII., and Time, which is perhaps the greatest militant power in the world, has already begun to do its work.

Time has blunted the sharp edge of national grief. Time has calmed the storm of national excitement and dismay. Time has brought forth a quieter and more rational regret sweetened by a deep sense of gratitude. Time has given opportunity for the formation of a just appreciation of all that this country has lost in King Edward's character and personality, his patriotism and labours, of all that this country has gained through his governance and of that which it still possesses in the fruit of the Good Deeds which he has left behind him. Besides all this Time has in a manner forced the observer to take note of the attitude and bearing of the English People in their period of bereavement, to gauge the national spirit by its expression and to deduce snch an estimate of the national character as he may.

Upon the subject of King Edward's character and achievements there has been written and spoken a truly vast amount. There exists a huge body of public opinion and hearsay, in which things wise and foolish, true and false, are most strangely mingled. The important features of this great mass, the facts which dominate and persist, appear to be as follows. The King's greatness lay not in the transcendent quality of his virtues and his attributes, but in the unique manner of their combination! He was neither a universal genius, nor an Archangel, but he was essentially the right man in the right place. "The elements were so mixed in him" that, "take him all in all, we shall never look upon his like again." He was the friend of his people as well as their ruler, he was the most popular man in the world The fact that for some years he had never been toasted either in France or in the United States of America otherwise than simply as "the King" speaks volumes in itself.

A writer in the June number of *Blackwood's Magazine* points out the peculiar qualities of King Edward's excellence:—

"The lesson of his influence is a lesson of humanity. We shall do no discredit if we acknowledge that he was not a statesman of the highest rank. He had not the grasp and foresight of Bismarck. He did not form an imaginative conception of foreign policies. It was not for him to foretell the future or to work for the millenium. But he saw with a rare lucidity what lay immediately in front of him. He disliked the strife of countries as bitterly as he disliked the conflict of parties, and he believed always that more might be done by accommodation than by force. In other words he was determined to approach foreign countries in the the same spirit as he would approach his friends."

By this spirit, simple, friendly and firm, King Edward assisted materially in keeping the peace of the world. He created relationships such as now exist between England and France, or England and Russia, which continue to be of enormous gain, satisfaction and profit to this country.

"If he had not the mightier attributes of Kingship, if it was not given to him to ride at the head of a victorious army, or to dominate the Councils of the State with his own imperious policy, he showed what no other King has ever shown, that a finished man of the world may interpose upon ground too dangerous for the politlcal philosopher, and that even in the hostile atmosphere of foreign courts, manners still make men.

From far and near the tributes have poured in, tributes to the character of the King and to his "blessed and glorious memory." The great ones of the earth have spoken, Kings and Emperors, soldiers and statesmen, churchmen and poets. The people of Eugland, one and all, have striven to express their sorrow and respect, each in his own way, from the highest noble in the land to the London slum child with a scrap of crepe tied into his ragged buttonhole. The House of Lords delivered its message through Lord Crewe. In the House of Commons both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition spoke at length, and for once in perfect accord.

"He well earned the title," said Mr. Asquith, "by which he will always be remembered: The Peacemaker of the World."

Mr. Balfour referred to the power "which enabled the King by the perfect simplicity of his personality to make all men love him and understand him." He proceeded: "I think no mere attempt at analysing character, no weighing of merits, no attempt to catalogue great gifts really touches the root of that great secret which has made King Edward one of the most beloved monarchs that have ever ruled over this Empire. This power of communicating with all mankind, the power of bringing them into sympathy, is surely the most Kinglike of all qualities."

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India gave tokens of their great mourning. France knew that she had lost a good friend, and a wave of sympathy swept over the country, the like of which has seldom been witnessed in a foreign land on any similar occasion.

"He was a great King of England, and our tried and trusted friend."

"We had come to regard him as if he were one of ourselves."

"He is mourned in France as if he were one of our greatest citizens."

Thus spoke the French people.

There was sorrow in all the Courts of Europe. In Russia there was something like consternation. M. Isvolsky said: "We have lost the mainstay of our foreign policy." There was mourning, too, in the far countries of the East. Persia and China sent their tribute, and the message came from Tokyo: "The Japanese nation is profoundly moved by the death of King Edward. The Press declares that no more poignant sorrow would have been felt by the people over their own Sovereign's demise. No previous ruler, say the newspapers, achieved so much for the benefit of humanity in so short a time, and the nations can only bow their heads in silent sorrow. King Edward deserved to be called a God of Peace and a model among wise rulers. The influence of his beneficent life will long remain active, though the tomb encloses his body. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the first stone in his Temple of Peace. Japan hopes that the Alliance will be permanently preserved as a reverent memento of his illustrious deeds."

Upon the Sunday following King Edward's death the people, possessed by a universal instinct, flocked to Church with one accord, till great and smaller buildings overflowed. There the King was remembered in prayer and in sacred song, and illustrious Churchmen spoke of him and his deeds to the quiet multitudes assembled. Among others the sermon delivered by the Archbishop at Westminster Abbey will long be remembered.

The poets of the land have not been mute. Mr. Austin Dobson's "In memoriam" is both touching and graceful:—

"He that was King an hour ago
Is King no more, and we who bend
Beside the bier, both high and low
Have lost a friend.
His was no blood and iron blend
To write in tears a ruthless reign;
Rather he strove to make an end
Of strife and pain.

* * *

Thus though no trophies deck his car
Of captured guns or banners torn,
Men hailed him as they hail a star
That comes with morn.

* * *

Mr. Kipling sings in a more heroic strain; but in spirit his poem "The Dead King" is throughly representative.

Who in the realm to-day lays down dear life
For the sake of a land more dear,
And, unconcerned for his own estate, toils till
The last grudged sands have run?
Let him approach. It is proven here
Our King asks nothing of any man more
Than our King himself has done

The King's opportunities and the use he made of them are finely described:—

"The peculiar treasure of Kings was his for the taking
All that men come to in dreams he inherited waking."

Yet:

"As he received, so he gave—nothing grudged, nought denying,
Not even the last gasp of his breath when he strove for us dying.
For our sakes, without question, he put from him all that he cherished.
Simply as any that serve him, he served and he perished.
All that Kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us.
Simply as any that die in his service he died for us."

Now to turn to the second office of powerful Time, as spoken of above. Time has given opportunity to the observer to take note of the attitude of the English People, in this their period of calamity. And first of all, with the deepest feeling of thankfulness, let it be said that above all things the people have expressed their loyalty. That fact is beyond question, and at a time when rebellion is in the air, with discontent against the old order, when freedom from all restraint is acclaimed as the greatest good, when selfishness and covetousness are encouraged together with an undisciplined mode of life, when sacrifice and patriotism are ridiculed and decried, this unmistakable loyalty of the people as a whole comes as the greatest comfort and reassurance to those who love England. It is the fine fruit of the ages, the result of centuries of glorious history. It is a proof that a long line of Kings have not lived and died in vain, that blood has not been shed and battles won for nothing, and that Sacred Tradition is no empty name. Individually the English people mourn a friend, nationally they honour a Dead King. This was very plainly shown, and it was indeed expedient that it should be so. And because they have done what was essential and have expressed their loyalty with no uncertain tongue, much must be pardoned the people.

The ancient pomp and circumstance attendant upon King Edward's death, the solemn pageant of his lying in state and his funeral, the Heralds, the company of Kings, the gorgeous colour, the strange aspect of the London streets, these things took the imagination of the people. England was awed, for her a most excellent experience. Half-a-million people passed through Westminster Hall to pay their final homage to the mortal remains of the King.

Through long hours of weary waiting and discomfort the crowd was orderly, reverent, patient beyond praise, dignified, proud of their great privilege. A London working-girl, frail and wretchedly clad, half child, half woman, watched with wide eyes the stately procession leaving Westminster Hall, after having left the Dead King there. "Now they have given him to us" she said, and voiced the sentiment of the nation. "King Edward's funeral on May 20th provided another memorable pageant for which the public began to assemble shortly after midnight" says the *National Review*. "The coffin, placed on a gun-carriage, drawn by a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery, was preceded by representative naval and military units, headed by massed bands, which were followed by the special deputations representing foreign armies and navies, after which came distinguished British soldiers, including Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener, followed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Navy, the Admirals of the Fleet, the Board of Admiralty and the late King's Aides de-Camp. The immediate *cortege* about the gun-carriage was headed by the Earl Marshal, while immediately behind the coffin came the King's personal Aide-de-Camp, Prince Louis of Battenburg, the Royal Charger and the Royal Standard. . . . On King George's right rode King Edward's nephew the German Emperor, on his left the Duke of Connaught. The other Sovereigns were the King of Greece, the King of Spain, the King of Norway, the King of Denmark, King of Portugal, the King of Bavaria and the King of the Belgians, in order of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

their accession. Immediately behind present Kings rode future Kings, for example, the hereditary Prince of the Ottoman Empire and the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Japan was represented by Prince Fushimi, the Tsar of Russia by his brother, the Grank Duke Michael, and the King of Italy by his kinsman the Duc d'Aosta. There were many other princes attended by their suites. The first Carriage, which was the cynosure of all eyes, conveyed the Queen Mother, her sister, the Empress Marie of Russia, the Princess Royal and Princess Victoria. The second carriage contained Her Majesty the Queen, the Queen of Norway, the young Duke of Cornwall and his sister Princess. Slowly and sadly this mournful and brilliant procession filed through the streets of London, lined by 30,000 troops and packed with myriads of people, amid the booming of minute guns and the tolling of Big Ben. From Paddington the coffin and the principal mourners went by train to Windsor, where there was another procession to St. George's Chapel, and at the close of a beautiful service the coffin was lowered amid the singing of the anthem "His body is buried in peace; but his name liveth for evermore."

The great wave of popular feeling reached its high-water mark upon the day of the King's funeral. It is impossible now not to mark the backwash, and just as a receding wave of the sea leaves its sticks and straw and seaweed on the sand, trifling matters now appear upon the surface which were not thought of before. For the most part they are trifling indeed. The British public are human after all. It is to be regretted that they had so moderate an appreciation of their late King's excellences whilst he yet lived amongst them, that their overwhelming sense of gratitude and love should have been developed only when he died, that their loyalty should have found its supreme expression "too late." In these short-comings, they are very British and very human, and it is ill to blame nature or nationality. Neither does the state of mind call for anxiety which is manifested in the fact that people who were willing to take any sort of mourning and wear it as long as it was mourning, are now sending their garments back to the shops for extensive and minute alterations. This merely betokens a condition of inevitable and quite harmless reaction. The writer in a ladies' journal, who begins an article "Women are now turning their thoughts very seriously to the subject of *demi-deuil*" is guilty of nothing worse than an error in taste. But amongst many trifles there are some things—there are above all two things—which give pause. There have appeared Selfishness and Exaggeration. The growth of these truly baleful and dangerous qualities is due in no small measure to the fostering of a section of the Press, deplorably foolish if it is no worse. Making full allowance for the strain upon tired writers by protracted public functions, it is impossible to forgive this section of the Press that can never let well alone, that holds nothing sacred, that ruthlessly destroys delicate relationships and deceives and bewilders countless simple minds.

To give a single example of how selfishness has been encouraged: from the day of his illustrious father's death King George has shown himself most wise and kind in his consideration of his subjects. He has taken pains to make the burden of the national mourning weigh as light as possible in each department, and to avoid as far as possible, pecuniary loss. In spite of all this, it appears that people are not satisfied, and agitation has been got up on behalf of the sellers of materials and articles of dress of all kinds, and sympathy has been aroused for them on account of their enormous losses. Letters, tasteless and ill-timed, have appeared in the public prints, and the result has been a somewhat curt order shortening the period of mourning by a month. The agitation was really uncalled for, as a little commonsense at once shows.

The great buying time of the public was over before the nation was thrown into mourning. To put it in a homely way, people both small and great had already bought their summer clothes. Then there came, of course, the enormous sales of mourning, which shopkeepers seem to leave entirely out of count. Certainly people are not buying coloured clothes now, but they are buying black clothes. Soon will come the time of the annual American invasion of London, and then the "Summer Sales", whose wily patrons will certainly not confine themselves to "Black Bargains." Over and above all this, when the period of mourning is over, entirely new wardrobes will be purchased to replace those set aside, and now neither fresh nor fashionable any more. Taking these into consideration it may be decided that shopkeepers might have kept to themselves such of complaint as they had.

The exaggeration indulged in by many newspapers is more regrettable still.

To praise the many excellent virtues of our beloved King, who is dead, is just and right; but to persist in ascribing to him qualities which he did not possess is hypocritical, insulting and dangerous And so, in one instance at least, it has been proved. The newspapers have emphasized so excessively and injudiciously King Edward's position with regard to Foreign Politics that cause has been given for serious misapprehension. Mr. F. W. Jowett, the well-known labour member, writes in the *Labour Leader* :—

. . . . I feel it my duty to point that however worthy, able or wise the occupant of the Throne for the time being may be, it is against the interest of the people in the long run to fall into the habit of allowing the work that Ministers should do to be transferred to the Crown. It is the duty of Ministers to retain absolutely and continue those usages which until recently gave to this country all the advantages of a monarchy without its disadvantages. I object to the foreign policy of this country being directed from a source which it is impossible to criticise. . . . . Sooner or later the King who acts wisely will be succeeded by one who acts foolishly or disastrously, and the people's rights, such as they are, have been won too dearly to be given away.

The spirit of these remarks is perfectly wise and just. King Edward himself would have been the first to agree with it. Their application to the present situation is founded upon a misapprehension, created by such of our newspapers as have neither honesty nor self-control.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

HERR DERNBURG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, June 13.

Dernburg, Colonial secretary, just "promoted" to that new independence which the Reichstag refused to poor Richthofen (and killed him with a dog's praise) stood when I first spoke to him with his back to a long table in the supper-room where he was amongst a number of English guests. He had an unfinished glass of beer at his left elbow and a telegraph-form in his right hand. I had asked him for a message for England. "I think I wont" he said. "They would hardly understand what I would like to say. And I cannot say what they would understand." Somehow now that the "draufgaenger" (translate me that word! perhaps "Mr. Goahead" is nearest.) has quit in his own way a thankless task, one recalls the significant remark of the man who cannot say what they understand and who is not understood when he does say something to the purpose. Dernburg, ex-colonial-secretary, was partly at the outset a concession to Industrialism (never to liberalism!) and partly the second German experiment in Business-politicians. Herr von Möller was the first experiment and his official death was due to his advocacy, as Minister of Commerce, of Industrial Rings—or if you prefer it, of Cartels or even Trusts. Dernburg was the second and his political death is due to his advocacy of big concerns for big undertakings. What the German colonies wanted when Dernburg, colonial adviser, was appointed was capital. Dernburg got it and having got it felt bound to protect the interests of the men who on his personal advice had invested large sums in "desert tracts" which the stay-at-homes wanted to sell at a knock-down price to great Britain. Capital, inspired by Dernburg, built railways through a desert which had water a few feet under the surface: capital stocked the farms ruined by the war: capital sent experts to examine the "blue ground:" capital found diamonds and turned the worthless South West African colony into the chiefest jewel in the colonial crown.

But Dernburg was suspect. Up to his appointment he was mildly a radical and violently a "draufgaenger." "Reichs-sanierungs-rat" they called him in mockery, "Imperial counsellor for Cleaning Things Up": he cleaned up a bank smash, then mended a colony. Exit! "He was and is a radical and has no place in the blue-black block-government."

Well, one can see that he was no longer possible. The Catholic centre in common decency had to try to get rid of him for his speeches against them before the elections of 1907. No political party can stand being told that their influence is a "poisonous gathering which must be treated with the surgeon's knife." In April, they made an attack on him under the ægis of the excellent Herr Erzberge. But the conservatives did not feel sure enough of their game to follow that trump-lead then. A week or two later they "learned from a reliable source" that the excellent gentleman from Hohen Finow with his rueful countenance and austere manners would let Dernburg go without creating a scandal. So Dernburg understood that the time had come. He took a fortnight's leave of absence and—did not return.

Let it be admitted that without Dernburg influence on capital S. W. Africa might still be a weary waste of sand and the diamonds as illusory as his own cases of palms sprung from cases of dried dates. Still he was an experiment. Germany and for that matter German colonies are run by officials . . the more the merrier. If you suddenly plant a bank-director in an office and he causes dignified gentlemen to hurry away from breakfast on the ground that if they are not punctual they will get the official notice that they may as well look for something less exhausting than their present job: if you stir up a hornets' nest with a long pole, or if you take away the *Times* of this morning from the clerk in one or two London public offices we could mention, you must expect trouble. Dernburg's crime when you get down to the bottom of it is that of removing the *Times* from the leisurely clerk in the X.Y.Z.-office. "Clericals, agrarians, bureaucrats, . . . all had a bone to pick with Dernburg. They have picked it. The combination was too strong for the man who played Skat without understanding the game." So wrote a little country paper in Schleswig and perhaps hit on the truth. People who had been accustomed to the bureaucratic way of doing things for thirty years could not so easily learn a new method. Or, if you prefer it, new wine should not be fermented in old skins! This generation will doubtless see no more commercial experiments.

But Lernburg's fall leaves the Chancellor somewhat uncovered. (Castle before the first check! Bethmann Hollweg has already appealed to the Emperor against his enemies and received the usual invitation to dinner.) And against the Rueful Knight of Hohen Finow the accusations are steadily growing. It is enough that I recount them in order. Here is the bill of indictment.

"In twelve months this philosopher has so decreased the reputation of the Imperial and Prussian governments as no German before him. The time to make at least a tolerable agreement with England was let slip: in the Moroccan matter this genius took the standpoint of the strictly interpreted law (was ever German helped by the strict interpretation of a law? of the letter of a law? Not so was the empire made.) Worse than Algeciras! Then defeat was disguised in clever language, now it is naked and unashamed. Next, for five months Hollweg lets the Prussian parliament turn inside out a measure whereon

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

crown and government has placed their seal. Socialist meetings are first forbidden, then permitted. Twelve months of weakness and inconsistency and Germany and her fair fame lower than ever Hohenlohe or Bülow brought it. Antumn, winter, spring, not one single act an unprejudiced observer could approve! not one trace of confidence through the length of Germany! So lonely, so deserted was never German Chancellor before. One only possiblity remains to him to make his bureaucratic sense serviceable to his country: he can quit the Sphere of Service wherein only a man's will served by a brave creative mind can do good work!"

Fine words but . . one finds a difficlty. If ever there was a man in this modern Germany whose will was served by a creative mind it was Bernhard Dernburg. And he has gone out. The philosopher of Hohen Finow will perhaps not serve the State but at least he will not create trouble with the bureaucrats. So belike they will suffer him to remain.

Which is really all our news. Unless I must add again that the public is really not interested in the Encyclical controversy. It has become a political stick wherewith to beat the Conservatives for their alliance with the Catholic centre. The Kultur-Kampf is "still dead."

THE LAW COURT.

G BERTAZZOLI vs. BAVIER & Co.

FACTS.

(*Continued from the 24th instant.*)

Plaintiff's counsel in reply to defendant's counsel admits that the waste silk business of the defendant company is the most important one that is carried on by the latter, and that the Société Industrielle pour la Schappe are the only important customers of the defendant company. Plaintiff's counsel also admits the fact that Mr. Koch, the expert despatched to Yokohama by the said Society, notified the defendant company on the 6th October, 1909, to the effect that unless the defendant company immediately severed the business relationship with plaintiff, he (Koch) would telegraph to the above said Society requesting to be recalled home. The counsel, however, contends that as result of plaintiff having taught Koch, in accordance with the Convention agreed upon between plaintiff and the defendant company on the 8th October, 1907, how to purchase and how to inspect waste silk, Koch made considerable progress in these branches, so that the defendant company thought that their interests would not suffer even though plaintiff might be turned out, and they (defendant company) were waiting for an opportunity to dismiss him on some pretext or other. At that junctnte the above said notification from Koch to the defendant company was sent in either on Koch's own initiative or owing to the defendant company having intentionally made Koch sent in such letter. The defendant company, pleading this as an unavoidable circumstance, cancelled plaintiff's agreement without giving any compensation, and in the meantime made use of Koch, to whom they were under no obligation to pay any salary. No actual unavoidable circumstances existed. With a view to proving this, plaintiff's counsel produced Exhibits Nos. 1 to 34 A and asked the Court to summon Mr. Strahler as a witness. He also asked the Court to have the meaning of the word "Dismiss," in Exhibit No. 13 A, defined by an expert witness. The existence of Exhibit No. 2 B is not admitted by plaintiff's counsel, while as to Exhibits Nos. 2. 12, 14, and 16 B, he states he does not know, but he admits the existence of the rest of the numbers of Exhibit B.

Defendant's counsel has filed a statement requesting the Court to dismiss the claims of plaintiff and to order plaintiff to bear the costs of the action; and in reply to plaintiff's counsel, he (defendant's counsel) said that he admits the conclusion of the contract of engagement referred to between plaintiff and the defendant company, and the fact that the defendant company dismissed plaintiff on the 6th October, 1909. Defendant's counsel, however, contended that

(1) The plaintiff was discharged owing to unavoidable circumstances. The waste silk department of the defendant company was originally the most important portion of the company's business, and the Societe Industrielle pour la Schappe were the chief customers of the said waste silk depar'ment. During March 1907 the defendant company entered into an agreement with the Society in connection with supplying waste silk, and in accordance with this agreement it was decided that the said Society would sent an expert to the defendant company in order to let him take part in purchasing and inspecting waste silk. T. Koch came to Yokohama as the said expert. As plaintiff began to make complaints in connection with the above said agreement and with Koch, the expert, the defendant company, under the provision of the clause in the contract of engagement that plaintiff provided to execute scrupulously the orders and instructions received from the defendant company, drew up a special convention with plaintiff on the 1st September, 1907, in which convention it was stated that in case of buying waste silk on account of the Societe Industrielle pour la Schappe plaintiff and Koch should attend to the business consulting with each other and in harmonious coöperation. Plaintiff, however, was disposed not to observe the said convention, and behaved in a haughty manner to Koch, irritating the latter so much, that in October 1909 he wrote to the defendant company to the effect that unless they severed business relations with plaintift, he (Koch) would decidedly return home. Prior to this event the defendant company carefully and quietly admonished plaintiff in different ways to observe strictly the said convention, in order to prevent friction between the two parties. In spite of this, plaintiff would not yield, and at length Koch determined to return home. The defendant company, fearing that they would lose the support of the Société Industrille, their only important customer, unavoidably released plaintiff. This discharge was nothing but the cancellation of contract of engagement due to unavoidable circumstances provided under the provisions of Art. 628 of the Civil Code. Accordingly the defendant company's declaration of their intention to cancel the contract is valid and not unlawful, as argued by plaintiff's counsel.

(2) In the case of the non-fulfilment of contract by reason attributed to the respon ibility of an obligor it is a matter of course that the claimant can cancel the contract. But in the contract of engagement referred to in this action, plaintiff should tender his services. so that he is the obligor in this contract. Therefore, assuming that the defendant company made it impossible for plaintiff to tender his services, it is needless to say that the latter has no right to cancel the contract on that ground. In this case the obligor cannot fulfil the contract by reason attributed to the responsibility of the claimant, so that plaintiff, the obligor, has only the right to receive a grant from the defendant company provided under the provisions of Art. 536, clause 2, of the Civil Code, and is not allowed to bring the right of cancellation into force. Accordingly the plaintiff's declaration of his intention to cancel the contract in the action is not lawful.

(3) The claim of compensation for damage is not necessarily attended by cancellation of contract, so that even though compensation for damage is claimed, it cannot at once be understood that the declaration of intention to cancel a contract is necessarily implied. There must exist some other reason that may be taken as the declaration of intention to cancel the contract. Although the written complaint of this action is no doubt a declaration of intention to claim compensation for damage, such declaration cannot be understood to cancel the contract.

(4) In accordance with the article in the contract of engagement referred to in this action, the allowances of net profits that plaintiff received from the defendant company were 8,247.44 *yen* in 1907-1908 and 10,190 *yen* in 1908-1909. On this point there is a mistake in the amount calculated by plaintiff.

(5) Although it is admitted that the defendant company notified their customers in Japan to the effect that plaintiff had been discharged, and that the word "dismissed," meaning *removed from service*, was used in the notice, the said word "dismiss" does not imply the sense, as plaintiff's counsel persists, of damaging one's reputation. The word has no other meaning but "to remove from service."

(6) Assuming that the word "dismiss" bears a derogatory meaning and that the action of notifying the customers of the plaintiff's dismissal by using the said word is unlawful, the representative of the defendant is responsible for the use of the word and not the company itself. The latter being a juridical person, is not resposible for its representative's unlawful action, so that the plaintiff's claim of compensation for damage which is said to have been due to injuring his reputation, is not reasonable.

In order to prove the above statements, defendants' counsel produced Exhibits Nos. 1 to 20 B, asked the Court to summon the witness F. Koch, and also to have the word "dismiss" defined by an expert witness. As to Exhibits Nos. 14, 15, 20, 21, 22, 26, and 27 A, defendants' counsel said he "does not know," while he admits the existence of the rest of the numbers of Exhibit A

As to the claim of compensation for damage, which is due to the non-fulfilment of the contract of engagement, the Court has restricted the arguments relating to the existence of causes to that effect.

REASONS.

(1) The parties concerned in this action do not dispute the existence of the contract of engagement, the contents of which are as asserted by plaintiff, and also in respect of the defendants' declaration against plaintiff of their intention to cancel the said contract. The principal point of dispute in this action is whether the cancellation of contract was or was not due to unavoidable circumstances. The following facts are not disputed by the parties concerned. That an agreement relating to the supply of waste silk, as per Exhibit No. 18 A, was concluded during March 1907 between the defendant company and the Société Industrielle pour la Schappe; that in accordance with the above said agreement, the said Society sent F. Koch to the defendant company in order to coöperate on equal terms with the waste silk inspector of the defendant company in making purchases of waste silk on the said Society's account; that plaintiff made a special agreement with the defendant companv on the 1st Sept., 1907, to the effect that he would work in coöperation with Koch in making purchases and in inspecting waste silk on account of the Société Industrielle; and that on the 6th October, 1909, Koch sent a letter to the defendant company stating that unless the latter severed business relations with plaintiff, Koch would assuredly return home. On making inquiries into the cause that induced Koch to take the above-mentioned action, it may be admitted, putting together the statement given by the witness Koch and the letters (Exhibit Nos. 17 and 18 B) addressed to plaintiff from E. D. Bavier, registered representative of the defendant company, that plaintiff and Koch could not attend business in coöperation, so that Koch requested the defendant company to ask plaintiff to work harmoniously with him (Koch) in accordance with the convention agreed upon between plaintiff and the defendant company. It is also seen that the defendant company, fearing to hurt Koch's feelings, requested plaintiff to fulfil the promise he had made

According to the statement made by the witness S. F. Strahler, it must be admitted that the arbitration procedure commenced between plaintiff and the defendant company, during which process the latter requested plaintiff through the

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

arbitrators to acknow'edge the items mentioned in Exhibit No. 1 B, and at the same time the defendant company acknowledged those items mentioned in Exhibit No. 2 B, which was drawn up after being revised by the arbitrators. Nevertheless plaintiff refused the defendant company's request. Thus it seems proper to admit that plaintiff's refusal caused Koch to write such letter as above mentioned to the defendant company. Plaintiff's counsel produced Exhibit Nos. 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 26 A to prove that no friction existed between plaintiff and Koch. But these numbers of Exhibit A may be taken as proof that there was no friction between the said two parties as far as friendly relations were concerned, while it is difficult to conclude that no friction existed between the said two parties in respect of business relations. Plaintiff's counsel pleads that the defendant company desired to turn out plaintiff before the said letter from Koch had been received, so that it seems the defendant company was waiting for an opportunity to dismiss plaintiff at that time, or they intentionally induced Koch to send in such letter as aforesaid to them. It can, however, be proved by Exhibit No. 5 B that the defendant company had previously no intention to dismiss plaintiff, and it is shown by the defendant company's declaration made to the arbitrators that they (the defendant company) were not unwilling so take plaintiff again into service, if the latter would only acknowledge what is mentioned in Exhibit No. 1 B as well as the revised items in Exhibit No. 2 B. If Koch's letter addressed to the defendant company had originated in such circumstances as advocated by plaintiff's counsel, it must be disproved, otherwise it is impossible to conceive that the defendant company intentionally fabricated an excuse for cancelling the contract.

The fact that the Société Industrielle pour la Schappe were the most and only important customers of the waste silk department of the defendant company is not only admitted by plaintiff's counsel, but it can also be inferred from Exhibits No. 19 *a* and *b*, and the statement made by the witness Koch. The latter's statement also shows that if he, the expert sent out by the Société Industrielle to the defendant company, had returned home on account of plaintiff's annoyance, the bnsiness relations between the Société Industrielle and the defendant company would have been discontinued. Ordinary people may admit it. As was the case, it may be easily seen that the defendant company were compelled to ingratiate themselves with Koch and to dismiss plaintiff in order that Koch should remain in Yokohama so that the business connections with the Société Industrielle might be continued. Accordingly, it is reasonably interpreted that the defendant company's cancellation of the contract with plaintiff was due to unavoidable circumstances. As there is no dispute between the parties concerned in respect of application of the provisions under the Civil Code to the contract of engagement, the cancellation of the said contract is lawful, the defendant company being possessed of that right according to Art. 628 of the Civil Code. But if there had been any fault on the part of the defendant company in connection with unavoidable circumstances having arisen so as to cancel the contract, plaintiff can claim, under the provisions of the same Article of the Civil Code, compensation for damage caused by cancellation of the contract. Plaintiff's counsel, however, does not take these facts as the cause of the claim referred to. He urges that the defendant company's declaration of their intention to cancel the contract being unlawful, the cancellation is invalid, and that, on the contrary, the defendant company having declared their intention to that effect, rejected the plaintiff's fulfilment of the contract, so that the defendant company's obligation to plaintiff in granting allowance of the net profit realized, tu ned out impossible. For this reason plaintiff expressly cancelled the contract on his part, and claims compensation for damage caused in consequence. But, as above mentioned, the defendant company's cancellation of the contract being lawful, the contract ceased to be valid, so that it is clear that the contract can not be cancelled by plaintiff. Moreover, if the defendant company's declaration of their intention is the execution of the right of concellation, there is no reason why the defendant company did not fulfil their obligations. Accordingly the claim of compensation for damage referred to in this action is unreasonable as regards its cause.

(2) On making detailed inquiries whether it is just or not to claim compensation for damage to reputation, it is understood that defendant's counsel admits that the defendant company notified their customers in Japan, as shown in Exhibit No. 13 A, of the defendant company's dismi sal of plaintiff. The next thing to be examin:d is whether the word "dismiss" in Exhibit No. 13 A (or Exhibit No. 9 B) has or has not such derogatory signification as to impair one's reputation. According to the opinion of Mr. D. H. Blake, an expert witness, the word "dismiss" carries a sense that impairs one's capacity and character. This expert witness says that anybody who may receive a notice in which the said word is used to notify that a certain person was removed from service in a certain house, conceives that the said employee was discharged on account of his wrong act, or of his incompetency, or of both of these two. Another expert witness, Captain F. Brinkley, is if opinion that the said word corresponds to the Japanese *menshoku*, and that if the word is used without any other words that may soften its meaning, the idea that an employee was dismissed on account of some fault on his part, is implied. He further states that if the employee mentioned in Exhibit No. 13 A is a person of high ability, the n tice as in Exhibit No. 13 A is understood as treating him with insult. The above two opinions are fully worthy of confidence, and taking consideration of the occupation of plaintiff, such notice as Exhibit No. 13 A may be said to impair plaintiff's reputation. The fact that plaintiff is versed in the business of purchasing and inspecting waste silk, is proved by the contents of the contract of engagement and by those letters (Exhibits Nos. 5 to 12 A) addressed to plaintiff by the registered representative of the defendant company, in which letters plaintiff's distinguished services are commended. It is thus not hard to conjecture plaintiff's social standing. But, on the other hand, it seems that the degree of damage to plaintiff's reputation, which was caused by such notice as Exhibit No. 13 A. was not very great, so that, weighing various attendant circumstances, one thousand (1,000) *yen* is a reasonable amount to be paid by the defendant company as damages. The rest of the claims put forward by plaintiff are rejected.

Defendant's counsel contends that if the defendant company's action in forwarding such notice as Exhibit No. 13 A had been unlawful, it was only the action of their representative, and that the defendant company, the juridical person, is not responsible for the unlawful action of their representative. But, accordirg to Art. 62 clause 2 of the Commercial Code, it is evident that in case of applying correspondingly Art 44 Clause 1 of the Civil Code to a Gomei Kaisha, the Company which is a juridical person, ought to compensate for damage which is inflicted upon another, when the representative of that company acts in discharge of his duties. The registered representative of the defendant company in this action forwarded such notice as Exhibit No. 13 A, which action is nothing more than that he (the representative of the defendant company) discharged his duties on behalf of the d fendant company. This is proved by the firm's name being signed on the said Exhibit. In these circumstances it is needless to say that the defendant company ought to make good the said damage which was inflicted upon plaintiff Accordingly the refutation of defendant's counsel on this point is not in the least reasonable.

For the above reasons, Art. 73 of the Code of Civil Procedure is applied as to the costs of the action, and the case has therefore been settled according to the text of the decision set forth above.

The Yokohama Local Court,
Second Civil Department.
Presiding Judge GOTO WASAJI.
Judge YAMAGUCHI ZENROKU.
Judge NOZAWA FUMIHIKO.

Yokohama, June 9th, 1910.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

On the 28th ult. the hearing of a case lodged by Captain Mocker, petitioning for a divorce from his wife, Mrs Laura Maud Owen Mocker, was resumed in the Yokohama Local Court.

Mr. P. J. McCormick, formerly chief engineer belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, appeared in Court as a witness. In reply to the Judge's questions, the witness stated that he became acquainted with Captain Mocker about seven years ago, and since then the witness had been introduced to Captain Mocker's wife by the husband Two or three years ago Captain Mocker told the witness that Mrs. Mocker had run away with Mr. Carmichael, leaving her child. The witness also heard of this matter from different persons. Some eight or nine months ago the witness was told by Captain Mocker that Mrs. Mocker was in Australia.

Mr. Ideura (plaintiff's counsel) produced an extract of the German Civil Code relating to divorce, and asked the Court to decide in favour of his client, stating that, according to the German Civil Code, divorce can be claimed when either party to the marriage contract ceases to cohabit more than a year with the other. The hearing was then closed. Decision will be given on the 30th instant.

On the 30th instant decision was given in the Yokohama Local Court in the case lodged by Captain Mocker, petitioning for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Laura Maud Owen Mocker. The verdict was in favour of plaintiff and defendant was ordered to bear the costs of the action.

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION.

The hearing of a case instituted by the Yokohama Kiito Gomei Kaisha and the Nippon Menka Kaisha against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, claiming 12,033,55 *yen* and 7,733 20 *yen* respectively, for damage to raw cotton, was resumed on the 29th ult. in the Yokohama Local Court.

Mr. F. Owston, of Messrs. Francis Owston and Co., Landing Agents and Customs Brokers, of No. 50-B, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, appeared in Court as a witness. In reply to the Judge's questions, the witness stated that smoking was strictly forbidden while cargo was being discharged, especially in the case of cotton or silk goods, and that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company particularly observes this rule. At therequest of Captain Read, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the witness inspected at Kanagawa the lighter No. 14, on board of which the fire had taken place. The lighter was then lying near the beach. He thought that the fire must have been due either to sparks coming from some steam-launches which passed by the lighter, or to friction arising from the chain slings at the time the cargo was discharged. The witness said that as the fire had broken out in the fore part of the lighter and not in the part where the *sendo* sat, there was no reason to suppose that the accident was caused by smoking.

Mr. Akiyama (defendant's counsel) questioned the witness as to which layer of bales of cotton was supposed to have first caught fire, to which question the witness replied that the middle layer seemed to have been destroyed first.

Mr. Ideura (plaintiff's counsel) asked whether any penalty was inflicted on a man who was caught smoking. The witness said that the only means of punishing him was to suspend him from work temporarily.

Subsequently Mr. Miyake Shigeo, Manager of the Yokohama Yuyiu Menka Soko Kaisha, was

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

called as a witness. He stated that as he dealt in cotton after it had been placed in the godowns, he knew very little about the discharging of it. The receipts for cotton put in godowns were, the witness said, given by his company to the persons who carry the goods from the shore to the godowns.

Mr. Ideura asked the Court to summon as a witness the manager of the Dai Nippon Kyodo Unyo Kabushiki Kaisha, and Mr. Akiyama requested the Judge to inspect personally a lighter similar to lighter No. 14.

The Judge granted the first request, while the second was reserved.

The proceedings were adjourned until September 14.

DINNER AND MUSIC AT THE HOTEL DE PARIS.

The large dining-room of the "Hotel de Paris" was filled to overflowing on the 24th ult. by a representative audience attracted by the good cheer promised them by the chef of this favourite hotel, and by the musical treat afforded by the band of the French Flagship *Montcalm* now in port.

The Menu provided fully testified to the reputation which this hotel has earned for itself during its long existence here, and the musical programme, which included pieces by Maillard, Wilson, Masseult, Bose and others, was enthusiastically applauded, and reflected the greatest credit on the Chef de Musique and his well-trained corps of 20 musicians. The company, which had an enormous increase after dinner, in the beautifully illuminated gardens, did not disperse till a late hour; the specially fitted-up bar in the gardens being a great attraction for cooling drinks. It is to be hoped that the genial boniface of the Hotel de Paris can see his way for numerous repeat performances during this summer.

YOKOHAMA YACHT CLUB.

The usual races of the above Club were held last Saturday afternoon in fine but cloudy weather. A fresh easterly wind was blowing, the sea being somewhat rough. The race for the 22-raters over the Widow Buoy course brought out *Elsa*, *Edna*, *Pele*, and *Sunbeam*, and resulted in a win for *Pele*, *Sunbeam* being second and *Edna* third.

There were eight starters in the Lark class. No. 1 proved successful, No. 2 was second and No. 10 third.

Six boats started for the motor boat races, the course being twice round the Tachibana lightship, Mandarin Bluff, and through the southern harbour entrance, finishing across the starting line. Despite her penalty of 34 minutes, *Ellinor* won very comfortably from *Vectis*, No. 4 being third.

LOCAL NEWS.

Duke and Duchess Johann Albrecht, who have been staying at Hakone, left for Kobe on the 27th ult.

Mr. Saito Matsuzo, Assistant Mayor, was appointed Acting Mayor of Yokohama on the 27th ult.

The former and present Siamese Ministers in Tokyo were received on Tuesday in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

A collision between two electric cars occurred on Wednesday evening near Kanagawa station. Seven persons were more or less seriously injured.

The Privy Councillors met in the Imperial Palace on Wednesday and approved the revised official organization, consequent on the transfer of the police authority of Korea to the Residency-General.

At 7.25 a.m. on Wednesday a steam boiler exploded in the engine room of Mr Oaki's shipbuilding yard at No. 4 Fort in Shinagawa Bay. Fragments of the boiler were hurled in all directions. Two workmen were instantly killed and five were seriously injured. The workshop was almost entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at some 10,000 *yen*.

The Railway Board has decided to issue cheap return tickets from Yokohama to Nikko by special trains on Sundays and Saturdays during July, August and September, the fares being 3.60 *yen* second class and 2.40 *yen* third class.

Captain Sears, of the U.S. Embassy, who will shortly leave for home, and his successor, Captain Shipley, who recently arrived in Tokyo, were presented to His Majesty the Emperor on Wednesday by Mr. O'Brien, the U.S. Ambassador.

The Russian tourist party now in Tokyo visited the Girls' University at Koishikawa and the Waseda University on the 23rd ult. The visitors were served with refreshments at the residence of Count Okuma. The party has left Tokyo for Nikko.

Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, and Vice-Admiral Ijuin, Chief of the Naval General Staff, came to Yokohama on Tuesday and visited the French cruiser *Montcalm*, the Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, and the Portuguese cruiser *San Gabriel*.

The Yokohama City Assembly met on Wednesday and decided to present the sum of 20,000 *yen* to the bereaved family of Mr. Mitsuhashi Nobukata, in recognition of the late Mayor's past services. In addition, three months' salary will be granted as a contribution towards the funeral expenses.

John Ortiz, an American resident here, and the keeper of a saloon at No. 137, Yamashita-cho, was sentenced on the 27th ult. to two months' imprisonment in the Yokohama Local Court. It is stated that Ortiz resisted a policeman in the discharge of his duties and struck him on the face.

Captain Pinto Basto and staff of the Portuguese cruiser *San Gabriel*, lying at this port, were entertained by Governor Baron Sufu at dinner last Saturday evening at the latter's residence. Baron de Sendal, Portuguese Minister, and Chev. A. Gasco, Acting Consul, were also present.

The subscriptions towards the fund for the construction of the Yokohama Memorial Hall have so far amounted to 297,241 *yen*, which the promoters have handed over to the Yokohama Municipality. The further collection of subscriptions will be superintended by Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of the city.

The Home Department has decided to sanction the scheme for the reclamation work at Koyasu, near Kanagawa. A sea-front of 110,727 *tsubo* will be reclaimed for the purpose of constructing iron works and other buildings. Messrs. Asano, Watanabe, Otani, Amano, and Hiranuma are the principal promoters.

On the 4th July a baseball match between the American residents in Tokyo and those in Yokohama will be played on the former Cricket ground. The U.S. Consul-General has obtained special permission for the use of the ground.

A yacht race will also be held the same day, when a silver cup will be given by the U.S. Ambassador to the winner of the race.

General Sakuma, Governor-General of Formosa, who had been telegraphically summoned home, arrived at Shimbashi on the 23rd ult. The General is reported to be very optimistic regarding the future of Formosa. The Island promises, according to him, to be a very great source of national wealth. Sugar, when adequately cultivated on a large scale, will constitute a very prosperous item of the national returns.

The Maharajah of Mourbhanj, accompanied by the British Ambassador, repaired on Monday morning to the Imperial Palace to have audience of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress.

On Saturday evening the Japan-India Society gave a Japanese dinner in honour of His Highness at the Tokiwa-kwadan, Uyeno. Count Okuma, Chairman of the Society, delivered an address of welcome, to which the Prince replied.

Viscount Terauchi and Mr. Yamagata, who will shortly proceed to Seoul, had the honour of lunching with His Majesty the Emperor last Saturday. Princes Higashi-Fushimi and Kitashirakawa, Marquis Katsura, and several others were also present. It is reported that the Vice-Resident General and Messrs. Ariyoshi and Usami will start for their posts on the 28th inst, the Resident-General himself following about ten days later.

Mr. Yamagata, Vice-Resident-General of Korea, left Tokyo at 3.40 p.m. on Tuesday. The representative of the Korean Crown Prince, Premier Katsura, Marquis Saionji, Ministers Terauchi, Hirata, Komatsubara, Okabe and Goto, and about 200 other distinguished officers, officials, and businessmen saw him off at Shimbashi Station. Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, accompanied the Vice-Resident-General in the train from Hiranuma to Kozu.

The opening ceremony of an association of military men on the retired list was held on Sunday at the Yokohama Josetsu-kwan. Sub-Lieutenant Ishigame, the Director, gave an opening address which was followed by speeches delivered by Lieutenant Takahama of the First Division and Captain Kobayashi from the regimental district at Kofu. The Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, the representative of the Mayor of Yokohama, and several members of the Prefectural and Municipal Assemblies, attended the function.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EXTORTION BY LOCAL DRUG-STORES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Quite a number of years ago the foreign commercial communities of Yokohama were thrown into a violent state of excitement by the publication of an advertisement which admonished them to "Ponder and Reflect" on the expenses for their business stationery, the prices for which at that time were already about 50 per cent. lower than they were about 30 years ago, when things were much cheaper than they were at that time.

And they did "Ponder and Reflect." Summer holidays in Miyanoshita, Nikko, etc., trips to Europe for heads of businesses and their families, balls, musical entertainments, etc., of course, came under the heading of necessary expenses, but there must be a serious leak somewhere. And when they had pondered and reflected they came to the conclusion that a perfect Niagara of dollars was pouring out of the cash-box through the alarmingly wide breach of the stationery account. The proprietors of foreign printing offices came to be looked upon with distrust and suspicion, and applications by them for work were almost looked upon as cases calling for police investigation.

Heads of businesses and their managers or head clerks sometimes deliberated for weeks when a couple of thousand letter heads or envelopes were to be printed, and the youngest clerk was sent to every printing office in town for samples and estimates, which were then examined and compared. The job was quite a state affair, and whilst it was being attended to, some of the same firms were robbed of thousands and in some cases of many tens of thousands by their Chinese, Japanese and foreign employés. And somehow the occasional ten cent. economies in the stationery bills persistently refused to stop the numerous ten-dollar holes.

It was exasperating. Some uncanny kind of a hoodoo must have been at work, and many of those terribly economical firms have since disappeared from the surface.

And now to the subject of my letter. During all those years the same good people have been paying, without pondering and reflecting, from a couple of hundred to a thousand per cent. "profits" for their drugs and medicines to local foreign drug-stores. There have been complaints to local physicians about extortionate charges for prescriptions, but they could but occasionally transmit a protest, much diminished in force in the transmission; for you cannot get a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

respectable physician to swear at your druggist for you, and when you went to so-and-so in person you found a misunderstood and much maligned philanthropist, who was *sacrificing* himself for your sake; in fact, a much injured individual not very far short of a saint, who could show that an article costing 10 cents could not be sold for much less than a dollar without serious loss.

Now, driven by necessity, I have, in the course of years, come to acquire a knowledge of the properties, effects and prices of a good many drugs and medicines, and get many of them in Japaneses drug stores, which are satisfied with a very reasonable profit, but they cannot make up, or get made up, prescriptions unless one gives personal explanations; and when medicines are wanted quickly that cannot always be done and it is not everybody who can give the necessary explanations. The prescriptions, therefore, go to the foreign drug-store, and orders for simpler remedies follow them. And that is where the foreign drug pirate scores.

To give a few instances. An excellent remedy to counteract a tendency to boils and to cure boils is 24 grains of sulphide of calcium and half an ounce of sugar of milk mixed. I ordered this from a local drug-store and was charged 50 *sen* for it. I knew this to be an exorbitant charge and the next half ounce I made up myself at a cost of 4½ (four and one half) *sen*. On my protest the manager of the drug-store in question was rather embarrassed, but refused to reduce the charge made, with the usual drug-store patter.

I have also shown him that the prices charged for syrup of althea, syrup of ipecacuana, of a lotion containing chloroform and eucalyptus oil were also exorbitant and nothing less than extortion. In the latter case I got the latest marked prices from the local importers, and thus proved the extortion.

A short time ago I ordered the following tincture, for which the prices of the foreign drug-store in question and those of a Japanese drug-store where I got another dose made are given:—

	Foreign prices. Yen.	Japanese prices. Sen.
2 ounces tincture aromatics	.50	15
2 „ „ Valeriana	.50	18
2 „ Hoffmann's drops	.60	12
	1.60	45

These tinctures and drops are very common and cheap remedies, and assuming that the Japanese drug-store only made a profit of one-third on them, which it does not require a qualified chemist to fill in bottles, the foreign drug-store charged a "profit (!)" of over 400 per cent. (four hundred per cent.) on the transaction of a moment, which is at the rate of 145,600 per cent. p.a.

In the case of the sulphate of calcium powder the "profit" was over 1,100 per cent., or 181,500 per cent. p.a. I do not hesitate, therefore, to call those charges shameless extortion. *There* is something to "*ponder* and *reflect*" upon.

Why, then, it may be asked, does the public not go to Japanese drug-stores for drugs and medicines? The reason is that, owing to the ignorance and carelessness of those in charge of them, there is always the danger of being poisoned. The following instances will show that that danger is a very real one.

1.—In March 1903 the leading Japanese drug-store sent me a pound of cyanide of potash (cyankali) instead of sulphide of potash, to be used in a bath. I discovered the "mistake" in time. If I had not I should not have left that bath alive.

2.—A couple of years later another Japanese drug-store sent me *tincture* instead of *syrup* of ipecacuana. A teaspoonfull of the former might have killed the child for whom it was intended. But I knew this and sent the tincture back.

3.—About a week ago another Japanese drug-store sent me *tinctura amara* instead of *tinctura aromatica*. I knew that the former contained a dangerous quantity of *nuxvomica*, a deadly poison, so that the consequences of giving the same quantity as of the latter might have been fatal.

Foreigners in Yokohama, therefore, who have not the necessary knowledge of drugs and medicines, have to chose between being bled to death by foreign druggists and the danger of being poisoned by Japanese druggists, and upon that danger the foreign druggists trade. If there is any article of consumption on which 50 per cent. net profits are made at the turn of the hand I should like to know its name. Why, then, should we pay druggists a couple of hundred or a thousand per cent. profit? Their knowledge is not a sealed mystery, and the articles they sell do not cost their weight in gold or in diamonds. It is simply the ignorance of the public that overrates it, and I have shown that that ignorance is a a very costly one.

Thanking you for the courtesy of your columns, and trusting that you may say a word on the subject, I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"PLAINDEALER."

Yokohama, June 24, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The letter from "Plaindealer" in yesterday's issue of your paper—presumably an American, judging from his use of the word "drug-store,"—must have been read with feelings of mingled satisfaction by the local culprits whom he takes to task in that unvarnished tale of woe, and it is not unlikely that some amongst them may have felt exceedingly sorry that "Plaindealer" ever discovered the mistake he alludes to in his letter of the Japanese drug-store, which sent him the cyanide of potash instead of sulphide of potash, for if there is anything that this class of philanthrophists objects to, it is that the light is being let into their methods of ministering to all the ills that our flesh is heir to.

Still I think that such letters are worse than useless, because they can do more harm than good. If there was the slightest chance of an improvement as the result of such complants every one would be bound to exert himself in trying to correct the abuses; but the attitude of this gentry is best expressed in the Australian slang, "they've got us by the wool." They know it full well, and they will go on shearing us, however much we may yell out. Every complaint addressed to a chemist about his outrageous charges is met by the usual claptrap anent the enormous number of drugs and chemicals they have to keep, deterioration, etc., etc., but at bottom they know very well that we have to come to them all the same, simply for the very reasons enumerated by "Plaindealer."

Seeing, moreover, that the whole world is engaged in doing one another with more or less unblushing effrontery, why not, in American parlance, "let it go at that?"

Yours, etc., "A FELLOW SUFFERER."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—"Plain Dealer's" letter anent Druggists is most excellent, by why does he confine himself to one class of extorters only? How about other foreign dispensers of common necessities, who, though their lines of business do not admit of quite the percentage of profit that the Druggist can make, seem to go on the simple principle expressed by the following formula:—laid down cost Yokohama shop +100 per cent.=selling price? This formula is absolute, no changes in duty, freight charges or variations in the home cost of the article affecting it in the slightest degree.

It makes one tremble to think what the result will be when the new duties go into force next year.

Yours truly, EXTORTEE.

Yokohama, June 27th, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail")

Sir,—One of your correspondents in to-day's paper (27th) regards the term "drug-store" as an Americanism. In this he is correct. Whether or not the original complainant in the drug-store *affaire* is an American the present writer cannot say; but his or her use of the term is still more correct, the English use (chemist) being misleading. Pharmacy and the compounding of drugs is an *art* attached to chemistry. This latter is not only an *art* in its practice, but a great science in its theory (or metaphysics).

Berzelius, the two Mayers, Dumas, Berthelot were chemists. Van t' Hoff and Arrhenius, Remsen and Gibbs, Ramsay and Pattison Muir are chemists. I do not think any one will confound them with the compounding of drugs for sale. Professor T. O. Arnold at Sheffield, or Mr. John Stead at Newcastle are applying chemistry to the art of metallurgy of iron. The more chemistry the pharmacist knows, perhaps the better for the public, although strictly his business is only to put up the physician's prescriptions. Both Fresenius and, I think, Rammelsberg, the great mineralogist, began in the drug-store.

In defence of the druggist and his charges it should be said that he is paid not only for material, time, plant, etc., but for his technical skill and time spent in acquiring it. How far the criticism on the Japanese drug-stores is just, would depend much on the form in which an order is given. Cyanide and sulphide are easily confounded to the foreign ear, much closer to us than the Japanese. As poisons are, or should be, clearly indicated by label and by a bottle of peculiar shape and colour, a mistake could be detected. Potassium cyanide and "hypo" (hyposulphite, often carelessly called sulphide) are so much used in photography and other arts that more care than usual should be taken.

With apology for trespassing on your attention, I am, respectfully yours,

J. S. de BENNEVILLE.

In a little *English* edition of Shakespeare, I notice that in "Romeo and Juliet" the term apothecary (commonly used in America) is applied.

J. S. de B.

Yokohama, June 27th, 1910.

THE FORMOSAN GOVERNMENT AND THE NIPPON FORMOSA TEA CO.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In view of some grave misconceptions that seem to be gaining ground among a section of foreigners in Japan over the recent action of the Formosan authorities granting a subsidy to the newly formed Nippon Taiwan Cha Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Formosa Tea Company), may I ask you to insert this communication in your valuable columns? I do so not merely because I happen to possess reliable information about this affair, but chiefly because such misconceptions are, I am afraid, especially mischievous at this juncture when the minds of foreign merchants doing business in Japan seem to have grown highly sensitive in consequence of the heated controversy concerning the revised Tariff.

You must remember that the grant has its genesis in the undertaking started in 1903 at Anping-ching by the Governor-General with the object of encouraging machine-curing in place of the defective and expensive process of hand-curing, which gives only inferior quality, and with the further object of manufacturing black tea. Both the machine-curing and black tea manufacture were an entirely novel business in Formosa, for neither native nor foreign tea dealers in that island, probably deterred by consideration of expense and risk, had ever attempted it. But the successful result realised at the Station in the experimental manufacture of black tea evidently inspired some of the tea-dealers and businessmen in Formosa and Japan with proper courage. At any rate they represented to the Formosan authorities that they would like to undertake the machine-curing and black tea business provided that the Government, in consideration of the difficulty and risk unavoidably attending the initial stage, would extend a suitable aid. Now, in starting the experiments the Government's idea had been from the first to encourage private enterprises conducted in the same line. It had no intention to develop the experiments into permanent undertakings of the Government, already saddled as the latter was with various monopolies. The representation submitted by those interested in the business therefore received the favourable consideration of the Government and the upshot was that it decided to grant the request, and to guarantee an interest of 6 per cent. on the paid capital for a period of five years and to allow gratuitous use of the plant at the Government Station. It was under this assurance from the Government that the Japan Formosa Tea Company came into existence. The subsidy affair is still in the shape of an understanding, the amount to be granted being estimated at about *yen* 30,000. It will be granted for the special object of extending the sale of black tea in Russia, probably towards the expense of maintaining tea-houses to be established at some principal cities in that country.

Sir, the business pursued by the foreign tea-dealers in Formosa is entirely different from that which the Japan Formosa Tea Company has marked out as its line. They have nothing to do with the manufacture of black tea and its sale in Russia. They are engaged in buying from native producers teas which they suitably mix or refine and then export, so that they may generally be considered as a sort of middlemen. Those foreigners are evidently labouring under a gross misconception, therefore, when they think that the Formosan authorities, in aiding the Tea Company, are making unfair discrimination against them. In my humble opinion there can be no question of discrimination in the Government's attitude toward the Company and the foreigners, since the spheres of activity of the two are entirely different.

Perhaps the remark is more pertinent when applied to the protection which the Department of Agriculture and Commerce used to give till only a few years ago to the Central Tea Association of Japan for extending the sale of green tea in the U.S.A. and Canada, and yet, so far so I am aware, this protection did not occasion any serious trouble beyond raising at times some grumbles or scornful criticism onthe part of a section of foreigners, It was never elevated to the dignity and importance of being made a subject of diplomatic or consular protest, as the Formosan Tea Company's affair is threatened to be. The Formosan authorities are especially solicitous for the development of black tea industry in the island, not only because they are anxious to re-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cover by means of the new black tea the ground which the Oolong tea is losing in foreign markets, but there is an equally important question of devising suitable measures of utilizing the reclaimed areas to be wrested from the aborigines. And these hilly districts are judged to be best suited for growing tea shrubs. To question the wisdom of this particular protection of the Formosan Government, would be to raise the whole arguments of political economy for and against State protection. Suffice it to say here that the Government has simply followed its traditional policy in this case.

Thanking you in anticipation for your courtesy of inserting this letter, I remain, etc., Y.T.

THE PROPOSED TUNNEL AT CHUZENJI LAKE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Referring to the article in your to-day's issue about the proposed tunnel from Lake Chuzenji, and to the illustration accompanying this article, I cannot see how this tunnel would be of any benefit to the Ashio mine, for the following reason:—

If, in winter, the Kegon fall is reduced to a mere trickle, it means that the various sources of the lake are decreased in volume to an extent which allows the lake only barely to overflow into the river leading to the fall. If the proposed tunnel is constructed as per the illustration in question, the lake will at once fall to the level of the tunnel and the same "mere trickle of water" will be the result. In other words, unless the sources of the lake water can be increased in winter, it doesn't matter at all where a new outlet is made, or how big it is. Just as soon as the lake reaches the level of this outlet, the strength of the fall will cease.

In fact, this seems to be so entirely self-evident as to make it appear to have been purposely left out of the article to which I have alluded.

Yours truly, "CHUZENJI."

Yokohama, June 25, 1910.

DR. KIKUCHI AND AMERICAN WOMEN.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—My attention has been called by a friend to the letters in your issues of June 20th and 22nd regarding what I am reported to have said about American women. I make it a rule to pass over misstatements and mistakes in newspapers regarding my speeches and doings without saying anything about them, for otherwise I should have to do so in almost every case. Such was the case with my speech at the University dinner, which, by the way, was not a public function, in which I am reported to have said that I was surprised at American women being *amari otenba*, and that as I did not like women being *otenba* as in America, I did not love them to be *injun* as in Japan. Now I did not say either that American women were *otenba* or that Japanese were *injun*, at all: on the contrary, I bore testimony to the refinement and culture of ladies with whom it was my fortune to be brought in contact during my stay in America. I should indeed deserve all that "Wea" and "American" say or insinuate about me, if I did not feel most grateful for the kindness and hospitality with which I was received everywhere in America and appreciate the good qualities of those ladies in the true sense of the term. Neither should I call Japanese ladies "weak and vacillating"; far be it from me to bring such wholesale charges against those amongst whom are those most dear to me. The aim I had in my mind in this part of my speech, for I spoke about other matters as well, although I am not so reported, will perhaps be clear from the conclusion of my speech, in which I said that although I did not think it a good thing for wives and daughters to be travelling about spending money, while their husbands and fathers were working hard at home, as some American women are doing, neither, on the other hand, did I think it right for Japanese men to leave their wives and daughters at home, while they went about to have a "good time" by themselves, as a great many of them do; and as University men ought to lead in social matters as in intellectual, it would be a good thing if those present were to set an example in Kyoto and institute some kind of social functions in which their families could take part as well as themselves. This, I said, was one of the *omiyages* that I had brought home from America.

I have tresspassed too long upon your space: I do not fear for my American friends who have treated me with such "open hospitality," for they would know me too well. They would also know that newspaper reporters are not infallible, and that newspaper statements, even if left uncontradicted, are not therefore necessarily true; but I should be sorry indeed for such wrong ideas about my impressions of America to go abroad, and I hope you will find a space for this too long letter in your valuable paper. Thanking you beforehand, I am, yours sincerely,

DAIROKU KIKUCHI.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of June 25 I find Dr. Kikuchi, the President of Kyoto University, made the target of rather undeserved strictures by two correspondents, signing themselves "Wea" and "American," who even go so far as to close in the following way: "It ought to be axiomatic, among men of the class to which Dr. Kikuchi is supposed to belong, that public criticism of that class of women puts one out of the rank of real gentlemen," and "That it is axiomatic that such criticism, uttered in public, removes its author from the ranks of gentility."

These are strong words, of which I doubt that many Americans will approve them. Both of your correspondents seem not to know who Dr. Kikuchi really is; that he is a gentleman of the highest order, that he has a very good knowledge and deep insight into Occidental life, that since his time of study in Oxford he is in deep sympathy with Anglo-Saxon ideals, and that he does not fail to give expression to these sympathies, whenever an opportunity arises.

It was just such an opportunity, when the incident happened, which caused the excitement of your correspondents. As I am neither a Japanese nor an Anglo-Saxon and as I have heard the speech of President Kikuchi and understood it, your correspondents will be obliged to consider me as an impartial judge. It was at the occasion of a welcome party given to President Kikuchi after his return from a lecture trip to America, that he delivered an after-dinner speech of about 30 minutes to the faculty of his University. When in the issue of the *Japan Mail* (June 11th), he is quoted as having uttered in this speech: "That which surprised him most of all was the forward behaviour of American women. . . That he did not like pert and aggressive women such as America produced," such a quotation, the phraseology of which belongs wholly to the translator for the foreign papers, changes the gist of Kikuchi's speech almost to the contrary. For beginning in a humorous strain, suggested by previous speeches, he soon changed into the tone of earnestness, admonishing the members of his faculty to join him in his endeavour to raise the relatively inferior position Japanese women still occupy nowa-days in their country. It was under the fresh impression of American life and the high position women have attained to in America that these remarks were made, which have been rather harsh for some Japanese ears. He did not deny, of course, that there are extremes visible in the American status of women, which have to be avoided in Japan—and with that your correspondents seem to agree, according to what they say, but what has struck me most in his speech was that he unreservedly expressed his conviction which he had gained in America, that the social position of Japanese women has to be raised and that it is the duty of the University circles to work in this direction.

I hope that my statements will suffice to convince your correspondents that their criticisms were not only out of place but are even harmful to a good cause.

I remain, yours sincerely,

EMIL SCHILLER.

Kyoto, June 27th, 1910.

FORMOSA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The news from Formosa begins to turn interesting reading, especially for one who has seen much of the aborigines during several visits to that island.

After many years of a marvelously successful administration in those parts of Formosa, where the toiling, peaceful Chinaman is settled, and, who, the first time in his experience, has got a real and lasting taste of security of life and property, besides iron roads, high ways, schools, hospitals and other incidents of enlightened colonization, the Authorities have finally come to the conclusion, that some powder and bullets ought to be administered to bring the Formosan savage under "subjugation."

Hitherto, the Japanese had established so-called trading stations on the borders of the savage domains. Here, in these border stations a delightful, practical missionary work, without cant and trumpet, was, if not done, at least attempted. Savages, single or in hordes, coming down from the mountain retreats, were here treated, for days, free, of all charge, with rice, fish sundry palatable delicacies, tobacco, comfortable, clean quarters, medicines administered by up to date physicians, after which pleasant incident in his monotonous life, the savage returned to his haunts, loaded with useful presents. This sort of innocent debauching went on for years. The recipient of these favours, after a day or two, generally repaid his would-be benefactors by stealing down to the plains, covered by the shadows of night, and cut as many heads as he could lay his hands on, without endangering his own precious existence.

Thus, in this particular Formosan business, the Japanese, who are not generally credited with an overdose of sentiment, failed, because of too much sentiment and entirely misplaced humanitarian ideals.

Now, it appears, some powder and lead is going to be applied, in order to bring them into "subjugation." Vain hope, useless and costly experiment! The practical North American soon found out that the only "good" Indian was a dead Indian; and, on that principle, the deadly foes to civilisation and progress were all made "good." Now, the Formosan headhunter can only be made "good," not by being made dead, but "very dead," beyond the possible hope of revival. Giving quarters to, or subjugating a Formosan headhunter is giving quarters to, or domesticating a deadly snake; both will sally forth, in the dark of night, and get rid of their venom, not from malice, but from natural instinct, immutable as the graceful form of the poisonous reptile.

In parts of India, a premium is paid for the head of every poisonous snake brought in. Had the Japan-imitated the Indian authorities, there would, to-day, be less Formosan reptiles, prostituting the human shape, but, there would be vastly more heads on the shoulders of peaceful Chinese breadwinners and useful taxpayers.

Such a truly humanitarian proceeding might, in all probability, have brought forth the shrieks of indignation of some pseudo-humanitarian sentimentalists; and certainly the howlings of some psendo-missionaries; but then the former discuss, in Boston, over a weak cup of tea or over a glass of well watered milk, art and Christian Science, while the latter vegetate a useless, but peaceful existence in Japan, or live a luxurious life in the palatial mansions of the Korean Empire, their only occupation the prolific breeding of youngsters, who are the terror of steamship travelers, when their elders sally forth homeward to gather more of the visible treasure of the Lord. Neither of these useless drones would even dream to exchange their comfortable quarters with the mountain retreat of Formosa, attempting to do there, what Dr. Livingstone, the scion of all true missionaries, has done in darkest Africa. Thus, as in all probability another Dr. Livingstone will sally forth to Darkest Formosa, there to preach the real and practical Gospel of the Saviour of mankind, the only practical gospel for the Formosan savage fiend is the application of powder and lead, to make him really good. "Subjugation" is not only mesmerizing the poisonous reptile's fangs, but it is a very costly process, and endless into the bargain, for, it is well known, that the reptile glands increase enormously by temporary inactivity and forced rest.

A practical suggestion, as a side issue to the subjugating military work now going on in Formosa, is a reference to a civilizing mission, carried on successfully, for years, in the foremost commonwealth of the South American Continent, in the progressive and highly civilized Argentine Republic.

There, murderers and other criminals, not thoroughly perverted but who have committed crime through provocation, or by a sudden rash impulse, were sent to the border lands of the great Chaco, where they exterminated the South American twin brother of the Formosan savage. Those, who did not fall in this humanitarian work, were rewarded by a grateful, but practical country, with grants of land, where, to-day they are peaceful cultivators of that soil, which was but recently reeking with the blood of the victims by the hands of the terrestrial representatives of the Nether World. "X."

Yokohama, June 27th, 1910.

RENAN AS AN HISTORIAN.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I was somewhat startled when, at the meeting of the Asiatic Society the other day, I heard a gentleman whose intellectual power, keenness and earnest sincerity we all hold in very high respect speak of Renan as *a great historian*. It set me thinking, and put me on the track of certain treasured memoranda which have some bearing on the matter.

It is to a series of comments on the methods of Renan to which I would direct the attention of readers of the *Mail*. They are taken from a paper written about thirty years ago by Saintsburg in the *Fortnightly Review* on "Ernest Renan."

Saintsbury's comment on Renan's *Vie de Jésus*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

illustrates quite clearly the vicious methods used by Renan in all his historical writings. He says: "to take a connected narrative and reject such details as happen not to square with preconceived ideas, while admitting the others; to reject a prophecy as obviously false, and take it up the next minute as a trustworthy history of the events *à posteriori*; to see in a reported miracle, not an imposture but an innocent distortion of ordinary fact—all this seems at first sight to partake decidedly more of the spirit of *Dichtung* than of *Wahrheit*."

In the course of his article Saintsbury remarks that Renan's work *Les Apôtres* has been designated a romance. Renan himself preferred to call it a conjectural restoration of history, and the writer observes that "all conjectural restorations incline to the romantic."

Saintsbury thinks that it is Renan's systematic preference for *Dichtung* to *Wahrheit*, or, rather, his substitution of one for the other that lies at the root of his whole method. It is not that he forms a wrong judgment as to what is truth—that question would open the way for endless difficulties—or even that he is careless; it is that he refuses on principle to inquire whether there *is* any truth at all. When Renan lectures on the *Meditations* of Marcus Aurelius, his special praise of the Imperial Stoic is that "his theology was made up of contradictions, and he never cared to put himself in harmony with himself as to God and the soul."

The habit of thought which finds expression in such views as these cannot be confined to one subject-matter. In fact Renan applies it steadily to history and to philosophy as much as to theology.

In history, no less than in speculation and theology, he dislikes what is peremptory and precise. In all these subjects the notion of attaining abstract truth is held to be a mistake. He held that to grasp at certainties is to sacrifice ideal perfection. He thought that the true gospel blessing is for those who have not believed. Renan believed that there is a sort of vulgarity in pinning one's faith on facts, and that the highest beauty of Christianity is that it is based on human longings, in reality being a mere *Aberglaube*.

That was Renan to the life—a seer, not an historian.

Yours, etc., CHARLES F. SWEET.

Tokyo, June 28, 1910.

RENAN AND THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your critical correspondent's "treasure" memoranda of Saintsbury's comment on Renan must afford some merriment to all who appreciate the unconscious humour of naiveté.

It virtually amounts to an admission of belief, on the part of your correspondent, that every story must be either true or absolutely false in all its details. It also involves the assumption, on his part, that "prophecy" can never be traced to events which happened *after* their reputed anticipation, which is ridiculous and entirely contrary to the results of recent Bible criticism.

"To see in a reported miracle, not an imposture, but an innocent distortion of ordinary fact," is to see what every student of primitive religion, of folk-lore and of human sociology sees. Not to see it is to proclaim a colossal ignorance, a purblind ideation which alone enables your correspondent to find "vicious" methods in a serious attempt to reach the truth.

It is not yet certain that Renan erred in his effort to preserve some historicity behind the Christ legends. Such historicity is becoming yearly less probable. Renan's work was that of a pioneer, and criticism has gone far since then. But it is of little consequence whether there was, or was not, an individuality behind these stories. What is certain is that the evidence of a divine or superhuman activity is of so flimsy and unreliable, not to say factitious, character, that it is utterly incompetent to substantiate the miraculous events upon which Christianity takes it stand.

I am, &c., STUDENT.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LORD KITCHENER.

London, June 24.

According to the *Daily Mail*, proposals are being considered to appoint Lord Kitchener Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in the event of General Sir N. Lytttleton shortly retiring, and General Sir W. Nicholson succeeding him, which is not regarded as unlikely.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Duke of Cornwall has been gazetted Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The third Constitutional Conference was held yesterday evening, and lasted two hours.

The Budget will be taken on the 30th inst.

AIRSHIP PASSENGER SERVICE.

Later.

There is immense satisfaction in Germany at the epoch-making inauguration of the passenger airship service without a hitch by the Zeppelin's seventh flight. Count Zeppelin was in the fore-car, in command; 13 passengers were on board. The airship carries a saloon connecting with two other cars, and a luxurious and decorated buffet with various refreshments.

NEW PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

There is a rumour that the following will be appointed Privy Councillors:—Baron Sheffield, Sir G. Herbert Murray, Sir W. Mather, of Salford, James Caldwell M.P. (L., Mid-Lanarkshire), R. C. M. Ferguson M.P. (L., Leith).

LIST OF BRITISH HONOURS.

London, June 24.

The following receive peerages:—Rt. Hon. R. K. Causton, late Paymaster General; Sir Walter Forbes, Sir Hudson Kearley, M.P., Chairman of the Port Authority, London; Sir Weetman Pearson, M.P., President of S. Pearson & Son, Ltd.; Sir William Holland, M.P., cotton spinner; Sir Christopher Furness, shipowner: Mr. Freeman Thomas, M.P.

Baronetcies:—Dr. Francis Champneys, Obstetric Physician at St. Bartholomew's, Mr. Harold Harmsworth, Mr. Adolf Tuck, Mr. James Lamont, ex-M.P.; Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, M.P., Mr. A. M. Mond, M.P., Mr. T. C. T. Warner, M.P., and Mr. J. Walton.

Knighthoods:—Mr. Quiller Couch, the novelist; Mr. Alfred East, the artist; Mr. Clarendon Hyde, ex-M.P.; Colonel Ingles, Chairman of the Stock Exchange; Dr. Lunn, for promoting international gatherings; and Rev. Dr. Macalpine, President of the Baptists' Union.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael:—Mr. R. N. Bland, Resident Councillor at Penang, and Mr. G. Jamieson, Consul-General at Canton.

Cross of the Order of the Bath:—General Sir Ian Hamilton and Sir Charles Hardinge. The Commanders of the Order include Admirals Sir Percy Scott, Egerton, Callaghan, and Sir Henry Jackson.

Grand Cross of St. Michael:—Sir Arthur Hardinge, Minister to Belgium.

LORD KITCHENER.

London, June 25.

The *Daily Chronicle* denies the report of the *Daily Mail* that Lord Kitchener may be appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser was present at the Kiel regatta yesterday.

RUMOURED RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent reports that the Russo-Japanese treaty will be signed in a few days, thus bringing Russo-Japanese relations into the phase of neighbourliness.

It is believed that the treaty will culminate later in a formal alliance. The treaty deals only with Manchuria, the idea being that peace there will secure peace in the remainder of the Far East. It accepts unreservedly the *status quo* as the ground-work for future Far Eastern policy.

The correspondent adds that the well-meant but inadequately adjusted action of America and the unfriendliness of China towards Russia have contributed largely to this Russo-Japanese rapprochement.

THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

Prince Tsai Tao and the other members of the Chinese Military Mission have been banqueted at the castle in Vienna. Archduke Franz Salvator represented the Emperor.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

Later.

The Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Bristol, said it was ridiculous to suppose that the constitutional conference would meet to invent compromises. The object of any conference must be to discover an agreement. If this was impossible or unsatisfactory, then the politicians would be able to resume the fight vigorously as before.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The young Prince of Wales was confirmed in his new dignity by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Windsor Castle. The ceremony was of the quietest character. Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the Royal Family attended.

PASSENGER SERVICE BY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON.

The Zeppelin VII. left Dusseldorf to-day on a short cruise with a number of paying passengers, thus inaugurating the commercial service between Dusseldorf and Friedrichshafen.

SPEECH BY EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, June 26.

Emperor Francis Joseph, in opening the Hungarian Parliament, said that the Government's victory was a pledge for the peaceful development and the strengthening of Hungary. His Majesty said that the Government would introduce universal suffrage and increase the national forces, concluded by saying that he was sincerely grateful for the ever-increasing peacefulness of Europe.

THE FORTHCOMING PRIZE FIGHT.

The Governor of Nevada has intimated that he will not interfere with the Jeffries-Johnson fight.

ULTIMATUM FROM ROUMANIA.

London, June 27.

The ultimatum to Greece demanding satisfaction for the attack on a Roumanian steamer on the 15th inst. expires to-day.

THE TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

Constantinople.—Sir Gerard Lowther, on behalf of the Protecting Powers, has sent a Note to the Porte assuring the Turkish Sovereign that his rights over Crete will be respected.

Each Power is sending a second warship to Cretan waters.

THE GREEK BOYCOTT.

Later.

The Greek boycott is universal in Turkey. It is of the most rigorous character. The Ambassadors have called attention to the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

molestation of English, French, and Russian steamers. The Grand Vizier has replied that he is unable to interfere with the will of the people.

It is reported that the Grand Vizier has warned the Greek Minister of the serious consequences likely to ensue if military preparations on the frontier are continued.

An official note from Athens protests against the brutality of the boycott and says that the situation has become serious.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Queen Alexandra at Buckingham Palace presented Captain Scott with a flag to plant at the "Farthest South."

THE COTTON SCANDAL.

Birmingham, Alabama.—A petition has been filed to place a Mr. John Knight and another cotton operator in the Bankruptcy Court. Three Liverpool firms are claiming $53,884.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

London, June 28.

Emperor Francis has received Prince Tsai Tao and the members of his Mission. The Prince handed his Majesty an autograph letter from the Prince Regent, congratulating the Emperor on his eightieth birthday.

The Emperor subsequently returned the visit and conferred decorations on the members of the Mission.

BRITISH CABINET APPOINTMENT.

Sir Arthur Nicholson has been appointed permanent Foreign Under-Secretary of State.

THE U.S. CONGRESS.

The American Congress has closed, with a record legislation described as surpassing the work of any Congress since the Civil War.

The Republicans opine that President Taft's prestige has been restored, and are more hopeful regarding the forthcoming elections to Congress.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

Later.

Bucharest.—Greece has unconditionally accepted Roumania's demands.

A HANDSOME GIFT.

The High Commissioner of South Africa is to attend to-day at Marlborough House to present to the Queen, on behalf of the Union, a magnificent ring and pendant from the Cullinan diamond. It was originally intended to have been presented to the Princess of Wales at the opening of the Union Parliament.

RUSSO-CHINESE RELATIONS.

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg correspondent says that China has intimated her readiness to accept Russia's standpoiut with regard to the navigation of the Sungari river, China desiring to cultivate friendly relations. The results of these advances will be embodied in a fresh convention, which, however, owing to technicalities will not be drafted before the autumn.

AUSTRIAN STEAMER OVERDUE.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer *Trieste* is overdue seven days at Bombay. It is thought probable that her machinery has broken down.

THE MEDITERANEAN COMMAND.

Later.

In the debate on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons, the Opposition denounced the Mediterranean command (to which General Sir Ian Hamilton has been appointed) as a useless appointment made to save the Government's face Mr. Haldane, the War Minister, vigorously defended the appointment He said that the duties included the inspection of the Colonial forces from Hongkong to Bermuda.

CHANGES IN GERMAN MINISTRY.

London, June 29.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent states that Herr von Schoen, the Foreign Minister, and Baron von Rheinbaben, the Prussian Finance Minister, have resigned. Herr Schoen has been appointed Ambassador to Paris *vice* Prince Radolin, who is retiring into private life. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, Minister at Bucharest, has been appointed Foreign Minister, and Herr Lentze, the Burgomaster of Magdeberg, succeeds Baron Rheinbaben.

It is understood that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, desires to strengthen his position by introducing new blood into the Cabinet.

THE OATH OF ACCESSION.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has introduced into the House of Commons a Bill amending the Declaration of the Oath in order not to offend the susceptibilities of the Roman Catholics.

The Bill passed its first reading by 383 to 42 votes.

NATIONALISTS TO OPPOSE BUDGET.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Nationalist members have decided to oppose the Budget, unless they are assured that there will be no compromise on the veto of the Lords.

ACCIDENT TO A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

Later.

A Zeppelin airship has been partially wrecked in a gale at Iburg in Westphalia. There were 27 passengers, but all were saved.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

Later.

Constantinople.—The Chamber has been adjourned until the 1st of November. The Grand Vizier praised the consistent friendliness of the Powers protecting Crete. The attitude of Greece, he said, had been without reproach. He hoped that the Ottomans would observe a dignified attitude towards the Government, which had behaved with all correctness.

THE BRITISH ACCESSION OATH.

London, June 30.

The Vatican is gratified with the new declaration of the British Oath of Accession, especially the Pope.

U.S. FREIGHT RATES.

Washington.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has rendered a decision on several important cases of freight rates, which the Commission states are unreasonable and excessive. The Commission prescribes reductions of from 20 to 30 per cent. on the charges. This decision will inflict a severe blow on numerous railway companies.

THE MISSING AUSTRIAN LLOYD STEAMER.

There are no tidings of the missing Austrian Lloyd steamer *Trieste*. Eight warships and other vessels have left Bombay to search for her.

THE ARREST OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

Later.

The Russian Baron Sternburg, correspondent of an Austrian semi-official news agency, was recently arrested at St. Petersburg on a charge of espionage. It appears that he communicated to Austria a report of a secret sitting of the Duma with reference to the new distribution of the forces of the Russian Army.

THE OPIUM VICE IN BRITISH COLONIES.

In the debate on the Colonial estimates in the House of Commons, Mr. Theodore Taylor (L., South-east Division of Lancashire) thanked the Government for its action with regard to the opium dens in Hongkong and Singapore. He further asked the Government to register all existing opium smokers and to refuse to register any more.

Colonel Seely, the Colonial Under-Secretary, said that the Government had not changed its views with regard to the opium traffic. They were convinced that a small compensation was necessary to end the traffic at Hongkong, and that this compensation would not be grudged.

AN ELECTION DECLARED VOID.

The East Kerry election has been declared void on the ground of intimidation.

THE ACCIDENT TO AN AIRSHIP.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphs from Osnabruck that the Zeppelin airship Netherlands (which met with an accident at Iburg, in Westphalia) is now a complete wreck. After battling for 10 hours with a strong head wind, she dashed into the trees. The passengers were bruised and cut and famished. The passengers climbed down out of the trees with the greatest difficulty.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

FRANCE AND BULGARIA.

London, June 24.

Paris.—The King and Queen of Bulgaria have arrived. They will certainly receive the most cordial welcome, because France is the chief creditor of Bulgaria.

THE TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

Constantinople.—The boycott of Greek shipping, commerce and shops is rapidly extending.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese securities are well supported.

RUSSIAN OFFICIALS IMPRISONED.

St. Petersburg.—M. Guchkoff has resigned his presidency. He will undergo imprisonment in a fortress for fighting a duel with Count Uvaroff, who will also be imprisoned.

THE CANADIAN NAVY.

Toronto.—It has been definitely settled that the navy must be bullt in Canada. Only Canadian and British firms will be permitted to tender.

JAPANESE SECURITIES IN LONDON.

London, June 25.

On the London Stock Exchange, there is a steady demand for Japanese securities.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD REEF IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Toronto.—The engineers of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway report that in the neighbourhood of Stewart, British Columbia, there is a quartz gold reef many miles in length and sometimes as high as 2,000 feet.

THE QUESTION OF TARIFFS.

Later.

Paris.—The German Government has announced its intention to impose the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

maximum duties on imported wines and spirits. France is preparing measures of reprisals. The German Foreign Office declares it does not desire to discriminate against French industries, but money is required for revenue purposes.

CRETE.

London, June 27.

Constantinople. — The four Protecting Powers have informed Turkey that, while recognizing her sovereignity over Crete, should she desire immediate final settlement of the question, they recommend addressing all the Powers, also Germany and Austria, as signatories to the Treaty of Berlin.

A FRENCH MILITARY DEMONSTATION.

Tangier.—Two columns of French troops have marched successfully and almost unopposed, 100 miles inland from Casablanca, for the purpose of counteracting the anti-French propaganda.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Mobilization has begun for the British grand naval manœuvres. They will last three weeks, commencing from the 4th prox. There will be 44 battleships, 56 armoured and protected cruisers, 119 destroyers, 60 submarines and 85 torpedo-boats, a total of 401 vessels.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, June 28.

St. Petersburg.—The *Novoe Vremya* says that the imminence of the Russo-Japanese agreement has favourably influenced the attitude of China and the United States towards Russian interests in the Far East. The journal welcomes the decision of China to abandon her intractable position regarding the navigation of the Sungari, and is confident that China will have no cause to regret her conciliatory policy towards Russia.

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has informed the Board of Trade that the Japanese tariff will produce a serious diminution of trade in the Birmingham district.

THE EXHIBITION.

Silver cups will be awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society to the Japanese Horticulture Exhibition. The prizes will be adjudicated on the 30th instant. The Society will give a luncheon in welcome of the Japanese horticulturists on the 6th prox.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

London, June 29.

Berlin —The conduct of foreign affairs by Herr von Schoen, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, who succeeds Prince Radolin as Ambassador at Paris, has not always satisfied the Chauvinists. Local prophets anticipate a stiffening in Germany's foreign policy, the new Foreign Secretary Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter having a special reputation for knowledge and ability.

THE FLOODS IN SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss President appeals to the nation and to foreigners for funds on behalf of the victims of the recent floods.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

London, June 30.

There is good reason to believe that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has yielded to the clamours of the extreme Radicals and Nationalists and will announce an autumn session of Parliament.

Both the extreme Radicals and the Nationalist are anxious to wreck the constitutional conference. The Nationalists threaten to oppose the Budget unless their demands are satisfied.

HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN FRENCH TROOPS AND MOORS.

Later.

Tangier. —A battle between 1,200 French troops and 5,000 Moors took place at Tedla (?) on the 23rd inst. The fighting continued all day. Three hundred Moors were killed, the French having eleven killed and 70 wounded.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE U.S. CONGRESS.

New York, 28th instant, from Mr. Consul-General Mizuno.

On the 25th instant Congress rose. The navigation subsidy bill is shelved.

THE NANKING EXHIBITION.

Nanking, from Mr. Consul Ebara

The Nanking Exhibition is being visited by parties of military men, students, and business-men who form associations for the purpose. It has therefore been decided to grant discount tickets at the rate of 10 *sen*—the ordinary rate being 30 *sen*—to parties of 20 persons and over.

THE CHILEAN CABINET.

The Chilean Cabinet has been reconstructed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken the portfolio of Home Affairs, and the former Consul-General in Yokohama has become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD")

RUSSIAN PROPOSAL REJECTED.

Berlin, June 23.

The proposal of Russia, according to which an international occupation of Crete should be carried out, has been rejected by the Powers for the present for the reason that a naval demonstration will suffice to bring the Cretans to reason.

SUCCESS OF THE ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

The German Airship Company has passed and received the new Zeppelin airship, the latter having carried out a successful trip from Friedrichshafen to Düsseldorf in 9 hours, the speed per hour being at least 65 kilometres, at times even 80 kilometres. The passenger boat, containing 13 persons, behaved in every way excellently. Count Zeppelin has been the receiver of many enthusiastic congratulatory messages.

THE ARGENTINE.

Freiherr von der Goltz pasha, the German representative at the Argentine Centenary celebrations, has taken leave of the President of the Republic and has been ordered to present to the Kaiser the most cordial wishes of the Argentine Government and people.

THE KAISER AT HAMBURG.

Director-General Ballin, of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, has shown to the Kaiser, on the latter's visit to Hamburg, composite photographs of the gigantic steamer of 45,000 tons register, which is now being built at the "Vulcan" dockyard at Hamburg.

THE "ASAHI" PARTY.

The Japanese tourist party of the *Asahi* is expected to arrive at Berlin shortly.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Berlin, June 24.

The International Conference as to the unification of the Exchange Law is now being held at the Hague. It is hoped that the English Exchange Law will be revised in consonance with that in vogue on the Continent.

RELATIONS WITH TURKEY.

The Greek Government has given to the Sublime Porte satisfactory assurances as to the mobilization of its reserves, by which the danger of war over the Cretan question may be regarded as avoided.

PORTUGAL.

The formation of a new Portuguese Cabinet has proved unsuccessful.

THE KIEL REGATTA.

Guests of the Kieler Woche at Kiel will be M. Jules Cambon, the French Ambassador, M. Menier, the well-known French sportsman, and the Prince of Monaco.

THE KAISER.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Kaiser will be a candidate for the Nobel Prize for merit in the peace movement this year. This report, however, is stated at Berlin to be unfounded.

HARBIN.

An attempt at assassination has been made on the Russian Commander at Harbin, but proved unsuccessful. The would be assassin managed to escape.

GERMANY.

Berlin, June 25.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, and Herr Zorn von Bulach, the Secretary of State for the Reichslande, have gone to Kiel to attend the Kieler Woche as guests of the Kaiser. The yacht of the Kaiser—*Meteor*—has won the prize in the second class. Herr Ballin, the Director-General of the Hamburg-America Line, has invited Herr Dernburg, the ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be his guest at the Kieler Woche.

The Court trial of the famous Eulenburg case has been opened again.

At the second ballot for the Reichstag at Friedberg (Oberhessen) a Socialist candidate has been elected.

Prince and Princess Buelow have left Rome for Bologna, from whence they will go to Norderney for their usual summer residence.

The death penalty on ex-Lieutenant Hofrichter, who had been sentenced for having sent poisoned pills to some of his comrades on the Austrian General Staff, has been changed into a penalty of imprisonment with hard labour for 20 years.

FRANCE.

Le Journal Officiel at Paris publishes a declaration of M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as to the new German Customs Tariff on French champagne and cognate, which is couched in very moderate terms.

GREECE.

The elections for the Greek Chamber will take place on August 14th.

MEXICO.

A railway collision has taken place in Mexico, by which 37 persons have been killed.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to June 7th, arrived at Berlin on June 24th.

ITALY.

Marquis Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, after the conclusion of the session of the Chamber, with go to Ischl,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

where he will meet the Emperor Francis Joseph, and Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, June 26.

The Italian Chamber has passed a Bill providing for the expenditure of 10 million *lire* for the construction of military airships.

THE "ANHALT" CASE.

In the law-suit instituted by Herr von Hellfeld, the owner and Captain of the German steamer *Anhalt*, demanding an indemnity, the Higher Court at Berlin has given a decision to the effect that recourse to law is not admissible and that the Court itself is incompetent to give a decision. The seizure of Russian State bonds, carried out some months ago by the Local Court, has to be regarded as unjustified.

MOROCCO.

The German Minister at Tangier has received the Moroccan Casablanca indemnity to the amount of 1,400,000 Fcs.

PERSIA.

Berlin, June 27.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that Mr. Moore, representative of a British financial group, has arrived at Teheran in connection with the conclusion of a new Persian loan.

FIRE AT AN EXHIBITION.

Owing to the burning down of a restaurant in the Brussels Exhibition the Monaco Pavilion was threatened by fire. It was, however, saved by the efforts of the employees in the German section of the Exhibition.

In connection with the International Mining Bank Congress at Brussels a banquet was given in honour of Herr Delbrueck, the Prussian Minister for Home Affairs, and Herr Sydow, the Prussian Minister for Agriculture and Commerce, on which occasion very cordial declarations as to the friendship between Belgium and Germany were made.

EGYPT.

The Ulemas of Egypt are pleading for the foundation of a university at Constantinople.

QUEEN SERIOUSLY ILL.

Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, is suffering from appendicitis and her condition is reported critical.

THE MEXICAN PRESIDENT.

The present head officials of Mexico have been re-elected, M. Porfirio Diaz as President, and M. Ramon Corral as Vice-President.

PORTUGAL.

A new Portuguese Cabinet is being formed under the presidency of M. A. Teixeira de Souza, until now Governor of the Colonial Bank.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to June 11th, arrived at Berlin on June 27th.

PORTUGAL.

Berlin, June 28.

The elections for the Cortes in Portugal are fixed for the 23rd of September.

FINLAND.

The Finland Bill has been accepted by the Russian Privy Council.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, will retire on October 1st, his successor being Herr von Schoen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister at Bucharest, will take the lead of the Foreign Office from August 1st. Herr von Rheinbaben, the Prussian Minister for Finance, has been appointed Chief President of the Rhine Province.

Dr. Vollbrecht, General-Oberarzt in the Prussian Army, has been nominated Chief Surgeon of the Turkish Army.

The Japanese tourists of the round-the-world-party have visited the Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange at Berlin.

Prince Eulenburg, at the reopening of the trial, has been declared perpetually incapable of undergoing trial by the Court physician.

Herr Dernburg, ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been received by the Kaiser at Kiel in farewell audience.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, has left Kiel for Berlin.

FRANCE.

Berlin, June 29.

A convention has been concluded between Germany and France providing for the use of each other's cables in case of emergency.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AMENITIES.

The Congress at Washington has accepted a proposition, made by Congress Member Mr. Barthold, as to the presentation of a statue of the famous General von Steuben (born at Magdeburg in 1730, later Inspector-General of the American Army, died 1794) to Germany in return for the present of a statue of Friedrich II. by the Kaiser to the American Government.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.

Dr. Lentze, Chief Burgomaster of Magdeburg, has been nominated Prussian Minister of Finance. The French Press comments upon the change in the post of the German Ambassador at Paris, as reported yesterday, very favourably.

ANOTHER MISFORTUNE TO A ZEPPELIN AIRSHIP.

The Zeppelin airship *Deutschland*, having Press representatives on board, after a very stormy passage of nine hours, landed at the Teutoburger Wald and was partially wrecked. None of the passengers were injured.

HUNGARY.

Prince Tsai Tao, the Chief of the Chinese Military Mission, has arrived at Budapest.

ROYAL JOURNEY.

The King and Queen of Bulgaria have left Paris for Brussels, whence they will go to Chantilly for several days.

TURKEY AND CRETE.

At the concluding session of the Turkish Chamber the Grand Vizier, in a speech, stated that the attitude of the united Powers towards Crete has caused a great improvement in Turkish foreign relations.

S. BILL ADAMS.

Some years ago, in an extensive research concerning the Adams family in the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, says Mr. Withington, in the *Guardian*, I came across the will of the noted English pioneer in Japan. Not being in the Prerogative Court, with such a common surname, it would be very difficult to find. It is at fo. 21, Register No. 24 (1621-6) of the town section of the Court of the Commissary of the Bishop of London. In the 'D.N.B.' a copy of the will, or perhaps the original, is stated to have been formerly at the East India Office, since lost to view. The full text is as follows :—

In the name of God Amen. The sixteenth of May 1620 I William Adams mariner that haue binn resident in Japon the space of some xviij or tweenty yeares beinge sick in body but of a perfect remembrance laude and prayse be vnto Almighty God make and ordeine this my present Testament conteyninge herein my last will in manner and forme followeinge that is to say Imprimis I comend my soule vnto Almighty God my Maker and Redeemer trustinge through the merrit of his dearely beloved sonne to inherit eternall life next I bequeath my body to be buried in the earth from whence it came. Item I will that all such Debts and dueties as I owe of right or of Conscience to any person or persons be well and truely contended and payde by mine overseers hereafter named or else ordeine soe for to be payed without any Delay or contradice and after my Debts payde and my funerall expences performed I will that my monyes goodes and Debtes shalbe devided into twoe equall partes whereof I will and bequeath vnto halfe part thereof wch I haue here in Japon or in any othr of theise Easterne partes the othr halfe part of my aforesayde money and goodes I will and bequeath vnto my twoe loveing children Joseph and Susanna liveing in Japon, Item I will and bequeath vnto my loveinge and good friend Mr. Richard Cock, Cape Merchant of the Englishe in Japon, for a remembrance of my good will one Celestiall Globe in a case and all my Seacardes and plates and my best Cattane the othr of my Cattans and wagadashes I will and bequeath vnto my aforesaid sonne Joseph. Item I will and bequeath vnto my loveinge freind Wm Eaton one of the Englishe Factors resident in Japon for a remembrance of my good will all my bookes and sea Instrumentes that I haue. Item I will and bequeath vnto my servant Anthony five tayes in money with all his Liberty. Item I giue and bequeath vnto my maide servant called Jugusa one chody two new Cattaberas that came last from miaco and twoe barrs of silver of eight tayes six mas Item I giue and bequeath vnto John Phebe one barr of silver qt fowr tayes three mas wthall elce that he is indebted vnto me. Item I giue and bequeath vnto my host Yeasendono and vnto his wife sixty tayes of wch he hath in his hande fifty tayes already and the rest to be given him by my overseers. Item I giue and bequeath vnto Michael a Coriane tenn tapes wch the sayde Michael oweth vnto me. Item I giue vnto John Osterwick, Richard Kinge, Abraham Smart, and Richard Hudson each of them one Kerrymon of the best I haue. Item I will and ordeine for overseers of this may will and Testament and for the execution of the same my loveinge Freinds Mr Richard Cock and Wm Eaton I vtterly revoke and anull all and euery othr former testaments wills legacyes Executors and ouseers by me in anywise before this time named willed and bequeathed And soe herevnto I haue sett my hand Theise whose names are herevnder written beinge witnesses per me Wm Adams. Wm Adams, Richard Cock, William Eaton, Jo: Osterwick Richard Kinge, Abraham Smart his marke, Tho: Bacop.

The following is the translation of the Latin probate act of the will (Commissary of London, town section, Act Book No. 17 [161g], folio 65):—

The day above [8 October, 1621] by Master Edmund Pope, LL.D., Surrogate, was issued commission to Mary Adams, Relict of William Adams, late of Stepney in Country Middlesex, deceased, to administer the goods and according to the tenor of the will of the said deceased by reason of no executor or executors being named in said will [sic]. Inventory; 165*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*

There are several inaccuracies in the account in the 'D.N.B.' The date of Adams's death is given as the very date of the will. This is unlikely from the character of the document itself. The name of the Cape-merchant is given as Cocks, although twice given in the will as Cock. This may be an error in transcription, the abbreviation sign for the final *s* or *es* in old manuscripts and records being the terror of students, and perhaps the champion silliness of all the annoying abbreviation follies of the old scriveners. The most interesting point of difference from the 'D.N.B.' account disclosed by the will is that Adams had several children in England, not one daughter only. I hope later on to identify these children and indicate some of the lines of his descendants. The English wife is shown as surviving, but the existence of the Japanese wife is not stated, but left to be inferred.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THROUGH the sudden arrest a short time ago of the President and Vice-President of the United Wireless Company of America, a great sensation has been created in financial circles in New York and elsewhere. The charge filed against them by the prosecuting attorney is that of fraud, involving large sums. It is alleged that the two men in conjunction have made millions of dollars through inflated stock.

THE danger of carrying money in lonely places to pay coolies with has just been again exemplified by a tragic incident in Tonkin. A European named Barnich, accompanied by seven coolies, was on the way to pay labourers, when five of his men suddenly set upon him with knives. After murdering the poor fellow, they rifled the money chest and made off with the cash, about $1,900. None of them had been arrested at the date of last advices.

M. POPTOF, instructor of aviation in the Russian army, was probably fatally injured in an aeroplane accident at Gatchin on the 4th instant. He was manœuvring a Wright machine for the Ministry of War, and he had flown successfuly for a quarter of an hour. In descending, however, the aeroplane struck an elevation on the ground and was wrecked. The aviator was thrown out in the crash and suffered broken breast and thigh bones, and severe injuries about the head. Doubt of his recovery is entertained. M. Poptof is the pioneer of aviation in Russia.

THE rice-exporting firms at Saigon are in a bad way, according to the *Avenir du Tonkin*. All the rice mills are now in the hands of Chinese, who fix their own terms on the European dealers who handle the grain. The other day these firms turned and combined to do away with the established custom under which the lion's share of the rice trade profits went to Chinese millers and brokers. But the Chinese stood firm and insisted on "olo custom." The European exporters failed to hold together, and the Chinese again triumphed.

THE Philippines Government is initiating a general movement to stamp out beri-beri, the most destructive of Eastern diseases. According to the *Manila Times*, the Government will prohibit in all its institutions the use of white or polished rice, a continuous diet of which has been proved conclusively to be the cause of the disease. Until recently beri-beri had baffled the most learned scientists, and a study of the disease for centuries seemed to be but time wasted except that it led to recent discoveries, which have revolutionized the treatment of the disease and hold out hopes of its complete eradication. It was discovered that the disease is caused by eating rice from which the pericarp or outside covering had been removed. The pericarp contains phosphorus, the lack of which in the daily diet causes beri-beri.

THE murder of Lieut. Boyd Alexander at Tama, not a great distance from Lake Chad, which had been mapped by him accurately for the first time, removes at an early age an explorer who had inherited the spirit of the great pioneers, and one who had an exceptionally large share of the explorer's qualities. His way with the natives was marvellous. Mr. Alexander's chief hobby was ornithology, and during several expeditions in various parts of the world he made a notable collection of birds. In 1904 in particular, when he went to Fernando Po and climbed Mount St. Isabel, he brought home many new specimens. But much the most memorable of his expeditions was his journey across Africa, which occupied three years—1904 to 1907. This was the journey when he surveyed Lake Chad, and discovered that it was not so large as had been generally supposed, and was, in fact, composed of two separate lakes It is greatly to be deplored that this adventurous journey has deprived science of an explorer and naturalist of such great distinction and promise.

WASTED POUNDS ON SKIN ERUPTION

Of Face and Neck—Medicines did No Good—Suffered for Years and Gave Up Treatment in Despair—At Last Nose Became a Mass of Pimples and He Hated to Go Out.

NOT A BLEMISH LEFT AFTER USING CUTICURA



"After spending pounds in medicines of various kinds from doctors and chemists for eruptions on face and neck, which I have suffered from for a number of years, without finding the least benefit, I gave it up as a bad job and resolved to spend no more money. I considered it as good as throwing my money away. But gradually it grew worse and my nose became a mass of pimples and assumed a deep purple color. This made me almost frantic and very reluctant to go out of doors. One evening, when reading my paper, I happened to come across an advertisement of Cuticura Ointment. I at once wrote and received a box soon after. It acted like magic, so I resolved to give it a fair trial and can truthfully say that, after using five tablets of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I am completely cured — not a blemish to be seen. I have recommended Cuticura to several others who have received similar benefit. I shall now always keep it on hand and shall use no other soap but Cuticura Soap, which will prevent a recurrence. I cannot give sufficient praise to show my real gratitude for the alteration Cuticura has given to me. Edward Whitaker, 21, Westfield Rd., Leeds, England, Sept. 18, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to effect a speedy and permanent cure when all other methods fail.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete Guide to the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, July 2.

The Raw Cotton market is somewhat active. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is quiet. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is dull, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	46.00 to 47.00
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.50
Indian Broach	35.50 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.00 to 34.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	330.00 to 350.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet. Little business has been done.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.60 to 4.70
Sheet Iron	5.90 to 6.00
Sheet Mild Steel	7.35 to 7.45
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	9.80 to 9.90
" " Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.40 to 6.50
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.40 to 6.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3.15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

Prices have greatly declined.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	9.60 to 9.80
Flag	"	9.60 to 9.80
Royal	"	9.60 to 9.80
Trophy	"	9.60 to 9.80
Red Seal	4 sacks	9.60 to 9.80
Lion	"	10.30 to 10.50
Portland	"	9.80 to 9.85
Premier	"	10.00 to 10.05
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices in America have declined considerably, but no business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4.70 to 4.80
Red " " "	4.65 to 4.70
Blue Stem	4.75 to 4.85

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been done on a very limited scale owing to scarcity of desirable silks. All quotations are entirely nominal at old rates.

On June 30th stocks were: Filatures 5,532 bales; Re-reels, 68 bales; Kakeda, 9 bales.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ... ...V.	905
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	870
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	870
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	905
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	885
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	835
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	—
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	—
Kakedas—One HorseheadChop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

June.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
24th.....	878	835	—	879
25th..... ...	878	842	872	879
26th.....	—	—	—	—
27th.....	872	841	863	870
28th.....	869	845	—	870
29th.....	866	—	863	868
30th.....	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, without any change in quotations. On June 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 400 piculs; Kibiso, 2,100 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—to —
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	—to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	—to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	—to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	120 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior...	110 to 120
Rereel—Fair	—to —
Rereel—Best	—to —
Rereel—Good	—to —
Rereel—Medium	—to —

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—There has been no particular change to report. Prices remain unchanged and the market is firm.

Kanazawa:—Prices have remained practically stationary. The market remains quiet.

Kawamate:—The market is quiet, and there has been no particular change in prices.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me,* Yen.	*me.* Yen.
822½''.....	8.65	8.35	8 25	8.35	8 15
27''	8.45	8.20	8.20	8.15	8 20
36''	8.55	8.35	8.35	8.20	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
22½''	8.70	8.65	8.55	8.35
27''	8.35	8.20	8.15	8.05
36''	8.35	8.15	8.05	7.90

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
19½.....	7.70	8.30	9.40	10.10
22½.....	8.50	9.50	10.30	11.20
27	9.50	11.70	11.90	12.50
36	12.50	13.90	15.70	17.40

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of June 23rd the quotation was £55.10.

The London market is weak, and little business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin ... ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin ... ... "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin ... ... "	47.00—50.00
Ore ... ... "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,236,268
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	37,172

Delivery.	Closing Price
June	11.91
July.....	12.34
August	12.75

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
June ..... —	June ..... —
July..... 12.21	July..... 12.19
August 12.58	August 12.47

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 13.10
Medium	12.10
Common	11.10
Average	12.10

TEA.

The market has continued fairly active, and general shortage at various points appears to have declined a little.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to June 29th, 3,882,400 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 115,100 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	nominal.
Choice		do
Finest	45	to 48
Fine	42	to 44
Good Medium	38	to 41
Medium	35	to 37
Good Common	30	to 34
Common	26	to 29

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is somewhat weaker.

Delivery.	Yen.
June	—
July	130.50
August	130.10

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama June 30.

London silver slightly higher, China sterling quotations unchanged ond local rates as yesterday.

London—Bank T.T.		2/0-⅝
— — Bills on demand		2/0⅜
— — 4 months' sight.....		2/0-⅝
— Private 4 months' sight		2/0¾
— — 6 months' sight		2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight		256
— Private 4 months' sight		260¼
Hongkong—Bank sight.....per $100		88¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do		86¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight		84¼*
— Private 10 days' sight.....		85¾*
India—Bank sight		152½
— Private 30 days' sight		154¾
America—Bank sight.....		49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight		50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight		50⅞
Germany—Bank sight		208
— Private 4 months' sight		212
Bar Silver (London).....		24 1/16@⅝

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Suveric	Sa	July 2
Seattle	G. N.	.....Minnesota 1	M.	July 4
Seattle	N.Y.K.	....Sado Maru 2	M.	July 4
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	....Em. of China 3	Tu	July 5
America.....	T. K. K.	.. Nippon Maru 4	Sa.	July 9
Europe	N. D. L.	...Luetzow	Su.	July 10
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	....Panama Maru	M	July 11
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Mongolia	Tu	July 12
America.....	P. M.	..... Siberia	Th	July 14
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	....Monteagle 5	F	July 15
Tacoma	O. S. S.	....Chicago Maru	F.	July 15
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	....Tenyo Maru	Tu	July 19
Yokohama	B. L.	... Oceano	M	Aug. 22

1 Left Seattle on the 20th ult
2 Left Seattle on the 18th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 25th ult.
4 Left San Francisco on the 21st ult.
5 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Europe .....N. D. L...		Roon	Sa	July 2
Tacoma .....B. L.		.....Suveric	Su	July 3
Vancouver...C. P. R.		....Em. of China	Tu	July 5
Hongkong...G. N.		.....Minnesota	W	July 6
Europe .....N. Y. K.		..Mishima Maru	W.	July 6
Seattle .....N. Y. K.		..Awa Maru	W	July 6
Europe .....M. M.		.....Tonkin	Sa	July 9
Hongkong...T. K. K.		..Nippon Maru	Su	July 10
Tacoma .....O. S. S.		...Panama Maru	Tu.	July 12
America.....P. M.		.....Mongolia	Th	July 14
Hongkong...C. P. R.		....Monteagle	F.	July 15
Hongkong...O. S. S.		....Seattle Maru	Sa.	July 16
Hongkong...P. M.		.....Siberia	Sa.	July 16
America.....T. K. K.		..Tenyo Maru	W.	July 20
Australia ...N. Y. K.		...Nikko Maru	Sa	July 23
Tacoma.....B. & S.		.....Ningchow	Sa.	July 23
America.....C. R.		.....A'ral Hamelin	M	Aug. 18
Hongkong...B. L.		.....Oceano	Tu.	Aug. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 24th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 24th June,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 24th June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, Boyd, 24th June,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 24th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceano, British steamer, 3,050, W. R. Davies, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co, Ltd.

Kintuk, British steamer, 2,881, A. G. Paddle, 25th Juec,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—nButterfield & Swire.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013, H. Rehm, 26th June,—Hamburg and Bremen xia ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 27th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ghazee, British steamer, 3,242, D. A. Cave, 27th June,—Glasgow via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Indradeo, British steamer, 3,457, W. L. Lea, 27th June,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 28th June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 28th June,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A.L. Valentini, 29th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 29th June,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Irak, British steamer 5,284. Delargy, 29th June,—Hakodate, General.—Sale and Frazar.

Keemun. British steamer, 5,865, R. Conradi, 30th June,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 30th June,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Glenlee, British steamer, 2,650, Sloane, 30th June,—Java.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, Boyd, 24th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Rygja, Norwegian steamer, 2,492, E. H. Svendsen, 24th June,—San Francisco and Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Nippon, Swedish steamer, 2,582, Paulsen, 24th June,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, Alex. Webster, 24th June,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 25th June,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 25th June,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Armand Behic, French steamer, 2,819, Guionnet, 25th June,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 25th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,752, J. B. Henderson, 24th June,—Uraga, General.—Cornes & Co.

Oceano, British steamer, 3,050, W. R. Davies, 26th June,—Vancouver and Tacoma via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 26th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 26th

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

June,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 27th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malta, British steamer, 3,900, G. M. Montford, 28th June,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Kintuck, British steamer, 2,881, A. G. Paddle, 28th June,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 28th June,—Tacoma Wash., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents American Line O.S.K.)

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 29th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 29th June,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Montcalm, French cruiser, 9,500, Capt. Castries, 30th June,—Shanghai via Kobe.

Glenlee, British steamer, 2,650, Sloane. 30th June,—Muroran.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Va'entini, 30th June,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. G. Branchi, Mr. F. H. DeVinney, Mrs. F. H. DeVinney, Mr. I. H. Evans, Mr. Geo. B. Goldschmidt, Mr. Karsten Gron, Mr. F. E. Hagin, Mrs. F. E. Hagin, Master Dan Hagin, Miss Fanny Hagin, Miss Ethel Harrison, Mr. F. S. Henry, Mr. J. E. Laffin, Mrs. Shattuck. Miss Carrie J. Bond, Miss L. Gardiner, Mr. S. W. Strong Mrs. S. W. Strong. For Kobe :—Rev. W. C. Newton, Mrs. W. C. Newton and infant, Miss Rachel Newton, Miss Roby Newton, Miss Helen Newton, Miss Edith Newton, Miss Marion Newton and Mary D. Willeford. For Shanghai :—Mr. W. L. Carney, Dr. Wm. M. Hardy and Mr. M. C. Tsai. For Hongkong :—Mr. J. G. R. Adams, Miss R. E. Adams, Mr. E. T. Barco, Mr. William Begg, Mr. A. Berwin, Mrs. A. Berwin, Mr. Daniel E. Cappelman, Mr. James C. Cookingham, Mr. Carleton Curtis, Mr. C. L. Gorham, Mr. Alfred Harrison, Miss Ethel Harrison, Dr. Louise E. Hartman, Mr. Natus J. Haynes, Mr. P. M. Jones, Mr. A. G. Kaufman, Mrs. A. G. Kaufman, Mr. Edward H. Keeler, Mrs. Edward H. Keele, Mrs. Rebecca McK. L'Engle, Miss Jeanette L'Engle, Mr. Walter H. Leckliter. Mr. H. W. Lombard, Mr. C. S. Lowe, Mrs. C. S. Lowe, Master Bolo Lowe, Mr. C. E. Lucas, Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, Mr. James C. McMillan, Mr. E. S. Maxson, Mrs. E. S. Maxson and infant, Rev. R. W. Post, Mrs. R. W. Post, Miss Mary Post, Miss Jessie Post, Mr. Ralph D. Rader, Mr. Jacob Schloss, Mr. Simons Schloss, Dr. A. O. Shaklee, Mr. Geo. R. Smith, Mr. Frank, Stephenson, Miss L. A. Tillotson, Mrs. L. Van Camp and Miss M. M. Wheeler in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Vancouver, B.C. :—Dr. C. C. Blackshearer, Mr. C. Bolard, Mr. J. G. C. de Boer, Mr. B. H. Chamberlain, Mr. Chan Men Chun, Miss Cummings, Dr. J. E. Drury, Commodore E. J. Eyres, R.N., Mrs. Eyres, Miss C. D. Eyres, Miss M. P. Eyres, Mr. H. J. Harding, Mr. K. Hardman, Commander J. Harrison, Mrs. L. C. Harrison, Miss L. Harrison, Mrs. C. W. Hartwell, Mrs. H. Hayim, Miss H. Hayim, Mr. J. W. Lowe, Mr. J. J. Malloy, Mr. E. B. Meigs, Mrs. E. B. Meigs, Mr. Norman McKenzie, Mrs. Norman McKenzie, Mr. T. Nesbitt, Mr. D. W. Ross, Mr. I. L. Smith, Mrs. T. B, Smith, Mr. C. Sze and Mr. W. T. Wong in cabin.

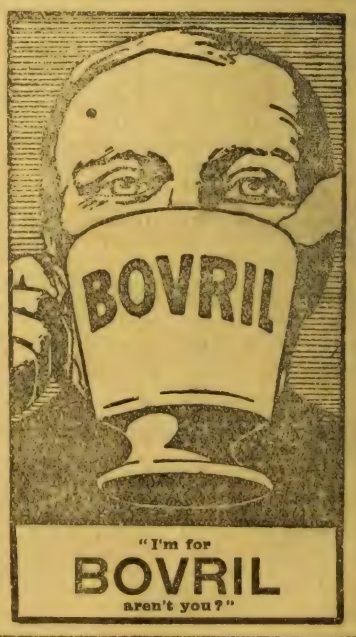
DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *Korea* for Hongkong via ports :—Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Newton, Master W. C. Newton, Miss R. Newton, Miss Roby Newton, Miss Helen Newton, Miss Edith Newton, Miss Marion Newton. Miss Mary D. Willeford, Mr. W. L. Carney, Dr. L. E. Hartman, Dr. Wm. M. Hardy, Mr. M. C. Tsai, Mr. J. G. R. Adams, Mr. E. T. Barco, Mr. Wm Begg, Mr. D. E. Cappelman, Mr. J. C. Cookingham, Mr. C. L. Gorham, Mr. N. J. Hayne, Mr. P. M. Jones, Mr. E. H. Keeler, Mrs. E. H. Keeler, Mrs E. H. Keeler, Mrs. E. H. Keeler, Mrs. R. McK. L'Engle, Miss J. L'Engle, A. V. Johnson, Mrs. W. O. Valentin and infant, Miss B Talentin, Mr. J. B. Picton, Miss Siddors, Mrs. John Goddard, Mr. Arthur, W. Pitt, Mr. W. H. Leckliter, Mr. H. W. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. C. S Lowe, Master Bolo Lowe, Mr. C. E Lucas, Mr. C. G. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Maxson, Master G. Maxson, Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Post, Mr. R. D. Rader, Mr. Jacob Schloss, Mr. Simon Schloss, Dr. A. O. Shaklee, Mr and Mrs. Geo. R. Smith, Mr. F. Stephenson, Miss T. A. Tillotson, Mrs. L. Van Camp, Miss M. M. Wheeler, Mrs. H. Alberto, Miss L. Grey, Miss L. William, Miss H. William, Mrs. V. S. Youdan, Mr. C. W. Marshall, Miss Bella Goddard, Mrs. H. K. Shattock and Mr. W. A. Robinson in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia* from Hongkong via ports :—Miss Morrison, Mr. J. G. Nurse, Mr. J. F. O'Neil, Dr. V. Khune, Mr. P. A. Ross and Mr. J. W. Sisk. For Honolulu :—Mr. Chas Bennett. For San Francisco :—Mrs. G. M. Adair, Miss Atwood, Mrs Anderson, Miss P. Ague, Mrs. Bisney, Mr. J. L. Besch. Mr. J. A. Baker, Mrs. C. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, M ster W. Csmpbell, Miss E. Campbell, Miss Ella Campbell, Mr. A. S. Coffin, Mr. A. R. Clark, Mrs. M. Cooper, Mrs. E. Corrigan, Miss I. A. Graig, Mr. H. F. Dangu, Rev. J. F. Dunlap. Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, Miss M. Glassburner, Mrs. G. Gecke, Master Sidney Gecke, Miss Doris Gecke, Mr. T. F. Giffin, Mrs. T. F. Giffin and child, Mrs. J. Howe, Mr. J. S. Lawler, Miss A. C. Loy, Miss E. Morrison, Mrs. E. A. Meadow, Miss Marion Pennington, Mr. T. S. Pease, Mr. R. J. Ross, Mr. N. T. Reed, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. E. H. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Smith, Mrs. C. H. Seits, Master Glayton Seitz, Miss Viola Seitz, Mr. E. S. Turner, Mr. W. Wyly, Mr. H. F. Williams, Mrs. H. F. Williams, Mrs. H. H. Young and Mr. Yow Dao Chung in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. G. M. Adair, Miss P. Ague, Mrs. H. Anderson, Miss M. Atwood, Rev. J. A. Baker, Mr. J. L. Beach, Mr. Chas. Bennett, Mrs. S. Bisuey, Mrs. S. Campbell, Master W. Campbell, Miss B. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Mr. A. R. Clark, Mr. A. S. Coffin, Mrs. M. Cooper, Mrs. E. Corrigam, Miss I. A. Craig, Mr. H. H. Dangu, Rev. J. B. Dunlap, Mrs. J. B. Dunlap, Mr. T. F. Griffin, Mrs. T. F. Griffin and children, Miss M. Glassburner, Mrs. G. Gocke, Master Sydney Gocke, Miss Doris Gecke, Mrs J. Howe, Mr. J. S. Lawler, Miss A. C. Loy, Mrs E. N. Meadow, Master Walter Meadow, Miss Evelyn Meadow, Master Edward Meadow, Miss E. Morrison, Mr. T. S. Pease, Miss M. Pennington, Mr. H. T. Reed, Mr. R. J. Ross, Miss M. Saunders, Mrs. C. H. Seitz, Master Clayton Seitz, Miss Viola Seitz, Mr. E. H. Smith, Mrs. S. J. Smith, Mr. E. S. Turner, Mr. H. F. Williams, Mrs. H. F. Williams, Mr. W. Wyly, Mr. Yew Dae Chung, Mrs. H. H. Young. Mr. H. E. Braine, Mr. H. Buist, Dr. W. D. Carlisle, Mrs. W. D. Carlisle. Mr. C. M. Chittenden, Mr. A. Herold. Mrs. L. T. Hodgson, Mrs. S. Imahiro, Mr. M. Isaacs, Miss K. Noguchi, Mrs. K. Sagara, Mrs. W. M, Thebaut, infant and amah, Master W. M. Thebaut. Jr., Mr. A. G. Thurman, Mr. A. D. Woodworth, Mrs. A. D. Woodworth, Miss L. M. Woodworth, Mr. Y. Yamada, Mrs. Y. Yamada and Master K, Yamada in cabin.





(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ジヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 2 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 9TH JULY, 1910. 明治壱千九百十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 37
Formosa ... 38
The Specie Bank of Manchuria ... 39
Port Arthur ... 39
The Projected Big Ships ... 39
The Russo-Japanese Convention ... 40
Japan's Official Buildings in China ... 40
China ... 41
Korea ... 42
The Budget ... 42
The Railway Question in China ... 43
The American Riots ... 43
The Boxing Championship ... 43
The Foreign Trade of Japan ... 43
Japan's Trade with Russia ... 45
The Japanese Tourists ... 44
The Chinese Student in Tokyo ... 44
The Naval Question ... 44
Opium ... 44
Russia and China ... 45
The Tokyo Railway ... 45
The Chinese Mint ... 45
Commercial Agents ... 45
"Japanese Educational News" ... 45
The Constitutional Movement in China ... 45
Death of Marquis Tokugawa ... 46
The Soy Company ... 46
"The Excursion Journal" ... 46
Criminal Appeal Court ... 46
Baron Sakatani on the Navy ... 46
America and Japan ... 46
Company Dividends ... 47
Naval Increment ... 47
The Japanese and the South Pole ... 47
Manchuria ... 47
Fine Courage ... 47
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 47
Notes on Current Events ... 47
Tennis ... 49
Mr. Griffith's Concert ... 49
The Fourth of July ... 49
St. Joseph's College ... 49
Yachting ... 49
Leading Articles :—
History's Habit ... 50
The Japanese House of Peers ... 50
Reminiscences of an Artistic Life ... 50
The Bookshelf ... 51
Notice to Mariners ... 51
Our Russian Newsletter ... 52
Our Berlin Letter ... 52
Tokiko: The Story of a Tokyo Geisha ... 53
The Law Court ... 54
Local News ... 55
The Prevention of Consumption ... 55
The New Japanese Tariff ... 56
Correspondence :—
"Direct Trade" ... 56
Japan's New Customs Tariff ... 56
Dr Kikuchi ... 57
Telegrams ... 57
From Strength to Strength ... 60
Japanese Tariffs ... 61
The Summer Season ... 61
News of the Week ... 61
Latest Commercial ... 62
Latest Shipping ... 64

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 9TH. 1910.

DEATH.

KERN.—At Zurich (Switzerland) JAKOB KERN, formerly of the firm of SIBER, WOLF & Co., Yokohama. (By cable)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NAGANO telegram says that Mt. Asama, whose rumblings and eruptions have often been reported of late, is again active.

THE Admiralty has ordered from a firm at Leith an oil engine of 10,000 horse-power. If the engine is successful five others are to be ordered.

A NAGASAKI despatch reports that bubonic plague appears to have been stamped out at Hongkong, not a single new case having been reported last week.

IN the course of manœuvres held on Thursday by the 8th Regiment of the 4th Division, Osaka, the troops were called upon to run at a great speed. The exertion was so severe that many of the soldiers could not keep up with the rest and were left behind on the way. Thirty men fell out and some of them are seriously ill.

COUNT LEO NIKOLAIEVITCH TOLSTOI, the famous Russian novelist and thinker, is again reported to be lying seriously ill. The Count has reached the advanced age of 92.

A PEKING telegram says that the negotiations between the Chinese Ta-tai and the Russian Representative concerning the Sungali navigation question have been postponed until August 1.

MR. INOUYE, Head of the Geological Investigation Institution, will leave Tokyo on the 2nd inst. for Sweden to attend the International Geological Conference to be held at Stockholm from the 15th proximo.

THERE are now ten British, five Chinese, five Japanese, three German and two French steamers on the regular run between Shanghai and Hankow, a journey which takes on an average four days up-river and three days down.

A TELEGRAM from Honolulu says that Mr. Aiga, the editor of a Japanese newspaper there, and three other Japanese who have been imprisoned in connection with the recent strike of Japanese labourers in Hawaii, have been acquited.

THE project of opening a steamship service on Lake Suwa is reported to have matured. A trial run of the two steamers to be used took place on Friday. Starting from Kami-suwa, each of these steamers made a circuit of the lake, stopping at three places on the way.

THE steamer *Mexico Maru*, built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, was successfully launched on Sunday afternoon. The steamer is one of the six large steamers newly constructed by the Company for its American service. She has a displacement of 6,000 tons, with 15 knots speed.

THE Railway Board has decided to run excursion trains between Tokyo and Kamakura and Enoshima. The programme will be put into operation on and after the 24th instant, every Sunday and Thursday being availed of. Return tickets from Shimbashi 80 *sen* and from Yokohama 50 *sen*, including the electric car fare between Kamakura and Fujisawa.

THE Mexican Exhibition will be opened on September 1. The number of Japanese exhibits will be 60 from Tokyo, 40 from Yokohama, 40 from Kyoto, 30 from Osaka, 28 from Kobe, and 28 from Nagoya. Messrs. M. Ota and G. Kato, the commissioners, will leave Yokohama on the 12th instant for Mexico by the steamer *Hongkong Maru*.

MR. MIZUNO, Consul-General at New York, reports that since the 28th ult. the Stock Exchange has been much depressed as a result of the railway decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Some of the leading railway stocks have depreciated to the extent of $20, and those stocks which firmly stood the debâcle in 1907, are now suffering most. The large banks are endeavouring to revive the market but without success.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM MAY, commanding the First Division of the Home Fleet, is reported in a telegram to the *S.-C. Morning Post* to have sent a message of congratulation to the officers and crew of H.M.S. *Temeraire*, one of the Dreadnoughts attached to his command, in recognition of a remarkable shooting record that has just been established. Shooting with 12-inch guns, the largest in use in the navy, at a 14 feet target at there thousand yards distance, seven hits were registered out of eight rounds. The time taken was 121 seconds.

DURING the second ten days of last month, the number of passengers carried by the State railways was 3,026,915, with an income of 1,063,884 *yen* therefrom; and the quantity of freight carried during the period amounted to 642,839 tons, the proceeds of which were 1,097,037 *yen*, making a grand total of 2,160,921 *yen*. Comparison with the corresponding period of last year declares in favour of the term this year by 60,984 *yen*. There was a decrease of 26,717 *yen* in the Kyushu section only.

THERE was a sensation on the French mail at Hongkong on Monday night, the 20th June, reports the *Hongkong Daily Press*, when a French prisoner attempted to escape and was shot by one of the guard. The prisoner, who is being taken from Shanghai to France to answer a charge of murder, attempted to jump overboard, but was shot in the chest before he reached the rail. The wounded man was then brought ashore in a launch and taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition.

THE Yokohama City Office has published the fourth number of the "Summary of the Yokohama City Annual Statistics" in English. The contents of this summary comprise 13 parts, namely, history, meteorology, land and population, education, religion and charities, public health, city administration and finance, commerce, manufactories and industries, banking, communications, police, and lighting and water supply, with tables showing the amount of actual receipts of national direct taxes and municipal taxes, the Yokohama Customs duties collected and other revenue, and the distribution of water by the waterworks.

ACCORDING to the *Seoul Press*, there is a hot spring at Onchongli in Yongkang district, some 5 miles north of Kwangyang bay, South Pyongando. The spring has hitherto been visited mostly by Koreans. Some years ago, when the Japan-Russia war was going on, troops stationed in Chemulpo built a temporary house for the accommodation of sick soldiers. After the conclusion of the war, however, few Japanese went there, except those living near by. It is reported that the authorities of the Korean Finance Department are now making a scientific examination of the spring water with a view to making the place a health resort. The water is said to be similar to that of the hot-springs at Atami, the temperature being very high, while the water contains a great quantity of salt.

MR. AND MRS A. L. JORDAN, of Nagasaki, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding on Friday evening last, when they were "At Home" to their many friends. Most of the foreign residents of the port and many Japanese were present. Mr. A. L. F. Jordan, of Yokohama, the eldest son, paid a flying visit to Nagasaki for the occasion, and with the other sons, Messrs. Knud and James Jordan, assisted to receive and entertain the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Jordan have lived in Nagasaki for eighteen years. Mr. Jordan is Superintendent of the Great Northern Telegraph Company. The esteem which they have won for themselves during their long residence, says the *Nagasaki Press*, was testified on Friday by a large number of gifts, also the receipt of good wishes by telegraph from many former residents of the port.

Digitized by ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Friday, July 1.

The Mitsui Firm has contributed a sum of 5,000 *yen* towards a fund to provide comforts for the troops engaged fighting the aborigines in Formosa. It is probable that this munificent step will be followed at a greater or less distance by many others.

Saturday, July 2.

Quiet exists in the Gilan district on the east of the position in Formosa, but it would seem that the flanking movement fron Shinchiku in the west was recommenced on the 30th ult.

Our readers will doubtless have understood that the plan of compaign is to attack the Gaogan aborigines simultaneously from the east and from the west, the Japanese base on the west being Yenzan in the Gilan district and their base on the east Rokuchikuzan. Between the latter place and the Gaogan region there are situated a number of aborigines called the Marikoan, and against these the flanking force from Shinchiku commenced its operations on the 30th ult. The trouble with the aborigines is that they know every inch of the ground and are profoundly skilled in concealing themselves behinds rocks and huge trees with which the approach to their villages are thickly overgrown. The consequence is that they manage to shoot at very short range, and, although in many cases their bullets are mere fragments of lead fitted into wooden shells, they do great execution. The chief aim of troops advancing against such enemies must be to utilize superiority of weapons, and thus we find that the Shinchiku force has brought a machine gun into action against the Marikoan aborigines with much effect. One discharge from this gun cut its way right through a village, setting fire to the latter and causing great consternation. The trouble is that a large force cannot manœuvre in such a country as that inhabited by these aborigines, and a small force encourages resistance. Great reliance is, therefore, placed on the device of building entrenched lines and gradually pushing them forward so as to enclose the savages completely.

Already the length of such lines completed is 307 miles. The entrenchments set out from a place called Nanwo on the east coast at the mount of the Dakusui River, and after proceeding nearly due west to Yenzan, they turn northward for a short distance, then trend due west as far as Mount Rokushiku, and there are deflected due south to Hori. Within the region thus enclosed, all the Northern aborigines are included. The Southern aborigines have for the most part surrendered and become good citizens, but a heavy job has still to be accomplished in closing in on the Northern savages, of whom the most turbulent are the Taroko on the east coast south of Nanwo and the Gaogan further inland. These two tribes muster about 30,000.

Sunday, July 3.

The news from Formosa this morning is scanty. It merely says that the Shinchiku column moved out again on the 30th ult., partly to effect a diversion in aid of the Gilan operations, and partly to subdue the aborigines in the upper reaches of the Naiwan River. Exactly where this river is situated, the maps do not show, but as the march of the Shinchiku column has for general direction the Gilan district, we may assume that the river in question has its origin in Mount Yura.

Monday, July 4.

The Gilan force has resumed its forward movement and the Shinchiku troops continue their advance, the objective of both parties being the Gaogan district. It is not probable that we shall hear of any signal results, for striking acheivements are evidently impossible in the circumstances. It is rightly remarked by Mr. Egi, Vice-President of the new Colonial Bureau, that fighting in thick forests 3,000 or 4,000 feet above the level of the sea against men who are adepts in the art of concealing themselves, closely resembles the pursuit of wild animals in a South-African jungle. It is thought probable that the arms in the hands of the aborigines came into their possession during the period when the Island was under Chinese sway, and it is evident that they are very scarce of ammunition, for they fire only at close quarters and seldom miss. To take any number of prisoners is impossible. An ordinary soldier, however light his marching order, cannot lay hands on men who wear practically no clothes at all and who traverse the ground with all the rapidity of long acquaintance. Unless an aborigine be completely disabled, he cannot be made prisoner. The only encouraging feature is that although there are 100,000 aborigines, they have no idea of combined resistance. On the contrary, very hostile relations exist between several of the tribes. If they took concerted action and fought on any systematized principle they would be almost invincible.

Tuesday, July 5.

The latest news is that at 5 a.m. on the 2nd inst., the forward movement was resumed by the Gilan forces. These are divided into 5 detachments, and their operations seem to have been successful. An important mountain was crowned and the placing of wire entanglements was commenced at once. There was only one encounter with the aborigines. They opened fire at about 30 metres, but were driven back without difficulty. We do not attach great importance to this news. Hitherto experience has shown that the difficulties encountered by the Japanese troops have been not so much when they were acting on the offensive, as after they have gone into bivouac and commenced works of fortification. They then become liable to sudden and violent attacks from the aborigines, who creep up to short range under the cover of the trees and the underwood. Nevertheless the latest news from Taipeh indicates that quite a serious engagement was then actually in progress between 2 companies of Japanese infantry and a body of some 450 aborigines. The companies were the 5th and the 7th. The latter had moved out to assist the Aiyu advance by a diversion, and this proceeding had attracted the atten ion of the aborigines, who mustered in considerable strength to oppose the company. The 6th company was then moved out to reënforce the 7th, and the engagement continued until the evening of the 2nd. The Japanese troops had 4 wounded, from which fact we conjecture that the fight took place at long range. Heavy rains are impeding transport operations.

Shimonoseki telegraphs a statement made by an officer who has just returned from Formosa in the S.S. *Kasado*. He says that steps are now being taken to plant artillery upon the various hills from which the positions occupied by the aborigines will be cannonaded. It will then be inevitable that the aborigines should retreat, and as they will have much difficulty in finding fresh settlements, their surrender on a large scale may be anticipated.

There are indications of a disposition on the part of the aborigines to surrender conditionally upon the withdrawal of the Aiyu line. The Gaogan folks are said to have sent a deputation to the officer in command of the Shinchiku force. The deputies were introduced by the Keito friendlies, and they are said to have urged that if their hunting-ground was entered by the Aiyu, they would have no choice except to resist to the death. If, however, the Aiyu were now withdrawn they would be willing to submit.

There is an indirect indication that the Gaogan aborigines have weakened owing to the heavy looses encountered by them in the recent conflict. That indication is furnished by the conduct of a section of the Keito Aborigins. These men have come into the Japanese lines of their own accord, and have handed over eight rifles, explaining that as they have no intention of offering resistance, neither have they any occasion for these weapons. It is believed that these are the aborigines who behaved with treachery during the recent fighting, and that, observing the weakness of their Gaogan confreres, they have concluded that their wisest course is to surrender.

Wednesday, July 6.

There is nothing specially new this morning. The Gilan force continues its advance, and has pushed into the country beyond Bonbon mountain with only one encounter *en route*, the result of which was the dispersal of a band of 60 aborigines, the casualties on the Japanese side being 4 wounded. The column moving eastward from Shinchiku has not met with any resistance and is pushing on steadily towards Gaogan. Both columns are said to be adopting every precaution to secure the occupied territory against invasion. Meanwhile the aborigines appear to be endeavouring to make arrangements for concerted resistance. Small parties of them are reported to be moving hastily from place to place evidently with the object of holding councils. Japanese artillery has come into action from one position with markedly successful results.

The news is confirmed that the Gaogan aborigines have sent a delegation offering to submit to the Japanese and to agree to the establishment of the police stations, provided that no further advance is made of the Aiyu lines. They do not object to any measures which the Japanese may deem fit to take against other aborigines, but they declare that if their own hunting grounds be invaded, they will fight to the death. Their proposals are now under consideration. It appears that their losses in the recent encounter were 14 killed and 30 wounded.

The Keito aborigines also are now pleading that their recent act of treachery was entirely owing to a misconception, and they are quite willing to have the police stationed in their district once more. They also pray that a supply of salt and of medicine to cure malaria be sent to them immediately.

Thursday, Julh 7.

The news from Formosa this morning is that the Gilan corps has had a sharp engage-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ment with the aborigines at the works in the neighbourhood of Bonbon Hill. The Japanese casualties were 7 killed and 8 wounded. This was on the 4th inst. On the following day the losses were 6 killed and 5 wounded. These figures indicate fighting at very close range. It is stated that the aborigines are advancing northward *en masse*.

THE SPECIE BANK IN MANCHURIA.

Baron Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, has just returned from a tour in Manchuria. He is quoted as having stated that he had observed with much satisfaction the almost complete disappearance of the adventurers and other objectionable types of Japanese who frequented Manchuria in the days immediately subsequent to the war, and who were very much in evidence when the Baron paid his last visit to Manchuria. But he observed with regret that the greater part of the Japanese engaged in retail business had suffered severely from competition among themselves.

With regard to the Bank's transactions in the nature of loans on the security of fixed property, Baron Takahashi explained that the business was to commence from the 1st of July, and that as the object of the authorities was to extend commerce without favour or affection, accommodation will be given to foreigners and Japanese on equal terms. As to the rate of interest charged by the Bank, it might seem high, but the special circumstances should be taken into consideration. It might be thought that 3 million *yen* was too small a sum to meet the calls that would be made on the Bank, but Baron Takahashi considered that that amount would suffice for the present at all events, and that if it had to be supplemented, the necessary steps could be taken. There are many products in Manchuria, but the only one worthy of serious attention for export purposes is the bean crop. The Chinese traders are apt to behave in a very dishonest manner with regard to this staple. They contract for supplies at a reasonable rate and then, when the ships arrive to carry away the beans, they demand largely increased prices. Owing to this chicanery a great British firm lost heavily last year, and its agents are now busily buying up beans to prevent any repetition of the disaster. Speaking of Dairen, Baron Takahashi observes that experts are now believed to be unanimous in thinking that the place is not ice-bound in the winter and that, if it suffers from the presence of ice, the fact is to be attributed to floating masses which drift thither from elsewhere. The question resolves itself, therefore, into the possibility of checking this drift-ice. If that can be done Dairen's prosperity will be assured, for although Port Arthur has been thrown open, the restrictions imposed there by naval orders will necessarily prove more or less deterrent. At any rate Port Arthur is not likely to become a place of shipment for anything but coal.

Baron Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, is again quoted as speaking with regard to the economic and financial condition in Manchuria. He says that hitherto there has been only one bank in the whole district, namely the Chinglung Institution, and that it has been supplemented by a number of usurers. This, however, is not to be wondered at: it is the common experience in semi-developed regions. We gather from the Baron's remarks that it is the intention of the Specie Bank to grant accommodation at first chiefly for the purpose of agriculture, and subsequently to extend its operations to industry. He observes that a majority of the people who have been so fortunate as to make money in Yokohama and Kobe have done so by means of investments in land. But there does not appear to be any opportunity of that kind in Manchuria, inasmuch as Japan's tenure of the leased territory and of the Railway zones is for a limited period only, and such a thing as fee-simple ownership or perpetual lease is not possible. The result is that even in the most prosperous places urban land can be had for about 30 *yen* a *tsubo*. In his previous remarks Baron Takahashi was quoted as saying that a great English firm had made a heavy loss last year in beans by trusting the Chinese to adhere to their contracts. He gave the name of the firm, and we of course refrained from reproducing it. But the Baron now denies most emphatically that he said anything of the kind, and evidently the words put into his mouth were a figment of some reporter's imagination.

PORT ARTHUR.

An official explanation with regard to the opening of Port Arthur has been obtained by the *Asahi Shimbun*. It is prefaced by a statement that the opening of naval ports for commercial purposes is exceedingly rare. Almost the only cases known are Portsmouth and Vladivostock, and very stringent regulations are there enforced as to the employment of pilots and other matters. With regard to Port Arthur, the anchorage has hitherto been divided into three sections. The space on the extreme east of a line drawn straight from the entrance to the northern shore was called the "Eastern Harbour," and was the site of the docks. The space immediately adjacent to the above line and on both sides of it was designated No 2 Harbour; and the space on the extreme west was known as the "Western Harbour." This tripartite division has been modified, the entire space on the west of the above line being thrown open to trade. But in order to reach this Western Harbour, it will be necessary for vessels to pass eastward of the imaginary line, thus trespassing upon the space reserved for naval purposes.

It is for this reason that strict pilotage regulations have been enacted. Of course the Port Admiralty will remain as before and there will be no reduction of its jurisdiction. It is expected that the opening of the Port will have a good effect upon trade, whether in foreign or Japanese hands, and that the defects from which Dairen suffers during the winter season will not exist in the case of Port Arthur.

Mr. Wang, the new Chinese representative at the Court of Japan, who is travelling in Manchuria to acquire an intimate knowledge of local conditions, arrived at Port Arthur on the 2nd inst. and received a most hearty welcome from Governor-General Oshima, with whom his Excellency dined that evening. Mr. Wang was to start for Peking on the following morning.

The first vessel to enter the newly opened Port Arthur was the Portuguese warship *Vasco da Gama*. She steamed in on the 2nd inst.

It appears to be thought that Port Arthur will act an important part in the over-sea trade of Manchuria. At present the only places from which goods can be exported are Newchwang, Dairen and Antung. Newchwang, however, is completely closed during the winter months and Antung is too much out of the direct route to be really serviceable. Consequently, the bulk of the work is thrown upon Dairen, and the appliances there are not at all adequate to cope with it. The consequence is that from the fall of every year until the following spring, great quantities of goods have to be piled up at Dairen awaiting opportunity for shipment, and much inconvenience is thereby caused. Port Author will immediately relieve this tension. It will afford an easy exit for either the coal or the beans of Manchuria, and thus the excessive pressure at Dairen will be eased.

A British Squadron of six ships entered Port Arthur on the 3rd inst, and visits were exchanged between the officer in command and the Japanese Port-Admiral. That evening the latter official entertained a party of English officers on shore. One cannot but reflect on the great changes that have occured in the Far East since the day in the spring of 1885, when the British Squadron entered Port Hamilton and ran up the Union Jack. Now we have a British Squadron entering Port Arthur and saluting the Japanese Standard. Few events during the Meiji era have caused so much commotion in Japan as did that Port Hamilton incident. It brought the Anglo-Russian rivalry to the very doors of Japan, and seemed to indicate that she would have to make a premature choice between the rivals.

THE PROJECTED BIG SHIPS.

A telegram comes from New York to the effect that the Cunard S.S. Co., not content with already owning the biggest steamer in the world, namely the *Mauretania* of 40,000 tons, is now about to build a 60,000-ton ship. One marvels where this progress will stop. The writer of this note can well remember the first voyage of the *Great Eastern*, 47 years ago, when she arrived from America with her passengers' baggage in a state of pulp, and when it was concluded that an 20,000-ton ship must be regarded as an unmanageable monster. Now, however, we hear placid talk of twice 20,000.

A short time ago the *Mainichi Dempo* reported that the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. had decided to build two monster steamers of from 38,000 to 40,000 tons each, and to place them upon the Far Eastern line. The same journal, having made inquiries in official quarters, now speaks of this programme as a probable canard. It quotes an anonymous informant as saying that the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. does not find its maritime carrying trade sufficently tempting at present to warrant such a heroic course, more especially as the bill for the subvention of ocean-going steamships has been shelved by Congress. It is probably true that the Canadian S.S. Co., will transfer two of its big vessels from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but it is highly improbable that the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. will make any new departure of the kind attributed to it.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Monday, July 4.

The *Asahi Shimbun* gives double-headed prominence to a statement that the much-talked-of Russo-Japanese convention has been concluded, and was to be signed on the 4th inst., its promulgation being arranged for the 8th.

Our contemporary devotes a leading article to this subject but does not attempt to throw any light upon the provisions of the alleged new convention Its remarks are essentially of a general character, but that does not by any means deprive them of interest. The *Asahi* calls this *entente* an unnatural agreement dictated by natural causes. It is unnatural from the point of view that the two contracting parties were engaged a few years ago in a life-and-death struggle. It is natural because since then the two erstwhile competitors have learned to like and respect each other and have developed community of interests. The war of 1904-5 was not waged by the desire of the Russian Sovereign. His Majesty is essentially a lover of peace, and the sword would never have been drawn by his deliberate choice. The responsibility rested with the man at the front and with the bureaucrats in office. These unquiet factors have now disappeared, and have been replaced by men who understand that peace is the best policy for the two countries. Thus the rumours that were heard of the renewal of war within the years immediately subsequent to its conclusion, have ceased to be audible. They were greatly quieted by the *entente* of 1907, which may be said to have owed its existence largely to the previously concluded Anglo-Russian understanding. But neither the Portsmouth treaty of 1905 nor the *entente* of 1907 covered all the points demanding adjustment. The task of completion remained to be achieved. Hence the new convention, which doubtless will be found fully adequate to the occasion.

Tuesday, July 5.

It is confidently asserted this morning that the text of the new Russo-Japanese Convention was submitted to the Cabinet in Tokyo on the 1st inst, and having been carefully explained by Count Komura, was duly approved. A telegram in that sense was despatched to Baron Motono in St. Petersburg, and it was expected that the Convention would be signed in the Russian capital on the 4th inst.

Meanwhile Tokyo journals contain statements denying that the provisions of the Convention embody any new departure. Its guiding purpose is to secure the policy of the open door and equal opportunity, and it contains nothing whatever of a secret character. All the conjectures and rumours published in the opposite sense are misleading.

Wednesday, July 6.

We sincerely trust that there may be found to be truth in the rumour that the new Russo-Japanese Convention contains a provision for the extradition of political refugees. It has always appeared to us to be one of the least excusable outcomes of historical legislation that men should be protected against the consequences of most hideous crimes merely because their evil deeds bear a political character. Politics ought not to be promoted by assassination or any other form of brutality, nor ought the territories of one country to afford asylum to the dagger-users and bomb-throwers of a neighbouring country. Still there has always been a strong prejudice in favour of the privilege of asylum, and merely to moot the idea of departing from the time-honoured system was to invite opprobrium. The result, is in the cases of Japan and Russia, that men who plot the most inhuman crimes against society find a safe refuge in Nagasaki, while Koreans, who obey their most elementary passions in pursuing political aims, are allowed to convert several Russian towns in Eastern Asia into seed-plots of sedition. If the new convention provides against the continuance of this most uncivilized and immoral system, Russia and Japan will have the honour of substituting, in the conduct of their international relations, reason and humanity for prejudice and brutality.

It seems idle to indulge in any conjectures about the contents of the document, the publication of which is to take place in three days. Nevertheless considerable interest attaches to certain comments attributed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to an anonymous diplomat. This expert speaks as though the convention were an affair of prime importance. He recalls the history of the series of conventions which had their prototype in the first Anglo Japanese *entente*. That *entente*, and the alliance which followed it, were obviously animated by the purpose of checking Russia's aggression in Eastern and Central Asia. But a few years later, namely in 1907, Russia and England concluded a convention which practically guaranteed the safety of India by clearly delineating the political spheres of the high-contracting parties in Persia and Afghanistan. Then followed the *entente* between Japan and Russia, which practically accomplished in Eastern Asia what the Anglo-Russian *entente* had achieved in Central Asia. In fact the main objects of the Anglo-Japanese alliance were thus accomplished. Now comes the Russo-Japanese Convention, which may be said to furnish a complete answer to the plan recently proposed by America for the neutralization of Manchurian Railways. The aim of the Secretary of State in Washington was to avoid all danger of a collision between Russia and Japan, but that has now been accomplished by the new convention, and thus from every point of view the situation is assured.

Thursday, July 7.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo* the telegraph is correct in saying that the newly concluded Russo-Japanese Convention has been communicated to the British Government. Indeed that news is superfluous, for we may be very sure that the British Government was kept fully posted by each of the high contracting parties thoughout the whole of the proceedings. It is now stated that the Convention will be published simultaneously in St. Petersburg and Tokyo on some day prior to the 15th inst. With regard to the contents of the document our contemporary says that it guarantees the integrity of the Chinese Empire; pledges both sides to respect the terms of their treaties; to preserve the *status quo* in Manchuria; to maintain the vested interests of the high contracting parties, and to consult together with regard to the course to be adopted in the event of an attempt to impair those interests by any third Power. The document is said to be brief but concise. It does not contain, positive rumours *non obstante*, any provision with regard to the extradition of political refugees. A special convention dealing with that subject is under negotiation in St. Petersburg.

Meanwhile the press of Paris, while deferring any detailed comment until the publication of the document, is quoted as welcoming the convention most heartily. It describes it as a further link in the strong chain of friendship now existing between England, France, Russia, and Japan, and as materially conducing to Russian interests and influence. The *Debats*, while greeting the convention heartily, predicts that it will be the immediate prelude of the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire, and the *Temps* regards the Convention as equivalent to a Russo-Japanese treaty of alliance.

It may be assumed that a considerable section of Japanese political opinion is represented by Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, one of the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai*. He has been interviewed by the *Asahi Shimbun*, and he is quoted as saying that the new convention will extend the usefulness and influence of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and of the Anglo-French, Anglo-Russian and Franco-Russian Treaties. But Mr. Matsuda evidently does not feel altogether confident about the effect that the convention will exercise upon American opinion. He appears to think that the preservation of the vested interests of Russia and Japan in Manchuria is not desirable in American eyes. He has confidence, however, that diplomacy will be able to avert any complication in that quarter.

JAPAN'S OFFICIAL BUILDINGS IN CHINA.

Mr. Shimizu, secretary of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, has just returned from a tour in China and Manchuria, whither he was sent by the Government to inspect the state of the Consular and other official buildings belonging to Japan in those countries. His report, according to the Tokyo press, makes somewhat unpleasant reading. He says that whereas the flags of Western nations float over buildings worthy of the country represented, Japanese officials have to live for the most part in houses hired from the Chinese, and of a most unpretentious character at that. There is a great contrast between the buildings employed as dwellings and offices by officials of the Japanese Central Government, and those similarly used by officials of the Governorship-General in Kwantung or the employees of the South-Manchuria Railway. It is true that in Peking Japan has a fairly good Legation with an official residence for her Representative; but the other members of the Legation staff are obliged to live outside in hired houses. In Shanghai, Hankow, and Kilin, proper buildings are now in process of erection, but no provision has been made for other places of scarcely less importance. We presume that this means a substantial appropriation for building purposes in the next budget. One of Japan's troubles is that Minerva-like she has to spring into the arena fully equipped. In the case of other Powers the growth of their foreign relations has been gradual. Beginning with one or perhaps two consulates, they have extended their sphere of operations through the course of long years. But Japan has not had any such leisure.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, June 2.

The situation in Peking with regard to the Sungali question appears to be that, in reply to Russia's ultimatum, the Chinese Government asked for a month's delay, and to this Russia has agreed. It will be remembered that St. Petersburg had announced its intention of regarding the River as open to traffic from a certain date in accordance with Russia's rendering of the treaties. The Russian Legation in Peking is quoted as denying that China has agreed to Russia's proposals.

The new Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan arrived at Dairen on the 1st inst. and was to proceed to Port Arthur and Newchwang on the 2nd.

It is reported that large numbers of Chinese from the province of Hupeh are passing through Yingkow *en route* for the Amur district, where they intend to settle. The distress prevailing in Hupeh is no doubt largely responsible for this movement.

On the 30th ult. at 9 p.m. a party of 11 bandits broke into the store of a Japanese dealer in arms in the old town of Yingkow and carried off three pistols.

The plan recently conceived by the Mukden Viceroy for abolishing all the branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs throughout Manchuria has had to be abandoned in view of the frequent occurrence of questions involving the functions of these offices.

Sunday, July 3.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent wires that the opinion of the leading foreigners in the Chinese capital is hostile to the agitation for the immediate opening of the national assembly. These observers are quoted as pointing out that the idea of granting a constitution to the Empire had its origin in the mind of officialdom and was not in any sense a suggestion from the people. Thus if the latter now venture to dictate the time when the assembly should be opened, they not only show ingratitude but are also behaving inconsistently with the proper order of events. The Prince Regent's rejection of their petition was consequently quite natural.

That is all very true but we have to remember the old proverb that appetite comes with eating. The mere fact of promising a constitution creates a desire for it in the breasts even of men who never entertained any aspirations on the subject.

Shanghai telegraphs a strange price of news. It is to the effect that the German Government has increased its force at Kiaochou by 2,000 infantry and cavalry and 1,600 artillery. Mr. Sun Taochi, Governor of Shantung, is said to have addressed to the Waiwupu a representation on the subject, and the Waiwupu has asked the German Legation for an explanation. We find it difficult to believe that some great exaggeration has not been committed in this case. A force of nearly 3,000 men cannot be spirited secretly over-sea. If Germany had taken such a step something must have been heard of it before now. It is of course possible that a mistaken notion may have been suggested by the arrival of soldiers to relieve the German force already posted in Kiaochou; and it is also possible that in view of the disquieting rumours circulated about China's immediate future, the Berlin Government may have thought it wise to strengthen its Kiaochou garrison. But the most credible explanation of all is that the story is made out of a nearly whole cloth.

It may be mentioned here that the customs revenue collected at Tsingtao during the first half of the current year amounted to 401,983 taels, as against 314,326 taels for the corresponding period of last year. The vessels entering and clearing numbered 147 against a previous record of 107. Kiaochou seems to be fulfilling the predictions uttered originally in connection with the German occupation, for in the face of the above expanding figures, the customs returns at Chefoo are said to be falling off rapidly.

The Japanese Vice-Consul at Canton telegraphs that on the 30th ult., a heavy storm of wind and rain visited the province of Kwangtung, and is thought to have inflicted upon the mulberry plantations injury so great as to materially influence the success of the year's sericulture.

Monday, July 4.

Telegrams from Peking state that the Central Government recently formed a plan for opening a Foreign Affairs Bureau in each of the provinces. The idea was that the heads of these Bureaus should be selected by Viceroys and Governors, and their names should be submitted to the Waiwupu for approval, their management of the duties entrusted to them being thereafter under the control of the Waiwupu. To this project considerable objection is said to have been raised. The provincial authorities contend that it would be an undue centralization of power, and that their privilege of choosing the heads of the Bureau would be a mere formality in view of the subsequent control by the Waiwupu. Further, the names submitted to the Waiwupu are said to have been found very unsatisfactory by that Department, and altogether the programme seems beset with obstacles.

The Viceroy of the Two Kiang gave a grand banquet on the 2nd ult. at Nanking to celebrate the Exhibition. Owing to a wash-out on the railway the arrival of some of the guests was delayed, and consequently the function could not commence until 9 p.m., but this does not appear to have interfered with its brilliancy. Leading merchants, journalists and foreign counsuls were numerously represented; Viceroy Chang delivered an animated address, and the proceedings were enlivened by a theatrical performance and by fire-works.

Terrible floods have been experienced in the Changtieh district of Hunan. Deluges of rain began to fall on the 14th ult., and water rose to a height said to be unprecedented during the past two cycles. Already the people are suffering cruelly from famine, and now Hunan is added to the list of afflicted provinces. It is to be greatly feared that disturbances will occur in the sequel of these calamities.

News comes from a place which appears to be called Matashi, a station on the East-China Railway, to the effect that a body of 100 bandits attempted to extort 300 dollars from a Russian lumber company working in that district. But the marauders reckoned without their host. A party of Russian soldiers, stationed in the neighbourhood by way of precaution, attacked the bandits, and after a short struggle compelled them to fly, leaving six dead and twenty wounded on the field. The Russians had two men slightly wounded. It will be remembered that there has been somewhat vague talk within the past few days of Hunghutz raids against Russian timber yards, and possibly the story may have had its origin in the more detailed account given above.

Tuesday, July 5.

The Prince Regent is said to have decided at the instance of the Mongolian Prince Karachin that the easiest plan to pursue for the protection of Mongolia against aggression is to encourage immigration from China. The Regent has therefore ordered that a sum of half a million taels shall be given by the Treasury to assist emigrants.

It is now confidently asserted that Mr. Straight's expedition to Russia has ended in a complete failure, and that he contemplates proceeding to Japan. But there are no worlds to conquer in this country. Japan has already signified her endorsement of the Chingchou-Aigun scheme, provided that she herself is admitted on ground-floor terms. She is not at all likely to modify that attitude, nor indeed would any action on her part materially change the situation.

Several Japanese railway-experts who have hitherto been employed on the lines in the Yangtsz Valley have just returned from Shanghai to Moji, their services having been dispensed with. They bring news that a similar fate is in store next September for all their compatriots now connected with the Yeh-Han and Szchuan-Han Railways.

Wednesday, July 6.

Advantage has been taken of the presence of a number of Chinese bankers in Nanking to hold a meeting of these experts and form a guild with branches throughout all the provinces. The object of the organization is to facilitate the introduction of the new currency.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has rather a cryptic telegram from Peking, but we understand it to mean that as two years of his three-year agreement have expired, Sir Walter Hillier has tendered his resignation of the post of Adviser to the Chinese Government, and that the latter is not thinking of appointing a successor. We trust for China's sake that it may prove incorrect. Men of Sir Walter Hillier's calibre are not easily found.

Thursday, July 7.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires that Chinese politics may be said to be in a state of suspended animation. The question of a national assembly has been shelved for the moment, and the Changsha trouble has resolved itself into a mere matter of indemnity. Meanwhile the unrest in the provinces has more or less subsided, and, as for the problem of the Yangtsz Valley Railways, there is some movement on the foreign side, but none on the Chinese. Moreover, the questions of the Sungali River, of opium suppression, of the Macao boundary and of the Shantung affair are all in abeyance. As for China's domestic politics, the great problems now engrossing her attention are the establishment of bureaus of foreign affairs in the provinces and reform of the currency.

AT about half-past 7 o'clock on Monday, says the *Kobe Herald*, one of the Kobe Electric Light Co.'s poles in Nakayamate-dori, 4-chome, caught fire owing to an imperfect switch. The pole fell towards a house close by, but the flame was extinguished by the people before any damage was done to the house.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, July 1.

Lengthy regulations are published in Seoul with regard to the new police system. It will suffice to say here that the main object of these new regulations is to abolish all the superfluous offices incidental to the dual system and to place the service on a footing of really practical utility.

Saturday 2nd, July.

Seoul is evidently beginning to be a field of agitation. The Ministers of the Cabinet are said to be receiving threatening letters, and a notice has been posted outside the Palace of the ex-Emperor, couched in seditious language and insisting on all persons interested in the welfare of Korea assembling at the place.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent wires that one effect of the transfer of the police authority to the Japanese has been to deprive the Residents of a moiety of their functions. Some redistribution of duties will be necessary.

Tuesday, July 5.

The new Vice-Resident-General of Korea arrived at Chemulpo on the 4th inst. and proceeded in the afternoon to Seoul. He had travelled with several other Japanese officials by a Korean man-of-war. The telegraph states that great precautions were adopted to guard the roads along which the party passed.

There has been another newspaper suspension in Seoul. This time the victim is the *Toyo Nippo*, and its offence was the publication of forbidden matter.

Times certainly change. It is fresh in the memory of many Far Eastern residents how, only a few years ago, when Kim Okkyun was murdered by a Korean emissary in Shanghai, his body was carried to Korea, and cut into pieces which were exposed at various places. To-day we have an Imperial rescript, issued by the Emperor of Korea, reinstating Kim in his original office and paying a tribute to his memory. The same rescript does similar honour to the following leaders of reform who died for their cause, namely, Mr. Hong Yongsik (President of the Board of Ceremonies), Mr. O Yungchuang (Minister of Finance) and Mr. Kim Hoingchip (Prime Minister). High posthumous rank is awarded to all these men. Kim Okkyun spent some months in Japan as a fugitive and made many friends among both foreigners and Japanese, the impression he produced upon everyone being that, whatever his methods, his purpose at least was sincere and patriotic. While in this country he was constantly shadowed by assassins sent from his native land, but failing to achieve their purpose in the face of the vigilance of the Japanese police, they finally persuaded him to visit Shanghai, where he was quickly done away with. His death and the honour paid to his assassin, who was carried to Korea in a Chinese warship and granted high office by the Government of his own country, helped not a little to embitter the relations between Japan and China. Reparation now comes, tardily it is true, but none the less welcome.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an interesting but evidently inaccurate paragraph professing to embody the chief features of the policy contemplated by the new Resident-General. His Excellency, we read, is persuaded that sufficient attention has not hitherto been paid to the problem of religion. He thinks that this question must be closely associated with successful administration. Proceeding to particulars, he refers to the case of the American missionaries, whose converts are said to number 2 millions. Hitherto the disposition in official quarters has been to regard these Christian converts as enemies, but the new Resident-General thinks that efforts should be made to cultivate their friendship, and that to that end all possible facilities should be afforded for their propaganda. We (*Japan Mail*) have never heard that any missionary puts the number of Christian converts in Korea at 2 millions. In that statement, at all events, our contemporary's news is exaggerated.

Wednesday, July 6.

The Vice-Resident-General, Mr. Yamagata, seems to have had on his arrival in Seoul a reception which might almost be called brilliant. Prince Wi was among those who assembled at the South Gate to welcome this important official, and it is said that representatives of the various political parties attended with flags. On the 6th inst., Mr. Yamagata was to have his audience with the Emperor, and a banquet was to be given that evening at the Residency-General.

A correspondent writes to inquire whether we were correct in describing as a Korean warship the vessel by which Mr. Yamagata and his suite travelled to Chemulpo. Our correspondent seems to think that Korea possesses no such thing as a warship. But as a matter of fact the Korean Government, some years ago, purchased a steamer from the Mitsui Company and converted her into a cruiser. That is the vessel in question.

The next step contemplated by the Residency-General in Korea is to transfer from the Korean Government to the Residency-General all the hygienic business of the State. This is a natural sequel of a transfer of police authority. Nothing could conduce more to the interest of the Korean people than that Japan should undertake these duties, for if Korea used to be conspicuous for one thing more than another it was the total absence of sanitary precautions. Thus, for example, the only methods practised for combatting an epidemic of small-pox was to hang from the city-wall or from a tree the corpse of a child which had died from the disease. Vaccination was of course unknown until the Japanese introduced it, and there are now between 600 to 700 officially recognized vaccinators at work throughout the country. An interesting obstacle in this case is the fact that owing to the extreme severity of Korean canons of etiquette, a girl more than seven years of age cannot be vaccinated by a male practitioner. Thus the Sanitary Bureau found it necessary to train female vaccinators.

From Haiju in the province of Hwanghai comes news that a body of insurgents are levying black-mail from the inhabitants of that district. They number about forty; wear uniform; carry Mauser rifles, and are under the leadership of a man named Han. The pretext alleged is that money is needed for military purposes.

There has been a very heavy rainfall in the south-west of Korea. The rivers Mankyong and Tangjin have risen more than 10 feet, and the valleys through which they flow are converted into lakes. The telegraph says that about 1,000 houses have been wholly or partially submerged and that there has been a heavy loss of life.

Thursday, July 7.

The Vice-Resident-General paid his formal visit, and presented his credentials, to the Emperor of Korea on the 4th inst., and was entertained subsequently at luncheon by His Majesty.

According to latest statistics compiled by the Department of Finance in Seoul, the whole population of Korea amounts to 12,363,404 and the number of Japanese residents is 143,045, other countries being represented by 11,791. We presume that these figures are at least approximately accurate, and that nothing more will now be heard about Korea having a population of 18 or 20 millions.

The transfer of police authority has now been effected without a hitch. Some difficulties and even some disturbances were anticipated, probably because people remember vividly the commotion caused in connection with the disbanding of the army. But happily these forebodings have proved groundless. The Prime Minister has returned to the capital, and rumour, as might well have been expected, credits him with having attempted to place some obstacles in the path of the transfer, but this forecast also was not verified by events. It may be assumed indeed that the new Resident-General has secured the concurrence of the Korean Cabinet with every step he projects.

According to the latest statistics the number of Yangpan in Korea is 55,563 and the number of Confucian literati is 11,510. It appears to be thought that these two classes of men would have some claim on the State in the event of amalgamation, but we have never been able to discover any valid basis for such a theory. The Yangpan and the literati are simply aspirants to official positions, and even in the event of Korea being incorporated into the Japanese Empire, there is no reason to suppose that administrative posts would be closed to competent natives, any more than they are closed in India; the feudal chiefs in Japan and their vassals were all in receipt of fixed incomes which constituted a charge upon the various fiefs, and consequently the mediatization of the latter required that some special provision should be made for the feudatories and the *shizoku* in general. But the case in Korea seems to be quite difficult.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance is credited with a statement that next year's budget will unquestionably be compiled so as to preserve the policy of the Katsura Cabinet by devoting at least 50 million *yen* to the redemption of the national debt. Whether it will be possible to apply 70 or 75 millions to that purpose is uncertain. It depends greatly upon circumstances, but there can be no hesitation in saying that every available *yen* will be devoted to lessening national indebtedness. Next year the third installment of the War Loan matures, and so do the bonds of the Tobacco Monopoly. These together amount to 80 millions, which will be partially met by the 50 millions mentioned above.

As for the 5 or 6 millions accruing from the interest saved by redemption, this money will not be applied to public works but will be employed to supplement the redemption fund.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN CHINA.

Peking telegraphs to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the representatives of the British and German capitalists interested in the Yeh-Han and Chuan-Han Railways are at present in Peking, and will soon be joined by the French and the American representatives. The telegram goes on to say that the advisability of building these lines is fully recognized by the people of Pehchili, Honan, Kiangsi and Shantung, and that they are willing to subscribe liberally. Neither do they object to a foreign loan if it could be taken out of official hands. But they are persuaded that if the loan be negotiated by the Peking Authorities, a large portion of the money will find its way into the pockets of the Chinese negotiators. It is alleged that such was the case with regard to previous loans, and that Mr. Tang Shaoi and Mr. Ling Tang-yuen acquired their fortunes in that way. Therefore the provincials are determined to manage the financing of these lines without official aid. It is further rumoured that the Japanese Government has advised China in a sense hostile to a foreign loan, the reason assigned being that the desire of Europe and America to lend money to China is merely to provide a bases of future diplomatic interference. Yet another and even wilder rumour is to the effect that in concluding a 4 per-cent. loan recently in Europe, Japan's real object was to obtain cheap money for the purpose of engaging largely in Chinese enterprises.

There being no limit to public credulity, it is not impossible that many Chinese will place faith in the above rumours about Japan's action. Indeed it would have been perfectly natural a few years ago that any one animated by friendly feelings towards China should have warned her that Railway loans so freely offered by foreign countries had for their real motive the establishment of spheres of influence. That time, however, may be said to be now past. The loans for the Yangtsz Valley Railways may be truly said to be purely financial transactions, and it is in the last degree improbable that Japan, at this eleventh hour, should have addressed to China a superfluous and belated warning. As for Japan's 4 per-cent loans, all intelligent Chinese must be well aware they were operations of conversion, and that they brought no available stock of money into Japan.

It may here be mentioned that the *Peking Daily News* has just written a series of articles vehemently attacking the procedure of the group of American capitalists who interested themselves diligently in Chinese investments in the years 1897 and 1898. The Peking paper charges these capitalists with having spent a comparatively small sum on a railway which they sold to China for an amount several times larger, and it goes on to allege that similarly exorbitant methods were pursued by English capitalists in the case of the Shanghai Railway. The figures are given by the telegraph, but they are obviously erroneous. In fact the whole telegram is confused and inconsequential; the only point gathered clearly being that grave accusations have been preferred publicly against American and English capitalists. A curious feature of the incident is that the *Peking Daily News* has hitherto been considered a strongly pro-American organ.

THE AMERICAN RIOTS.

The latest accounts published in Tokyo say that 19 coloured men and 5 white men lost their lives in the recent riots and that several hundreds were wounded. Strange to say, Washington appears to have been one of the scenes of special riots. Of course there is no occasion to descant upon the horror of this affair. We may be quite sure that it is at least as shocking to the Americans themselves as it is to any of the on looking nations. America is called upon to solve a problem such as has never fallen to the lot of any other country. She has an immense mixed population, including some types of humanity which, in the lands of their origin, were constant disturbers of peace and order, but which by their absorption into the American nation have imbibed something of the spirit of industry and enterprise that the atmostphere of that great country seems to infuse. Nevertheless these units of the population are still swayed by elementary passions which occasion alone is needed to call into violent exercise. Thus the embers of riot are scattered broadcast and may at any moment burst into flame. Above all, there is the negro population. Many negroes make excellent citizens, law-abiding and highly-educated men. But the great bulk of them have nothing in common with white men among whom they live, and they have never been able to divest themselves of influences which impel them to perpetrate crimes specially heinous in the eyes of civilized manhood. It is surprising, not that collisions occasionally occur between this incongruous element of the population and white men, but that collisions are not more frequent. When all is said and done, however, we are driven to the conclusion that where such dangerous elements exist, more than usual care should be taken to avoid all exciting factors. The prize-ring is such a factor. To many of the rougher units of the American population there must be something maddening in the thought that the white men's pugilistic champion should be worsted in a public contest with a black man, especially when the latter is a notoriously depraved specimen of his class. The risk of such a result ought not to be run, and at any rate the prize-ring is a brutal and demoralizing institution. We entirely sympathise with the feeling of shame which must be permeating the American nation in the sequel of the recent riots.

THE BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

We trust it may not be thought characteristic of the age that both Reuter's agency and the London correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* devote scores of costly words to sending across the wires a description of the fight between Jeffries and Johnson. Such doings constitute a sorry comment on modern civilization, and the excitement they cause is a strong tribute to the force of elementary passion. The latest appreciation of Mr. Jack Johnson is the following, which we take from the *Independent* :—

"Jack Johnson, pugilist, who claims to be the world's champion heavy-weight fighter, is a disgrace to the negro people. His profession is a disgrace, and he has been arrested time after time of late for speeding and for assault. We do not like to see negro journals boasting of him as if his brutality were an honour to the race."

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The returns of the Foreign trade for the last ten days of June were as follow :—

	Yen.
Exports	11 944,000
Imports	11,443,000
Excess of exports	501,000

The figures for the first half of the year ended June 30th were as follow :—

	Yen.	Compared with last year Yen.
Exports	210,829,000	+24,044,000
Imports	239,876,000	+25,438,000
Excess of Imports	29,047,000	

It is interesting to observe that the trade for the half-year, though larger in dimensions than that for the corresponding period of 1909, resembles the latter closely in one respect, namely, that whereas the excess of imports in 1909 was 28,506,000 *yen*, the excess this year is 29,047,000. The figures for the last seven years are as follow :—

	Exports. Yen.	Imports. Yen.	Excess of Imports. Yen.
1910	210,829,000	239,876,000	29,047,000
1909	185,054,000	213,560,000	28,506,000
1908	169,975,000	250,562,000	80,587,000
1907	190,950,000	265,263,000	68,313,000
1906	176,670,000	223,049,000	46,378,000
1905	142,767,000	286,462,000	143,694,000
1904	137,465,000	182,634,000	45,162,000

We may here add that the figures for the Clearing House of Tokyo show a steady but sure return of prosperity. In every month of the year there has been an increase as compared with 1909. The figures are as follow :—

1910.	Yen.	Compared with last year. Yen.
January	284,660,498.73	+ 68,192,254.80
February	306,630,640.58	+ 73,378,553.27
March	349,676,964.07	+ 40,221,389.23
April	350,419,558.42	+ 55,944,312.63
May	329,922,125.58	+ 17,726,955.49
June	334,606,851.65	+ 35,159,566.18
Total	1,955 9 6,639 03	+290,623,031.60

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Figures collected at the Russian Embassy in St. Petersburg with reference to the trade between Japan and Russia are published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. They show that the growth of the trade is comparatively insignificant, and while some increase has to be recorded in the commerce with European Russia, the opposite is true of Asiatic Russia. The figures are as follow :—

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

Year.	From Japan. Yen.	To Japan. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1906	10,494,000	1,407 000	11,901,000
1907	5,068,000	1,656,000	6,724,000
1908	4,711,000	864.000	5,575,000

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

Year.	From Japan.	To Japan.	Totals.
1906	78,000	41,000	119,000
1907	442,000	174,000	517,000
1901	1,032.000	133,000	1,165,000

It is pointed out that little hope exists of any material expansion of the trade between Japan and Asiatic Russia, for the present at all events. Japanese goods are scarcely in demand at all in the markets of Russia in Asia, and the purchasing power of the latter is vey small. On the contrary, the purchasing strength of Russia in Europe is almost unlimited, and Japanese fancy-goods are coming into increasing favour. Thus, although the volume of the trade is paltry at present, its prospects are by no means discouraging.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPANESE TOURISTS.

Mr. R. Kondo and some of his fellow-tourists have arrived at Nagasaki *en route* for Tokyo. They are quoted as speaking in enthusiastic terms of the reception given to them in China, and they urge that preparations should at once be commenced for extending a full measure of Japanese hospitality to the Chinese tourists who are talking of visiting this country next spring.

The Japanese business-men are beginning to arrive in Japan, returning from their trip to China. One of their number, Mr. Ohashi, is quoted at some length by the *Asahi Shimbun*. He thinks that the visit has had an excellent effect in convincing the Chinese that Japan has a sincere desire for their country's material progress. Speaking of the welcome given to them, Mr. Ohashi says that the treatment they received was altogether in excess of their social status. At Mukden a cavalry guard of honour and a band of music were provided by the Viceroy, and at several places the entertainments organized on their account were the work of officials and private persons combined, a most unusual procedure in China. Even the hotels declined to present any bills, saying that the Japanese were the guests of the Viceroy. Mr. Ohashi goes on to praise the tone of the Chinese press, and we may here take the opportunity of mentioning that the exceedingly uncivil comments which the vernacular press in China was said to have uttered at the outset are proved to have been invented by a Chinese merchant in Kobe and busily circulated by him in pursuance of some object which is not explained. As a matter of fact the Chinese press spoke throughout in most friendly strains, and its representatives took an active part in welcoming the tourists.

Mr. Ohashi adds that one thing which had afforded great satisfaction to the tourists was to observe the consideration in in which Chinese students educated in Japan are held. Already some of their number are filling important offices, and it was noticeable that more than one address was delivered in the Japanese language by Chinese who, on inquiry, proved to have been educated in Japan. Even at the Nanking Exhibition it was found that among the principal promoters were some graduates of the Commercial High School in Japan.

It has been suggested of late that Japanese influence on China is being gradually supplanted by that of Western States. The tourists contradict this. They found everywhere that community of script and of race constitute a strong link between the neighbouring peoples, and that the Chinese sincerely appreciate Japan's progress. It is essential that the Japanese should reciprocate this sentiment by a courteous and considerate demeanour, and further that they should endeavour as far as possible to join hands with the Chinese for purposes of industrial and commercial development. Mr. R. Kondo impressed this upon his audiences wherever he went throughout China, and his words doubtless had a good effect.

The tourists observed that English influence was as strong as ever in China, and that neither Germany nor America could compare with Great Britain in this respect.

Another fact which obtruded itself upon their attention was that several Japanese words are coming into use in Chinese everyday life. Our readers will doubtless remember that in these columns some comments recently appeared as to the curious action and reaction of linguistic influences in China and Japan. The Chinese language, which is probably the most flexible tongue ever invented by the wit of man, supplied Japan with ample materials for constructing scientific and philosophical terms when she first undertook the study of Western learning. These terms the Chinese themselves are now obliged to take from Japan for use in the same context. But these are not the terms referred to by the tourists. They speak of pure Japanese words pronounced as they are in Japan, namely, such words as *toriatsukai*, *ōgesa* and so forth.

THE CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

Monday, July 4.

On the 3rd inst. a meeting of Chinese students, held at the Kinkikan in the Kanda district of Tokyo, resulted in a disturbance. The meeting appears to have had its origin in the coming of a certain Mr. Lu, who is visiting Japan for the purpose of sounding the political views of the Chinese students. He enlisted the coöperation of Mr. Chu, a graduate of the Meiji University, and by the latter graduate a notice was issued which resulted in the assembling of some 300 students at the Kinkikan. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Chu, and he proposed at the outset that the question of a national assembly should be debated, and that afterwards the meeting pass on to consider the problem of the Yangtsz-Valley Railways, the appointment of Mr. Wang to represent China at the Japanese Court, and other minor matters. But when the first of these problems was taken up, a majority of the students declared themselves radically opposed to any discussion of such a topic. Their view was that it did not concern them and could not properly be debated. Mr. Chu then passed on to the next topic, namely that of building the Yangtsz-Valley Railways with foreign money. But he again introduced the matter of a national assembly on the plea that it constituted an inevitable corollary of the Railway problem. This announcement threw the meeting into a ferment. It was rightly contended that a majority had already voted against the propriety of discussing the constitutional question, and that to tack it on to the Railway problem was a mere subterfuge. The controversy waxed very hot, and sticks and braziers began to people the air. A strong force of police was quickly upon the scene. They attempted to arrest a student who had wounded one of his comrades, but the interference of the latter prevented the offender's apprehension, and the police ultimately arrested 15 students on a charge of violently obstructing the constables in the discharge of their duty.

Wednesday, July 6.

Since the meeting which ended in a scene of violence at the Kinkikan a few days ago, the *Nippon* has been ascertaining the opinions of the Chinese students now in Tokyo with regard to the question of an immediate National Assembly. The result is that, according to our contemporary's investigation, a great majority of the students are strenuously opposed to any precipitancy in this case. They argue that delegates from provinces so distant as Yunnan and Szchuan would take more than two months to reach the capital, and that consequently their journey to and from Peking to attend a national assembly would involve no less than 5 months. Evidently therefore what China wants is railways, not national assemblies. Then there are great reforms of finance and administration pressing urgently to be undertaken, and as long as nothing substantial is done in these directions, it is idle to talk of constitutional government. The fact is that certain officials in Peking, for the sake of winning cheap popular favour, are fostering this national-assembly movement, and have sent emissaries to Japan to enlist the assistance of the students.

But though some of the latter have been led astray, the majority of them are too level-headed not to have learned something from Japan's example.

THE NAVAL QUESTION.

This weary problem is again tormenting the minds of Englishmen. The celebrated Captain Mahan has published in the columns of the London *Daily Mail* an article which, judging from the telegraphic precis, seems to comment very severely upon Great Britain's Naval programme. He says in effect that within a few years German sea-power will be superior to English and that Great Britain has given up the command of the Mediterranean. This has brought out Lord Charles Beresford. His Lordship alleges flatly that the present Government's naval programme is too slow, and that its perfunctoriness has been the means of encouraging German effort. He considers that the two great questions facing England in the future are Socialism and the Navy, and that with regard to the latter the Liberal Cabinet is incurring a grave responsibility. These comments have of course provoked questions in the House of Commons, and have brought Mr. McKenna to his feet with a denial of the statement that by the year 1913 Germany and Austria will have 25 Dreadnoughts against England's 27.

It seems really wonderful that these questions should be wrapped in such perennial obscurity. Anything that anybody says appears to find believers, provided only that it be a sensational statement. Capt. Mahan, however, has never shown himself to be under the influence of emotion and his article in the *Daily Mail* must have been very interesting.

OPIUM.

The Chinese Government is said to have made no reply yet to the protest entered by the British representative in Peking against the imposition of a heavy tax by the Viceroy of Canton on imported opium. His Excellency Sir John Jordan maintains that this action on the part of the Viceroy contravenes the second, third and fifth articles of the Chefoo convention of 1885, as indeed the Chinese must be well aware. But the Waiwupu keeps silence. We sincerely hope that Chinese officials are not disposed to place Great Britain in an invidious light before their countrymen. England has had everything to lose in the sequel of this anti-opium campaign, and it would be most unjust that a false conception of her attitude should be suggested at the eleventh hour.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Negotiations are now going on in Peking with reference to questions of the Sungali River and the imposition of taxes at Harbin. The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent has interviewed a member of the Russian Legation in that city and has learned that China's attitude towards these questions is not as conciliatory as Reuter's telegrams have led the public to suppose. In fact we gather from this official's statement that little or no substantial progress has been made in the negotiations. Some time ago it was stated that the American citizens in Harbin had paid the municipal tax levied by the Russian Authorities, and that this act was interpreted as a concession to purchase Russian complaisance in the matter of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway. We ventured to express scepticism about the truth of this rumour, but we observe that it is now confirmed by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent on the alleged authority of the above official.

The latest news about the Russo-Chinese negotiations now proceeding in Peking is of an explanatory nature. It says that on the 20th of last month the Chinese plenipotentiaries clearly intimated to their Russian colleagues that it was the wish of their Government to find a friendly solution and, in consideration of that declaration, they asked for a month's delay, which Russia readily granted. This helps to make clear the somewhat cryptic messages sent recently across the wires.

Another message from Peking refers to the outrage recently committed by mounted bandits who set fire to and destroyed a large quantity of timber belonging to the Russian Railway Authorities. The Governors of Kilin and Amur have jointly memorialized the Waiwupu to the effect that on the plea of no adequate protective or punitive measures having been adopted by the Chinese Authorities, a force of Russian troops had been posted to protect the forests where the lumber was cut. The Governors ask that these troops should be removed, but this raises the old question of China's competence to preserve life and property. No one turning over the pages of a Far Eastern journal during the past two or three years and reading the number of outrages perpetrated in that interval by the Hunghutz, can pretend to think that it would be safe to withdraw the Japanese and Russian Railway guards even for a moment. It is decidedly humiliating for China, but after all she has only herself to thank.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

There are 110 miles of electric trams actually opened in the city of Tokyo and, according to the Company's charter, 217 miles ought to be opened by the fall of this year. The Company's charter provides that, unless natural calamities or other unavoidable reasons present themselves, the whole system of lines must be completed by December of the 43rd year of Meiji, and that failure to comply with this provision shall invalidate the charter. This question is now said to be under consideration. The Government must feel that its own refusal to allow the Company to charge a reasonable fare is alone responsible for the delay. On the other hand, the Company's legal obligation is explicit. No one predicts what exit will be found from the dilemma.

THE CHINESE MINT.

On the 30th ult. a body of regulations was issued with reference to the new Chinese Mint. It is to have its head-office in Tientsin with branches at Wuchang, Yunnan and Canton. The Central Bank of China (Ta-Tsing Bank) is to be the financial agent of the Mint, and will receive and transmit all coin and bullion coming from the provinces. The regulations say that when the old coins presented for exchange have a fineness of 985, they will be exchanged at once without any discount. The regulations are minute as to cost of transport, ratio of subsidiary coins and such matters, but these things have no special interest for our readers.

Simultaneously with the above, a set of regulations was promulgated with regard to the issue of convertible notes. This is to be done by the Ta-Tsing Bank, and the denomination of the notes will be 1, 5, 10 and 100 *yen*. It is further provided that the Bank must hold in hand money reserves representing 50 per cent. of its note issues, and that another 50 per cent. must be held in negotiable securities. Further, there is provision that in case of need the Bank may issue notes in excess of its legal limit, but it will have to pay 6 per cent. on such issues. It will be seen that these terms, so far as reserves are concerned, seem scarcely practical. There is the same stringent regulation that generally appears on similar occasions, namely, an order that the convertible notes shall be received in the payment of taxes and in all mercantile transactions, no discount whatever being permitted.

The notes are to be exchangeable for coins at the head office or any of the branches of the Bank of China, the only reservation being that when a large volume of paper is presented for redemption, a reasonable time shall be given for collecting the coin from the mint.

COMMERCIAL AGENTS.

During the last session of the Diet a great deal was heard about the appointment of commercial agents in connection with Japanese consulates in foreign countries, and both Houses passed an appropriation for the creation of this office. The organization of the office has now been announced, and it has been decided that Agents shall be appointed forthwith. They are to have either *chokunin* or *sonin* rank, and to be chosen from among consular and diplomatic officials, their salaries varying from *yen* 1,000 to 3,500 per annum. The first nominee is Mr. Tawara Yutaka, who graduated from the English Law college of the University in 1905, and who has since been in the service of the Mitsubishi Company. It is thought that he will be sent to London. These Agents are to be entirely independent of the consular officials and will have nothing whatever to do with diplomatic duties. Their business will be to investigate the trade conditions closely and to communicate the results of their observations to merchants in Japan, returning to this country from time to time so as to post themselves in the views of their nationals and to keep themselves *au courant* of conditions existing in Japan.

The results of their investigations will be embodied in the publication called *Tsusho Isan*, which has hitherto been issued by the Foreign Office six times every month, and which will hereafter be published more frequently and will contain fuller information.

"JAPAN'S EDUCATIONAL NEWS."

Under the above heading the Tokyo correspondent of the *Standard* sends an interesting letter to that journal, in the course of which he says :—

> The arts of sculpture, music, painting, and poetry, which are universally regarded as the highest concrete expression of individualism, remained undeveloped in Old Japan. The principles of life and progress were based upon stereotyped system rather than on reason. There was no complete conception of personality. Ethics consisted in a rough and ready adjustment of rights, which in the end was no more than a mere counterbalancing of relations between individual's families, or clans; but there was no absolute standard of right or any comparison of self with the superior self of a divine ideal.

These views appear to us very inconsistent with the teachings of history. As a matter of fact, sculpture began to be developed in Japan in the 6th century and though its results were, on the whole, inferior to the outcome of Grecian genius, they were superior to the productions of any other country in the same line. As for music, we hold that there Japan has remained in the rear of the West, far in the rear; but that music contributed a full share to the development of individualism in this country as it has done elsewhere seems undeniable when we recall what an important element it was in the nation's daily life from time immemorial. But painting and poetry—how can it be claimed that these arts "remained undeveloped in Old Japan?" It would be difficult to formulate a more incorrect version. For 16 centuries at least Japanese society was a veritable school of poetry. Warriors went down to death with a verselet on their lips. Men made love in couplets. To be able to turn a *tanka* deftly constituted a title to office, and no aristocratic *réunion* was complete without a seance of competitive poem-composing. Painting did not form quite such a salient feature of the national life, but it may justly be said to have held a higher position in ancient Japan than in any contemporaneous country, China excepted. The *Standard's* correspondent seems to have been greatly misled.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL MOVEMENT IN CHINA.

The agitation in favour of opening a national assembly immediately has evidently been quieted for a moment. On the 2nd inst. the provincial delegates who are assembled in Peking held a meeting to discuss their wisest course in the circumstances. Only 30 persons attended, and there were evidences that the spirit of the agitators had been broken. The decision arrived at was that one representative of each province should remain in the capital for the purpose of observing the procedure of the Tszchengyuan, which is to be opened in September, and which will be the forerunner of a national assembly. The rest of the delegates will return to the provinces, there to educate public opinion in favour of their propaganda, and to enlist the sympathy and assistance of Viceroys and Governors. After the meeting of the Tszchengyuan in September, the delegates will again assemble in Peking, and they are said to expect that their third movement will be at once more strenuous and more efficacious than either their first or their second. It has now been made clear that the force behind these agitators is not so great as was originally supposed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEATH OF MARQUIS TOKUGAWA.

At 3.30 a.m. on the 3rd inst. Marquis Tokugawa Akitake expired at his residence in Tokyo in his 61st year. Since March he has been suffering from appendicitis, and fatal complications ensued. In 1866, the Marquis paid a visit to Paris and, among his suite, acting in the capacity of secretary and interpreter, was the late Baron Alexander Siebold. The Tokagawa Prince then held the office of *Mimbu Tayu* (Vice-President of Home Affairs). He was a son of the celebrated Nariaki of Mito, and at the time of his death he held the second grade of the first rank and was a Peer of the Musk Chamber. Those who have lived long enough in the East to recall the events of 1866 will remember vividly what a strong impression was produced in Hongkong by the advent of the Prince and his brilliant entourage. The gentlemen of the cortege wore European habiliments for the most part, but the ladies were all clad in Japanese robes, and the beauty and the brilliancy of their national costume was then appreciated for the first time.

In connection with the demise of this illustrious person, the *Jiji Shimpo* has interviewed Count Hayashi, who describes a visit paid by him—the Count—to the Empress Eugenie in her English retreat after the death of her son in South Africa. The Count says that the ex-Empress spoke then with much feeling of the friendship that had existed between her son and Prince Akitake on the occasion of the latter's visit to Paris nearly 25 years previously, and Her Majesty entrusted to the Count for transmission to Akitake a cigarette-case which had been the property of her son. Baron Shibusawa also has been interviewed. He describes that he accompanied the Akitake mission in the capacity of treasurer, and he says that the mission had really a political character, its ultimate object being to cement the relations of exceptional friendship shown by the French Government toward the Tokugawa. The Baron alludes to this feature as though it were more or less secret, but we can assure him that it was well understood by the then Governor of Hongkong, Sir Richard McDonell, who had been duly informed of the facts by the ever-vigilant Sir Harry Parkes. It is matter of history that Sir Harry's keen foresight led him to support the Emperor's cause, whereas the sympathies of the French representative, M. Léon Roches, were enlisted on the side of the Tokugawa.

THE SOY COMPANY.

A general meeting of the Soy Company's shareholders was held in Tokyo on the 30th ult., when it was decided to increase the Board of Directors by two members, and to instruct the new Board to renew negotiations with the creditor banks. In the event of failure, the Company is to go into voluntary liquidation without awaiting the issue of the proceedings in bankruptcy which were recently taken by one of the creditors.

For some months back Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, has been labouring hard to find a basis of arrangement between the Soy Company and its creditors. Chief among the latter is the Konoike bank to which the Company owes 1,350,000 *yen*. Its other two creditors are the Hundredth and Tenth Bank (650,000 *yen*) and the Fujita Bank (330,000 *yen*). But the Konoike Bank is maintaining a singularly obdurate attitude. It not only declines any of the methods of composition offered, but it also avoids making any statement of the terms which would satisfy it. The directors of the unfortunate Company seem to have behaved in the most straightforward manner. They have one and all pledged themselves in amounts which practically represent their whole fortunes. At present the idea seems to be that the directors should put up one million *yen*, and to this would be added the sum derived from the insurers of the Amagasaki Factory, together with other assets amounting to one million. Time is needed, however, to collect all these monies, and it is precisely here that difficulty arises, the Konoike Bank apparently being unwilling to give any time. Tokyo newspapers write in a tone of impatience about the Bank's attitude, but we cannot believe that the Konoike directors are acting without the fullest consideration.

"THE EXCURSION JOURNAL."

The latest issue of Messrs. T. Minami and Sons' "Excursion Journal" contains an interesting and valuable essay on the "History of the Japanese Woman." The writer brings to the discussion of his theme a rich store of historical knowledge, and to the many foreigners who imagine that women in Japan have always occupied a very subordinate position and played a most secondary part, the perusual of the essay will be distinctly useful. But we have one suggestion to offer. The writer says :—

> Since Izanagi and his wife Izanami, the deities in Japanese myth to whom the foundation of the country is attributed, established the rules for matrimony and general morality by their own examples, the noble humanity elevated through the illustrious virtue of their daughter the Sun Goddess, the Imperial ancestress, has ruled the spirit of the whole nation.

Now would it not have been in much better taste and much more tactful to have left to others the duty of telling about this "noble humanity which has ruled the spirit of the whole nation" for five and twenty centuries? We are reluctantly obliged to confess that a habit of blowing their country's trumpet seems to be gradually coming into vogue among a certain class of Japanese writers. It is not to be denied that they find plenty of precedents abroad, but none the less it is a thousand pities that they should fall into an evil custom entirely foreign to their own ethics and instincts. There is an abundance of expressions in the Japanese language for self-depreciation, but there is an utter absence of the converse phraseology, and it is only when he uses a foreign tongue that the Japanese writer is beginning to offend against this canon of good taste. If he develops it he will be liberally inviting unpopularity.

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT.

PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS FREELY QUASHED.

The court of Criminal Appeal recently created in England has already amply justified its existence by the number of unlawful convictions it has set aside, sometimes as many as two or three a day. On June 13 the full Court of five judges, presided over by the Lord Chief Justice, quashed three convictions, including the famous Old China case, in which Mr. Arthur Thomas Ellis, of Bond Street, had been sentenced at the Central Criminal Court for alleged false pretences in the selling of certain articles of china to the late Mr. C. J. Dickins. The conviction was set aside on the ground that the trial judge had wrongfully admitted irrelevant testimony calculated to prejudice the jury.

The action of the Appeal Court in this and other cases is nevertheless creating an uneasy feeling in the public mind. While on the one hand some undoubted criminals will by reason of legal technicalities escape with little or no punishment, on the other hand there is too much reason to fear that a larger percentage than anyone likes to contemplate of prisoners now undergoing punishment may have been illegally convicted. The extraordinary Beck case, that miscarriage of justice which had so much to do with the creation of the Appeal Court, made an impression on the public mind that it will take years to remove.

BARON SAKATANI ON THE NAVY.

Speaking at the meeting of the Economic Society on the 2nd inst., Baron Sakatani is reported to have taken a very strong line with regard to naval expansion. He fully granted that all the Powers should devote their best attention to devising some form of tribunal whose judgments would take the place of an appeal to arms, but in the meanwhile every nation must prepare to defend itself, and Japan could not claim any exemption from this obligation. It is of little use to talk of financial conditions in such a context. A country's safety must always rank far higher than its financial condition, and whatever may be the condition of Japan's material resources, her first obligation was to ensure her own safety. Therefore she must build ships, and encourage the progress of industries essential for that purpose. It is not a question merely of building. Celerity in completing the work and competence to provide first-class armaments constitute an inevitable element of the programme, and in all these things Japan must take care not to be left in the rear. In fact, Baron Sakatani lent the weight of his great authority to support the cause of naval increment.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

It appears that the New York *American*, which is described as one of the Hirst yellow journals, has just devoted its columns for three days consecutively to the publication of an argument that war cannot possibly be avoided between Japan and the United States, and that the first business of America is to supply herself with a powerful Navy. We have no right, of course, to conclude that such utterances are dictated by anything but patriotic notions. It is quite conceivable that some American citizens may believe in this peril and may deem it a sacred duty to rouse the country to what they regard as the real state of affairs. But there is another hypothesis much more consistent with the methods of yellow journalism. It is that the New York *American* has published these articles at the bidding of men who would find their account in naval expansion, men, in fact, who look for orders to build ships and cast guns. Our own belief is that the latter theory is the correct one. There is nothing yet discovered which deters the genuine money-grubber.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COMPANY DIVIDENDS.

The *Chuo Shimbun* writes in rather a pessimistic strain about the prospects of the various companies now occupying the principal place in the Japanese economic world. Our contemporary observes that these companies, with the exception of the Tokyo Railway and the Tokyo and Osaka Exchanges, cannot be said to have accomplished more than the mere payment of dividends equal to those declared by them in the preceding half-year, and that they accomplished that feat mainly by the aid of their reserves. The *Chuo* regards the outlook for the second half of the year as decidedly disquieting, its argument being that tradal conditions show no sign of improvement. Following are the figures showing the dividends paid by the various companies :—

South Manchuria Railway	6	6
To-Bu Railway	7	7
Tokyo Railway	6 6	7
Kei-Hin Railway	6	7
Yusen Kaisha	10	10
Tanko Kisen	5	?
Tokyo Gas	13	13
Tokyo Dento	12	12
Kanegafuchi Spinning	14	14
Tokyo Spinning	8	6
Fuji Gas Spinning	14	12
Nisshin Spinning	7	5
Fuji Paper	6	6
Hoden Oil	20	15
Beer	12	12
Yensui Sugar	20	20
Taiwan Sugar	14	14
Nisshi	8	8
Nihon	12	16
Toyo Muslin	5	5
Tokyo Rope	18	16
Yokohama Dock	12	10
Rice Exchange	12	12
Osaka Stock Exchange	12	13
Tokyo Stock Exchange	15.2	18

NAVAL INCREMENT.

People are beginning to discredit the talk recently heard with reference to extensive increments of the Navy and Army next fiscal year. It is alleged that the Yamamoto Party and the Yamagata Party brought strong pressure to bear on the Premier with regard to these questions, but Marquis Katsura adhered firmly to his programme, namely, that the state of the national finances must be considered before anything else, and Japan must not acquire for herself the reputation of being a warlike country. The present idea, therefore, is that a few millions added to the ordinary expenditures will represent the whole of the naval increment during next year, the programme being limited to increasing the tonnage of the ships already contemplated. It is alleged that Marquis Saionji pledged himself from the first to support any agreement between the Cabinet and the Yamagata section. Therefore, there is no prospect of a collision between the *Seiyu-kai* and the Government on this point.

THE JAPANESE AND THE SOUTH POLE.

On the 5th inst. a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Kinkikan in Tokyo to discuss and to promote the project of a Japanese expedition to the South Pole. The principal persons present were Count Okuma, Mr. Oishi Masami and Prof. Miyake. The idea is that the expedition should start on the 15th October and should proceed from the Bonin Islands *viâ* New Zealand, the ship being under the command of Captain Nomura, under whom will serve Lieut. Shirose, the chief promoter of the enterprise. It is expected that the expedition will occupy 3 months, and the public is asked to put up 30,000 *yen* for expenses. Interesting speeches were delivered by Capt. Nomura and Mr. Shirose, but they dealt chiefly with the details of preparation, and urged that this was no new scheme, since it had been on the tapis since 1892. They said that Japan's honour is concerned in not being left out of such quests. It is said that the meeting was attended by 2,500 youths as well as many officers of the army and navy, and that nothing could exceed the enthusiasm shown.

MANCHURIA.

On the 19th ultimo, three Japanese soldiers got into a dispute with some of their Chinese comrades in the city of Mukden, and a fracas ensued. The affair was trifling in character, but subsequently a number of Chinese soldiers attacked the Japanese and wounded one of them severely. The matter was taken up by the Consul-General Mr. Koike, and the telegraph reports that it has been amicably settled, the Chinese Authorities making due apology. The wounded man is recovering.

To-day a ceremony is to be held in Mukden to signalize the dissolution of the Land Purchase Bureau, which was organized originally in connection with acquisition of land for the purposes of the Mukden-Antung Railway. This means, we presume, that all transactions in the nature of land-purchase have been concluded—a very satisfactory result when we remember how much trouble these transactions were expected to involve.

FINE COURAGE.

We congratulate the *Japan Chronicle* on having risen to a height of audacity for which even its constant readers did not give it credit. It publishes in parallel columns under the guise of literal quotations, four alleged extracts from the *Japan Mail*, not one of which, or anything like it, ever appeared in this journal. The great advantage of the *Japan Chronicle's* device is that it gives access to an inexhaustible armoury of weapons. When a journal descends to the realm of invention for its "facts," it can never be embarrassed by lack of material. Whether it pays, however, to barter the elementary principles of honesty for such wares, many people will be found to doubt.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 1.

The revival continued yesterday, and seems to promise to be lasting.

Saturday, July 2.

There is nothing special to remark about the operations on the Exchange on the 2nd instant. The market opened dull, but the afternoon session witnessed a slight recovery owing to the receipt of news that a further reduction had taken place in London's discount rate. It was expected that prices would develop an upward tendency on Monday.

Tuesday, July 5.

News of a slump in American stocks produced a corresponding fall on the Tokyo market on the 4th instant, but some recovery was witnessed on the 5th owing to the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Convention.

Wednesday, July 6.

Prices entered the upward grade yesterday and in some cases a marked rise was witnessed.

Thursday, July 7.

Yesterday witnessed a heavy slump in all shares, especially those of the Stock Exchange. The depression is believed to be purely artificial, but that it may develop larger dimensions is not denied. We append the quotations for September delivery :—

	July 6th.	July 7th.	
Tokyo Railway	73.70	73 20	— .50
Kei-Hin Railway	—	59.30	.—
Yusen Kaisha	97.55	97.00	— .55
Tanko Kisen	29.00	—	.—
Toyo Kisen	23 95	23.95	.—
Specie Bank	297.40	295.85	— 1.55
Tokyo Gas	121.50	121.00	— .50
Tokyo Dento	91.75	90.00	— 1.75
Fuji Gas Spinning	94.55	92 95	— 1.60
Fuji Paper	29.00	—	.—
Tokyo Spinning	—	—	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	105 90	105 00	— .90
Beer	82.50	—	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	74.50	74.45	— .05
Nippon Oil	87.50	87.00	— .50
Rice Exchange	119.05	—	.—
Stock Exchange	223 20	215.10	— 8.10

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

During the course of the present month there is to be held in Brussels a conference of the European Continental Railway Junction Society, and Japan, having been invited to attend, will send three representatives from her Embassy in St. Petersburg. It need scarcely be said that her object in taking this step is to facilitate the linking of her South Manchuria Railway not only with the Russian lines but also with all the routes of Continental Europe. After the conclusion of the Brussels conference, negotiations will be opened in St. Petersburg with that object in view. It would be more correct to say "resumed" than "opened," for negotiations are already in progress in the Russian capital. They will be suspended, however, in order to afford facilities for joining the Brussels conclave. It is stated that the Russian and Japanese Plenipotentiaries now discussing the problem in St. Petersburg, have agreed in every point except the rates to be charged on special goods.

The news is confirmed that the Naval Department has placed with the Mitsubishi Yard in Nagasaki an order for a second-class cruiser, which shall have a displacement of 4,950 tons. The remarkable features of this vessel are that she will have a horse-power of 22,500, and that her boilers will be capable of developing a speed of 26 knots. The *Ibuki*, a first-class armoured cruiser, which in displacement exceeds this second-class cruiser by 10,000 tons, has only 200 horse-power more.

At the same yard the ocean-going destroyer *Yamakaze* is in process of construction which will be a sister-ship of the *Umikaze* now on the stocks at Maizuru. We have already described the *Umikaze*, and we therefore refrain from further particulars with regard to the *Yamakaze*.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpo* that the amended commercial Code which is to be submitted to the Diet next session will

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

contain punitory clauses for the better control of directors of companies. This may seem a retrogressive step, but it is necessitated by existing conditions. Directors of companies have shown a want of integrity which paralyzes the country's progress, and it is absolutely essential that some restraining legislation should be enacted.

It would not have occurred to many people to think of estimating the progress of foreign language in Japan by investigating the names given to dogs. But that bright idea seems to have suggested itself to the Koishikawa police. In pursuance of their duties with regard to the registration of dogs they recently entered the names of 160 belonging to the inhabitants of that quarter of the city of Tokyo, and they found that every one of the crowd had what the Japanese call a "butter-smelling" name; that is to say, a cognomen evidently of foreign origin. There were no less than 12 "Johnnies" among the pack, as well as several "Jocks." But the old familiar Japanese titles of "Taro," "Jiro" and such like were conspicuous by their absence. A Tokyo journal regards this as a sign of the times. Like the singing and whistling of Occidental tunes which are heard so much in Tokyo now-a-days, the selection of European names for domestic pets is certainly not without significance.

Mr. Kawashima, Chief of the Hokkaido Administration, is exerting himself very vigorously to encourage immigration to that Island. He intends to deliver a lecture at the next meeting of Provincial Governors, explaining the steps that are being taken to develop the resources of the Island, and he will despatch emissaries to the various prefectures for the purpose of encouraging immigration. He says that the number of immigrants has hitherto averaged about 65,000 yearly, whereas in the field of agriculture alone there is ample room for a further influx of at least 3 millions, and as many more in the domain of industry. Our readers are aware that the Diet last year endorsed an extensive scheme for development introduced by Mr. Kawashima and designed to extend over a period of 15 years.

It will be remembered that some time ago a Japanese subject called Terakawa and two of his countrymen were arrested by the Russian police in Northern Manchuria on suspicion of acting as spies. The contention on the side of the incriminated men was that they were simply pursuing their lawful trade as peddlers. They possessed an exceptional knowledge of the Russian language, and although it was ascertained that they were in the legitimate employ of a miscellaneous goods store named Kurosawa, of Yokohama, the Russians found sufficient grounds to apprehend and subject them to close examination. The result is now said to have been that no proof of actual spying could be adduced, and the three men were accordingly acquitted, but forbidden to enter Russian territory again.

Some years ago the Rising Sun Kerosene Co. purchased at Nishihama in the Noda-mura suburb of Kobe a tract of land measuring 7,109 *tsubo*, and erected there a number of store-houses for the purposes of its business. Subsequently Mr. Asano undertook extensive operations of reclamation on the adjacent fore-shore and the consequence was that the action of the sea underwent a change, and no less than 1,700 *tsubo* of the Rising Sun's land was washed away. It became necessary to remove the storehouses, and accordingly the Rising Sun Co. preferred a claim of 120,970 *yen* against Mr. Asano. He declined to recognize the obligation, and a law suit has been commenced against him by Mr. Cartwright.

The Nihonbashi Bank is a small concern, being a sort of a child of the Tokai Ginko, but its affairs have of late attracted some attention owing to the singularly unprincipled methods of its directors. They nominally lent a sum of over 20,000 *yen* without security to a man whose assets were represented by a monthly salary of 12 *yen*, and they used the money themselves in speculating on the Exchange. They lost the whole amount and they have now supplemented this disaster by showing accounts which indicate a deficit of over 86,000 *yen*. The total paid-up capital of the Bank being only 75,000 *yen*, its debts now greatly exceed its assets.

Our readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Amenomiya's malady shows some sign of amelioration. He was believed to be in a dying condition, and the Emperor conferred on him the 4th class Order of the Rising Sun, in consideration of his eminent services in the cause of commerce.

The same men who caused such a commotion in the affairs of the Tokyo Rice Exchange are now employing precisel they same methods to disturb the business of the Jinju Insurance Co. It is anticipated that official interference will have to be solicited.

The issue of 10 million *yen* worth of debentures by the Hypothec Bank has proved a great success. The subscriptions have totalled 40,604,500 *yen*. It will be remembered that the rate of interest is 5 per cent. and the selling price 95. A large over-subscription was always anticipated, but the result has exceeded expectations.

Things are becoming still duller in the money market. Discount rates vary from 1.3 *sen* to 1.5 *sen* per diem, and call money is quoted as from 7 *rin* to 8 *rin*, while in the vaults of the Bank of Japan there are lying no less than 53 million *yen* lodged by ordinary banks and paying no interest. In these circumstances it is confidently alleged the banks will have to give up paying any interest whatever on current accounts. They are said to be already making the necessary investigations by way of preliminary to that extreme measure. Less than 3 years ago every depositor in a Japanese bank could get 5 per cent. on his daily balance. Truly the reluctance of the Japanese capitalists to employ their money in industrial enterprises is becoming curious, and constitutes a striking evidence of the shock that has been given to public confidence by the mismanagement of company directors.

The Chiyoda Gas Company has definitely received its charter. The document pledges it to supply gas to all municipal buildings at a rate 20 per cent below its general charge. With regard to its earnings, the provision is that after 5 per cent. has been set aside on account of legal reserve and special reserve, the Company shall be entitled to take everything up to 7 per cent. as dividend, after which it has to give one-sixth of its profits to the Municipality. This, it will be observed, is just one half of the fraction which the City receives from the tram lines, or to speak more correctly, one half of what it would receive if the trams were allowed to charge a reasonable fore. The period of the charter is 40 years, and during that interval the City pledges itself not to undertake any manufacture of gas on its own account. It also reserves to itself the right of redemption in case the Company should dispose of its property.

The holders of the new shares of the Toyo S.S. Company have agreed to pay up a further call of 7½ *yen* per share. But they complain greatly and not without reason. For whereas the new shares were issued originally as preference stock carrying 12 per cent. dividend, not only are they now without dividend, but also their holders are required to put up an additional sum in order to help the Company out of its difficulties. They have nevertheless waived these points, and agreed to find the money, provided that the new statutes of the Company be strictly observed, namely, that every effort shall be made to reform the administration, and that every question shall be submitted for deliberation by the board of directors instead of being left in the hands of the President. The money resulting from this new call is to be devoted to paying for the new steamer, a sister ship of the *Tenyo Maru*, which is now being built in the Mitsubishi Dock.

In March of 1909 the Yokohama branch of the Kimmon Bank of San Francisco put up its shutters consequent upon a similar act by the head office on the other side. Ever since then attempts have been in progress to effect a settlement. The principal creditors are Japanese immigrants in the United States, whose hard-earned savings had been entrusted to the Bank for transmission to friends or relatives at home. One hundred and forty five of the Bank's creditors have now applied for a decree in bankruptcy, and have at the same time instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. Shibata, the Principal director. Two charges are preferred against him. One is the forging of official documents, the other defalcation.

It was originally proposed that Japan should participate in the above Exhibition on precisely the terms as other States, and that a space of 150 *tsubo* should be alloted to her within the general building. But on the occasion of Baron Oura's recent visit to Rome the Exhibition commissioners proposed to him that Japan should have a separate building of her own, the Italian Government putting up a part of the expense. To this proposal the Japanese have agreed, and at the meeting of the Cabinet towards the close of last month it was decided to appropriate a sum of 30,000 *yen* from the reserves. The proposed building is to cover an area of 250 *tsubo*, and Mr. Furuichi has been commissioned to draw up the plans, which will be of the Momoyama type.

It is stated that the fraudulent practice of charging habutaye with starch in order to increase the weight has reached to an extraordinary pitch. Originally the manufacturer was content with 5 per cent of starch, but he has now extended the fraud to 25 per cent, and the consequence is that certain over-sea firms have refused to take delivery. The matter is now being vigorously handled by the "guild of dealers" in this fabric, and it is said to have been decided that the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

authorities shall be approached with a view to undertaking an official inspection.

In their neighbouring villas at Katase Viscount Sone and Mr. Amenomiya are now lying both in a critical condition. Viscount Sone's malady has been definitely pronounced to be cancer of the liver and he is said to be suffering intensely without any means of alleviation or any hope of recovery. Mr. Amenomiya's case also has become very grave. The improvement reported a few days ago proved illusory.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi Hiroyasu arrived in Japan on the morning of the 4th inst., by the S.S. *Minnesota*. He was accompanied by the Princess who went to Europe to meet him last fall. The Prince has been absent two and a half years, and during that time he is believed to have acquired a thorough military education.

Tokyo newspapers give detailed accounts of the new central station, the building of which has just commenced in Yurakucho. It will be far the most imposing structure in the East, as it will have a front of 1,464 feet and be 3 stories high. It is to be finished in 1913. The frame will be entirely of steel, and the number of pillars erected will be 1,384 with a weight of 3,050 tons. The space occupied by the building will be 2,910 *tsubo*, and the second and third stories are to be devoted to hotel purposes. There will be rooms for 50 guests and there will be a dining hall 50 *tsubo* in area.

His Excellency Mr. Katsu Inouye, who has been appointed to represent Japan at the Chilean centenary, is to set out from Shimbashi on the 12th instant, and will embark at Yokohama for Hongkong.

At 10 a.m. on the 5th instant the *Ikoma* left the Canary Islands for Falmouth, which she is expected to reach on the 12th.

The competition between the Tokyo and Chiyoda Gas Companies has commenced in earnest. The leading journals of Tokyo contain double-headed advertisements announcing that the Chiyoda Company will certainly be in a position to supply gas to the whole city by the month of August 1911, and that the price charged will be 1.80 *yen* per 1,000 cubic metres, as against 2.40 *yen*, charged by the Tokyo Gas Co. Installation will be free and the prices of the various articles employed may be paid for by instalments spread over a long term of years. It is observed by Tokyo journals that these measures will bring gas within the reach of the poorest classes.

The popular Naval Attaché of the German Embassy, Captain Lange, has been appointed to the command of the battleship *Kaiser Barbarossa*. While congratulating Captain Lange and the officers and men of the *Barbarossa*, we can not but commiserate Tokyo on losing such a universal favourite.

TENNIS.

The finals for the Mixed Doubles in the tennis tournament were played off on Saturday at the Bluff Gardens and ended in the victory of Mr. J. M. Mollison and Mrs H. T. Hume against Mr. E. L. Squire and Miss Tripler, the scores being 1—6 6—3 6—3.

The winners were presented with a shaving outfit and a silver mirror, respectively.

MR. GRIFFITH'S CONCERT.

AN ARTISTIC EVENING.

Mr. Griffith is to be heartily congratulated on the excellent programme which he submitted to the music-loving people of Yokohama on Thursday evening. The items from beginning to end were full of interest, all the artists were in rare form and delighted the audience with a programme which will compare with any given in Yokohama in recent years.

The Brahms trio was interpreted with charm and finish, Madame Führ proving herself an artist of fine temperament, in conjunction with her colleagues, Messrs. Junker and Werkmeister.

Madame Petzold covered herself with glory in her singing and pianoforte work. The dramatic rendering of the Venusberg *aria* from Tannhauser (Wagner) revealed the artist's exceptional gifts. In the pianoforte numbers Madame Petzold completely captivated her audience. Fine feeling, expression, delicacy of touch, extraordinary technique and intellectual reading of the music were exemplified by this earnest and gifted lady. The applause with which she was greeted was well deserved.

Mr. Werkmeister played the Andante from Dvorak's Concerto with great effect, rendering it without exaggeration, but with an artistic idea of the composer's intentions. Delicacy and finesse were marked features of Mr. Werkmeister's performance.

Mr. Matveieff made his *début*, and must be complimented on his rendering of the Prologue from Pagliacci. Mr. Matveieff possesses a fine voice which we hope to hear in Yokohama again.

Of Professor Junker one cannot but speak in terms of praise, and with high appreciation of his finished and refined playing. Mr. Junker is always a sound artist, and a great pleasure to hear. The ensemble between the piano and violin was very fine, especially in the suite from Schuett.

Mr. Griffith had the happy association of Madame Petzold in his flute solos. Mr. Griffith was in excellent form and fully maintained his high reputation as a master of his instrument His artistry was evident in every selection he gave. At the conclusion of the concert the ladies were the recipients of beautiful floral tributes.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

On Monday the American Independence Day was celebrated in the usual manner. An interesting programme of yacht races was carried out in the afternoon. Of the larger yachts, *Mary* starting at 2 p.m. covered the set course of 12½ miles by 4 5′12″, with *Naniwa* half an hour behind, and *Asagao* 43 minutes.

Of the 22-raters, seven of which sailed the course, *Pele* finished first at 3 42′35″, *Edna* crossing the line 45 seconds later, followed by *Maud* (3.46′02″) and *Valkyrien* (3.47′58″). *Pele*, however, was awarded the prize on handicap.

Nine Larks started at 2.30 over the appointed six-mile course—*Nos.* 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 15, and 16. After some capital manœuvring, No. 7, sailed by Mr. N. Brockhurst, came in first, and No. 1, sailed by Messrs. Shields and Allbright, second.

A dinner party was given by the U.S. Consul-General at the Grand Hotel. Ambassador O'Brien and a large number of Japanese and American officers and officials were present.

The display of fireworks given off the Bund was favoured with almost ideal conditions, and was witnessed by the usual enormous concourse of people, both ashore and afloat. There was perhaps a little more wind than was good for the set pieces, but the night was suitably dark and the sky-rockets, in particular, showed to the best advantage. The display began at nine o'clock, ending shortly after ten, and deserves to rank among the most successful in recent years.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The teachers and pupils of St. Joseph's College held their Ninth Annual Commencement Exercises yesterday afternoon at the Van Schaick Hall, 178, Bluff, before a large attendance of friends. The audience consisted principally of ladies, but there was a fair sprinkling of gentlemen, foreign and Japanese.

The following programme was submitted :—

Overture Chorus: Praises to the Father, by Ch. Gounod .....School Choir
Petite Tonkinoise, Schottische by V. Scotto..... Th. Yarenshenko
Froliscome Children at their Play.....by the Minims
Gavotte by Gluck
1st Violin: Albert and Willie Fachtmann
2nd Violin: H. Powers, J. Rhine, Ch. Bennett
3rd Violin: J. Boyes, G. Yareshenko, B. Andreis
Piano: V. Dengouboff. Harmonium: Mr. Bertrand
Chorus: Chant du Soir, par Kreutzer...School Choir

Le Rendez-Vous des Savoyards
Récréation Musicale par A Phibault

Personages: Jacques .....N. Frei
Jean .....A. Bolotoff
Simon .....Th. Bennett
Mathieu.....P. Blum
Bernard .....J. Serre
Thomas.....J. Rhine
François.....V. Dengouhoff
Petit Pierre .....L. Suzor

Allegro Scherzando, by Jos. Crousselle
1st Violin: W. Fachtmann; 2nd Violin: A. Fachtmann; 3rd Violin: H. Powers; Piano: W. Rhine
Valse (4 hands) by Strauss
Th. Yareshenko, P. Birich

VACATION.
Sketch in Two Acts.

Cast of Characters:
Mr. Pemberton, President of the Empire Bank ..... L. Vincent
Herbert Wells, alias Jim Parr, formerly cashier of the Empire Bank; at present a guide...H. Powers
Curtis Dunbar, a "truly good" young man .....W. Fachtmann
G. S. Bryton, a member of high-class society.....H. Vincent
Old Obadiah Siggins, a farmer with an eye for business .....L. Howe
Young Obadiah, his son.....H. Colton
Jack Ashton, of the New York "Daily Cyclone".....G. Colton
Dick Percival, an actor in the "Bon Ton" theatre.....W. Russell
Raggles, a tramp .....L. Suzor
Dennis Clancy, an all-round man.....R. Vaughan

I ACT.

"Le Postillon de Lonjumeau." par Ad. Adam
Violin .....W. Fachtmann
Piano .....L. Howe

VACATION. I ACT.

CHORUS: Football Day, by G. A. Veazie.....School Choir

The entertainment was greatly enjoyed by those present and the clever performances of the young participants were frequently applauded. The proceedings were brought to a close by the awarding of diplomas and prizes.

The pupils who have graduated from the school this year are G. Colton, A. Fachtmann, W. Fachtmann, V. Huston, H. Powers, W. Russell, H. Utsugi, L. Vincent.

YACHTING.

Some good racing was witnessed on Saturday in almost ideal weather, with a very good turn-out of the "fleet."

Four 39-raters sailed over the Kawasaki Course —*Mary*, *Ronin*, *Naniwa* and *Asagao*,—the first-named, as usual, winning easily, *Ronin*, second, *Naniwa*, third.

Ten 22-raters (two new boats, *Maud* and *Wee McGregor*, swelling the number) sailed round the Widow Buoy course, *Pele* finishing first, *Valkyrien* second and *Edna* third.

Eight larks raced for a prize cup, No. 7 coming in first, No. 1 second, and No. 12 third.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HISTORY'S HABIT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 7*)

HISTORY'S habit of self-repetition is always interesting however familiar. In the supplement to the Ninth Edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* the following passage occurs with regard to the days when Treaty Revision was a burning question :—

Whereas the case for the foreign resident stood solid and rational so long as it rested on the basis of his proper attachment to the laws and the judiciary which the efforts of his countrymen through long generations had rendered worthy of trust and reverence; and on the equally intelligible and reasonable ground that he wanted convincing proofs of Japan's competence to discharge her novel functions with discretion and impartiality before submitting himself to her jurisdiction; it ceased to be a solid and rational case when its champions undertook, not merely to exaggerate the risks of trusting Japan implicitly, but also to demonstrate her radical unworthiness of any trust whatever, and to depict her under aspects so deterrent that submission to her jurisdiction assumed the aspect of a catastrophe.

We have a precisely parallel situation to-day, *mutatis mutandis*, with regard to the new Tariff. The attitude of the foreign merchant in Japan has been quiet, dignified and courteous. He has employed the orthodox channels for conveying his views to the officials concerned. Those views were naturally opposed to any marked increase of the Customs' duties; for although the money will come out of the Japanese consumers' pocket ultimately, an influence more or less crippling may be exercised upon the trade. We can be sure, therefore, that the arguments against increase were forcibly marshalled by the Foreign Board of Trade, however moderate the language employed. But as to the exact contents of the Board's representation, silence has been carefully guarded. There has not been any manner of appeal to popular prejudice. As business men the foreign resident merchants have treated the matter on a purely business basis. We are not cognisant that so much as one letter has been addressed to the local press on the subject. What, however, has been the attitude of that press? Its first appeal has been to sentiment. Japan has been told that she owed it to her ally to grant special concessions to the latter, and that, by failing to do so, she has shown herself ungrateful and disloyal. Sentiment and emotion have no proper place in the sphere of business; they are wholly incongruous. Moreover such a claim invites easy refutation. The Japanese need only point to the British Colonies, where is seen the spectacle of Britain's own sons treating their parent as an utter stranger. The ties of blood, it will be admitted, should be at least as binding as the bonds of policy. The foreign local merchant has appreciated this fully. He has carefully eschewed every appeal to sentiment or emotion. Not so his self-constituted champions. Another feature of local journalism has been to vilify every channel through which Japan's plea has been ventilated. We are not speaking of espousing Japan's cause or of endorsing the new schedule of rates. Only a commercial expert could do that conscientiously, and the publicists who gave to the world the outlines of Japan's side, have not been commercial experts nor have they ever pretended to be experts. They have merely acted as channels of communication and have frankly described themselves as such. Yet by the foreign local press they have been denounced in terms of unmeasured opprobium; and held up as persons deserving of general execration. One would suppose that the Japanese views did not deserve consideration at all; that even to consider them was a species of crime, and that the good old rule of *audi alteram partem* should be ignored in this case. Extravagance of that kind is unfortunately familiar. To protest against it is quite useless, as experience has fully shown. Our object in writing is simply to invite our Japanese readers to avoid the error of identifying the foreign merchant with the parody of him painted by his self-appointed local journalistic champions. He is not that kind of hysterical, unjust and truculent person at all. His attitude throughout the whole of this Tariff controversy has been cool and reasonable.

THE JAPANESE HOUSE OF PEERS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 8.*)

THE *Japan Times* has an interesting article the gist of which is that the House of Peers must reconcile itself to become one of two things, either an assemblage of party politicians or a congeries of personal factions. In the old days when the House consisted mainly of men who, whether they sat by right of heredity or by the call of their Orders, represented the cream of the nation's intellect, there was no practical objection to an attitude of aloofness from party ties and to the support of a bureaucracy headed by the makers of the *Meiji* Era. But the makers of the *Meiji* Era have passed away for the most part, and so have their illustrious supporters in the Upper Chamber. Henceforth the councils of State will be directed by lesser magnates and the personality of the latter will command, and will deserve to command, less reverence in the Upper Chamber, where also individual ambitions will assert themselves with ever-growing force. Therefore the Peers had better step down from their pedestal and frankly enter the arena of party politics. That seems to be the trend of our contemporary's argument. But if we have stated it correctly, it appears to be underlaid by an erroneous assumption that men have degenerated in Japan, and that it is no longer possible for the aristocracy to be guided by an ideal. Twenty years have come and gone since the Peers were first required to elect representatives of their Orders for an Upper Chamber. Is any one prepared to allege that during those two decades the general level of education and intelligence has not been greatly raised among the Peers of Japan? Is anyone prepared to affirm, or will anyone be disposed to believe, that the nobles who sit in the Upper House to-day are ethically or intellectually inferior to the nobles who sat there in 1891? Nothing seems to indicate that the Japanese Peers of the 20th century are incapable of obeying the lofty motives that swayed their predecessors of the 19th, or that the morality of the former is less steadfast than the morality of the latter. And what are we to say of the statesmen of our own time? Have they, too, degenerated, and are they less worthy of support than were the *Genro*? Not by any means. It has always been the world's habit to laud the past; to forget its disfigurements and remember only its comeliness. But very little reflection is needed to discover that the Japanese edifice of the *Meiji* era has needed for its completion just as great hands as were required for its foundation. In the pages of every country's history there are names whose brilliancy seems to throw all their context into shadow. But the general level of human intelligence tends steadily upwards. And what, after all, has been the basic attitude of the Upper Chamber in Japan? It has been to support, not a bureaucracy, but a principle—the principle that the Crown is the one and only source of constitutional privileges, and that everything not explicitly granted by the Crown must be held to have been reserved. Ministries have not been placed by the Japanese Sovereign in a position of responsibility to the Diet. They have been made responsible to the Throne. That is the principle which the House of Peers has uniformly supported. If the members now abandon their steadily maintained attitude and group themselves along party lines, one section must throw in its lot with the advocates of Cabinet responsibility to the Lower Chamber. We do not look to see the Peers take any such step, even though the time were ripe for it. They will await some explicit expression of his Majesty's will.

REMINISCENCES OF AN ARTISTIC LIFE.

AN APPRECIATION OF MADAME PETZOLD.

Edvard Grieg, the great Norwegian composer wrote, "The great artistic abilities of Madame Schjeldrup are so well known and appreciated that there is nothing left to be said; the talent she possesses is *priceless*." Massenet says, of the same lady,—"I have the greatest admiration for Madame Schjeldrup's magnificent talent." And so on—the gifts of this remarkable lady call for no suggestion of doubt. It is difficult to criticise a personality of such striking evidence. Both in singing, pianoforte playing and clear intellectual talent and rare artistry, it would be hard indeed to find her equal. At the Griffith concert on Thursday last this admirable artist demonstrated her exceptional gifts. One might fittingly apply the word genius to such a personality. As a tribute let one of her hearers say that Japan is indeed fortunate in being able to utilize this lady's fine abilities at the Uyeno School of Music, where her devotion to art must already be felt by the students from all parts of the country. The Tokyo School of Music is in safe hands with Madame Scheldrup-Petzold, Professor Junker and their colleagues. While much could easily be written of this remarkable artist, let it be sufficient to say that Madame Petzold is no disgrace to the illustrious Liszt, her master.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

The "Kokka."

No. 240 of the *Kokka* has 7 pictures 1 in colours and 6 in black on white. They are up to the standard of the celebrated magazine, which is high praise. A portrait of Susano quelling the demons, by Hokusai, illustrates all the mannerisms of the renowned artist, and realls the days, four decades ago, when Hokusai's works were a drug in the market. He was discovered by foreign connoisseurs, and but for their consideration he would still be "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." The letter-press of this number consists virtually of two essays, one by Mr. S. Taki on "Exhibitions and Japanese Art; the other by Mr. S. Sawamura on "The Dawn of Modernism in Japanese Art." Mr. Taki admits that exhibitions have exerted a salutary influence on Japanese art by tending to give to its productions a public character. Japanese pictures are essentially domestic in range of effect. Small in scale and simple in colouring, they are lost in a spacious gallery. This, however, is not universally true. Mr. Taki points out that the paintings current in the period from Suiko to Nara were chiefly of a public nature, having been intended for display in massive temples amid impressive surroundings. This is notably true of the *Ema-dō* pictures, that is to say, the votive paintings found in the *Ema-dō* of a temple or a shrine. The efforts of modern Japanese "reformers" to impart to their work features of an exhibitional character have not always resulted very happily, but that the goal will be reached by and by can not be doubted.

Mr. Sawamura's essay on the "Dawn of Modernism in Japanese Art" is only introductory. It is devoted to determining what constitutes "modernism" and the circumstances which led to its rise. The essay promises to have very interesting developments.

A Corner of Spain, by WALTER WOOD, Illustrated in colour and line from pictures by FRANK H. MASON, R.B.A. London, George Bell and Sons.

THE public is already familiar with Messrs. Black's series of "beautiful books" illustrated in colour and dealing with regions noted for their scenic interest. While some of the reproductions from paintings which form the principal feature of these books are very effective, it must be confessed that the colours in many of them are too pronounced, not to say startling. It not infrequently happens, too, that the letterpress which accompanies them is neither frankly descriptive nor informing. Volumes of this kind usually begin with a professed abhorrence for the guide-book, and in order to avoid the slightest resemblance to that product of enormity, end by being neither fish, fowl nor good red herring. We have in mind, in particular, a "beautiful book" on South Devon, which, were it not for several charming pictures, would sorely try the patience of the most enthusiastic nature lover. But, we hasten to say, this does not apply to to "A Corner of Spain." Not only is the letterpress of a higher order, and with more "body" in it, than the average "beautiful book," but the illustrator is wiser far, for he has not merely relied on the "oilette," but has enlisted the aid of the humble camera and of the even humbler pen. The result is a volume which deserves in a special degree the description of a beautiful book—and one, we may add, well worth reading, apart from its pictures.

In Lotus-land Japan, by HERBERT G. PONTING, F.R.G.S., with illustrations from photographs by the Author. London, Macmillan & Co.

THIS is another order of the book beautiful, and, we may add, on a larger and more lavish scale. Mr. Ponting's photographic studies are already well-known in this country, and when we say that the present volume contains a hundred such illustrations, attractively "written round" (we quote from Mr. Ponting's modest preface), the resident in this Far-eastern "lotus-land" knows what to expect. Mr. Ponting does not pretend to possess any profound knowledge of this country—thus, in the chapter "Concerning Japanese Women," he disclaims (while recounting their charms) any experience of Japanese home-life; but he has brought to his task, as regards the people, an open mind, and, as regards the country, a keen sense of the beauties of nature, aided by what may fairly be described as a genius for photography. The result is a book which no person interested in this country can afford to be without. With one premise from the foreword, however, we are inclined to join issue: it is that "the beaten tracks, including as they do the most famous points of interest, are naturally the best tracks." We fancy that those who know the country best would hesitate before endorsing that dictum. There are places of beauty and interest in Japan that the average tourist and the average resident know not of—places which will stand comparison with any of "the most famous points of interest"—just because they *are* off the beaten tracks. Thus, we do not find any descriptive reference, in all Mr. Ponting's 400 pages, to Japan's finest district, from the scenic point of view—the Hida-Etchu mountains and their magnificent valleys; nor to the delightful region about Kagoshima Bay. Notwithstanding these omissions, however, the book is a feast of interest. Variety is given by the inclusion of chapters on the Artist-craftsmen of Kyoto, the Flower Festivals of Tokyo, and the Old Swordsmiths of Kamakura, not to mention the temples of Nikko, Nara and Kyoto. Fuji, of course, occupies a chapter to itself, with some of the choicest photographs, nor are the Ainu of the far Hokkaido forgotten. Altogether Mr. Ponting's "labour of love" forms a charming addition to the ever-growing mass of literature devoted to the description of this favoured land.

The Undesirable Governess, by F. MARION CRAWFORD. London: Macmillan and Co.

LADY JANE is blessed with an inconveniently amatory husband—a retired Colonel—and several grown up sons equally endowed with an appreciative sense of feminine charms. Consequently the question of a governess for the tuition of the two unruly daughters with which Fate has also blessed her becomes a problem of some difficulty; and when the portrait of one charming governess is found in the Colonel's waistcoat pocket, the problem becomes acute. Hence the advertisement for a lady tutor absolutely devoid of personal charms, and warranted to repel rather than attract. How Miss Leslie fulfils these invidious conditions and the surprising developments which followed on her appointment, may be left to the reader. The story, if somewhat slight, is told with all Mr. Crawford's grace of style and skill in characterization.

Corporal Sam and other Stories. By "Q" (A. T. QUILLER-COUCH). London: George Bell & Sons.

ALL that Mr. Quiller-Couch writes has a distinction of its own, but there is in this volume of short stories both good work and indifferent. The subjects are interesting enough, but their handling is not in every case above criticism. The story which gives its title to the book is a grim episode from the Peninsula war. A young corporal is so sickened by the horrors of the storming of San Sebastian that his reason becomes unhinged and he takes upon himself a homicidal vengeance for an atrocity committed by the English Rifles. On the other hand, the tales of the Great Civil War are excellent. "Red Velvet" is most effective, and "The Copernican Convoy" has something of the swing of "Q's" earlier romances. In the other tales Mr. Quiller-Couch draws upon his familiar Troy Town stock—narratives both grave and gay.

Bedford Town and Bedford Schools, the "Times" Publishing Co., Bedford, England. Copies can be obtained on application to Mr. G. C. Walker, 1, St. Paul's Square, Bedford.

THIS is an interesting little book, very tastefully illustrated, about the town and schools of Bedford. To the majority of people living abroad or in the colonies, Bedford is only known as the place where John Bunyan wrote his famous book, "The Pilgrim's Progress," and for its proximity to Elstow, the little village where he was born. But during the last 40 years it has been making itself celebrated for its schools. The founder, Sir William Harper, a native of Bedford, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of London, endowed the schools with some property near London, in 1542, which then brought in 55 pounds a year, but unexpectedly increased in value to an enormous extent, so that the gross revenue in 1907 amounted to £17,000, when there were 157 teachers and 3,164 pupils in the various schools. The Bedford Schools are a happy combination of boarding school and day school, which seems to have proved a great success. A large proportion of the day-pupils are the sons and daughters of retired officers of the army, and Anglo-Indians, who have settled in the town in order to reap the advantages of the schools. Bedford is on the river Ouse, and the scenery along its banks is most picturesque. The "school song" shows that an admirable *esprit de corps* prevails:—

"O North, and South and East and West
Wherever you roam o'er the earth's wide breast,
You'll find the boys of the Eagle crest
From Bedford by the river."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

EAST COAST OF FORMOSA.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the night of the 16th inst. a Fixed White Light will be shown from the Lighthouse erected at Pinamu.

The position of the Lighthouse, according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 239, is in Latitude 22 deg. 45 min. North, and in Longitude 121 deg. 9 min. 9 sec. East of Greenwich.

The Lighthouse is built of wood, painted white and 10 feet high from the base to the centre of the Lantern.

The Light will illuminate 184 degrees of the horizon from S. 43 deg. W., through west and north, to No. 47 deg. E. The bearings are magnetic, and from seaward.

The intensity of the Light will be about 100 candles. The Light will be 39 feet high above the sea and visible in clear weather at a distance of 8 nautical miles.

INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, June 18.

To-day the Third Duma of His Majesty Nicholas the Second practically concludes its Third Session, and will not reassemble for legislative work until the Autumn. The end of the Session, as not infrequently occurs in older Parliaments than Russia's novel institution, has been marked by the passing with feverish haste of Bills that are of the highest consequence Such Bills in older Parliaments would be taken early in the Session and subjected to minute examination and the fullest discussion. But in the case of Russia's Parliament it must always be borne in mind that the initiative in all really important legislation is outside the Duma, that the Bills on important matters of State have been carefully drafted, thoroughly discussed, and finally settled by the old machinery of Department Commissions on which no member of the Duma has any place. When the real Government of Russia, the Ministers responsible only to the Sovereign, have with their several departmental staffs elaborated a new measure or modified an existing law, it is submitted in a finished form to the Duma, which refers it at once to a Committee of the Duma. The members of Committee pretty thoroughly examine the new measure, and Departmental officials, occasionally even Ministers in person, attend to offer explanations to the Committee on points which may be raised. So far as the outside world can judge, the general effect of this work seems to suggest rather the picture of a number of earnest inquirers after truth being sedulously coached by complacent officials: one is not greatly impressed as yet with the importance of the work done by Duma Committees in matters of serious legislation. They are certainly studying and assimilating, under the guidance of a Government independent of and above them, the complicated science of statecraft, but they are still unmistakably *in statu pupillari*. The Duma Committees, however, nowadays work together with Government officials without any of the friction once so painfully noticeable, and in so far the Duma has educated the chinovnik. As already stated in these letters this was precisely what the Octobrist Party set out to accomplish in the Third Duma. Whereas the other great constitutional party, the Constitutional Democrats ("Cadet,") endeavoured in the First and Second Dumas to rouse the nation at large to a sense of the needs of Russia and the potentialities of the situation created by the ill success of the war in the Far East and the revolutionary violence that followed it—a principle of action that is unfairly described by the real rulers of Russia as technically high treason—the Octobrist Party in the Third Duma have appealed almost solely to the governing classes, endeavouring at all costs to drive home the lesson to minds but little anxious to learn it, that a Duma is not a new government for Russia but only a novel weapon to be wielded by the hand of Russia's statesmen to do the work that they have hitherto accomplished by wielding other weapons. There can be no question of the wisdom of this policy, planned and carried out so successfully by the able leader of the Octobrists, M. Alexander Guchkov, now President of the Duma. The older institutions of Russia, the vast machinery of the autocratic Bureaucracy, have found that jealousy of the new institution, the Duma, is somewhat absurd, that their fears for their continued existence were unnecessarily exaggerated, that they can still govern Russia with the Duma; it is merely the donning of a new uniform practising a new drill with a new weapon—in all essentials the fighter and the objective aimed at remain the same. In fact it is becoming recognised pretty generally that the word "Duma" ("thinking-place") was a misnomer, for the Russian Duma has in practice turned out to be every bit as much of a "Parliament" ("talking-place") as the most rabid "constitutionalist" could desire. It no longer exhibits that nugatory tendency towards minute subdivision which developed fifteen distinct "parties," "groups" and "sections" out of five in a couple of years. The sudden shock of M. Khomiakov's resignation of the post of President which he filled so admirably sufficed, as it was intended, to check this fatal subdivision. But in other respects the Duma cannot be said to have improved under the new President. It has continue to exist: it has thoroughly disarmed the jealousy of the ruling caste: it has established itself as an essential part of the machinery of State. Could more than this be fairly expected in three Sessions from a novel institution suddenly sprung upon a country governed like Russia for ages past by the strong hand backing the individual will? History will recognise the value of the work so humbly and so patiently accomplished by the Octobrist Party, by M. Alexander Guchkov, in so brief a period. But the nation at large is hardly satisfied. One has not to go very far away from St. Petersburg to hear that Russia is worse off than ever: that the Duma is doing nothing, that it is merely the lickspittle of Ministers, that the tyranny exercised in old days by the provincial Jupiter was modified by personal idiosyncrasies which could be successfully appealed to in various ways largelymitigating his irresponsible rule, whereas now-a-days the local Juniter is every whit as irresponsible and no less strict, but with the fear of interpellations in the Duma ever before his eyes is adamant to those influences that formerly mitigated the severity of his rule, and to every other form of appeal has the ready and unanswerable reply that 'you have the Duma now; make new laws and I shall be happy to carry them out.' The Duma has been engaged for three years now in making its foothold good. It has still two years to run. In those two years it may still accomplish much to satisfy the real desires of the country. It may show fight to the Government of Russia and bring about an earlier dissolution: it may continue to study the science of statecraft at the feet of Russia's statesmen and, from the point of view of provincial malcontents, 'do nothing.' Whatever the line taken by the Third Duma, it has behind it now not only the monarch who called the Duma into being, but also the better part of his age-old Bureaucracy, the real rulers of Russia ever since the days of Peter the Great. That record alone would suffice to give the Third Duma an honourable line in the world's History. Circumstances may not impossibly show up, before History comes to be written, how far the Duma has assisted the Government in that first essential for all great States—the power of attack and defence. In the earnest endeavour to provide Russia with an adequately equipped fighting force the Third Duma has never faltered, and of this all-important work in the State too little notice has been taken, for it is, from its very nature, necessarily carried on in secret conclave. In the domain of defence and of finance the Third Duma may be boldly credited with positive results of no mean magnitude, but its greatest work is in having made good the foothold of the new institution for all time.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, June 20.

Moltke, the nephew of the Empire maker, and Arnim of Criewen ("Tristram of Blent" if English readers would like a parallel) follow Dernburg into the wilderness. For my own part I can never see why there should be so much fuss about a change of members of a cabinet in Germany. Exactly three years ago, to be precise, on Sunday morning June 23 1907, the official press announced that Count Posddowsky had received his political *coup de grace* and that Studt, that pear so ripe for the falling, had also not survived a ministerial *revirement*. I propose to quote the most intelligent of the comments published on that occasion. It ran as follows: "In a country where parliamentary government prevailed nothing would be more natural than that a new policy should demand new men. Prince von Bülow has devised a new policy and a new programme which will attempt at any rate to take account of the new conditions brought about by the combination of radical and conservative *bourgeoisie* against the forces of ecclesiastical reaction on the one hand and those of ill-balanced and disorderly progress on the other. Count Posadowsky and Studt make way for men chosen by the Chancellor expressly to assist him in his new policy." Three years have passed. The combination of the radicals and conservatives against etc. etc. has gone to pieces. For a year the new Chancellor has struggled on with the old programme and the old cabinet. But one by one the timbers of Bülow's ship have refused to bear weight and finally the last vestige of the programme, the reform of the Prussian electoral law, has gone by the board. With the policy goes the cabinet. The Government (not Hollweg not another but the indefinite "Government") is face to face with a new situation. Hegemony, I had almost written TURANNIS, is emphatically in the hands of the men whom Dernburg, Moltke and Arnim were put in to oppose (to wit the 'forces of ecclesiastical reaction'): that old Junker camarilla which was to be softened into a politically digestible party-caucus by the democratising effect of governmental liberalism, reigns just as surely as it did when "Philli" made magic circles round the Imperial Personage, Prussia and the Rueful Knight of Hohen Finow bowed down in meek admission of the dominion.

To come to personalities: Arnim of Criewen, a brave fellow from Criewen, followed the amazing "Pod," to wit Tippelskirch Podbielski, who died politically in September 1906 of the south west African scandals. Arnim, with his venerable beard, quiet eyes and affection for cabbages, was the last man who should have been drawn into the whirlpool of German party politics. As it was he suffered much from gout or gallstones and left the greater part of his work to the Geheimraths ("Chorus of ignorant, indolent Geheimraths" who for all the abuse heaped on them get through the work of the country whilst their elders and betters are suffering from political or physical gallstones and who are therefore to be compared to the civil servants that run old England what time party-leaders hold futile confabulations at the club!). "Faith" said Arnim of Criewen, when one asked him whether he would return to politics, "I have no enthusiasm for politics and for a time, quite a long time, I would do very well without them. I am minded to return to Criewen and plant my cabbages!" Something of Medina Sidonia in this Arnim, of him who was sent to smash Drake and before he came at him wished himself at home again "amongst his orange trees!" So farewell Arnim.

Frderick von Moltke. How often at some great function in the rooms still haunted by Bismarck's ghost one saw the bald head over in the corner near the window with a circle of strictly official friends round him. Good and friendly "Raths" from the lower floor of the Foreign Office would personally conduct strangers round the crowded room (via the buffet) and arriving not quite within hearing distance would whisper "That is Moltke."

They would never add anything else. Ladies at chancellor-crushes would bid their friends "meet me near Moltke" so much his figure rose above the average. His figure, but alas not his ability. They say he became Minister of the Interior just as Alfred Austin became poet laureate, because there were so many men all of equal suitability that it became necessary to choose someone manifestly unsuitable. He knows something of almost everything, but not everything of any one thing. Genial, cheery, a trifle supercilious, almost megalopsychic but too indifferent to most things to be ought save inconsistent, Moltke goes into Palmyra (the city of a dead palm tree and some sand) of private life because—oh, well because he put his name to the recommendation of a book he had not read! The book hap-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pened to contain abuse of the blue-black bloc and praise of the "dead" Bülow. So the critics slaughtered him, not considering that for purposes of advertisement they or their fellow do the same thing in Germany 200 days in the years. "Also he pulled down the fenced cities of Judah so that the Philistiues entered in and spoiled them." Or if that is not quite clear he first refused open-air meetings to the socialist and then, *horrible dictu !*, granted them. So he was anathema. Last but not least he was the minister nominally responsible for the electoral reform bill and is driven into the wilderness as scape-goat for the sins of . . . well the radicals say Bethmann Hollweg. To him also public men may bid a long farewell. "Staatsminister a.D. !"

Dallwitz steps into Moltke's room. Johann von Dallwitz, Junker by birth, Reactionary or Agrarian by conviction and President Supreme of the province of Silesia by the favour of Philip Prince Eulenburg. Indirectly indeed yet in effect. For this Dallwitz was Landrat in some tiny "nest:" a servant of the public nominally, a member of the bureaucratic confraternity actually, in the years of the great strife concerning a canal. His Imperial Majesty was desirous that the canal should be constructed: the landed gentry ("and with them the bureaucracy as goes without saying") were anxious that the canal should not be built. Broadly the fear was that the canal would facilitate the sale of foreign agricultural produce in the very centre of agrarianism, that is in the very districts where the domestic agricultural produce is grown. Dallwitz with others agitated against the canal-bill, and for flagrant independence (which was described as disloyalty) was placed "à disposition" by Freiherr von der Recke (Time and his revenges. Freiherr von der Recke is president of the province of Westphalia Dallwitz becomes his chief!). But "Philli" knew the danger. . for the Crown. . of a quarrel with the Junkers: set to work to draw his famous magic circle: put aside the quarrel: helped to secure Junker support for the Naval Bill and incidentally brought Dallwitz and the other "forty martyrs" of 1899 back into the service of the. . oligarchy! A good-humoured face has this same Dallwitz, a brushy beard, ragged moustaches, high, arched eyebrows and deep-set eyes. One might fear for Freiherr von der Recke save that Dallwitz will scarce stay long enough (the gossips teach) to do him injury.

Behind him marches Schorlemer, master of the of the best victages in Moselle, now Minister of agriculture; unless the political prophets err Schorlemer is the Man of Destiny. One knows somehow very little of this strange man with his high-forehead, sunken eyes, prominent ears and drooping lip. "The Kaiser's friend" people say. Well, Schorlemer is a devout Catholic and yet stood for the Rhenish League against the Centre as political party. He "married his vineyards" and one hears they do not love him in Brauneberg, Graach and Feltingen. Yet if one trust those tight closed lips he is more nearly the man they need in modern Germany than any of those who hold more distinguished posts in Hollweg's cabinet. "One hears little of Schorlemer" . . perchance one will soon hear more.

TOKIKO: THE STORY OF A TOKYO GEISHA.

(*Continued from the 2nd instant.*)

IV.

THE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

When Tokiko had gone, I turned for confirmation to the files of the paper she had mentioned. There, sure enough, I found the offending article, the gist of which was as follows:—

The girl Tokiko, of (the name of the Geisha house was omitted), aged 21, is very well spoken of for the purity of her life. Such girls may have been found in abundance among the *geisha* of a generation that is past: in the present generation they are almost non-existent, and the fact itself that a *geisha* has a reputation for special purity is enough to bring her a great deal of custom, since both entertainers and their guests like to deal with people of this class. Tokiko is a good case in point. She is always busy, and we are told that from the — Restaurant she will get four or five calls a day to go and entertain their guests.

Another very admirable thing about her is that she keeps her younger brother at a middle school, making him an allowance of 20 *yen* a month. The mistress, however, of the house in which Tokiko serves is an extremely avaricious woman. She thinks the 20 *yen* that Tokiko sends her brother to be a sheer waste of good money, and she wants to have the fingering of some of it herself. She grudges the fees customarily given to the restaurant-houses by the employers of *geisha*, and poor Tokiko has to pay them out of her own pocket. The restaurant-keepers and their guests know this, and their respect for Tokiko is constantly increasing.

When I had read the acticle I put it down with a sigh. "Good people," I moralized to myself, "have to suffer for their virtues the whole world over. Some day I may have to publish the name of that *geisha* house-keeper."

V.

MY WIFE.

The next morning when I got home I told my wife the whole story. She evinced the liveliest sympathy for Tokiko.

I have a friend with many whims and fancies. When he had finished his course of study at Tokyo he made up his mind to retire to Kamakura, and there to take a prolonged course of *zazen* before entering upon the serious duties of life. To go into an office straight from school was too commonplace, he thought, and very poor fun.

When he announced his intentions all his friends disapproved of them, with the exception of Mr. Fukuzawa, to whom he went for advice. The Sage of Mita, as he was called, approved of the plan most highly, and spoke a few strong words about the inconsiderate haste with which the new-fledged graduate threw himself into a profession. Success in life, he added, did not depend upon a man's going into the world two or three years sooner or later. He thoroughly approved of the Kamakura idea. It was a great feather in my friend's cap. He had gone to Mr. Fukuzawa, half expecting to be scolded. He had been commended instead.

It would be perhaps saying a little too much to compare my wife with Mr. Fukuzawa. But I had not expected that she would show much sympathy, and I was therefore all the more pleased when I found she did.

There, was however, a good reason for my wife's sympathy for Tokiko. Some ten years ago, before we knew one another, a party of some twenty soldiers had been quartered on her father's house for about three weeks, at the end of which time they left for Tokyo. Shortly after they reached Tokyo an absurd paragraph began to go the round of the papers. It related to the desertion from military service of a certain Viscount ————. (I daresay that some of my readers may remember the case, which attracted a good deal of attention at the time. The Viscount in question has been since that time deprived of his rank and privileges, and is now working, I believe, at a buck-wheat shop somewhere is Yotsuya), well, the Viscount was then going though his period of military service and was one of the soldiers quartered on my wife's father's house. He was a flirt, and worse, and very unscrupulous. As soon as he got back to Tokyo, wearying of the monotony of the soldier's life, he deserted from the barracks but was soon afterwards captured and brought back. At his trial he made an astonishing statement. He said that he had been "carrying on" with the daughter of the house in which he had been stationed, and that the girl's parents had backed her up in the hope of some day seeing her a Viscount's lady. The story was a pure falsehood; but it went the round of all the Tokyo papers, and you may imagine how great must have been the mortification of my wife on seeing the printed slander. She refused to leave her room, she wept day and night, she talked about drowning herself. There never was such a scene. I cannot say what might have happened had not some journalistic friends in Tokyo exerted themselves to get the obnoxious paragraph contradicted and withdrawn.

With this painful experience of her own, my wife at once understood the misery of Tokiko's story, and encouraged me to give her all the help in my power.

VI.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TOKIKO.

The next afternoon, I went to a restaurant in Yoshicho, and asked the keeper to send for Tokiko. When she came I ordered tea (for I did not want to give a handle to gossip by any costly dishes or saké) and sat down for a quiet talk with the girl. If was well that I was so prudent, for as it was my interview roused the suspicions of the women servants, who were, however, quite reassured when they found that it was Tokiko and I that were talking together and that I had ordered nothing stronger than tea and a few simple cakes. And yet I was half-ashamed of myself for having been so full of precautions. It seemed to argue a sort of want of confidence in myself.

Tokiko's story was a very long one. I can but give a summary of it.

She had been born in a Samurai family at Gifu or Ogaki (I forget which). Her father was very poor, and had sold her when quite a child to a geisha house, where she started life as a *hangyoku*, or half-pay apprentice. From the first she had resolved to keep herself free from all intrigues and to give no encouragement to lovers whose intentions were not perfectly honourable, and though her resolution had frequently brought her into disgrace with her employers, whose minds were set on money only, she had succeeded in her endeavours. All the same, she had been dismissed by one or two of her employers for her obstinate steadfastness.

Yet she had not neglected the legitimate aims of her vocation. She studied hard to acquire all those arts and accomplishments that a geisha should have who would wish to please her patrons, and what with her skill in pleasing and her excellent reputation, had gained an entrée to many houses to which ordinary geisha were never admitted. This pleased her employers, who saw in it a hope of gain, but the more she prospered the more did her success provoke the jealousy and hatred of malicious rivals. The malice was undeserved, but it was none the less painful, and I could not but admire the constancy of this young girl who, at the age of fifteen or sixteen only, separated from her parents, with no one to counsel her, the chattel of a hard and unfeeling employer, and surrounded by jealous and spiteful rivals, had yet managed to make so fine a stand for her own purity. She was not quite without friends; amongst her patrons there were some men of chivalry and honour (I could give you their names if it were advisable), and these men joined hands to help the struggling girl.

At the close of her long story Tokiko turned to the topic about which she had telephoned to me. It would be impossible, she said, for her to remain any longer with her present mistress. She wanted therefore, first, to clear herself by discovering the anonymous author of the paragraph which had caused so much mischief, and then, to leave her present situation and to set herself up in business on her own account. This would involve some trouble and expense, and she might not be able to accomplish all that was in her mind. If she failed, she would retire into the country, and enter the household of her ancient feudal lord as a domestic servant.

VII.

I PLAY THE DETECTIVE.

So far, my conduct had been as disinterested and chivalrous as that of a mediaeval knight in Euro-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pean romance, who sacrificed everything to succour a damsel in distress. In the sequel I was not quite so chivalrous.

I did not anticipate much difficulty in finding out who had written the paragraph and whence he had obtained his information, for though newspaper offices are generally very chary about giving information of this kind, I fancied that this particular paper would be more amenable to reason. So I boldly went amongst the collectors of news to find out what I wanted, but, to my surprise, it took me nearly two weeks before I discovered the name of the offending writer and the probable sources of his information. In reply, I received a letter from Tokiko, thanking me for my trouble, and asking me for more information. I am sorry to say that I happened to be exceedingly busy when her letter came, and took no more trouble about it. That is where my chivalry broke down.

VIII.

I MEET TOKIKO AGAIN.

A few months later I met Tokiko again. It was at the Kabukiza Theatre, at a large entertainment given in honour of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of a certain railway company. Tokiko had been engaged as an attendant, and we ran up against one another quite unexpectedly. The place was too crowded for talking much, but she managed to let me know that she had found out a good many things for herself. The story had originated with a waitress at a rival eating-house, who had been gossiping with a newspaper man whom she was serving at supper. Tokiko had since seen the journalist in question, and with his help had succeeded in allaying her mistress's anger. "I am doing very well now," she added with a smile, "and it is all thanks to you." And she exerted herself to attend to my wants.

IX.

TOKIKO VANISHES.

Then came a long blank, during which I saw nothing of Tokiko. That summer I went to Manchuria and Korea and during the autumn I was long confined to my bed with a serious illness. On my recovery I went to Kyoto for a holiday. So I had few opportunities even of hearing about her.

When I got home to Tokyo in the winter I was told that Tokiko had run away, and that no one knew where she had gone to.

I made all sorts of enquiries, but to no purpose. The restaurant people knew nothing about her, no more did her friends. Some said that she had quarrelled with her mistress and had gone into the country; others that she was hiding somewhere in Tokyo. A third story was that she had gone to America; yet a fourth that she had been seen walking along the street in Hamachō, not far from the river. Her clothes were very shabby, and her face very pale. It was a disquieting story, and with it closed the 40th year of Meiji (1908).

X.

I MEET TOKIKO AGAIN.

One fine morning in the January of 1909 I suddenly ran across Tokiko in front of the Hakuhinkan Bazaar at Shimbashi. She was exceedingly well dressed, and her hair was done in a style which betokened that she was no longer a mere *geisha*, but a woman doing business on her own account. She came up smiling as soon as she set eyes on me, and asked me to listen to what she had to tell me.

She told me all about her running away from her mistress. She had had to go through fire and water for some time, and had had a serious illness to boot, but she had succeeded eventually in severing the legal ties that bound her to her mistress. Now that she was free she intended to set herself up in business on her own account, under her old name of Tokiko, and she hoped I would patronize her from time to time as before.

It was a very great shock to one of my friends when he heard that I had been walking with a *geisha* in confidential talk up and down the Ginza. "My dear fellow!" he exclaimed, "think of the risk you run! You of all people in the world with a *geisha* in the Ginza. Just think! Suppose some one had seen you!"

I was glad to flatter myself with the thought that my outlook upon life was wider than his.

XI.

TOKIKO IN BUSINESS.

I now became exceedingly busy. There were the fêtes at Jamestown, and two warships were sent to take part in the celebration. Prince Fushimi and his suite started for England. There was much coming and going of distinguished personages, and my journalistic work kept me very busy. On the top of it all, I was myself despatched to London. I had no time to enquire about Tokiko.

I left Japan on the third of March; it was the middle of June before I reached Tsuruga on my return journey. I took a few days' leave to visit my kinsfolk near Wakayama, and to pay my respects to my father's grave. And then, for the first time since our *rencontre* on the Ginza, I heard news of Tokiko. My informant had been present on the occasion of my first introduction to her, and it was his habit always to go and see her once at least during his annual trip to the capital. She had carried out her intention, he said, of setting herself up in business on her own account; her name was as unsullied as ever, and she was prospering. I felt that a heavy burden had been taken off my mind.

XII.

I MEET HER AGAIN.

Last January, on my way home from a long round of New Year's calls, I dropped in at the restaurant in Yoshi-chō and ordered some lunch It so happened that Tokiko was in attendance on a party in the next room to mine, and when she heard that I was there she came in to see me.

She told me all the difficulties she had experienced in setting herself up in business on her own account, and then added, quite abruptly: "I have made up my mind to remain a *geisha* all my life."

I warmly approved of her resolution. The period of *geisha*-hood is a short and a merry one, as a rule, and the life is in a state of perpetual flux. A man goes away from Tokyo for a couple of years; when he comes back he finds that he hardly knows a single *geisha*. His old friends have retired from the business, or have found favour with some one and gone away to be married. If there are any of the old ones left one may be sure that they have in some way or other played their cards badly and made a mess of their lives. Now there is no companionship to be got either out of the thoughtless young girls or out of the older ones whose lives have been spoiled. There is room for the elderly staid *geisha*, the sensible woman who can really and in a good sense interest and amuse her customers without demoralizing them, and it was for this reason that I applauded Tokiko's resolution to devote herself to her vocation for her life-time.

But at the same time I advised her to get married. No one would blame her for getting married, nor would the fact of her having a husband detract in any way from her powers of entertaining and amusing. On the contrary, it would be a safeguard. I advised her therefore to marry, not some unprincipled Bohemian who would drag her down to his own poor level, but some gentleman of worth who would give her a solid, comfortable home and a proper place in the world.

I had long cherished these thoughts for Tokiko, but had never yet had the opportunity of broaching them to her. She listened to me patiently and smilingly, as I cited the instances of famous singers in Europe who were married and yet followed their artistic vocations. And then, all of a sudden, she burst out weeping. And well she might.

XIII.

TOKIKO'S SECRET.

For now, for the first time, she disclosed to me her secret history.

She had once had a lover, a youth of her own age, whom, as a happy girl of seventeen, she had met daily during a long and ever memorable summer at Oiso. They were mere children, but they had been much in one another's company, and they fell in love with each other and made mutual promises of marriage. Then the boy's parents got to know of it, and though the engagement was not absolutely broken off, the young man was sent to London to pursue his studies. Tokiko, for her part, was made to promise that she would not write to him for ten years, so as not to disturb him in his work. She had faithfully kept her promise, but no lapse of time had been able to efface the young man from her memory.

Tokiko would not give me her lover's name. She said he was a man of good family, and that before going to London he had told his parents of his unalterable resolution to marry her as soon as he came back. The family had always been very kind to her. She occasionally made a formal call at the house: when she was in anxiety about her brother they had offered to help her with his school expenses, but she had declined: and occasionally she was engaged to go there in her professional capacity. At such times she had to be very careful not to presume on her acquaintance.

For her lover's sake she lived with the greatest circumspection. She never wrote to him, but her thoughts were ever about his welfare.

But the more she came to know of her lover's family, the more full of anxiety did she become, lest her intrusion into the house should prove to be the cause of discord and disunion, of misery to her lover, his family and herself. "I have thought the matter well over from every point," she said, "and I have come to the conclusion that I must break it off. That is why I am going to be a *geisha* all my life."

I have since come to know the family of Tokiko's lover, and Tokiko's lover himself. For the life of me I could not see what she saw in the young man to love; but there is no doubt of the sacrifice she made in throwing away her chances of entering his family.

THE LAW COURT.

BETTING ON RACES.

The preliminary examination of those persons charged with betting on horse races has been concluded in the Yokohama Local Court. The accused, who number twenty-seven, were all found guilty and committed for public trial.

According to the text of the preliminary decision, the accused are:—Uyekuri Shigeru (40), formerly member of the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*: Yamaoka Takezo (48), marine products trader; Onodera Jutaro (41), sericulturist; Ito Risaburo (41), barrister-at-law; Ito Sansei (38), marine products trader; Obata Kanehiro (44), oculist; Onuki Kaname (38), manager of the Yokohama office of the Chiyoda Life Insurance Company; Ninomiya Wakasaburo (52), member of the Yokohama Trading Warehouse Company; Takasawa Kisaburo (43), trader; Kobayashi Masuharu (37), employee of the Kimura Raw Silk Store; Kawai Kakutaro (47), employee of the Asahiya Forwarding Agency; Wakao Ryutaro (31), official in charge of the Wakao share and stockbroking agency; Nishimura Kisaburo (45), exporter of silk goods; Hiwatari Moriyoshi (39), otorhinolaryngologist; Takahashi Tokunosuke (37), employee of the Yokohama Trading Warehouse Company; Nishimura Ryonosuke (42), employee of a foreign firm; Suzuki Umekichi (42), *geisha* attendant; Fujimura Yozo (52), employee of the Yokohama Fish Oil Company; Ozawa Tosaku (25), broker and employee of the Sawa Shoten; Ono Einosuke (35), trader; Ozawa Joji (42), stockbroker (an American naturalized as a Japanese); A. M. Watt (31), British subject and employee of the Ozawa stockbroking agency; Komatsu Kichiichiro (28), employee of the Ito Marine Products Store; Miyamatsu Aizo (36), fireworks manufacturer;

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Abe Jurobe (54), trader; Sato Sochiro (41), sericulturist; and Kakehi Tsunesaku (50), sericulturist.

REASONS.

(1) Accused Shigeru kept a betting place from about the 30th October, 1908, to the 4th June, 1910, at his own house, No. 59, Benten-dori Gochome, Yokohama, at a tea-house called Hashimotoya, Aoki-Hichiken cho, Yokohama, and at several other houses in the same city to lay stakes on horse-races held at Negishi, Ikegami, Meguro, and Kawasaki, in spring and autumn since October 1908. The accused caused Jutaro (another accused) and over ten others to stake 5 *yen* per race, 10 per cent. of which amount Shigeru obtained as commission, the remainder being taken by the drawers of the winning horse. Shigeru also conducted betting on a smaller scale by means of checkers, staking 2 *yen*, 3 *yen*, or 5 *yen* each race, 10 per cent. of which sum he received as commission, distributing the balance among the holders of the tickets with the name of the winning horse.

(2) Shigeru, Jutaro, Takezo, Kaname, Ryotaro, Kakutaro, Sansei, Wakasaburo, Kichiichiro, Kisaburo (Takasawa), Jurobei, and Yozo, practised betting several times since the autumn of 1908; Risaburo, since the spring of 1909; and Masuharu and Umekichi, since the autumn of 1909. Moreover, Jurohei and Yozo were also engaged in betting conducted by Shigeru on Ikegami horse-races during those days between the 20th and 22nd November, 1910; and Shigeru, Jutaro, Takezo, Risaburo, Kaname, Ryotaro, Masuharu, Kakutaro, Umekichi, Sansei, Wakasaburo, Kichiichiro, and Kisaburo (Takasawa), staked money at the betting place Shigeru kept when the horse-races were held at Negishi from about 26th May to the 4th June, 1910.

(3) Joji and Watt participated in the betting at the same gambling place in connection with the Negishi and Ikegami races held between about the 29th October and the 23rd November, 1909; Einosuke, on the races held at Ikegami from the 20th to the 22nd November, 1909; and Kameshiro, Aizo, Kisaburo (Nishimura), Tokunosuke, Ryonosuke, Tosaku, Moriyoshi, Tsunesaku, and Soshiro, in connection with the races at Negishi held from about the 26th May to the 4th June, 1910.

LOCAL NEWS.

The newly-built steam launch *Kaishin Maru*, of the Yokohama Harbour Police, had a successfull trial run on the 3rd inst.

The U.S. warship *Supply* (4,460 tons) arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst. from Guam. The vessel will stay a fortnight in port.

On the 2nd inst. a luncheon was given on board the Austro Hungarian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*. Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, and other high officials were present.

Prince and Princess Fushimi, Jr., who have returned home from their long tour, were received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress on Tuesday.

Prince and Princess Fushimi, Jr., who are homeward-bound from their tour in Europe and America, are expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 4th inst. by the steamer *Minnesota*.

The family of the late Mayor Mitsuhashi has donated the sum of one hundred *yen* each to the Yokohama Orphanage, the Yokohama Ladies' Charity Society, and the Yokohama Relief Society.

At a general meeting of the Yokohama Keizai Kyokai held on Wednesday afternoon, the members present unanimously approved the scheme for the construction in Yokohama of a large park and boulevard.

An extraordinary Cabinet conference was held on Saturday at the Premier's residence. Detailed explanations, it is said, were given by the Foreign Minister in respect of the proposed Russo-Japanese Convention.

A lady passenger on board the steamer *Minnesota*, which arrived here on Monday morning from Seattle, was robbed of $200 during Sunday night. The Harbour Police arrested two suspected men on board the vessel.

On the 1st inst. the Portuguese Minister in Tokyo gave a dinner at the Imperial Hotel, entertaining the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of the Navy, and the Ambassadors of France, Italy, Russia, and the United States.

Mr. Shibusawa Sakutaro, one of the leading business-men in this city, who has been for several months confined to his bed, passed away on Monday morning. He was 50 years of age. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon in Tokyo.

At about 7.20 a.m. on Tuesday a small fire took place in a foreign built bungalow at No. 73-B, Bluff, Yokohama, which is occupied by Miss Helen K. Strain. The flames, however, were extinguished b fore they took firm hold of the building.

The graduation ceremony of the Waseda University took place on Tuesday. The total number of graduates this year was 513, including 47 Chinese students. After the ceremony the buffet was opened at the residence of Count Okuma, the President.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased on Wednesday to attend the graduation ceremony of the Military Toyama Gakko. Four hundred and twelve graduates received diplomas in the Imperial presence, and seven superior graduates were awarded prizes by His Majesty.

A regular general meeting of the shareholders of the Dai Nippon Kyodo Unyu Kaisha was held on Thursday, when it was resolved that no dividend would be paid. Although the net profit during the term amounted to 3,026 *yen*, the loss brought forward from the preceding term was 29,903 *yen*.

On Tuesday, Her Majesty the Empress honoured the general meeting of the Tokyo Charity Association with her presence. Diplomas were awarded in the Imperial presence to twenty-one graduates from the Nurses' Training School attached to the Association.

In reference to the election of the Mayor of Yokohama, Baron Hirata, Minister for Home Affairs, has issued an order to the effect that three candidates should be recommended. Mr. Oka Kihichiro, ex-Councillor of the Residency-General in Korea, is reported to be a candidate.

At 2 a.m. on the 1st inst. fire broke out in the Japanese restaurant *Taiwan-tei*, at Aoki machi, Kanagawa. The main building and other premises belonging to the restaurant, as well as two adjacent houses, were burned down. No casualties are reported. The amount of damage sustained is still under investigation.

His Majesty the Emperor has announced his intention of granting the sum of two thousand *yen* yearly to the Teikoku Gakushi-in for ten years from the present. With a view to making the best use of this money, the Gakushi-in has decided to invite essays and reports from scholars in general and give prizes for those which are deemed to contribute to the cause of science and education. The ceremony of awarding these prizes will henceforth be held once a year.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the Social Club to discuss the matter of a successor to the late Mayor Mitsuhashi. Among the names of candidates to be recommended were Mr. Kato Tsunetada, formerly Minister to Brussels, Mr. Asada Matahichi, a member of the City Council, and Mr. Miyaoka Tsunejiro, ex-Councillor of the Foreign Office. A committee consisting of 15 members was appointed to make further investigations relating to the selection of candidates.

An institution called the Iris Supply Bureau has been established at Ota-machi Shi-chome, in this city. The object of this establishment is to afford travellers and business people visiting Japan every facility relating to trade, finance, industry and science in this country. The Bureau supplies licensed lady guides.

On Thursday a band of pirates, eight in number, were arrested off Haneda by the Shinagawa police, who were disguised as fishermen. It is alleged that the pirates have stolen since January last a large quantity of sugar stored in the hold of the *Banzai Maru* by the Yokohama Sugar Manufacturing Company. The stolen sugar amounted in value to 28,561 *yen*.

The first day of July being the commemoration day of the opening of Yokohama port to foreign trade, the acting Mayor, members of the City Council and City Assembly and some sixty prominent citizens assembled at the Social Club to exchange congratulations. Nearly all houses, both Japanese and foreign, in the city, displayed municipal lanterns and national flags.

The Maharajah of Mourbhanj, who has been staying in Japan visiting the noted places in various districts, came again to Yokohama on Sunday evening from Nagoya. The next day His Highness visited Mr. Hara's villa at Honmoku, and spent the evening at the Oriental Palace Hotel, witnessing from the balcony the display of fireworks given off the Bund on the occasion of the American Independence celebration. At noon on Tuesday His Highness left this port for Vancouver on board the steamer *Empress of China*.

For the route of the proposed Tokyo-Yokohama Canal, the following three lines have been selected:—(1) Start at the coast near Haneda, cross the Rokugo and through Daishigawara-mura, Tojima-mura, Hachida-mura, as far as Ushioda-shinden. (2) Start at the Nomigawa, Omori-machi, and cross the Rokugo *via* Kabata-mura, and then join to the lower course of the Tsurumi, (3) Start at the Nanigawa and through Kojiya cross the Rokugo, and then through Hotta-mura, Tajima-mura, Hochida-mura, to reach the Ushioda-shinden.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION.

The National Association for the prevention of consumption and other forms of tuberculosis is undertaking a new education campaign. A special appeal committee, of which Lord Derby is chairman and the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Waldorf Astor are joint hon. treasurers, has been appointed, says *The Times*, to collect funds for the campaign, which is to be carried out by means of travelling tuberculosis exhibitions, caravans with lantern slides, popular lectures, an information bureau for the Press and public, and the distribution of leaflets. The committee estimate that a campaign on these lines, to be efficient, would not cost less than £5,000 annually (including office expenses). The campaign will be purely educational, and no grants will be made to institutions for treatment.

In the appeal to the public which the committee are issuing it is stated that from 350,000 to 400,000 persons are suffering from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom; that 60,000 die annually from consumption and 30,000 from other forms of tuberculosis; and that one person out of every ten dies of consumption. It is established that Poor Law institutions are spending annually £1,500,000, friendly societies £1,250,000, and charitable institutions £500,000 on the relief of consumption; that the working classes are losing £3,000,000 a year in wages in consequence of sickness arising from the disease; and that the total direct and indirect loss to the country is £8,000,000 a year.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

The following has been sent us for publication :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "EVENING POST."

SIR,—The *Evening Post* just arrived has a letter on the "New Japanese Tariff." It compares the new tariff with the "old tariff," but nowhere hints that the "old tariff" may be interpreted in two radically different senses: (1.) The "old tariff," with which comparisons are made, is the general tariff law which has but a very restricted application in practice. (2.) The "old tariff," which in practice applies to most Japanese imports, is a conventional tariff. It rests on treaties with Great Britain, France and Germany, and is extended by "most favoured nation" treaties to twenty countries (including also most of their colonies), which comprise all American and European countries having any considerable commerce with Japan. The conventional tariffs expire July 1911. What primarily interests Americans and Europeans is therefore to know how the new tariff rates, then to take effect, compare with the conventional tariff rates which now apply. The simple answer is that in almost every case the new rates represent an enormous increase over the present conventional rates. Furthermore, it is well understood that Japan has no thought of greatly reducing the new rates by treaty, because tariff arrangements in other countries give her no hope of obtaining adequate return for important reductions. For certain political concessions—viz., with reference to immigration to the United States, the surrender of perpetual lease rights held by foreigners—Japan would probably give large concessions, but there seems little prospect of such agreements.

The second paragraph illustrates "some marked reductions in the new tariff" by stating (1) that the new tariff imposes a duty of 100 *yen* per 100 litres of champagne, instead of 240 *yen* in the "old tariff"; and (2), that the new tariff reduces the wine duty "from 30 *yen* to 12 per 100 litres." The facts follow: (1.) On champagne, the conventional tariff imposes 1.55 *yen* per case of the dozen litres, or two dozen half-litres—*i.e.*, 12.92 *yen* per 100 litres, instead of 240 *yen*! The general tariff duty for champagne is 200 *yen* per 100 litres (not 240 as stated in the correspondence), but probably not one litre has ever paid duty on that basis. (2) On wines the conventional tariff imposes duties under two classes. Wines not exceeding 16 degrees of alcohol are dutiable at the rate of 1.242 *yen* per 100 litres if in cask, and 6.33 *yen* if in bottle. Wines of 16-24 degrees of alcohol are dutiable at 7.925 *yen* per 100 litres in cask, and 5.67 *yen* in bottle—these rates instead of the 30 *yen* stated in the correspondence. The general tariff rates on wines would be 80 *yen* per 100 litres in bottle and 30 *yen* in cask, but probably not one litre actually pays duty under the general tariff. The facts are, therefore, that the new tariff rates will be on champagne over 7, on wines 1 1-3—ten times those actually paid at present!

The third paragraph, concerning tobacco, is similarly inaccurate. In 1904, the Government established a monopoly of tobacco manufacture and trade. The monopoly bureau itself imports nearly all of the foreign tobacco which enters the country, according to law. It supplies the imported product to licensed agents, fixing prices for each variety, as it does for the home product. There is a provision that private persons may, under certain conditions, import special brands of tobacco for their own consumption, and to meet this case a rate of duty in the general tariff must be stated. But this nominal privilege of the consumer is so entangled in "red tape" and in difficulties, delays, and annoyances arranged by the monopoly bureau "for its protection," that few persons venture to exercise the privilege, and so the amount of tobacco imported under it is a negligible quantity. Furthermore, as far back as December, 1907, the monopoly bureau tuned its prices to the key of the new tariff—so that the new tariff will probably have no practical effects on tobacco, tobacco consumers, or tobacco business.

In the fifth and final paragraph is the statement that "the old rate of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* has been reduced in the new tariff to 15 per cent. in the case of wire, iron rods, and bar iron." Here again the rates actually paid under the conventional tariff are 5.7½ per cent., so that what purports to be a 50 per cent. reduction turns out to be an increase of 100-200 per cent. over actual rates. As for locomotives and machinery, mentioned in the paragraph, the conventional tariff rates on locomotives, railway cars, and parts of both are 5 per cent. The new tariff imposes duties four to five times the actual rates on these things. There are a few reductions of duty on items of machinery not subject to conventional tariff, in cases where the old general tariff rates have been prohibitive or have arrested the progress of industries requiring the machines. But such are exceptions. The rule for iron and machinery is not "important reductions in the rates," but great increase over actual rates—duties which range from 20 to 40 per cent.

Turning back to the first paragraph of the correspondence, we read "that the new tariff is not expected to increase the national revenue by more than fifteen million *yen* annually." Would it not radically affect the implication to add that this 15 million would be 43 3 per cent. of the total customs revenue in 1909 (35 438,373 *yen*), or 32 per cent. of the total customs revenue in 1907 (46,959,596 *yen*), which represents Japan's maximum?

My facts are all taken from official sources, which you can verify. You will find a copy of the old general tariff law, with schedules, also conventional tariff rates, names of countries having "most-favoured-nation" treatment, etc., in the "Sixth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan, 1906," published by the Department of Finance, Appendix pp. 25-59. My statistics are taken from the ninth number of the same publication; and, especially the most recent statistics, from the "Monthly Return of the Foreign Trade of the Empire of Japan, December, 1909," published by the Department of Finance. For rates of the new tariff, I have used the translation of the Japan *Mail*, which is unofficial, but usually accurate and reliable.

H. E. VICKERS,
Professor of Political Economy,
Keiogijiku University.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"DIRECT TRADE."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—The leading article in your issue of 28th ult. headed "Direct Trade" attracted my attention as a very old resident foreign merchant and seemed to invite comment, but until now I have not had time to put my views in regard to it on paper.

I feel in the first place that I must take exception to your statement that the expulsion of two-sworded men from the Settlement led to the exodus of all high class Japanese merchants and that thereafter all reputable traders held aloof from the place, because this implies an altogether too sweeping condemnation of the Japanese merchants we came in contact with in the early days. Personally I have no recollection of the incident you mention, and was under the impression that the edict against wearing two swords was issued much later than the period to which you allude. As regards the reputation of the early days' Japanese merchants, I have in mind as I write two Tokyo firms, dealers in Manchester goods, whose representatives used to come daily to Yokohama to make their purchases and who were as upright and honourable business men as it has ever been my lot to meet in any part of the world. Men whose word was indeed as good as their bond, but who nevertheless did not hesitate to sign a contract and to pay bargain money too, because it was the custom to do so. These firms had been established for many years before foreigners came to Yokohama, and still exist. What is more, they live up to their reputation, and are certainly not "the remnants of an evil past—" far from it. I wish all the new school of merchants had half the regard these old firms have for their good name. There would then be less talk of the unreliableness and commercial immorality of Japanese traders.

That expression, "remnants of an evil past," which you so often make use of has always puzzled me, and to this day I don't really know what it means. Certainly not the large company of merchants, both Import and Export, who did business with us from 1864 onwards and of whom I have cited two bright examples. Rather must it refer, I judge, to the army of Japanese brokers and middlemen who exploited the Settlement as trade developed, men of no means but who posed as representatives of merchants in the background, and when void of *bonafide* orders from principals made contracts without any one behind them, unknown to or connived at by unscrupulous bantos as the case might be, contracts to be implemented if everything went right, but with no thought of fulfilment if the market was against them on arrival of the goods, as so often happened. These were the men too, no doubt, who made unreasonable claims with all the attendant worry and vexation which has made Japan a byword for bad faith in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

As regards the Ni Azukari affair, if my memory serves me right, that had to deal with raw silk only, and speaking generally has really no connection with the subject of your article. Your reference to Sir Harry Parkes is to the point. From the earliest days he did not have to be approached, but himself invariably sought the opinion of British Merchants on all important commercial questions before committing himself to a fixed line of policy, thus engendering a feeling of mutual confidence that had most gratifying results. After his return to Tokyo in 1881/1882 he followed the same practice and I had the honour of being one of a consultative committee of four British merchants, nominated by Sir Harry himself and with whom he held many conferences.

Yours truly, JAMES P. MOLLISON.

[The veto against two-sworded men's entry into Yokohama was long anterior to the veto against wearing swords. The expression "remnants of an evil past" occurred in a memorial addressed by the British merchants of Yokohama to Sir Francis Plunkett. As for the *Ni-azukarijo*, if our correspondent will refer to our article he will easily recognise the connexion.—ED. *J.M.*]

JAPAN'S NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—As a letter from me to the Editor of *The Times* on the above subject has been mentioned by Reuter, I beg to enclose a copy of it in case it may be of interest to you,

I am, Sir, yours very truly,
T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON.

Tokyo, 5th July, 1910.

JAPAN'S NEW CUSTOMS TARIFF.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I must apologise for sending this letter to you instead of to an engineering journal, but as *The Times*, besides its leading position in England, is the only newspaper whose opinion is considered of any value by the Japanese Government and people, my reason for doing so is obvious.

Those resident in this country fully recognise that the Japanese Government is justified in increasing the rates of import duty so that the national industries and manufactures may be encouraged, especially as the extension of these will provide a future for the thousands of most industrious students, who, at present, have nothing to look forward to after leaving school or one of the universities. At the same time no Briton can possibly admit that Japan's best friend should in consequence suffer out of all proportion to other countries. That this will be the case, the following will prove.

The present rates of import duty on machine too's; cranes; hydraulic machinery; pumps; steam, oil and gas engines; spinning and weaving machinery; boilers &c. is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, and on printing machinery 5 per cent *ad valorem*; the imports from all counties being charged alike.

The new duties, coming into force next year, instead of being charged on value, as at present, will be charged specifically, and in the case of the above-mentioned articles, and many others, by weight. As British machines, producing the same results, are heavier than those of other countries, they will have to bear a proportionately higher rate. To show how this works out, I give the results of thirty-six calculations showing the effect the new rate of duty will have on printing machines, and how we shall be placed in competition with other countries interested in this market.

The new duties are, as follows:—

Printing Machinery not weighing more than 250 kilograms (552lbs.) 20 per cent. Printing Machinery all others. *yen* 5.90 per 100 *kin* (12/0½d. per 132. 277lbs. or £10...3...11d, per ton, Avoir).

Leaving out the first clause, for no printing machines are so light as mentioned in it, the second need only be considered. By it, machines of British manufacture will have in future to meet duties of from 19 per cent. to 28 per cent. on their cost, whereas German machines will, in like manner, only pay duties of from 10 per cent. to 17 per cent., and American from 9 per cent to 18 per cent. Is this fair?

It may also be asked. Is it wise? For it comes to this, with almost all machinery, that the higher the price and the flimsier the construction the less will be the per centage of duty charged.

When the new duties are in force the Japanese Government will practically say to its nationals; Though we are aware that heavy machines run smoother and last longer than light machines do, and that they are also less liable to break down, still, should two machines producing the same results be offered you at the same price, we will tax you a larger amount if you purchase the heavier one.

Englishmen have always prided themselves on the substantiality of their machines, but, as far as this

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

market is concerned, this will in future prove to be a disadvantage.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

T. RUDDIMAN JOHNSTON.

The Editor, *The Times*.

Tokyo, 2nd June, 1910.

DR. KIKUCHI.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—"American" will without doubt agree with me that we would be lacking in the element of gentility, if we did not acknowledge Dr. Kikuchi's reply to our strictures. I am entirely satisfied with his rejoinder, and glad to have the corroboration of Dr. Emil Schiller. Although basing my opinions on a wrongly reported article, and although writing with severity, I am not sorry that I did so write. For it has set Dr. Kikuchi right among the Americans who read the so-called report of his address. Hundreds of copies of the *Japan Mail* and *Kobe Herald* ultimately reach America. Not all of Dr. Kikuchi's American friends, "who know him so well," would have been unaffected by those uncontradicted reports.

I submit that so long as public men take the irresponsible attitude of "making it a rule" not to reply to newspaper criticisms and misrepresented reports of addresses, they have no right to blame the rest of us for basing our opinions on what the newspapers report. It is not our business to verify. It is this very decision on the part of public men to allow the newspapers to report what they jolly well please, which causes newspapers to distort and misreport. They know the "rule," and abuse the public. If public men would organize themselves into a Clean Press Association, it would take very little time to put a stop to this abuse, so especially noticeable in Japan. The newspapers know where their patronage comes from, and would get good in short order.

Sincerely, WEA.

[We entirely agree with "Wea."—Ed. *J.M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir:—It again gives me much pleasure to voice the coincidence of my views with those of your correspondent "Wea," as expressed in the latter's communication appearing in your issue of the 4th inst., relative to Dr. Kikuchi.

It was gratifying to learn from Dr. Kikuchi's straightforward letter appearing in your issue of the 28th ult. that he did not give utterance to the sentiments attributed to him regarding the women of America, although the fact that he was so grossly misrepresented is none the less to be deplored.

I cannot to the slightest extent agree with the assertion contained in a letter in your issue of June 29th signed "Emil Schiller," to the effect that my criticisms were "out of place" and "harmful to a good cause"; I aver the contrary, for reasons which are surely patent. I beg to assure your correspondent that I was labouring under no "excitement"; I did, however, feel a certain amount of resentment tinged with indifference, which caused me to express my approval of the criticisms of your correspondent "Wea."

Yokohama, July 6, 1910. AMERICAN.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

London, July 1.

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, introducing the Budget into the House, said there were no new taxes and no change in duties. The constitutional question had had a direct damaging influence on the finances and had produced a deficiency of £26,248,000. The Government had therefore to provide for a total expenditure in 1910-11 of £198,930,000, which included a naval expenditure of 40½ million sterling. It is estimated that the revenue will be £199,791,000, showing a surplus over expenditure of £861,000. This revenue includes arrears from last year amounting to £30,046,000, of which sum £26,500,000 have already been collected. The Government will not take off the spirit duty, as such action would be a crime against the State, in view of the diminished drunkenness. The trade outlook was distinctly bright. Mr. Lloyd George said he anticipates an increased yield of £521,000 from tea and £2,500,000 from death duties. The rubber and oil booms, he said, had been most productive regarding stamp duties. The surplus of the Budget will be devoted partly to technical education and partly to removing the pauper disqualification for the old age pension, and ultimately the Government will have a working balance of £309,000.

THE TEA DUTIES IN BUDGET.

Later.

The tea resolution has been adopted without a division.

PANIC IN AMERICAN RAILWAY STOCKS.

The American railways are demoralized. The principal railway stocks are from 8 to 10 points lower. In London, international embarrassment is feared. Failures in Brussel and Berlin are reported.

APPROVAL OF FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

The French Chamber, after a fortnight's debate, has approved of the general policy of the Government by 403 to 110 votes. This overwhelming majority implies that M. Briand, the Premier, is established in a stronger position than any previous Premier of the Republic.

EIGHTH GERMAN "DREADNOUGHT."

The eighth German "Dreadnought" has been launched at Dantzic. She is named the *Oldenburg*.

PARLIAMENT TO ADJOURN AT END OF JULY.

Later.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has announced that Parliament will adjourn at the end of July until November. The later stages of the Budget and the Declaration of the Oath of Accession Bill might, he said, be postponed till the autumn session.

OPPOSITION VIEW OF BUDGET.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, speaking in the House, condemned Mr. Lloyd George's over-optimistic views of finance. He said that the surplus claimed was merely the work of imagination. The Government instead of fulfilling its pledges of economy had, he said, increased the expenditure by 11 million sterling.

REJECTION OF ELECTORAL BILL.

London, July 2.

New York.—The State Assembly and Senate at Albany have rejected the Electoral Bill, the adoption of which was recommended by Mr. Roosevelt in his first public pronouncement since his return to America.

Both the President and Governor Hughes also approved the Bill.

THE "TRIESTE" SAFE.

The Austrian-Lloyd steamer *Trieste*, overdue seven days, was sighted close to Bombay last night. She has lost her propeller and is coming in under sail.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The revenue for the quarter just closed shows an increase of 25⅝ millions over 1909, of which income tax amounts to 21⅜ millions.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

A NEW RANK OF A.D.C.

General Sir W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council; Lieut.-General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, K.C.B., General Officer Commanding at Aldershot; Lieut.-General Sir Arthur Paget, K.C.B., Eastern Command; and Major-General Sir H. P. Ewart, K.C.B., Colonel 7th Dragoon Guards, have been appointed to the new rank of Aide-de-Camp in General to the King.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

London, July 3.

The Japanese tariff continues to form the subject of serious criticism. The *Times* publishes a letter from Mr. Ruddiman Johnston, dated from Tokyo, emphasizing the fact that the tariff favours flimsy machinery at the expense of the more solid and lasting British machinery, notably in the case of printing machines.

THE RAILWAY PANIC IN THE U.S.

A semi-official statement has been published for the purpose of tranquillizing the minds of American and European investors. It declares that the Interstate Commerce Commission will do nothing to jeopardize the interests of investors or those under the legitimate business of railways.

The statement has stimulated the European buying of American railway stocks.

OBITUARY.

Major Martin Hume.

[The historian, professor of Spanish and writer on Spanish subjects was born in 1847. His latest work was *Two English Queens and Philip*, published in 1908.—Ed. *J.M.*]

Dr. Frederick J. Furnivall.

[The well-known Shakesperian scholar and president of the National Amateur Rowing Association was born in 1825.—Ed. *J.M.*]

MINIATURE RIFLE-CLUBS.

London, July 4.

At the request of Lord Roberts the *Daily Mail* is establishing a yearly competition for miniature rifle clubs throughout the Empire on Lord Roberts' birthday, September 30th, and will offer a fifty-guinea cup for the competition.

Lord Roberts appeals to the press of the Empire to promote the movement by urging the importance of rifle-shooting, to which miniature clubs form the best introduction.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT.

The town of Reno, Neva is packed with overflowing crowds. The consensus of opinion is that Jeffries will win.

JOHNSON WINS PRIZE-FIGHT.

Later.

Johnson knocked out Jeffries in the fifteenth round.

THE RHEIMS AVIATION MEETING.

AN AERONAUT KILLED.

London, July 4.

At the opening of the Rheims meeting the aviator Dachter had traversed in an aeroplane a distance of 60 miles when the framework of his machine collapsed and the occupant fell headlong 600 feet and was killed. The aviator's mother, sister, wife and child witnessed the calamity.

IRISH LAND LOAN.

A three per cent. Irish land and stock loan of £4,000,000 has been issued at 92½.

THE TURCO-GREEK CRISIS.

Constantinople.—The anti Greek boycott is slackening. The Porte has asked Germany and Austria whether they are prepared to join the Cretan concert with a view to the definite settlement of the question.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OBITUARY.

Mr. C. McArthur, M.P.

[The deceased Commoner has been M.P. for the Kirkdale Division of Liverpool since 1907. Born in 1844, he has held the position of President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE RAILWAY QUESTION IN CHINA.

London, July 5.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, replying in the House of Commons to Sir George Arbuthnot, said that the Chinese Government will be asked to agree to the Hankow-Szechuan railway arrangement. His Majesty's Government, he said, had approved of the terms of the agreement before arriving at this conclusion.

TO EXPLORE NORTHERN REGION.

Count Zeppelin and Prince Henry of Prussia have started to make investigations northward of Spitzbergen as to the facilities for mooring an airship in the Arctic regions, &c., in view of a scientific exploration in 1912.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of the Hon. W. M. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN OHIO.

London, July 5.

The Twentieth Century Limited Express collided with a goods train near Dayton, Ohio. The engine of the goods train crashed into cars filled with women and children, causing the cars to roll down an embankment. Thirty one persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

FINLAND.

The Government of Finland Bill has been sanctioned by the Tsar and is now law.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The first three rounds were simply wrestling bouts. Jeffries was best in the fourth, drawing first blood. Thereafter the fight became faster. Johnson's straight lefts and upper cuts on the face were the most effective. His blows were snappy and clean, while, in contrast, Jeffries did a lot of shoving.

In the sixth round Johnson cut Jeffries' cheek to the bone and closed his right eye. From now on the black man punished his opponent's face severely. In the eleventh round Jeffries became tired and slow: his nose and lips were bleeding. He tried to close, but Johnson prevented this. The crowd cheered the negro's boxing. In the fifteenth round following a clinch, Johnson forced the pace and sent Jeffries down with a left and right on the jaw. Each time Jeffries got up Johnson sprang at him tiger-like and swung lefts on the jaw, finally sending Jeffries through the ropes. He was counted out and then led back to his corner dazed. Johnson in the centre of the ring was breathing normally and unhurt.

The ring was quickly dismantled by souvenir hunters. The purse was increased to 121,000 dollars, the loser to receive 40 instead of the original 25 per cent., Johnson refusing to fight otherwise.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION SIGNED.

London, July 6.

The Russo Japanese Agreement has been signed. The terms have been communicated to Great Britain and France, but have not yet been published. It is stated that the Agreement guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria, on the lines of the previous Russo-Japanese arrangements. It provides that if these agreements with China are menaced, Russia and Japan will concert measures of defence.

PRINCE TSAI TAO'S MISSION.

Prince Tsai Tao and the members of the Military Mission have arrived at Rome. They were received with honours and will remain three weeks as the guests of the King.

RACIAL OUTBREAK IN THE STATES.

New York.—Following the victory of Johnson, there have been serious riots in many cities throughout the country. Scores of negroes have been injured, and one was killed outright.

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Later.

Captain Scott has had an audience of the King, who expressed his heartiest wishes for his success. His Majesty was much interested in the details of the expedition, and presented his portrait to be hung in the Antarctic circle.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

British, French, German and Italian warships have anchored at Canea.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser has started on his usual northern cruise.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AGAINST AMERICAN NEGROES.

Later.

Hitherto the number of killed has been 13, mostly negroes, and hundreds have been seriously wounded in the racial riots in the United States. The troops have been called out and the prisons are overflowing. Fifty persons were injured in New York, where knives and revolvers were freely used. The newspapers, in discussing the matter, demand the prohibition of prize fights.

"THE TIMES" ON THE NEW AGREEMENT.

London, July 7.

The Times says that the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese Agreement is an event of deep significance in the world's politics, and that the result must be hailed with the deepest satisfaction by those desirous of seeing peace in the Far East established on a lasting basis.

THE GERMAN SQUADRON IN THE FAR EAST.

Germany is sending the cruiser *Gneisau* to strengthen the German squadron in the Far East.

THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

King Victor Emmanuel has received Prince Tsai Tao and the members of his Mission, all of whom subsequently attended the manœuvres and were present at a Court banquet in the evening.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

Reuter's correspondent learns that the latest news regarding Crete is disquieting. The Protecting Powers are discussing the steps to be taken in the event of the Cretan Assembly, on reassembling, insisting on the Moslem deputies taking the oath of allegiance to the King of the Hellenes, which action is increasingly probable. It is believed that if the Assembly does so, an international force will be landed.

THE AFTERMATH OF THE PRIZE FIGHT.

The Mayors of many cities in the United States have prohibited the cinematograph pictures of the Johnson-Jeffries fight. There are strong fears that the cinematograph pictures would inflame the feeling of both whites and blacks.

The South African Press deprecates the use of the cinematograph pictures in South Africa, owing to the effect that would be produced on the coloured people, who are already impressed by Johnson's victory.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

At Bisley Bradford has won the Ashburton Shield with a record score of 524.

THE DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Later.

In the debate on the Budget, Mr. Asquith denied that there is any excessive vote on national expenditure. He contended that Great Britain alone among the great countries of the world is able to provide for the increased demands of social reform and national defence, while at the same time reducing the national debt. There will, he said, be nine millions sterling available in the present year for the reduction of the national debt.

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

Sir Charles Hardinge on the 11th June was created a Baron.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Yesterday, the 4th instant, the Russo-Japanese Convention was signed at St. Petersburg. It will be published on the 10th instant.

(RECEIVED BY THE "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

Vladivostock, July 5.

According to official telegrams received yesterday at this place, the particulars of the newly concluded Russo-Japanese Convention show an extension of scope and efficacy as compared with the old Convention. The two Powers agree to mutually preserve their dominions in the Far East as well as their vested interests. There are also provisions relating to military preparations and to extradition of law-breakers. It would seem that some part of the document has already been published in St. Petersburg.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

London, July 1.

Constantinople.—It is understood that the Turkish Ministers have decided to thank the Protecting Powers for recognizing Turkish sovereign rights over Crete. They further express the opinion that the time has arrived for a definite solution of the question.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT SURRENDER.

London, July 1.

While general satisfaction is expressed at the announcement that there will be no new taxation, the Premier's statement of an autumn session to be held reveals the fact that the Government has surrendered to the demands of the Nationalists and the Radicals, delaying the passage of the Budget until the end of this year, with a view to upsetting the constitutional conference.

The Times strongly criticizes the Chancellor of Exchequer's methods and facts as badly presented, and inextricably mixed up with speculations, anticipations and recriminations.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AN INCREASE OF REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the June quarter showed a net increase of over 25½ millions, whereof the income-tax accounted for over 21 millions.

THE FRENCH SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Paris.—The Minister of Marine speaking in the Chamber of the loss of the *Pluviose*, admitted that the regulations prohibiting submarine exercises in close proximity to trading ports are often ignored, owing to the occasional rashness of officers.

DISORDER IN PERSIA.

London, July 2.

Teheran.—Numerous outrages have taken place in various districts. A postal wagon thought to contain specie was attacked at a place between Kum and Sultanabod. Five persons were killed and several others wounded. The Kurds defeated the Government troops at Kermanshah, and Tstarabod was surrounded by the Turcomans.

There is continued chaos in the Central Government.

THE U.S. TREASURY.

London, July 2.

Washington.—The treasury begins the financial year with an ordinary balance of $9,000,000, compared with a previous deficit of over 60 millions. The extraordinary expenditure shows a deficit of twenty-five millions, as compared with 118.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.

London, July 4.

Toronto.—Silver, gold, and lead veins have been found in Bear Valley, and rich veins of silver and gold at Glacier Creek. Railway construction works have begun. Ottawa geologists admit the richness of the region, while at the same time warning prospectors of the hardships.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

London, July 5.

Paris.—The Russo-Japanese Agreement has been signed. The terms have been communicated to the British and French Governments.

According to the *Journal des Debats*, the Agreement guarantees the *status quo* in Manchuria. It is welcomed in France, where it is regarded as an answer to the Chinese attempts to regain predominance in Manchuria. The *Debats* says there is nothing now to prevent Japan completing the annexation of Korea.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

Later.

Athens.—The anxiety over the Cretan situation is most critical, owing to the opposition of the irreconcilables at the Ministerial councils yesterday. To-night it will probably be decided to exhort the Cretans to submit to the wishes of the Protecting Powers.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND MR. HUGHES.

New York.—Mr. Roosevelt is planning to coöperate with Governor Hughes to control the next Republican State Convention. The ex-President despairs of persuading Mr. Hughes to retain the governorship of New York City.

SPAIN'S RELIGIOUS POLICY.

Madrid.—Twenty thousand persons took part in an orderly demonstration on Sunday to support the religious policy of the Government.

JAPANESE BONDS.

London, July 6.

On the London stock exchange, Japanese 4½ per cent. bonds are active. Chinese Railways are also supported.

FOURTH OF JULY FATALITIES.

New York.—In the Fourth of July celebrations there were 29 deaths, 1,785 persons were injured, and 38 fires occurred. These returns show a decrease over last year.

THE CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

Rome.—Prince Tsai Tao and the members of the Chinese Military Mission have arrived, and are the guests of the King.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Later.

The Times says that the Russo-Japanese agreement is of the deepest significance in world politics, and is welcomed heartily in England. It removes the last friction and restores Russia's authority in Europe.

THE CRETAN CRISIS.

Constantinople.—The anti-Greek boycott continues.

Candia.—The Assembly will meet probably on Thursday. Four cruisers belonging to the Protecting Powers have arrived at Canea.

GOVERNOR HUGHES.

Washington.—It is expected that Governor Hughes will succeed the late Mr. Fuller as Chief Justice.

GERMANY AND THE NEW CONVENTION.

London, July 7.

Berlin.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Germany is not excited over the Russo-Japanese Agreement, as she desires nothing better than the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Far East. The paper adds that it will be interesting to see the attitude of the United States and China with regard to the Agreement.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE INSURGENT REPUBLICANS.

Washington.—Politicians are speculating as to Mr. Roosevelt's reception at the Poindexter conference to-day. Influential insurgents say there is no reason to expect that he will join the extremists, but that he is more likely to urge pacific measures.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg.—The Russo-Japanese Treaty was signed on July 4th. The text, summarized, says that Russia and Japan engage to maintain and respect the *status quo* according to all treaties concluded between Russia and Japan and between those Powers and China. In the event of the *status quo* being threatened, the two Powers will take measures for its maintenance. The treaty was published on Monday.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald")

FRANCE.

Berlin, June 30.

The airship conference at Paris has been adjourned to the end of November.

Prince Radolin, on the occasion of his pending resignation from the post of German Ambassador at Paris, has received a personal letter from the Kaiser.

POPE STILL ASSERTING HIMSELF.

A Papal *Motu-Proprio* (infallible declaration of the Pope) demands that all Doctors of Holy Scripture shall take an oath, by which they subject their opinions to those of the Papal Bible Commission.

ZEPPELIN PASSENGER AIRSHIP A TOTAL WRECK.

The new Zeppelin passenger airship has been totally wrecked at Osnabrueck. It had to be taken to pieces and sent back to Friedrichshafen. The cost of its construction was 550,000 marks and its crew consisted of 32 men. The principal cause of the disaster was a defect in the motors. Count Zeppelin has gone to the scene of the accident.

NEWS FROM GERMANY.

A Virchow monument has been unveiled at Berlin.

The European Press comments favourably on the appointment of Herr Kiderlen-Waechter as German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Christine Hebbel, the widow of the well-known German poet Friedrich Hebbel, is dead at Vienna at the age of 93 years.

The Italian Press expresses itself favourably on the nomination of Herr von Schoen, until now German Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Ambassador to Paris.

RUSSIA.

The Governments of Germany and Russia have exchanged friendly *pourparlers* as to the settlement of the Hellfeld-*Anhalt* affair.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of a Vienna news agency has been arrested on the charge of espionage.

CHOLERA.

Two cases of cholera are reported to have been discovered at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY.

Izzed Pasha, the Chief of the Turkish General Staff, will attend the German Imperial manœuvres.

FRANCE.

Berlin, July 1.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, will present to President Fallières his letter of recall in the beginning of August.

RUSSIA.

Count Leo Tolstoi is critically ill.

GERMANY.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister at Bucharest, who has been designated as Minister for Foreign Affairs, will not leave his present post before August.

ROUMANIA.

The condition of the Queen of Roumania is much improved.

CRETE.

Nine men-of-war of the Protective Powers have assembled at Suda Bay on the North coast of Crete.

SWITZERLAND.

An International Railway Congress will be opened at Berne on July 4th.

CHINESE MILITARY COMMISSION.

Berlin, July 2.

Prince Tsai Tao has arrived at Milan after having paid a visit to the Military Academy at Turin.

GERMANY.

The Chancellor left for Hohenfinow, his country seat, on July 2nd and will pay an official visit of introduction to the Grand Duke of Baden at Karlsruhe on July 6th.

The hearing of the Allenstein murder trial had to be postponed; the accused made an attempt at suicide and has had to be transferred to a lunatic asylum.

The Zeppelin North Pole expedition ship

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

has passed the Nordsee Canal for Spitzbergen.

The Kaiser will start for his usual northern trip on July 3rd.

THE ALLEGED LETTER OF THE KAISER.

The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber, again denied the truth of the statement of Baron von Heeckeren, according to which the Kaiser was said to have written a personal letter to Queen Wilhelmina as to the defence of the coast of the Netherlands in case of war. The Chamber has declared itself content with the above declaration of the Minister.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to June 14th, arrived at Berlin on July 1st.

EMIGRATION TO HAWAII STOPPED.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* reports that the American Government has fulfilled the demands of the Russian Government as to the prohibition of further Russian emigration to Hawaii. The Emigration Bureau at Harbin has been closed. The Russian subjects, now living in Hawaii, have been placed under French protection.

THE AUSTRIAN TREASON CASE.

In the Sternberg trial many Russian officers are compromised for having delivered to the accused military secrets.

TRIAL FOR TREASON.

The trial has been opened at St. Petersburg of Baron Sternberg, the representative of the Vienna Bureau of Correspondence, for high treason. The Austrian Government denies any connection between Count Spannochi, the Austrian Military Attaché at St. Petersburg, and Baron Sternberg.

TURKEY.

Berlin, July 4.

The Turkish Grand Vizier intends to pay visits to the European capitals in the near future.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

The Sublime Porte has been informed by the Governments of Germany and Austria that they also will support Turkey against any anti-Turkish turn of the Cretan question. The Sublime Porte has therefore abandoned for the present its former demands of summoning a conference of the Powers as to the Cretan question.

THE FINLAND BILL.

Berlin, July 5.

The Tsar has confirmed the Finland Bill, as passed by the Duma and the Privy Council.

THE STERNBERG CASE.

The conviction of Baron Sternberg, correspondent of the Vienna Correspondence Bureau, who is charged with high treason, appears to be very uncertain owing to want to proof.

THE EAST ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The German protected cruiser *Gneisenau*, a sister-ship to the *Scharnhorst*, now already in the Far East, since the commissioning of the new big cruiser *von der Tann*, has been ordered to join the East Asiatic Squadron and will leave for the Far East at the end of November.

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will have a meeting with Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Marienbad in the near future.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 6.

A special mission will be sent to Berlin to notify the change on the Throne of Great Britain, its chief being probably Lord Roberts.

The Chiefs of the Turkish General Staff and Military Academy will attend the German military manœuvres in the month of August.

FROM STRENGTH TO STRENGTH.

A SERMON PREACHED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON THE SUNDAY (MAY 8) AFTER THE DEATH OF KING EDWARD VII.

"They go from strength to strength."—PSALM lxxxiv. 7.

Who wrote this Psalm, or when, we do not know. And it matters little. It is one of the Psalms which belong to all time and are a possession for everybody. The poet teaches us to look forth upon a life, whether of a man or a nation, "moving through variety of circumstance, through achievements and delays, through discipline and sorrow," with, on the whole, continuous gain. It is the main lesson of the Old Testament, the divinely ordered life of a people, who moved, who grew, notwithstanding all their faults and failures, "from strength to strength." We see clearly enough the Divine ordering, the Divine discipline, when the Bible brings it out for us. Are you sure that we should have seen it in the narrative of Israel's life if it had been told by common chroniclers? Or would England's story be less sacred than that, less impregnate with evidence of Divine guidance, if we had ears to hear and eyes to see? No place on earth can better help us to answer that question than Westminster Abbey. No period of English history—of that I am quite persuaded—draws the picture or bears the message more clearly than these years of our own lifetime. We may have missed or misused the opportunity of vision or of action. But beyond all question it has been ours. Why are these aisles thronged, beyond ordinary throng, to night? Something has happened. Yes, and that something is not an isolated incident or calamity out of touch with our island story as a whole. It is a bit of "revelation"—the unveiling of the Divine guidance and discipline of our people's life. Regard it rightly, and we shall find it not alien to our thought, "From strength to strength."

Very valuable in a nation's life is the note of unity which is struck by what may be called the common ownership of a central home. It has often been pointed out that a striking result of the creation and growth of those high offices which break the level monotony of ordinary life, is that they bring before us common things, common joys and anxieties and sorrows, in a form at once personal and public. To some extent this is always true. It is ove whelmingly true when the central home is simply and genuinely endeared to the hearts of the people. That endearment is a living factor in English life to day. And wide experience has taught us how it is through the central home and household of a nation's life—the representative home in which everybody claims a share—that a trumpet-call to the people at large can ring out in clearest note, whether it be a call to thanksgiving, or to patient waiting, or to stern conflict, or to high enterprise and hope, or to the quiet facing of sudden bereavement and loss Most of us who are here to-night have, within our own memory, heard every one of those national trumpet-calls.

There are probably none here who can recollect the bright summer day seventy-two years ago, when the nobles and commons and clergy of England were gathered on this spot, to do something new in English life—"to welcome to the throne a Sovereign whose youthful promise and queenly grace awakened again a flame of loyal devotion, a spring of serious hope such as men thought had well nigh died out from amongst us." That seems far off history now. But we can most of us remember how, half a century later, in 1887, within and around the Abbey's storied walls the children and grandchildren of those who had knelt here on Queen Victoria's Coronation Day met as mature or perhaps old men and women to thank the Lord of Heaven and earth for the answer given to their fathers' prayer in the fifty years of wise and firm and gentle rule which, through cloud and sunshine, she had wielded since she vowed her maiden vow upon this self-same spot. "From strength to strength." When, ten years later, the great pageant from every part of an Empire which has had no parallel on earth moved through the streets to S. Paul's Cathedral, the mingled shouts and tears of loyalty and joy were again only the surface token of what lay behind and below, the deep-hearted thankfulness of a Christian people for God's overflowing answer to their prayers "From strength to strength." When, four years later, in 1901, we bore her to her honoured rest, and the solemn booming of the guns along the sea symbolised a grateful sorrow which was perhaps more truly world-wide than any single human sentiment has at one moment ever been, we sorrowed not—even in the lower, the secular, the national sense—as people without hope. "From strength to strength." The murky war-clouds were already lifting when she passed to her rest, or to other ministries of service beyond our ken. They rolled away leaving our country surely for the time robuster through the discipline that those years had brought.

Are we sure that we have held quite steadily—in the common social and industrial life of town and country—to the lessons of those years? Is there any fear of our slipping carelessly back into a commoner and more selfish groove, a mood much easier and less strenuous? Ask yourselves the question now, "Lest we forget."

And when eight years ago we were summoned hither to crown the King, who was to bear forward in his turn the solemn yet inspiring trust, men greeted the summons with what was almost lightsomeness of heart. "The whole world," said a prominent writer—"the whole world seems resolved to make King Edward next week its central figure." And then again a trumpet-call, to give us a message that we needed. "From strength to strength." In a single forenoon, some forty-eight hours before the moment when every eye and heart were to be fixed upon the ancient chair in this Abbey choir, we were suddenly summoned to look elsewhere instead—to look away from

> "That immemorial regal stone.
> Symbol of sovereignty,"

away from the streets

> "Where the long glories prance and triumph by,'

and to turn instead to the hushed sick-room, to lift our hands in silent prayer to the Lord to Whom alone belong the issues of life and death, and to wait, and to be still. Who that was present on this very spot on June 24, 1902, when upon the little crowd of busy men and women, notables and musicians and artificers, making active, bustling, eager preparation for the glad day, there fell the tidings that the King was stricken with grave illness, and they kneeled down and prayed—who that was with us at that noontide can forget it while life lasts?

Through the days that followed we waited, we said our prayers; and again, as had happpened to him thirty years before, he passed back from the very gates of death into the highway of strenuous life—this time into the life of exacting service, of anxious public care, of unremitting and ennobling responsibility, which, with ever-deepening love and thankfulness, we have watched and known.

"From strength to strength." Does any thoughtful man doubt that to the solemn facts of those crowded and eventful weeks—when men "feared as they entered into the cloud"—the English people and the English King owed a lasting debt? Thousands who had looked upon a coronation as a mere pageant awoke to find in it a stirring, a solemn, a practical reminder of the mutual and joint answerableness of King and people to the living God, "by Whom alone Kings reign and

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Princes decree justice." Need I remind you of the words of the great service itself?—

"With this Sword do justice, stop the growth of iniquity, protect the Holy Church of God, help and defend widows and orphans, restore the things that are gone to decay, maintain the things that are restored, punish and reform what is amiss, and confirm what is in good order."

And again—

"Receive this Imperial Robe and Orb: . . . and when you see this Orb set under the Cross, remember that the whole world is subject to the Power and Empire of Christ our Redeemer."

And again—

"The Lord God Almighty grant that . . . . all the people of the land fearing God, and honouring the King, may by the merciful superintendency of the Divine Providence, and the vigilant care of our gracious Sovereign, continually enjoy peace, plenty, and prosperity; through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Brothers and sisters, so we prayed eight years ago for our King and for his people. Those prayers were not in vain. "From strength to strength."

And what am I to say about the message which has come to us now? the solemn trumpet-call which has just rung out? Can we again turn to our text and use it—"From strength to strength"? I think we can. Four days ago the last thought in anybody's mind—as men looked out into the misty conflict of political life and listened to the strife of tongues—was that the central figure of all might be taken suddenly from our head. We had learned to count unhesitatingly upon the mature sobriety of his quiet judgment of affairs, upon his tactful and experienced estimate of men and things, upon the ripe and varied knowledge which he possessed of State policy in its largest sense, upon the unchallengeable fairness of his constitutional attitude amid the cross currents of political and social strife. And, for the moment at all events, we are simply bewildered by the sudden closing of the door and the ending of his present-day service to the Empire whose initial confidence in him had been from his accession onwards deliberately deepened and maintained. Charm of personal presence and kindliness is of priceless value to the man who is called upon to hold a position so perilous in its greatness of opportunity—opportunity of use or misuse. But it needs more than personal charm, more than experience or tact or kindliness, to carry aright the burden which lies upon a Sovereign's shoulders. There must be a large and steady sense of public duty. There must be a genuine and far reaching care to maintain the honour of a great people and to rule worthily of its high traditions. And in an Empire as varied and as vast as ours there must be an effective interest in the mutual responsibilities and the interdependent life of races and of classes and of creeds. And withal, for the whole world's sake, there must, in such a position, be a deliberate and persistent determination to seek peace and ensue it.

The very enumeration is enough to make one bow the head in prayer for any man or woman upon earth to whom so mighty a trust is given. How easy to make, on this side or that, a mistake which may have immeasurable and disastrous consequence! We are allowed, in the quiet retrospect which this solemn week brings, to ask whether we can see, in these nine busy years, mistakes of sovereignty which might thus become seed-plots of ill. If we cannot, dare we—above all, dare we on this hallowed spot—disconnect that fact from our prayers and his upon his Coronation Day? "From strength to strength."

And suddenly—in a few hours—when no man looked for it, the life here is ended. In the presence of those who loved him best, and with the same quiet courage which had looked death in the face eight years ago, he passed—it is not yet forty-eight hours since—into the life beyond our ken. To-day the whole round world is commending to our Father's keeping and consolation our widowed Queen, who tended his last earthly hours with the gentle love which for all these years has knit to her in imperishable bonds the heart of the whole peoples of our race. In reverent and loving sympathy we invoke the Divine blessing upon every member of that Royal home. It would be irreverent to dwell upon what this sorrow means to them; but they know, and we know, the place they hold in all our hearts and prayers.

But, my friends, there is another word which it is our privilege to say to-night. We look outward and onward in eager and expectant hope to the lifework of him who is called, with a suddenness almost fearful in its inrush, to the greatest post of rule among the sons of men. It is strange how often what is called the *sors liturgica*, the accident of our appointed lesson of Holy Scripture, has a startling appropriateness to the facts of the hour. We have listened this evening to familiar words. But though they fell to be read in ordinary course to night, they rang out—is it not so?—with a fresh significance.

"Moses my servant is dead; now therefore arise . . . . Have not I commanded thee? Be strong and of a good courage; be not afraid, neither be thou dismayed; for the Lord thy God is with thee."

Those who listened yesterday to the quiet words of the brave, resolute, straightforward man, of high purpose and of simple and disciplined life, who is called in the prime of his manhood to take up duties so overwhelming in their greatness, have cause surely for thankfulness and hope. Thousands have already read them. They will to-morrow be in the hands of the whole Empire.

"My heart is too full for me to address you to-day in more than a few words. . . . I have lost not only a father's love, but the affectionate and intimate relations of a dear friend and adviser. . . . To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms, will be the earaest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

There is no man or woman (may we not say this?)—there is no man or woman within these walls but will to-night pray God to help our King—our King—to make those humble, hopeful, high resolves come true. "From strength to strength." The promise of early years, the reverent answer to the sudden, the unexpected call—these will bear fruit, under God's guiding hand, for him and for his Empire's good. It would be faithless to doubt it. God save the King! God have him and those near and dear to him in His holy keeping day by day!

One word more. We have spoken of the King whom we have lost, and of the King whom we have gained. But the message is for us all. "From strength to strength." Do you doubt that if the story of this memorable week, the summary and outcome of many memorable years, had been told to us in Holy Scripture, say by an Isaiah, or an Amos, or an Ezra, we should have been stirred to the depths of our being by the clearness of its message, the clearness and certainty of the call God is making upon every single one of us to do our part in quiet, consistent loyalty to Him our living Lord? We have often been advised by our best teachers to search the history of our own people for the realities of God. "We are a people"—said a great speaker in the English Parliament two centuries and a half ago—"we are a people with the stamp of God upon us. . . Whose appearances and providences among us are not to be outmatched by any story." "His appearances and providences among us." Now, if ever—this week, if ever—they are here, they are potent and voiceful in the stress alike of joy and sorrow, of bereavement and anxiety and hope. And if the message of the past will shape itself—as it can—into the resolve of the present, and that into humble, expectant prayer for the coming days, the outcome is sure. "From strength to strength."

"O God, we have heard with our ears and our fathers have declared unto us, the noble works that Thou didst in their days and in thy old time before them. . . O Lord, arise, hele us, and deliver us for Thine honour."

JAPANESE TARIFFS.

The Calico Printers' Association of Manchester has sent the following letter to *The Times*:—

Sir,—Adverting to the proposed rates of duty on printed cotton piece goods, we have selected five of the qualities most largely exported to Japan, and the following comparative table, which has been carefully compiled, may be of interest to your readers:—

No.	Quality.	Present duty.	Proposed new duty.	Actual increase in duty.	Percentage of increase. per cent
1	per 120 yds.	2s. 5d.	5s. 2·16d.	2s. 9·16d.	114 34
2	per 24 yds.	5·8d	1s. 1·112d.	8 32d	143 45
3	per 120 yds.	2s. 5d.	6s. 5·7d.	4s. 0·7d.	167·93
4	per 120 yds.	2s. 5d.	7s 9·24d.	5s. 4 24d.	221·52
5	per 120 yds.	2s. 5d.	5s. 9 9d.	3s. 4·9d.	141·04

Although the new tariff may not be specifically aimed at Great Britain, its effect will prejudice British printers more severely than their Continental competitors, for of the cotton prints imported by Japan during the years 1905 to 1908 Great Britain supplied from 90 to 94 per cent., whilst no other European nation sent more than 3 per cent.

As regards cotton flannels, Great Britain's share of Japanese imports was 51 per cent. in 1908 and 33 per cent. in 1907, whilst Germany came next with 35½ per cent. and 33¼ per cent. respectively. On this class of goods the increase in duty under the new tariff is not so great.

In the case of two qualities the effect would be as follows:—

Quality.	Present duty.	Proposed new duty.
No. 1 per 93 yds.	3s. 3 52d.	4s. 10·46d.
No. 2 per 93 yds.	3s. 5·85d.	4s. 1·20d.

	Actual increase in duty.	Percentage of increase. Per cent.
No. 1 per 93 yds.	1s. 6·94d.	47·93
No. 2 per 93 yds.	7·3,d.	17·56

Our figures as to imports are taken from the official statistics of the Japanese Department of Finance at Tokio, those for 1909 not yet being published.

THE SUMMER SEASON.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS.

During the summer season the Railway Board will issue the following cheap return tickets for 2nd and 3rd classes:—

(1) Uyeno Nikko return tickets reduced by 30 per cent. and available for three days, on Saturdays and Sundays from July 16 till August 31.

(2) To various sea-bathing places in Hitachi and Iwaki provinces and to hot springs at Yumoto, return tickets reduced by 30 per cent. and available for a fortnight, from July 10 till September 10.

(3) Uyeno Matsushima return tickets reduced by 25 per cent. and available for ten days, from July 10 till September 19.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE cruiser *Ikoma* is officially reported to have arrived at St. Vincent on the 29th ultimo.

A HONGKONG despatch says that the drydock *Dewey* was successfully refloated on Wednesday.

THE cruiser *Ikoma* is officially reported to have arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on the 4th instant.

ON Thursday the Korean warship *Rynkt* ran on a rock while proceeding from Gensan to Fusan, The crew were saved.

THE notorious bandit Yeung Tse-tsing, of Lingshan, has been captured by the French in the Kwong on district of Cambodia. Yeung, says the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

S.-C. Morning Post, has many robberies and murders against his name and the Chinese authorities have applied to the French Court for the man to be handed over for trial. The Court replied it would extradite him immediately.

THE *Aso* and *Soya* of the Training Squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Ichiji, returned safely to Kure on Sunday morning after their long cruise. Prince Teruhisa and all the cadets on board are in excellent health.

THE Portuguese warship *Vasco da Gama* was the first foreign vessel that entered Port Arthur since its opening. She was followed by the British *Alacrity*, which steamed into the harbour on the 3rd instant, with Vice-Admiral Winsloe on board.

THE collier *Shinko Maru*, lying at Moji, on board which a fire occurred a few days ago, is found to have sustained no small damage to her engines. It is expected that the vessel will lie at anchor for about a month to undergo the necessary repairs.

THE Inter-Collegiate (American) Football Rules Committee has materially changed the rules with a view to the safety of the players, but without eliminating the spectacular side of the game. The "forward pass," however, one of the most dangerous formations, has been retained unrestricted.

MR. ARIYOSHI, who has recently been appointed Chief of the General Affairs Bureau in the Residency-General, is reported to be suffering from a severe stomach complaint. He has therefore postponed his departure for the new post, and is now under medical treatment in Chiba Hospital.

CHINA has agreed to compensate the Chinese Eastern Railway to the extent of $160,000 for timber recently destroyed by Hunghutze, according to the Peking correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News*. Russian troops are guarding the railway pending the arrival of a Chinese force sufficient to cope with the outlaws.

THE Teheran correspondent of the *Vossiche Zeitung* telegraphs that consternation has been caused by the news of the occupation by the British of the town of Bampur, a Persian possession in Baluchistan. It is feared that this is a preliminary to the occupation of Southern Persia by Great Britain and the occupation of Northern Persia by Russia.

MR. BALFOUR won the Parliamentary Gold Handicap on the Royal St. George's links at Sandwich on the 11th ult. The field was playing against "Bogey"—an exacting business for the average amateur on a championship green—and Mr Balfour finished "one down," beating Mr. A. P. Du Cros for first place. Mr. Balfour did not do quite so well as he hoped, for his ambition was to finish at least even on "Colonel Bogey."

THE danger of carrying money in lonely places to pay coolies with has just been again exemplified by a tragic incident in Tonkin. A European named Barnich, accompanied by seven coolies, was on the way to pay labourers, when five of his men suddenly set upon him with knives. After murdering the poor fellow, they rifled the money chest and made off with the cash, about $1,900. None of them had been arrested at the date of last advices.

THE salary of the Rt. Hon. John Burns, President of the Local Government Board, says the *S.-C. Morning Post*, has been increased from £2,000 to £5,000 a year. The career of Mr. John Burns, one time Hyde Park orator, Trafalgar-square agitator and socialist, observes our Hongkong contemporary, is one that, while reflecting credit on himself, disproves the socialist dogma that all men are equal. A working man, Burns is the author of the famous statement (made in Trafalgar Square) that "no man is worth more than £500 a year." He was then the representative of the turbulent element in the working classes: to-day, a familiar figure at Court, with a salary that assures for him all the amenities of life, he is the calm, clear-sighted statesman who sees the fallacies of "socialism" and recognises that men are not equal.

THE crusade against the brutalising influence of the Jeffries-Johnson fight has now taken shape in a decision to hold revival meetings as a counter attraction to the big battle. Two New York preachers have arranged to visit the scene of the fight and hold meetings, beginning some days beforehand. They are being financed by business men of New York who object to the contest. The Rev. "Billy" Sunday, the baseball evangelist, is one of the preachers.

SCOTLAND last year had the lowest birth, death, and marriage rates ever recorded, says the report of the Registrar-General. The following shows the comparison with England:—

	Scotland.		England.	
	1909	1908.	1909	1908.
Birth-rate	26.36	27.21	25.58	26.5
Marriage-rate	12.34	13.08	14.55	14 9
Death-rate	15.29	16.13	14.49	14.7

There was an increase in illegitimate births.

THE performances by Professor Max Reinhardt's Company in Budapest and Vienna are now over and have brought both manager and artists the greatest possible triumphs. In Budapest *The Taming of the Shrew* was the greatest artistic success, but in Vienna *Hamlet*, with Moissi, awoke the praise of the entire press. At the invitation of the manager of the "World's Fair" Max Reinhardt is giving a series of performances in the Theatre Royal du Parc in Brussels from the 1st to 10th of June.

A PEKING message to the *N.-C. Daily News* announces that the Throne has refused the memorial recently presented by provincial delegates asking for the speedy summoning of a Parliament. The reply says that it is impossible to shorten the period of nine years fixed by the Emperor Kuang Hsü. The condition of China's finances and the recent riots show that the country is not ripe for a Constitution. The Imperial Assembly, meeting in the ninth moon, would lead to a Parliament. The reply concludes:—"Let not the request be repeated."

DUKE AND DUCHESS ALBRECHT, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, arrived in Kobe on the 4th inst. at 11.14 a.m. Their Highnesses visited the Deutsche-Asiatische Bank and attended a luncheon at the Club Concordia given in their honour by the German residents of Kobe. One pretty feature of the visit, says the *Herald*, was the presentation of a beautiful bouquet to the Duchess by four young girls—Misses Hasche, Westphalen, Thiel and Oldenburg. In the afternoon Their Highnesses embarked on board the O.S.K. steamer *Tetsurei Maru*, which left for Dairen at 4 p.m.

THE transportation of cocoons by railway has been going on since the 1st of June. At first, comparatively small quantities were sent forward, but since about the middle of last month the parcels have gradually increased and on the 30th June the number of cars used in the work, including those on the Usui pass and Sasago pass, reached 2,564. The former pass connects Shinano and Kadzusa princes, and the latter Kai province, which are the principal silk districts. This is an increase of 182 cars as compared with last year, when the cocoon business was most prosperous.

The Toyo S.S. Company held a meeting of directors on Thursday to discuss various financial problems, especially the means of disbursement for shipbuilding at the Mitsubishi Dockyard. Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Toyokawa were also present. It was decided that a call of 7.50 *yen* should be made on the 130,000 new shares, which sum comes to 975,000 *yen* in all. But, on the other hand, as the Company has continually sustained losses, the new call may embarrass the shareholders, so that it was also decided to hold on the 4th inst. a meeting of those shareholders who possess over 500 shares, to explain to them the reason why the new installment is necessary.

ITCHING ECZEMA WAS INTOLERABLE

Eruption Spread Over Face and Body—Shamefully Disfigured—Had to Tie Hands and Feet and Bandage Face to Stop Agonized Scratching—Even Specialists

THOUGHT IT INCURABLE BUT CUTICURA CURED HER

"Some three years ago I suffered from a slight rash which grew gradually to such a pitch that it developed into weeping eczema. So bad was I, the disease spreading over my face and whole body, that I would only go out wearing a veil so extremely thick that my features were unrecognizable and I myself could hardly see. In addition to this, every night, on account of the terrible itching and sores, my hands had to be bound up and then tightly tied behind my back and as even then so intolerable was the agony that I would scratch where possible with my feet and rub my face against the bed clothes; my parents had eventually to firmly tie my feet together and bind a silk handkerchief all over my face.

"I mention these facts with reluctance but they show the condition to which I was reduced. This went on for nearly two years in spite of specialists and treatments at two hospitals, but all gave me up as incurable. I was then advised to try Cuticura and, being desperate, did so. I slept better the first night, and persevering, the itching gradually grew less, and the sores disappeared. Now I am free from blemish, rid of the irksome bandages and can dispense with a veil. My cure is so wonderful and complete that I feel I should like others to know of this and, though you will quite appreciate from the above facts my not disclosing my name, I hope that you will see fit to publish this letter for the benefit of others. I am now only twenty, so you will understand what my cure means to me. L——y G——m, Grand Parade, Eastbourne, Eng., Aug. 27, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete Guide to the Care of the Skin and Scalp and the Best Treatment of their Diseases.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, July 9.

The Raw Cotton market is quiet, with prices weakening in producing countries. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is d ll. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	46.00 to 47.00
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34.00 to 34.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	31.00 to 31.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in.	
Common to Good	4.80 to 5.60

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good		5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches		7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches		3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians		0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians		0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches		1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches		2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches		10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches		1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette		0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere		0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y.	—
Union Italians		—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.		0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best		0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches		—
Cloths—Army Cloth		—
Cloths—All others		—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs		0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency to weaker.

	PER PICUL.	
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.	3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate		4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron		5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel		8.00 to 8.15
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated		10.20 to 10.30
„ „ Flat		10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments		6.30 to 6.40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.		7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"		2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y.	4.16
Victory		3.96
Nonpareil		4.70
Sumatra		3.00 to 3.15
Borneo		—
Hokuyetsu		2.96 to 3.80
Nippon		2.95 to 3.90
Ogura		2.90 to 3.73
Todai		— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.	
Brown Manila	Y.	10 90 to 12.40
Brown China		—
Brown Java		9.90 to 10.50
White Java		14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)		15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)		14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y.	240.00
„ second		200.00
Java, first		320 00
„ second		280.00
Madras, first		—
„ second		—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand		2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"		2.05

FLOUR.

There has been no change in prices.

		Yen.	
Gold Drop	4 sacks		9.60 to 9.80
Flag	„		9.60 to 9.80
Royal	„		9.60 to 9.80
Trophy	„		9.60 to 9.80
Red Seal	4 sacks		9.60 to 9.80
Lion	„		10.30 to 10.50
Portland	„		9.80 to 9.85
Premier	„		10.00 to 10.05
Japanese:—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*		2.80
Takasago	6 „		2.75
Fuji	6 „		2.85
Pine	6 „		2.80

WHEAT.

Prices in America have declined but no business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4.50 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4.40 to 4.50
Blue Stem	4.60 to 4.70

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been done on a small scale owing to scarcity of desirable silks. Quotations are nominal.

On July 7th stocks were: Filatures 6,118 bales; Re-reels, 142 bales; Kakeda, 2 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V.	—
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse		910
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse		910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den		885
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den		940
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.		930
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den		870
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den		910
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha		860
Re-reels—Extra		—
Re-reels—No. 1		—
Re-reels—No. 1½		870
Re-reels—No. 2		850
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra		—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1		—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½		—
Kakedas—No. 2		—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery. *yen.*	June delivery. *yen.*	July delivery. *yen.*	August delivery. *yen.*
1st	—	—	—	—
2nd	880	—	873	880
3rd	875	—	—	874
4th	878	870	—	878
5th	879	871	—	879
6th	880	—	876	878
7th	879	870	—	881

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, without any change in quotations. On June 26th stocks were:—Noshi, 250 piculs; Kibiso, 1,750 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	— to —
Noshi—Filatures, Good	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	— to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	— to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	— to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	— to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	120 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	110 to 120
Rereel—Fair	— to —
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—There has been no particular change to report. Prices remain unchanged and the market is firm.

Kanazawa:—Prices have remained practically stationary. The market remains quiet.

Kawamate:—The market is quiet, and there has been no particular change in prices.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.65	8.35	8.25	8.35	8 15
27″	8.45	8.20	8.20	8.15	8 20
36″	8.55	8.35	8.35	8.20	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.70	8.65	8.55	8.35
27″	8.35	8.20	8.15	8.05
36″	8.35	8.15	8.05	7.90

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
19½″	7.70	8.30	9.40	10.10
22½″	8.50	9.50	10.30	11.20
27″	9.50	11.70	11.90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.90	15.70	17.40

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of July 7th the quotation was £55.

The market in unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	"	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	"	47.00—50.00
Ore	"	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,179,508
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	31,282

Delivery.	Closing Price
July	12 10
August	12.50
September	12.67

	(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
July	11.95	11.90
August	12.27	12.12
September	12.39	12.27

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

	(Tokyo.) per *koku*
Superior	Yen 13.20
Medium	12.20
Common	11.20
Average	12.20

TEA.

The market has continued fairly active. Second crop teas are aeriving slavly.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 6th, 4,201,800 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 246,800 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	nominal.
Choice		do
Finest		45 to 48
Fine		42 to 44
Good Medium		38 to 41
Medium		35 to 37
Good Common		30 to 34
Common		26 to 29

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
July	129.00
August	128.45
September	117.55

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 7.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher for spot and $\frac{1}{8}$ higher for forward and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ higher have caused local rates on China to rule lower accordingly.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 15/16
— — Bills on demand	2/0 31/32 @ 1/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 31/32
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 29/32
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256@½
— Private 4 months' sight	260¾
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	88¾*
— Private 10 days, sight do	86¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84¾*
— Private 10 days' sight	86½*
India—Bank sight	152½
— Private 30 days' sight	154¾
America—Bank sight	49 3/4
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	50 3/4
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	211¼@12
Bar Silver (London)	24 1/16 @ 1/16 *

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From.	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Europe	N. D. L.	Luetzow	Su.	July 10
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	M.	July 11
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 2	Th	July 14
America	P. M.	Siberia 3	Th	July 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle 4	F	July 15
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	F.	July 15
Hongkong	B. L.	Kumeric	Tu	July 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Tu	July 19
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	Th	July 21
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Tu	July 26
Tacoma	B. L.	Oceano	M	Aug. 22

2 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
3 Left Honolulu on the 5th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Europe	M. M.	Tonkin	Sa	July 9
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su	July 10
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	Su.	July 10
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	Tu.	July 12
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F.	July 15
America	P. M.	Mongolia	Sa.	July 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Luetzow	Sa	July 16
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	Sa.	July 16
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa.	July 16
Tacoma	B. L.	Kumeric	W.	July 20
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W.	July 20
Europe	N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru	W.	July 20
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	W.	July 20
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa	July 23
Tacoma	B. & S.	Ningchow	Sa.	July 23
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	M.	July 25
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Tu	July 26
America	C. R.	A'ral Hamelin	Th	Aug. 21
Hongkong	B. L.	Oceano	Tu.	Aug. 23

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIV
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 1st July,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 1st July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyson, British steamer, 4 232, J. A. Davies, 1st July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kowloon, German steamer, 1,459, A. Enigk, 1st July,—Hamburg, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Peiho, British steamer, 3,446, Cazal, 1st July,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.

Supply, U.S. Supply ship, 4,460, E. S. Bisett, 2nd July,—Nagasaki.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P. Giurgevitch, 2nd July,—Trieste via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Siam, Danish steamer, 2,489, Cortsen, 3rd July,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 3rd July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Somali, British steamer, 4,225, A. G. Cubitt, 3rd July,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 4th July,—London via ports, General —Cornes & Co.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, Riepenhausen, 4th July—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 4th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 4th July,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R Archibald, 4th June,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 5th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 4th July,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S S. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, M. Hagino, 5th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer. 3,437, H. Togo, 7th July,—Hongkong via ports, General,—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,865, R. Conradi, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indradeo, British steamer, 3 457, W. L. Lea, 2nd July,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Roon, German steamer, 5,013 H. Rehm, 2nd July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Irak, British steamer, 5,284, Delargy, 3rd July,—Moji, General —Sale & Frazar.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 3rd July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 3rd July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kowloon, German steamer, 1,459, A. Enigh, 3rd July,—Otaru via ports, General —C. Illies & Co.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 4th July,—Sydney and Melbourne, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

San Gabriel, Portuguese cruiser, 1,850, Capt. Pinto Basto, 4th July.—Kobe.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Neumann, 5th July,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Peiho, French steamer, 3,446, Cazal, 5th July,—Antwerp via ports General —M.M. Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 5th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Persia, Austrian steamer, 3,842, P Giurgevitch, 5th July,—Trieste via ports, General —Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mishima Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,270, A. E. Moses, 6th July,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 6th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, J. A. Davies, 6th July,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Siam, Danish steamer, 2,489, Corsen, 6th July,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,912, S. Ishikawa, 6th July,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaiserin Elizabeth, Austrian cruiser, 4,200, Capt O. Hauza, 7th July,—Matsushima.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 7th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* from Seattle:—H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, H.I.H. Princess Fushimi, Com. K. Kiyokawa, Miss Suzuki, Mr. H. Kurakami, Mr. H. Nishimura, Dr. B. Galloway, Mrs. B Galloway, Madame Hashiguchi, Mr. J. Tanaka and Mr. S. Yamaguchi. Kobe:—Mr. O. Gallagher, Miss H. F. Ensor and Mr. C. P. Hoon. Nagasaki:—Mr. S. Schelubaum and Mrs. S. Schelubaum. For Manila:—Lt. P. Newman, Mr. C. C. Comstock, Mrs. C. C. Gomstock, Mr. J. C. Muerman, Mrs. J. C. Muerman, Miss M. Webber, Mr. M. Lazo, Judge J. Ostrando, Mr. M. Gallardo, Mr. M. Tolentino, Hon. M. Quezon, Mr. J. L. Palmer, Miss M. Walters, Miss L. G. Whipps, Mr. L. G. Widdows, Mrs. Widdows and 5 children, Mrs. H. Studley and 2 children, Mr. T. Lorenzo, Mr C. L. Guzman, Mr. M. D. Foronda, Miss N. H. Paddock, Mr. W. A. Stokes and Mrs. S. D. Booth and 3 children. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. S. Hall, Mrs. G. S. Hall, Mrs. J. Watcher, Miss F. Watcher, Dr. J. M. McDowell, Mrs. J. McDowell, Miss J. Parsons, Miss C. Parsons, Miss N. Gates, Mr. P. G. Gates, Mr. J E. McMorries, Mrs. J. E. McMorries, Mrs K. K. Althouse, Miss N. Dickson, H. Krohn, Mr. W. H. Bristol, Miss H. Ough, Mrs. H. M. Denton, Miss E. Watcher. Mr. W. Watcher, Mr. E. R. Severn, Mrs. M. G. Parsons, Miss N. Parson, Miss V. Gates, Miss B. Foster, Mrs. C. W. Christian, Mr H. R. La Grange, Mrs. H. R. La Grange, Mrs. L. M. Lynch and child, Miss L. Dickson, Miss M. Moon and Mr. E. S. Borrows in cabin; 6 persons in European steerage; 47 persons in Asiatic steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. G. W. Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Richard Swain and Mrs. B. C. Foster and infant.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Allen, Mr. R. L. Andrews, Mrs. Andrew, Mr. M. Bhunj, Mr. Geo. Bowack, Mr. Brock, Miss Brock, Capt. Tatton Brown, Mr. H. C. Brownell, Rev. R. E. Browning, Mr. A. J. Carlill, Mr. C Cartwright, Miss Chapman, Mr. A. David, Mrs. David, Miss V. David, Miss E. David, Master V. David, Miss Denny, Mr. L. A. Dreyfus, Mr. M. Ferraud, Mr Fraser, Mr. G. Galles, The Misses Galles (2), Mr. J. Gilchrist, Mr. A. S. Ginger, Miss Haines, Mr. J. N. Hatch, Mr. R. S. Johnson, R. E. Johnson, Mrs. M. A. Johnson, Miss L. N. Jones, Mr. W. P. Ker, Miss V. Lawrey, Mr. G. S. Lindsay, Mr. W. R. Little, Dr. Loenholm, Mr. James F. Lord, Mrs. Lord and maid, Mr. McConnell, Miss K. McCulloch, Miss Meadows, Mr. W. R. Monroe, Rev. P. Moslin, Mrs. Moslin and 2 children, Mrs. Nakajima, Mr. W. G. O'Loughlin, Mr. H. Okawa, Miss Reid, Mrs. Rowbury, Miss Rowbury, Dr Chas. Sanquirco Mr. Chas. Santini, Mr A. L. Sarie, Mrs. Geo. P. Scriven, Capt. J. H. Sears, U.S.N., Mrs. Sears, Miss Sears, Miss L. Shaw, Mr. M. Shiraishi, Miss Simonds, Miss C. Simonds, Miss States, Rev. J Steele, Mr G. N. Steiger. Mr. R J. Straeten, Deputy Inspector General Tait, R.N., Mrs. Tait, Miss Tait, Mr. E. W. Taylor Mrs. A. F. Thayer and child, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mrs M. D. Varalda and child, Mr. C. B. Ward, Mrs. Ward and child, Miss Warde, Mr. H. Werkmeister, Mr. R. Whateley and Mr. F. Young in cabin.

Consumption Can be Cured



Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose Discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Learn for yourself of its healing power,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd (Dept. 237), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free book on the treatment by this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼印刷所 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 3 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 16TH JULY, 1910. 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

The New Convention ... 66
The New Russo-Japanese Convention ... 67
Disturbances in Shantung ... 67
The Opium Question ... 67
China ... 68
The Jinju Insurance Company ... 69
Aerial Goods Traffic ... 69
Korea ... 70
A Japanese Hobson ... 71
A Meeting of the Eel Society ... 71
The Chinchow-Aigun Railway ... 71
Formosa ... 72
The Boycott ... 72
Naval Increment ... 72
The Negro Question in America ... 73
Germany in China ... 73
The South Pole ... 73
Mr R. Kondo ... 73
The Soy Company ... 73
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 73
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 73
Notes on Current Events ... 73
The Reorganised Trans-Siberian Train Service ... 75
The Law Court ... 75
Leading Articles :—
Divorce and the Church ... 76
Criticisms of the Convention ... 76
The World Missionary Conference ... 77
Missionaries ... 78
Japan as a Land of Travel ... 79
An Apparent Setback for Japanese Colourprints ... 80
Our Russian Newsletter ... 81
World Missionary Conference ... 82
Yokohama Amateur Dramatic Club ... 85
The Equitable Life Assurance Society ... 85
Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company ... 85
Railway Improvement in the North-Western States ... 86
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 86
Local News ... 86
Correspondence :—
Company Dividends and the "Chuo" ... 86
Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki ... 87
Telegrams ... 87
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 90
News of the Week ... 92
The Open Golf Championship ... 93
Latest Commercial ... 94
Latest Shipping ... 95

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, 1910.

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND.—At Toronto, Canada, The Reverend ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, D.D., Foreign Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. (By cable.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SEVERE rainstorm is reported to have raged recently in Ishikawa prefecture, in consequence of which the rivers in that prefecture are rising to an alarming extent.

THE KING has intimated that he will give a cup, as did King Edward, for a race for Royal Yacht Squadron yachts during the forthcoming Cowes week, which opens on August 1.

MESSRS. OGAWA, Itakura, Muto, and Suzuki, Japanese M.P.s., who are now in Paris on their way to the International Parliamentary Conference, are reported to have been entertained on Monday at a banquet by President Fallières.

ACCORDING to a telegram from Mr. Wada, Commissioner-General of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, Baron Oura, accompanied by Ambassador Kato, was received in audience by the King on the 5th instant. In the evening His Excellency gave a dinner at the Hotel Cecil, entertaining over 150 Japanese. The next morning the Baron inspected the Exhibition and was entertained at luncheon by the Royal Botanical Society. Subsequently His Excellency attended a reception given by Japanese residents.

THE graduation ceremony of the Sapporo Agricultural College was held on Friday. Mr. Okada, Vice-Minister of Education, attended the function. Three superior graduates received silver watches sent as prizes by His Majesty the Emperor.

THE Railway Board has published in Japanese an elaborate brochure called the "Excursion Guide Book." The book contains illustrations of almost all the noted places in Japan, with detailed explanations as to their history, geography, climate, products, etc.

THE receipts of the Government railways during June last amounted to 3,160,473 *yen* for passengers and 3,193,559 *yen* for freights. These figures show an increase of 201,285 *yen* for the former and 164,048 *yen* for the latter, compared with the corresponding month of last year.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE made his appearance in Rotten Row yesterday morning, says a despatch of June 29th to the *S.-C. Morning Post*. It was his first appearance there since he came to the throne. His Majesty, who was respectfully greeted by the many present, greatly enjoyed his ride.

A FUSAN despatch states that owing to an inundation, the bridge between Waikwan and Shinto, on the Seoul-Fusan railway, was washed away, and in consequence traffic has been suspended since the morning of the 9th. The line will be reopened in two or three days. Traffic on the Masan line has been suspended also.

THE requests for the earlier opening of a parliament having been rejected, rumours are prevalent in Peking of the likelihood of attempts being made to assassinate the Ministers. In consequence, the residences of the various Ministers of State are now being strictly guarded by soldiers. There is said to be much uneasiness in the city.

THE Department of Communications has decided to convert the present system of telegraphic and telephonic wires into an underground one. The electric light wires are also to be put underground, and investigation is already being undertaken for the purpose. The latter conversion is said to result in even greater economy than in the two former cases.

AN interport polo tournament has just been held in Shanghai, teams from Tsingtau and Hongkong meeting a Shanghai team. Tsingtau turned out a weak side and suffered defeat at the hands of the other two teams. Hongkong took the honours, beating Shanghai by 3—1 and Tsingtau by 9—2. The match between Shanghai and Tsingtau resulted in a win for the former by 12—0.

MR. IMANISHI, of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning House, is quoted as saying that the raw silk production of Japan increases every year by about 20,000 bales. In spite of the small crop this year, an increase of more than 10,000 bales as against last year is expected. As a result of the progress in the weaving industry in the United States, Japanese silks are used for the woof instead of the warp, so that the Japanese are compelled to manufacture thick articles. This has no doubt retarded the progress of the silk industry in Japan. The Japanese silk products can stand in rivalry only against the Chinese products, and are by far inferior to the Italian articles. This is by no means an agreeable fact for the Japanese to face. Endeavours must be made to improve the Japanese product so that it can compete with the Italian, a thing which it is not altogether impossible to accomplish.

IT is reported from Osaka that a few days ago some stock speculators in that city attempted a movement to reduce the rate of electric light charges for the purpose of effecting a sudden decline in the shares of the Osaka Electric Light Company. Their intentions were immediately laid bare. If, however, the movement were advocated by disinterested persons, it would be welcomed by the public.

THE Pyongyang branch of the Bank of Korea purchased during last month gold in the lump worth 219,014.41 *yen*. This, says the *Seoul Press*, shows an increase of 126,265.41 *yen* compared with the returns for the corresponding month of last year. The recent increase in the output of the precious metal from the mines at Sakju and Changsong is stated to be the chief cause of the remarkable growth of the business done by the branch in this line.

MR. DICKINSON, the U.S. Secretary of War, who is expected to visit Japan with Mrs. Dickinson and several others, will arrive at Yokohama on the 14th instant by the steamer *Siberia*. General Oku, Chief of the General Staff, will presumably represent the Japanese army, as Viscount Terauchi, Minister of War, is leaving for Korea. On the Secretary's arrival in Tokyo, he will be entertained at the Koraku-en in Koishikawa, as was President Taft, the then Secretary of War, during his visit to Japan three years ago.

A TSURUGA despatch says that the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Company and the East China Railway Company have arrived at an agreement that during ten years commencing on the 1st July (of the Julian calendar), 1910, the Sleeping Car Company shall make use of the Railway Company's carriages and wagons (twelve each of the first-class and second-class carriages, a dining-car, and five wagons), and that the changing of trains shall be conducted at Irkutsk. The connection with the Japanese railways being settled, through tickets will be issued on and after the 1st July (of the Julian calendar) this year at the principal stations in Japan.

MANY here and at other open ports of the country will regret very much to hear that Mr. Wm. Kerr, an old and esteemed resident of this port, writes the *Kobe Herald*, and for many years one of our most successful athletes, is lying seriously ill in the Sano Hospital, whither he was removed from his residence two days ago in order to undergo a surgical operation. This was successfully performed on Thursday afternoon by Dr. Paravicini (who kindly came down from Yokohama for the purpose) and Dr. Huston, with the assistance of Dr. Sano. Owing to the patient's low state of health—he has been suffering for some weeks—the operation, which was a serious and complicated one, had to be performed without administering an anæsthetic, but our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Kerr bore it well, despite the excruciating pain. The trouble, we understand, is peritonitis, aggravated by other complications. The patient is progressing favourably and every one hopes that he will soon be able to resume his customary place in the community, but at the same time there is still much cause for anxiety.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CONVENTION.

Friday, July 8.

On the 7th inst. the new convention is said to have been debated and approved by the Privy Council, and the present expectation is that it will be promulgated on the 13th inst. It is stated that the meeting of the Privy Council took place in the Palace, and that detailed explanations were given by the Prime Minister and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.

The *Manchester Guardian*, a great Liberal organ, is telegraphed as stating that the new convention is directed against America and that it cannot be placed in the same category with the Anglo-Japanese alliance. *The Standard*, on the other hand, which, as everybody knows, is a conservative organ, regards the convention as directed against Chinese aspirations. *The Times* welcomes the convention as a fresh contribution to the peace of the world.

Among Japanese leading journals the *Mainichi Dempo* takes somewhat the same line as the *Manchester Guardian*. It says in effect that the convention was precipitated, if not inspired, by the action of Mr. Secretary Knox in proposing to neutralize the railways in Manchuria. That measure had the effect of showing both countries that their interests in the Three Eastern Provinces are virtually identical, and thus an unpremeditated bond was drawn between them.

The *Nippon*, from which perhaps some chauvinistic opinion might have been anticipated, writes on the contrary in a very moderate strain. It says that the convention is to be heartily welcomed as giving unequivocal expression to views already held by the two nations. There had been at one time talk of a war of revenge, but people obsessed by that fear forgot the magnitude of the Russian Empire and the fact that the Far East constitutes for Russia only one of several problems with which she has to deal. It was not at all likely that she would disturb the equilibrium of her policy by concentrating all her force at one point. From that aspect the new convention is a work of supererogation, but nevertheless it is heartily welcome as giving a definite expression to the two Empires' community of ideas and identity of interests. It will be observed that this article makes no reference to the American aspect of the problem.

Saturday, July 9.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo's* London telegrams the *Novoe Vremya* is very outspoken in discussing the new Russo-Japanese Convention. It describes the document as a new factor for the preservation of peace, and as a guarantee that no outside Power shall be allowed to interfere with Japanese and Russian interests in Far-Eastern Asia. The St. Petersburg journal further states that the *entente* will enable the high contracting parties to reduce their excessive armaments, and will promote Russia's plans for the construction of the Amur Railway and the colonization of Siberia. The *Novoe Vremya* goes on to say quite frankly that Mr. Secretary Knox's neutralization proposals are more or less responsible for the Convention. The United States Government, having obtained Japan's theoretical assent to the building of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway, placed Russia in an embarrassing situation from which she now emerges happily.

A brief telegram is published by Tokyo journals to the effect that the French press unaminously adopts, towards the Convention, an attitude of welcome and of approval.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Vienna which says that the Austrian press regards the Convention as an event of great international inportance. It will be followed, these journals think, by the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire, and it will free Russia's hand in the Far East, so that she will be able to exert her influence fully in European politics.

The opinion of the *Seiyu-kai*, as interpreted by the *Mainichi Dempo*, is that the Convention assures the continuance of the *status quo* in Manchuria, and guarantees the interests of the contracting parties against any arbitrary interference on the part of a third Power. From China's point of view, the Convention presents no objectionable feature whatever, since it may be regarded as a further guarantee of the integrity of Manchuria. In fact, the opinion of Japan's great political party, if it be rightly interpreted by our contemporary, is that the new Convention should be welcomed by all countries as consolidating the basis of international peace, and as ensuring to the world an uninterrupted use of the Trans-Asian Railway.

Even the London *Times* does not hesitate to say that the action taken by Mr. Secretary Knox was indirectly responsible for the negotiation of this Convention, since it demonstrated to Russia and Japan that an agreement between themselves would be less objectionable than the inclusion of the railway question in the domain of diplomacy. For the rest, the *Times* has only good words for the Convention.

Sunday, July 10.

The telegraphic wires are busy transmitting the views expressed by various newspapers with regard to the new Convention, but these opinions lose much of their interest when we remember that the contents of the Convention have not yet been published. The *North China Daily News* is quoted as saying that the Convention certainly preludes the incorporation of Korea into the Japanese Empire, and our contemporary doubts whether Japan has gone the best way to work in that matter for she certainly has not won the good will of the Koreans, which is essential to successful amalgamation. The Shanghai paper then passes on to what may be called the real gist of its article, namely, a speculation as to whether China's eyes are yet opened. Does the Middle Kingdom recognize that Manchuria is practically lost to it, and that the shread of sovereignty which remains is a very slender affair? China has not played her cards well. There was one friend whose coöperation she might easily have won had she shown herself more trusting and more conciliatory. But her chance is now past and she has only herself to depend on.

The *Shanghai Times* writes in very strong terms. It declares that this Convention completes the ruin of the edifice of equal opportunity and preservation of China's integrity. In fact, nothing could be graver from the point of view of China's interests. But whether she recognizes the situation fully may be doubted.

The *Shanghai Mercury* does not speak editorially. It confines itself to publishing a letter over the signiture of "Common Sense." The writer opines that the conclusion of the Convention is a calamity for China, since it assigns Northern Manchuria to Russia and Southern to Japan.

The first Chinese newspaper to comment on the Convention is the *Hsinwen-pao* of Shanghai. Its article is a threnody. It says that all the efforts made by China to improve Manchuria, to educate the people and to organize a military force, have ended in complete failure. Every one of the negotiations undertaken by the Peking Government with regard to administrative authority, mines, railways, lumber idustry and the navigation of the Sungali, have all encountered diplomatic defeat, and this too before the completion of the new Convention. Japan, though a little island State in the remote East, has engaged in a victorious war with one of the great countries of the West, and thereafter by clever diplomacy has concluded *ententes* and alliances which place her to-day in the front rank of the world's Powers. On the other hand, China, which in point of population and extent stands second to no other State, has fallen into a wholly negligible situation, and is now compelled to sit idly by while two foreign Powers discuss the ownership of her territories.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent says that the effect which the conclusion of the Convention has had upon China may be judged from the fact that the Waiwupu has resolved to settle all outstanding questions with Russia.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent writes that all the foreign diplomats in that city consider that the Convention is proximately due to the proposals made by the United State Secretary of State, but inasmuch as the correspondent then proceeds to show that all the responsible foreign diplomats are absent from Peking, one is perplexed to discover where he obtained his information. He goes on to say that the attitude of China towards Japan and Russia has been materially affected by the signature of the Convention, but even here we are inable to follow him, for the proof he adduces is the welcome accorded by the Viceroy in Mukden to the Japanese Governor-General of the Leased Territory, an event which preceeded by several days the signature of the Convention. In fact, it seem to us that the public has fallen into one of its periodical fits of excitement, and that when it calms down, this new Convention will assume a new character.

From Berlin come two opinions that reach us *viâ* London and are telegraphed by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent. One is attributed to a leading German journalist. He says that the new Convention will impair the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The other emanates from a German Naval Authority. He predicts that war between America and Japan is inevitable, and that when it breaks out the Anglo-Japanese alliance will become a dead letter.

Monday, July 11.

New York telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the prevalent opinion in the United States is hostile to the new Russo-Japanese Convention. It is frankly admited that the contents of the document are not known, but none the less people are disposed to consider that the interests of the United States are compromised. The obvious rejoinder that to condemn a document without knowing its contents can not be regarded as an act of reason, is met by the suggestion that there is a secret treaty appended. Of course if such hypotheses be admitted, an illimitable field is opened for

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

criticism. Mr. Secretary Knox is quoted as saying that he has not yet learned the terms of the Convention, but that if he finds it in any way opposed to the pricinciple of the Open Door and Equal Opportunities, he will oppose it vigorously. We do not believe that Mr. Knox has said anything of the kind, for the simple reason that he must be well acquainted with the exact terms of the Convention. In view of the peculiar mood of that small section of the United States agitators who may not inaptly be termed "Hobsonites," we must be prepared for no little froth and foam, but there is always the solid good sense of the American nation to fall back on.

Tuesday, July 12.

It is stated that on the 11th inst. the Russian and the Japanese representatives in Peking proceeded to the Waiwupu and formally communicated the contents of the new Convention.

As for the promulgation in Japan, it is expected to take place at 1 o'clock to-day.

The Nippon publishes a somewhat mysterious telegram embodying an appreciation of the attitude of the various Powers towards the new Convention. The sender of the telegram interprets France as welcoming the Convention because it frees Russia's hand in the near East, and represents England also as friendly to the arrangement. He declares, however, that German journals are writing in a strain calculated to sow ill-will between Japan and the United States of America, by representing that the Convention is directed chiefly against the latter. The Americans themselves are keeping comparatively quiet, doubtless because they are without exact information as to the contents of the Convention. Finally this analyst says that China finds herself confronted by two strong enemies and is not a little perturbed.

Another telegram published by all the Japanese newspapers says that France is treating the German comments with *sang froid* and that, undoubtedly, the Convention has improved Japan's position in French eyes

It need scarcely be said that some of the Japanese journals of Tokyo devote space in their leading columns to a discussion of the Convention, but as none of them is yet in possession of the text, the only interesting feature of their comments is that they are unanimous in believing that the Convention, so far from impairing, will materially confirm the policy of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity. In fact they hold that such a Convention is nothing more than a demonstration of Russo-Japanese friendship, and that it will not in any way injure the interests of other Powers.

Wednesday, July 13.

Accounts are conflicting with regard to China's attitude towards the new Convention. A telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that at a meeting of the Council of State held to consider the matter, very divergent views were expressed, but the upshot of the conference was a decision to make a strong representation to Japan, in a sense adverse to the Convention. We believe this to be a sensational telegram without any basis of fact.

The *Peking Daily News*, a journal which is supposed to have strong American connections, attacks the Convention uncompromisingly; declares that it is a direct answer to the Knox proposals, and frankly expresses the conviction that Russia and Japan have joined hands for the exclusion of all other Powers from Manchuria.

With the above two exceptions, China's attitude towards the Convention is said to be calm. At all events the Chinese are sensible enough to wait for the official publication of the document before commenting on its unknown contents.

Another telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* from Peking is to the effect that the Convention has at length roused China to a sense of the necessity of protecting her northern frontiers. In this matter, if the telegram be credible, Germany is to be the *tertium gaudens*. Officers have been despatched to Berlin for the purpose of purchasing 10,000 stands of small-arms which will be at once placed in the hands of the Ili troops, and it is further alleged that arrangements have been made for procuring 30 German field-guns. We give this rumour for what it may be worth.

THE NEW RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

(OFFICIAL TEXT.)

The Governments of Japan and Russia, in their sincere wish to strengthen the relations of amity and good neighbourhood between the two States and to ensure lasting peace and stability in the Extreme East, recently entered into an exchange of views as to the means best suited to the consummation of the desired end. Having in view the actual situation in Manchuria, where the interests of the two Powers meet, they were persuaded of the advisability of harmonizing their actions and co-ordinating their interests in that region, in completion of their Convention of 1907, and were agreed, upon mutual deliberation, to formulate an accord in the sense indicated. That accord is embodied in the new Convention just signed at St. Petersburg. The present Convention, having for its object the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria and the consolidation of general peace in the Far East, serves simply to confirm the principles recognized by the last Convention and to complete the provisions of that arrangement.

CONVENTION BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA, SIGNED AT ST. PETERSBURG ON JULY 4, 1910.

The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of Russia, sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on the 30/17 July, 1907, and desirous to develop the effects of that Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Extreme East, have agreed to complete the said Arrangement by the following provisions:—

Article I.—With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of nations, the two High Contracting Parties mutually engage to lend to each other their friendly co-operation with a view to the amelioration of their respective railway lines in Manchuria and the improvement of the connecting service of the said railways, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realization of this object.

Article II. Each of the High Contracting Parties engages to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from the treaties, conventions and other arrangements concluded up to this day, between Japan and Russia, or between either of those two Powers and China. Copies of the aforesaid arrangements have been exchanged between Japan and Russia.

Article III. In case any event arises of a nature to menace the *status quo* above mentioned, the two High Contracting Parties shall, in each case, enter into communication with each other, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the measures they may judge it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said *status quo*.

In witness whereof, the Undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

DISTURBANCES IN SHANTUNG.

Ever since 1899 the province of Shantung has had an evil reputation on account of the Boxer disturbances, and people are therefore disposed to attach special importance to any symptoms of unrest which show themselves there. Perhaps therefore undue weight is given by the telegraph to an insurrection which is said to have taken place at Taiyang. It is nevertheless significant that the Governor of the province has thought necessary to despatch 2,000 troops to the scene, and that the German Authorities have sent a gun-boat to Haiyang, which is the nearest accessible point of the disturbed region. Moreover Chinese soldiers are being carried by the German Railway to Chingyang in the neutral zone, and all these measures indicate that something greatly out of the common is on foot.

One explanation given of the trouble is that it has its origin in that perennial source of Chinese disturbance, namely crop failure. The harvest in Shantung this season is said to be exceptionally bad, and in view of pending distress the Authorities are making preparations to deal with probable disturbances. Some time ago the Governor formed a plan for giving relief by employing a number of workmen on the embankment of the Yellow river. He asked Peking for a grant of 700,000 taels to devote to this work, but Peking declined to comply, and ordered the Governor to procure the necessary funds locally. An attempt to do this has only added fuel to the fire, and altogether the situation is very unsatisfactory.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Mr. Consul-General Jamieson is said to have addressed a very strong despatch to the Viceroy in Canton. He points out that whereas Great Britain has evinced sincere and practical sympathy with China's anti-opium crusade, and has voluntarily assisted to put an end to the vice, China has responded by deliberately ignoring the terms of the Chefoo question, and by subjecting imported opium to a tax which would have the effect of altogether upsetting the arrangement concluded between the Governments. If the Viceroy persists in this course, Great Britain will be obliged to demand a modification of her recent agreement with China, and the Consul General concludes by saying that the whole responsibility for the complication will rest on the head of the Chinese.

Even those who are heartily at one with China's efforts to eradicate the opium vice must admit that she is not showing good faith in the present phase of the programme. England has made great sacrifices to assist the reform. She has gone as far as any one could easily have expected, and indeed much further than many people anticipated. But the Chinese Authorities seem to be now bent upon taking the law into their own hands and subjecting English tradesmen to intolerable losses.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, July 8.

Great numbers of destitute Chinese subjects appear to be emigrating from the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan, and no less than 4,000 are said to have arrived within the last few days at Yingkow. They have no visible means of sustenance, and it would seem that they have merely migrated with a vague hope of finding food and shelter somewhere in Manchuria. Of course there is no employment for them in Yingkow, and they thus become objects of solicitude to the local authorities, since in the desperation induced by want of the necessaries of life, they may at any moment resort to violence. By the Viceroy's order some hundreds of these immigrants have been sent eastward to the Amur province where a measure of work is obtainable, but the finances of the Amur province are already strained beyond the limits of their elasticity, and this resource is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of the situation, which is therefore causing some uneasiness. The Viceroy is said to have issued instructions that all except able-bodied labourers shall be returned forthwith to their native provinces, but it is evident that this method of procedure may augment the hardship by separating the feeble members of families from their bread-winners. China certainly has some difficult problems to solve.

The province of Shantung has been from time immemorial a great breeding ground of cattle, which are exported thence in considerable numbers to Manchuria and especially to Siberia. Recently, however, the Governor of the province suddenly issued an order vetoing any further export, and of course great consternation was caused among the cattle-breeders. The Russian authorities immediately entered a protest, and the action of the Governor is now under consideration in Peking. No satisfactory reason is assigned for such a mandate, but the Kiaochow Authorities are said to be inclined to think that the Governor's veto was preliminary to the imposition of a tax on the export of cattle and is thus merely a device for obtaining increased revenue.

It would seem that the reports recently circulated as to a speedy settlement of the Fushun question were at least premature. The claims advanced on behalf of Mr. Wang are still strongly pressed by the Chinese. These claims represent a sum of 220,000 *taels*, which though not a large amount considering the value of the property concerned, is quite enough to justify careful investigations. Then there is still a dispute about the limits of the concession, and about the royalty to be paid by the concessionaires, and it is further apprehended that the Chinese will press to have the Japanese police and gendarmes withdrawn altogether from the region. This analysis of the situation is furnished by the *Mainichi Shimbun's* Mukden correspondent, and if it be accurate, it would go to show that a great deal remains to be settled.

For some time past there have been rumours of a considerable movement of Korean emigrants from the north west of the Peninsula to the region of Chanpei-shan, for the purpose of settling there, which of course entails the assumption of Chinese nationality. These rumours are now confirmed, and it is added that the movement has assumed sufficient dimensions to induce the Viceroy of Manchuria to make it a subject of special inquiry. No explanation is given as to the motives which induce Korean subjects to take that step, but the conjecture is that life and property is so insecure in Korea, owing to the acts of insurgents and brigands, that the unfortunate inhabitants are emigrating as a last resource. That may be true, of course, but there is a difficulty in accepting such an explanation at this eleventh hour when the outrages of the insurgents and the bandits have been palpably checked. In fact there has not been any season during the past 5 years so free from disturbance in the Peninsula as the present is.

Saturday, July 9.

The Shanghai vernacular journal *Shipao* publishes a telegram from Kweiling, capital of the province Kwangsi. The message says that in connection with local taxation, severe riots have occured at Annang, Wuchow and Linchow in that province. The fighting is said to have continued for several days and nights, the rioters being armed with rifles, and boldly opposing the military. Quiet seems to have been restored with difficulty and at the expense of 30 or 40 killed and 160 wounded. The telegraph wires were cut at one time but communication seems to have been quickly restored.

During the night of the 7th inst. a conflagration occurred in the Japanese section of the Nanking Exhibition. No very serious damage seems to have been done, but a few of the exhibits were destroyed. The fire is said to have had its origin in defective electric lighting apparatus, and more injuries were done by the water used to extinguish the flames than by the flames themselves. It is feared, however, that the Japanese section of the Exhibition will have to be closed for a period of 3 weeks.

The attempt to enforce the new currency system in China is leading to some trouble. With the issue of the Government's convertible notes the circulation of credit bills by private places of business has been interdicted. This has naturally caused great dissatisfaction and loss to the folks by whom these bills had hitherto been put into circulation, and they are holding meetings in Peking to consider some remedial measure. At present the outcome of their consultation is said to be that a vehemently worded circular will be despatched throughout the provinces, calling upon all those interested to unite in opposing the official veto. It is of course impossible that the issue of inconvertible notes by private individuals or firms should be permitted side by side with the circulation of official convertible paper, but nobody imagined that China's recently inaugurated currency reforms would be carried to completion without some embarrassment.

There is a somewhat disquieting telegram from Peking to the effect that since the 7th inst. extraordinary precautions have been adopted to guard the residences of the Prince Regent and of the members of the Council of State. This measure is believed to have been dictated by the sequel of the Government's refusal to entertain the petition for the immediate opening of a national assembly, but some accounts speak of an insurrection in Hsishan which is causing uneasiness.

Sunday, July 10.

From several quarters comes news of a somewhat formidable insurrection in the Yuankiang region of Hunan, near the great lake. Two battalions of troops were despatched hastily to the scene from Hupeh on the 7th inst., and they are reported to have dispersed the insurgents.

Monday, July 11.

It appears that the Chinese Government is disposed to adopt a very practical course in dealing with the Manchurian problem. Recently a programme was elaborated for transferring a number of able-bodied men from the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan to the three Eastern Provinces, especially the Amur district, and the experiment is said to have been so successful that it is likely to be extended on a very large scale. The transfer of one million immigrants is now spoken of, and the plan for this purpose is under consideration in Peking. But as the expense involved would be at least 20 million dollars, there is naturally some hesitation on the part of the authorities. If such a scheme be carried out in its entirety it will serve as a very practical proof of China's determination to maintain her sway in Manchuria. It is interesting to reflect that while China is busy with a project of this sort, Russia is taking great trouble to populate her Siberian territory, and numbers of Japanese are migrating to the zones of the South Manchuria Railway.

A telegram to the *Asahi* confirms the news published yesterday as to the attitude assumed by China in the immediate sequel of the Russo-Japanese Convention. Peking is now said to have decided on recognizing the justice of Russia's Sungali claim, and a settlement of the question is confidently anticipated by St. Petersburg. In speaking thus we do not mean to suggest that we ourselves connect this placable mood on China's part with the Convention. We merely place on record an opinion which seems to prevail.

It is stated that a high Russian officer, whose telegraphed name we cannot decipher, has just commenced a tour throughout Manchuria for the purpose of erecting some *in memoriam* tablets to the officers and men who fell in the war, and whose remains are now lying buried in unrecorded places.

There seems to be an alarm in Peking about the importation of bombs from Japan. The *Hochi Shimbun* is said to be responsible for this alarm. It recently published a statement to the effect that members of the revolutionary party were buying bombs in Japan and sending them to Peking. Regarding this intelligence to be trustworthy, the Chinese Authorities are taking steps to strictly scrutinize all the machinery of communications, and to guard the residences of high officials in the capital.

It does not appear that there is any probability of the completion of the building for the accommodation of the Tsucheng-yuan during the course of the present year. Plans of the proposed building have been drawn and approved, but as only five months remain in 1910, it is evident that this body, whose assembly is regarded with so much interest, will have to hold its first meeting in a temporary edifice.

Another source of alarm has arisen in Peking. On the 9th inst. the examination of provincial students commenced in the capital. There are 5,000 of these students, and the examination will last for seven days. Among the youths many are said to sympathise strongly with the applicants for an immediate national assembly, and it is apprehended that the latter may contrive

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

some new striking form of demonstration by utilizing this material.

The disturbance at Yuankiang in Hunan does not seem to be quelled by any means. A further force of troops has been sent to the place from Hupeh. The reason for selecting Hupeh soldiers, instead of utilizing the Hunan troops is said to be that the Governor cannot rely on the latter to deal strongly with their own provincials.

We gather from a statement attributed to a Japanese subject who has just returned from Canton that in dispensing with the services of a number of Japanese experts engaged for the purposes of the Yeh-Han Railway, the Railway Authorities did not intend to reflect in any way upon the competence on conduct of these experts. The difficulty was merely one of funds.

Tuesday, July 12.

A somewhat perplexing telegram reaches the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Peking. It sets out by saying that although there are some 40 or 50 millions of Mohammedans in China, no treaty exists between that country and Turkey. Formerly, these followers of Mohammed were under French protection, but in 1908 Germany informed the Waiwupu that she had been asked by the Porte to safeguard the interests of all Mohammedans within the confines of the Chinese Empire. The Chinese Government, however—so, at least, the telegram says—took no notice of this announcement and continued to treat the Mohammedans as subjects of a non-treaty Power. Recently, Turkey began to move in this matter, and is said to have comissioned the Italian representative in Peking to open negotiations for the conclusion of a treaty.

The Kiaochou correspondent of the Shanghai German journal telegraphs that the insurrection in Laiyang is assuming serious dimensions. The insurgents have established a connection with the bandits in Manchuria, and are armed with modern rifles. The character of the rising is not anti-foreign. It is directed against the bureaucracy and the aristocracy. Whether this bears any relation to the agitation in Peking, which is said to be fomented by Shantung students, there is nothing to show.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Peking says that there has been another attempt to break into the palace in that city. On this last occasion the culprit succeeded in getting through all the gates, and reached the immediate precincts of the Empress Dowager's apartments, where he was arrested. It is asserted that he is out of his mind, and nothing is stated as to his having been in possession of a weapon of any kind.

An evil fate seems to have taken charge of the Nanking Exhibition. The telegraph wires had scarcely concluded their account of the conflagration when they were called upon to transmit the news of a thunderstorm which is said to have caused great damage, especially to the American and Zoological sections.

Wednesday, July 13.

It is stated that the man who on the 9th inst. was found in the inner precincts of the Palace at Peking is a member of the corps of guards. That of course would largely account for his success in getting through the gates of the Palace, but such is not the view taken by the Authorities, for they have dismissed all the guards who were on duty and have handed them over to the Board of Punishments. Considering how short a time had elapsed between the occurrence of this incident and the discovery of a man carrying a pistol and prowling about the precincts of the Palace, it is not surprising to hear that a sense of uneasiness has been created in Peking, and that exceptional precautions are being adopted for the protection of the Prince Regent.

The latest rumour in Peking is concerned with the Prince Regent's health. A few days ago he was said to be quite seriously ill, but inasmuch as he gives daily audience to the Ministers of States, it does not appear that his malady can be very grave.

The losses incurred by the recent fire at the Nanking Exhibition were trifling. They did not exceed 4,500 *yen*, and only a few exhibitors were affected to the extent of over 100 *yen*. A claim for compensation has been put in but nothing is said about insurance. The storm on the 10th inst. proved a much more serious source of injury than the conflagration. A special pavilion, built by the Manchurian merchants, was levelled by the force of the wind and no less than 6 persons lost their lives. We presume that they were Chinese, but their nationality is not stated.

As to the Chinese Government's plan for relieving the distress in the Yangtsz provinces by encouraging emigration to Manchuria, we read in a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Mukden that the first batch of 500 emigrants from Hupeh arrived at Yingkow on the 11th inst. and proceeded at once to Mukden by train. Special facilities were given by the railway authorities. The party is said to have included many old people, women and children, whose struggles to procure food are described as pathetic. These emigrants are to proceed direct to the Amur region, but grave doubts seem to be entertained as to whether they will find any means of sustenance there.

The mounted bandits seem to be very busy in the upper reaches of the Yalu River, and the Viceroy of Manchuria has despatched a strong force to deal with this perpetual plague.

Rumour says that the Russian Government contemplates a complete reorganization of its Far Eastern civil service, and that a series of important questions have been submitted to local authorities throughout Siberia and the Maritime Province. Among other things special arrangements will be made for the education of officials destined to serve in East Asia; the present Consulate at Dairen will be changed into a Consulate-General, and steps will be taken without delay to have the Russian flag shown on the Sungali River.

THE JINJU INSURANCE COMPANY.

Saturday, July 9.

The affairs of this Company seem likely to furnish first material for the application of the new criminal code in the matter of misappropriation of trust money. Our readers are aware that the Company's business has been in a confused condition for some time, but the facts are published only now. It appears that one of the directors, Mr. Tojo, some time ago lent to the Japan Warehouse Company a sum of 50,000 *yen* without any security, the representative of the Warehouse Co. being Mr. Matsutani, who is now known in Tokyo under the historical name of Tenichibo, and who figured as the principal cause of the recent commotion in the Rice Exchange. This advance of 50,000 *yen* gradually rose to 140,000, by what means it is not yet explained. The fact that the money had been lent to the Warehouse Co. without any security came to light in connection with the Rice-Exchange troubles, and the director, Mr. Tojo, by whom the accommodation had been given, was obliged to resign. It then fell to his fellow director, Mr. Chogo, to collect the money, but his method of doing it was splendidly fraudulent. He advanced no less than 500,000 *yen* of the Insurance Co.'s money to the Warehouse Co., and out of that sum he deducted the 140,000 due to the Insurance Co., thus recovering 140,000 *yen* in theory and paying out 500,000 *yen* in fact. When this came to light Mr. Yamaguchi, a director of the Insurance Co. who represented the honest party, preferred a charge of fraud against Mr. Chogo, who has been arrested. Mr. Matsutani is still at large, but his house has been searched by the police, and it is believed that his arrest will soon follow.

Sunday, July 10.

Since the above was written Mr. Matsutani has been placed under arrest. He attempted to secure a vote of want of confidence at a directors' meeting in Mr. Yamaguchi, who represents the Baron-Tsuji section of the Company, but the motion failed to obtain a hearing. Of course this will favourably affect the affairs of the Tokyo Rice Exchange which has been kept in a state of commotion for months back by the machinations of Mr. Matsutani.

Monday, July 11.

Mr. Matsutani has undergone a judicial examination, but apparently the magistrates did not find sufficient warrant for detaining him. He has been released, but his mood is said to be much chastened, and the back of his agitation is broken. It may reasonably be hoped, therefore, that his mischievous influence will no longer be felt either by the Rice Exchange or the Insurance Company.

AERIAL GOODS TRAFFIC.

It could hardly have been expected that the first practical application of the aeroplane to commercial purposes would take place on the frontier of the United States and Mexico. Nevertheless that in effect is what the San Francisco correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* has to relate. He says that experiments have been carried so far as to justify the organization of a group of aerial vessels for the transport of merchandise from Arizona to Mexico and *vice versa*. The matter is now under discussion by the two Governments concerned, and a treaty is being drafted to cover the fiscal features of the enterprise. Naturally much interest is excited in other countries, and the completion of the treaty is anxiously awaited.

We may mention here that there is another telegram from New York which speaks of a gas-balloon intended to cross the Atlantic from New York to London. The balloon is to be called the *America*, and it is expected that the journey will occupy from six to ten days. The time fixed for the attempt is the close of the present month. It must indeed be admitted that the conquest of the air has been brought within measurable distance.

Digitized by HATHITRUST ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Saturday, July 9.

The Korean subjects resident in the United States are agitating against annexation. They are said to be holding meetings and issuing circulars. We note that agitation of this nature has the support of an English local journal in Yokohama, which, with its usual friendship for Japan and its habitual promotion of international amity, endeavours to persuade United States citizens that their trade with Korea will be completely ruined should the Peninsula be included in the Japanese Empire.

It has been decided that the Resident-General, Viscount Terauchi, will leave Shimbashi by the 3.40 p.m. train on the 14th inst., and will proceed to his post in Seoul. The Viscount is to be received in farewell audience by the Emperor on the 12th inst., and a banquet will be given to him and the leading members of his suite at the official residence of the Prime Minister on the evening of that day.

Opinions are divided as to the prospect of speedy annexation. Some publicists hold that the step will be taken almost immediately after Viscount Terauchi's arrival at his post; but others doubt the probability of any such speedy procedure. These latter think that many points have to be carefully considered, among others an outbreak among the Christian converts in the Peninsula, who would probably find themselves supported by a certain Power. In fact, the problem has to be considered from may sides, and Tokyo journals interpret the Cabinet's mood as one of hesitancy.

Sunday, July 10.

All accounts from Seoul agree in representing the city as perfectly quiet. Hitherto even comparatively trivial events excited more or less tumult, but in the present occasion not even such important happenings as the transfer of the police power, or the arrival of the new Vice-Resident-General, have quickened the public pulse perceptibly. Whether it is right to infer that the Koreans have now finally acquiesced in the future lying evidently before them, it would probably be premature to judge, though some Japanese correspondents are speaking in that strain.

It is rumoured that the leaders of the Daihan Hyop-hoi have decided to address to the Resident-General a petition asking that constitutional Government should be granted to Korea after amalgation with the Japanese Empire. Meanwhile various political parties are reported to be holding meetings for the purpose of determining their attitude towards the pending change.

The Residency-General is said to be drafting a law to prevent the organization of petty political parties. The new statute will provide that unless a certain minimum number of affiliates be obtained a party cannot be registered; that a certain sum shall be put up as security and that if at any time the membership should fall below the minimum establishment, then the party shall be *de facto* dissolved.

There has been very heavy rain in Korea, resulting in floods of considerable dimensions. The Chin River in the Kunsan district has flooded over 100,000 acres of arable land, drowning 14 people, and on the Seoul-Fusan Railway there has been a washout which will require two or three days to repair. The downfall began on the 6th and continued without intermission until the 9th.

Monday, July 11.

The news from Korea, published by the *Kokumin Shimbun*, continues to be of the most reassuring character. Absolute quiet seems to prevail, although people are not blind to the near contingency of important political changes. It was related, some time ago, as our readers doubtless remember, that a number of Korean students had returned to Seoul from Tokyo and were about to foment an agitation against Japan. But nothing whatever has been heard of these students since their arrival in Korea, and if they really entertained any such design as that attributed to them, they would appear to have abandoned it. The present outlook is that there is more latent discontent among Japanese employees than among Korean politicians, the former being uneasy about their positions.

From a conversation between the *Kokumin Shimbun* representative and the Vice-Resident-General, Mr. Yamagata, we gather that the latter's impression as to the state of the Prime Minister's health is not at all favourable. He speaks of Mr. Yi as being in a very debilitated condition.

There is certainly no lack of positive opinion about Korean affairs. A Japanese who has just returned from the Peninsula informs the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in the most unequivocal terms that, so far from being opposed to amalgamation, the Koreans are one and all looking forward to it, and their principal apprehension now is that delay may take place. Even the much talked of Yangpan are persuaded that amalgamation would mean in their case the receipt of a substantial block of pension bonds, a prospect which gratifies them greatly. In fact, if this informant be credited, the Korean nation is longing to become an integral part of Japan. *Credat Judæus Apella.*

Tuesday, July 12.

It is stated that the Residency-General has communicated to the Vladivostok Authorities through the Consul at Chientao a list of the names of Yi Pongyun and his associates, together with the nature of their machinations. Thus, in the event of any commotion, the Russian Authorities will be in position to lay their hands at once upon these disturbers of public peace.

It is alleged that important modifications of the provincial organization are contemplated in Korea. The present 13 provinces will be reduced to 10, and each of the new provinces will be divided into 25 districts.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* sends a telegram which sounds very apocryphal. It says that the Residency-General has decided to buy up all the Japanese journals published in Korea, and has commenced operations with the *Hinode Shimbun*. It seems to us quite incredible that any such interminable procedure should be adopted, especially as the Authorities in Seoul have full competence to deal with any journal transgressing against the cause of peace and order. Much more trustworthy appears to be a telegram to the *Asahi*, which says that the *Toyo Nippo* has been suspended for publishing libellous personalities.

It is certainly difficult to form a clear opinion about the state of public opinion in Korea. Telegrams reaching Tokyo journals indicate a condition of entire placidity, and even go so far as to suggest that the leaders of the nation are anxious for amalgamation, but side by side with these reassuring declarations we find the following article in the Seoul press of the 9th inst.:—

We think we are right when we sum up the policy pursued by Japan in this country since she took up the protectorate of the peninsula with the phrase: "Iron in the right hand and glove on the left." While on the one hand Japan has suppressed all forms of disorder with an iron hand, on the other she has done all she could under the existing circumstances to give a just and benevolent administration to all peaceful and law-abiding people. We have no doubt that the same policy will be pursued by H. E. Viscount Terauchi, the new Resident-General. It appears to us, however, that the present requires the wielding of an iron hand more than that of a gloved one in order to secure lasting peace and order in this country. There is no lack of evidence to show that an intense dissatisfaction against the new state of things is fermenting at present among a section of Koreans. It is possible that if it be left unchecked, it may culminate in some shocking crime. Now after carefully studying the cause and nature of the dissatisfaction just referred to, we find that it is both foolish and unreasonable. We see that it is entertained by a small group of young Koreans of shallow education as well as by some impoverished *yangpan*. The former are at best dreamers, who, infatuated with empty names, such as independence and liberty, want to run before they have learned to walk. Whether or not their country is in a fit condition to be independent, does not enter into their thought in the least. They simply want independence for their country, and to get rid of Japan's protectorate, entirely regardless of the disastrous consequence that will surely follow if they attain their object. It is from among these sentimental young hot-bloods that An Chungkeuns and Yi Chaimyongs are likely to appear. As for the discontented section of *yangpan*, they have still less reason to be sympathized with. In old days they lived at the expense of the masses, extorting money from them and contributing nothing towards their welfare. The new enlightened regime has deprived them of their means of sustenance, and naturally enough they are bitterly inimical to it. It is these useless parasites of the Korean people who secretly foster the seeds of insurrection.

Now Japan is in this country with the mission of promoting the happiness of the masses. She has not come to Korea in order to please a few hundred silly youngsters or to feed a few hundred titled loafers. It is no fault of hers that these men are discontented because of her failure to satisfy them. Japan will remain placid if these worthies grumble in secret only, but should they try to show their discontent in a concrete and dangerous way, she cannot continue to be inactive. She must remove by all means every obstacle that lies in her way of ameliorating the wretched condition of the Korean masses. In doing this, she must be prepared to sacrifice anybody who ventures to offer obstacles to her work. Japan has hitherto dealt with Korean malcontents in a lenient way. She has learned from experience gained during the last four or five years that there are some people who cannot be converted by conciliatory measures. There is but one way to deal with this sort of people, and that is by stern and relentless measures. The present state of things in this country is analogous to that in Egypt. Speaking to a London audience recently, Mr. Roosevelt said: "In such a situation as yours in Egypt, weakness, timidity and sentimentality may cause even more far-reaching harm than violence and injustice. Of all broken reeds, sentimentality is the most broken reed on which righteousness can lean." It appears to us that the words of the illustrious American statesman furnish excellent material for consideration to all those who are responsible for maintaining peace and order in this country.

Wednesday, July 13.

The Appeal Court in Seoul has rejected the appeals of Yi Chaimyong, the would-be assassin of the Prime Minister, as well as those of his eight accomplices. One of the appeals was withdrawn, namely, that of Kim, who was convicted of a design to assassinate the leader of the Il Ching-hoi; for that crime he had been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment, and although he appealed in the first instance, he ultimately acquiesced in the justice of the sentence. It is said that when the judgement of the Appeal Court was delivered confirming the death sentence on

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Yi Chaimyong, the latter again fell into a condition of frenzy, and vehemently shouted that to execute him while the Prime Minister remained alive was flagrant injustice. The members of his family, who were present in the Court, joined in this clamorous protest, and with difficulty some degree of order was restored.

An officer of the S.S. *Tategami* which has just arrivel at Nagasaki from Vladivostock *viâ* Chyongjin, reports that the anti-Japanese Koreans in Vladivostock and along the north-eastern frontier are very busy. There is no deficiency of money, and their connexion with the whole country is so well established that they obtain news of all the Resident-General's doings even before it reaches the Vladivostock Authorities. They find most difficulty in obtaining arms, and they are said to be obliged to content themselves in the matter of artillery with some obsolete field-guns, the parts of which they import separately. This informant thinks that in the event of amalgamation there will inevitably be some bloodshed in these northern districts. On the other hand our readers will have observed that according to yesterday's telegrams a detailed list of all these malcontents was recently transmitted from the Residency-General to the Vladivostock Government, with a view to their immediate apprehension in the event of any untoward events.

Mr. Matsui, who has been relieved of his office as Chief of the Police Bureau in Seoul, is quoted as saying that if amalgamation takes place it will be necessary to appoint Koreans, very largely, to administrative posts in their own country. He also dwells upon the necessity of providing employment for the lower orders. The work of road-making in Chhollodo is carried on almost entirely by ex-insurgents. The results are excellent, and there can be no doubt that if this system were extended, the insurrection would gradually become a thing of the past. Another recommendation made by the same authority is that the services of Japanese physicians should be brought within easy reach of a wide circle of the Korean people. The excellent effect produced by this system, when applied on a small scale, furnishes a certain index of what night be achieved by extending it.

The Crown Prince of Korea left Tokyo on the 18th inst. for a summer trip in the provinces of the Sanindō and Sanyodō. On the 12th His Imperial Highness had farewell audience of the Emperor and Empress, from whom he received various presents of articles likely to be useful on the journey. The Prince will be accompanied by Prince Ito and by Dr. Iwai.

The new Resident-General is to leave Tokyo on the 15th inst. for his post. He was received in farewell audience by the Emperor on the 12th inst.

We take the following from the *Seoul Press*:—

The railway bridge over the Yalu will be an engineering feature on the entire Seoul-New Wiji Line. It measures 3,100 feet in length and will be supported by twelve piers besides the basis on both banks. Having begun work on the Korean bank, six piers have already been completed and two more are now under construction. These two and another will stand in the deepest part of the stream and their construction involves great engineering difficulty. Fortunately the bed of the river generally consists of rocks, and this fact lends great facilities for quick building. Great despatch is apparently being used in the work, on account of the imminent advent of the rainy season which swells the river considerably. The most difficult part of the whole work, however, has nearly been completed, and the remaining part seems to be of a comparatively easy nature. The bases on the banks have also been finished while the two piers in progress are nearing completion. The bridge is to be finished by the end of March of 1912, but as the river is frozen for four months in the year, from December to March, it will be necessary for the work to be finished by the end of November of the previous year. The Authorities concerned are represented as being confident that it will be finished not later than that date.

According to Customs returns the total amount of export and import during June this year was 1,433,150 *yen* and 3,231,943 *yen* respectively. Of the articles for export, rice amounted to 277,800 *yen* in value, beans 150,000 *yen* and iron to 52'000 *yen*. During the same month kerosene oil amounting to 221.000 *yen* in value was imported, hemp cloth 361,000 *yen*, lumber and board 172,000 *yen*, raw calico and sheetings 167,000 *yen*, and miscellaneous articles to the amount of 1,372,000 *yen* in value.

A JAPANESE HOBSON.

Mr. Takenokoshi Yosaburo, author of "Twenty-five Centuries of Japanese History" and of a book called *Nankoku-ki*, appears to have modelled himself upon the well-known Capt. Hobson. He is busily preaching the theory that a collision between Japan and the United States of America is inevitable, and that it behoves this country to take immediate steps for augmenting its navy. His last speech on this subject was delivered by Mr. Takenokoshi at a meeting of the Oriental Economic Society held in the Fujimiken on the 7th inst. His general argument was that the natural directions of the tides of American and Japanese expansion are respectively eastward and southward, and that therefore a collision between them is unavoidable. The particular incident which will precipitate the struggle is, in Mr. Takenokoshi's opinion, the rendition of the South Manchuria Railway to China. In a few years more the time fixed for that rendition will arrive, and if Japan hesitates, she will find herself opposed by probably America and Germany. In the face of this obvious menace, it is the height of folly on her part not to set herself at once to develop the strength of the navy. Her modern history has two remarkable pages. One shows that no sooner was the first programme of naval increment fairly under weigh than the war with China occurred, and no sooner was the second programme of naval and military development on the way to completion than the Russo-Japanese struggle broke out. History will probably repeat itself in this matter. The Americans, according to Mr. Takenokoshi's estimate of their character, are disposed not to placate but to provoke a tiger when it makes its appearance. Japan must be ready. Instead of struggling to clear off her national debts with feverish haste, she should devote a portion of the sinking fund to the increase of her navy.

Of course it is inevitable that men of Mr. Takenokoshi's stamp should arise in Japan. Like begets like. As a matter of historical justice we have always to remember that this menace of war came originally from America's side. Nothing of the kind was ever heard from the lips of a Japanese publicist until the United States Yellow Press had been preaching its belligerent propaganda for a considerable time. Nevertheless we are quite prepared to find that Mr. Takenokoshi's utterances will be regarded by a certain class of critics as an unprovoked incentive rather than as a natural rejoinder.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a strong editorial about the necessity of officially checking the utterances of Japanese "Hobsons." It refers specially to Mr. Oishi Masami, and by inference to Mr. Takenokoshi, both of whom have advocated naval expansion as essential in view of a possible conflict with the United States. That vicious line of argument was first taken by American citizens, notably by Capt. Hobson, but unfortunately it has found imitators in Japan. If there were indeed any truth in the evil forecast, it would be incumbent on Japan to increase her Navy at any cost. But are there any responsible American statesmen who consider war inevitable, or are there any Japanese who labour under such a delusion? The advocates of naval expansion may possibly welcome this agitation, not that they have any faith in the reality of the alleged danger, but simply because they look to utilize the spectre for their own purposes. No risk of the kind ought to be run for a moment. The Government should put its foot down firmly and suppress all such utterances, just as it would stamp out the virus of an epidemic.

A MEETING OF THE EEL SOCIETY.

The celebrated Unagikai held a meeting at the Nippon Ginko on the evening of the 8th inst. There were twelve present, 9 of the principal business-men acting as hosts, and the guests being Marquis Katsura, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Odagiri. The conversation naturally turned upon the economic situation in Japan. During the course of the last few months the transactions of the Finance Department have added about 100 million *yen* to a money market already easy, and a smilar amount will be added in the near future. Therefore the continuance of cheap interest may be looked for as a certainty. On the other hand, the only industrial expansion which has taken place of late is in the realms of electric trams, gas, and hydro-electricity. There has been no general movement in the region of industry. The explanation of such an apparent want of enterprise is that Japanese capitalists are determined not to put their money into any undertaking which is not sound at once from a business and from a scientific point of view. Men look for combinations of practical experience and scientific research, and until such combinations come in sight no large expansion need be expected. Things probably will remain in their present condition for another year, if not longer.

Naturally the conversation turned upon the new Convention, which was welcomed by all present as an additional guarantee of peace, and as an indirect means of drawing closer together the bonds of friendship between Japan and France.

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

It would seem as though this project had finally dropped out of the catalogue of immediate probabilites. *The North China Daily News* has a telegram which says that the programme is meeting with strong opposition and that the British Government has declared itself unwilling to assist the promoters. In these circumstances the alternative plan of building the line as far as Yaonan has been taken up, and it is understood that Sir Edward Grey has intimated his Government's willingness to promote the reduced project, which, he believes, would not provoke opposition from either Japan or Russia. The telegram concludes by saying that such a solution of the question commends itself from a diplomatic point of view.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Friday, July 8.

According to telegrams received by the *Asahi Shimbun* the proximate purpose of the present campaign has been attained. The stategical plan was to bring about the concentration of the aborigines in the Gaogan district, and thus leave open an opportunity for the troops to construct an artillery road to the summit of Bonbon Hill. So soon as field pieces can be placed on the latter eminence, Gaogan will become untenable, and the troubles of the aborigines will then commence in earnest. But we confess that this explanation does not seem altogether satisfactory. According to our contemporary the field of operations is so limited as to be within range of artillery fire from Bonbon Hill, and in such circumstances it is not at all probable that the movements of the Japanese forces can be concealed from the nimble-footed aborigines.

This view is comfirmed by information furnished to the *Jiji Shimpo* by one of the principal officials concerned. He says that some people regard the campaign as a species of tiger hunt, but in truth it is rather a replica of Port Arthur. The aborigines are extremely skilled in scouting operations, and in fighting under cover. Their long feuds among themselves have developed expert tactical knowledge and rendered them formidable adversaries, especially in a most difficult country, with every inch of which they are thoroughly familiar. When it comes to verbal discussions they are equally difficult to answer. The contention they advance is that Formosa may have been ceded by the Chinese to Japan, but they were never consulted about the cession and were never consenting parties. From time immemorial they have occupied their present positions, and no country has ever invalidated their right by conquering them. Why should they not be left undisturbed?

The Emperor is about to despatch another Chamberlain to carry comforts to the soldiers at the front.

It is said that the able-bodied men in the Gaogan district number fully 800, and that their complete subjugation is likely to prove a very sanguinary affair.

Sunday, July 10.

Lieut. Shibuya, who has just arrived at Moji from Formosa, says that the number of wounded now under treatment in the Island is 7 commissioned officers and 90 rank and file. He relates that all the available troops with the exception of 100 men were dispatched from Taipeh to operate against the aborigines, and Chinese bandits took advantage of this absence to commit various depredations in the vicinity of Taipeh and Keelung. A force was accordingly moved out from Hozan, and order was quickly restored. The same authority is quoted as saying that the operations from the Shinchiku direction have been much more successful than those in the Gilan district, a difference which he attributes to the fact that the Shinchiku column made no use of the Aiyu from the outset, but conducted the whole affair on purely military lines.

It is stated that the Japanese authorities have decided to reward good services in Formosa in the same manner as they are compensated in Korea. A sum of 2 million *yen* had been allotted for the latter purpose, and half of it will now be devoted to Formosa. Should that prove insufficient, recourse will be had to the Second Reserve.

News comes from the Kagi district of Formosa to the effect that there has practically been no rainfall since May, and the district is threatened with a loss of 50 per cent of the rice crop and 30 per cent. of the sugar canes. This would mean a diminution of crops over the whole Island to the extent of about 10 per cent. Rice has already risen 10 *sen* per picul, and the situation is aggravated by continuous stormy weather in the south, which renders import business at Takao impossible.

Monday, July 11.

The fighting alike in the Gilan and in the Shinchiku districts is of a desultory character. On the 7th inst. a party of 30 Japanese soldiers under the command of a sergeant proceeded from Bonbon-yama to procure a supply of water and were attacked *en route* by some 30 aborigines. The fight lasted from early morning until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the Japanese had one killed and one wounded. In the Shinchiku quarter the aborigines confine themselves to occasional reconnaissances, which do not appear to have been productive of any casualties. An interesting fact is that a battery of heavy artillery has been sent to the front from Keelun. If long range guns can be got into position, that is undoubtedly the best way of dealing with such foes, but it means, of course, a very tedious campaign, as roads have to be made for the transport of the guns.

Tuesday, July 12.

It is stated that since the 19th ult. the conduct of the fighting in Formosa has been entrusted entirely to the hands of the military. The police and the Aiyu are now restricted entirely to the duty of guarding the positions already won, and of protecting convoys. The number of killed on the side of the police and Aiyu since the commencement of the operations has been 39, and the number on the side of the military, 33, but in the accounts from which we quote no statement is made about the number of the wounded.

It appears that another company of infantry with a battery of heavy artillery has been sent round by sea to Sowo on the East coast. These troops will march to Yenzan to form the rear guard of the column now having its base at Bonbon-yama. The immediate objective of attack appears to be a very steep hill called Shinaretsu (or Shinarek) which commands the position of the aborigines at Gaogan, and which will probably be the scene of severe fighting. Thus far, the troops sent to occupy this position have not made progress, the difficulties of the ground having proved more formidable than was anticipated.

But we note that a telegram from the Governor-General's office reports the successful occupation of this hill on the 7th inst. and speaks of the surrender of several leaders of the aborigines.

In the Shinchiku direction some sharp fighting occurred on the forenoon of the 9th inst. The Japanese had posted guns on a commanding position when they found that to secure this point it was necessary to gain possession of a neighbouring eminence. The corps detached for the purpose succeeded in effecting its object, though not without some loss, but thereafter a force of some 200 aborigines made a fierce attack upon the gun position. They were driven back, however, without inflicting any serious damage on the Japanese. The casualties for that day were 2 killed and 5 wounded.

The Authorities are quoted as saying that the aborigines in the Gaogan district have weakened considerably and that their final subjugation will be probably effected at the end of this month or the beginning of the next. It will then be necessary to proceed against Taroko, on the east coast, where a very difficult task is anticipated.

Wednesday, July 13.

The operations in Formosa continue but are not on a decisive scale. In the eastern part of the field we read of a kraal formed on a hill top about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea where something like a hundred aborigines have taken refuge. It may prove a very difficult task to dislodge these men.

From the rest of the field, namely the Shinchiku region, intelligence comes that a band of about 50 aborigines vehemently attacked the commissariat of the 3rd corps on the 9th inst. They were repulsed after a sharp skirmish, in which the Japanese had 4 soldiers killed and 2 wounded, one of the latter being an Aiyu. The enemies' attitude in this region is still aggression.

THE BOYCOTT.

It is now confidently alleged that the boycott against Japanese ships and merchandise has at length been comptelely abandoned by the Chinese merchants in Australia, Manila and Hongkong. Now for the first time Chinese subjects are freely taking passage in Japanese ships. It must be confessed that the Chinese showed great determination and perseverance in carrying out this boycott. They were, of course, encouraged by newspapers which sacrificed everything to their love of harrassing Japan, but we do not suppose that the utterances of a few insignificant local journals can have produced much affect upon the Chinese people. The interesting reflection is that the Chinese resolutely closed their eyes to the justice of Japan's action and allowed themselves to be betrayed into a demonstration which no honest publicist can for a moment justify. The action of the Canton authorities in the case of the *Tatsu Maru* was wholly indefencible, and it says little for the intelligence of public opinion in China that such a wrong found so many supporters.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

Tokyo newspapers unite in stating that an agreement has been elaborated between Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, and Mr. Takarabi, Vice-Minister of the Navy, with regard to naval increment. It has been agreed that the minimum strength of the navy shall be fixed in accordance with the principle of maritime defence first, and military defence second. There shall not be any disturbance of the Cabinet's determination to refrain from all addition to the national debt, neither shall there be any definitely fixed programme as has been the precedent hitherto. What will be done is simply to apply 15 or 20 millions out of the annual surplus and to utilize this grant for purposes of building big and heavily armed ships. The policy of construction at home shall be pursued as far as possible so as to prevent the exodus of specie, and in short the whole programme, while practical, is essentially conservative.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEGRO QUESTION IN AMERICA.

Count Hayashi is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as expressing himself quite unable to explain the recent occurrences in the United States. Whether they mean that the black folks betrayed inordinate exultation over the victory of their champion, or whether they indicate that the white people were exasperated at the defeat of their representative, it is at present impossible to say. But on the whole the attitude of the American people towards the Negro problem constitutes an exhibition of racial prejudice beyond the understanding of Orientals. In Japan, since old times, a child born to parents of mixed Eta and Japanese blood was always regarded and treated as a duly qualified Japanese subject, and the celebrated Chinese Emperor Chienlung had a Mahommedan concubine. But in the United States a child of mixed negro and white blood is just as much tabooed as though it were the offspring of black people purely. Thus the Americans may be said to discard their own offspring. Oriental people do not understand such prejudices. We (*Japan Mail*) quote these utterances for the sake of the source to which they are attributed, but we doubt the accuracy of the reporter.

GERMANY IN CHINA.

It is regrettable that the mischief-makers should be again at work, seeking to sow seeds of discord between England and Germany. The Chinese students from Shantung are reported to have started an anti-German agitation in Peking and to be contemplating a boycott of German goods. The proximate cause is not stated, but it must be frankly confessed that Germany's position in Shantung is conspicuously vulnerable, for reasons which we have no desire to reiterate, and that Chinese students, imbued with the Rights-Recovery mania, are not unlikely to take her for a target of attack. Her presence has been most beneficial to the region, and we believe that if a plebiscite of the inhabitants were taken to-morrow, independently of politics, the result would be conspicuously favourable to her continued tenure of Kiaochou. But from the students' point of view the situation may wear a different aspect. What warrant then is there for assuming that this Peking agitation and this proposed boycott are the outcome of secret instigation on the part of Englishmen? It is not thus that Englishmen seek to compass their ends.

THE SOUTH POLE.

An office has been opened under the auspices of Count Okuma for the purpose of collecting funds to meet the expenses of Lieut. Shirase's projected expedition to the South Pole. The idea is that the Japanese explorers should set out 3 weeks ahead of the Scott expedition, with the hope of planting the Rising Sun at the South Pole before the Union Jack can be run up. The *Asahi Shimbun* has taken the lead in opening its columns to subscribers, and it invites donations of any sum from 50 *sen* upwards until the end of August. This is a very plucky move on the part of the Japanese, and we wish them every success. It is an open field and there need be no favour or affection.

MR R. KONDO.

On the forenoon of the 11th instant Mr. R. Kondo returned to Tokyo from China after an absence of more than a month, as leader of the party of business-men whose tour in the Middle Kingdom from Manchuria to Soochow afforded so many interesting experiences. Mr. Kondo seems to have been eminently successful in that capacity. He has a remarkable command of clear and appropriate language, and this, combined with a genial personality, social tact and exceptional business perspicacity fitted him eminently to take the leading part in a function which the slightest solecism might have marred. Everywhere his few quiet, well chosen and evidently sincere words, appear to have produced an excellent effect, and the happy results undoubtedly achieved by the mission are largely attributable to his efforts. What the future may have in store for China it is hard indeed to predict, but certainly she has no more valuable asset than Japanese friendship, and Japan, on her side, has everthing to gain by cultivating Chinsee amity. From these points of view such relations as those established by the recent visit of Mr. R. Kondo and his fellow-merchants to China have great international importance.

THE SOY COMPANY.

It will be remembered that the chief difficulty in settling this Company's affairs has been unwillingness on the part of the Konoike Bank to compromise its claim, and some invidious remarks have been directed against the Bank. In consequence the Bank now publishes its reasons, and very sound reasons they seem. It says, in effect, that the money (1,300,000 *yen*) was lent to a solid Company under the management of men of property who are well able to meet all their liabilities and who can at any moment call up 6½ millions of unpaid capital. It is the duty of these men to discharge their legitimate obligations. Instead of doing so they ask the Bank to purchase at an extravagant price the site and the debris of the burned factory at Amagasaki, or else to accept payment in a long series of annual installments. The Bank finds no excuse for such a procedure.

JAPAN'S FORLIGN TRADE.

The figures of the foreign trade during the first ten days of July are:—

	Yen.
Exports	10,134,000
Imports	10,923,000
Excess of Imports	789,000

The figures for the period January 1st to July 10th are:—

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	220,963,0 0	+25,874.000
Imports	250,799,000	+25,962,ccc
Excess of Imports	29,836,000	

THE HYOCHUTO.

On the afternoon of the 7th inst. the British Admiral on this station and the officers of the British Squadron then lying in Port Arthur paid a formal visit to the monument erected in memory of the officers and men who lost their lives during the memorable siege. Instead of laying a garland of flowers at the base of the monument the visitors presented a buoy marked with a date and the name of the flagship in letters of gold. The ceremony was conducted with all solemnity, and that evening the squadron set sail for Weihaiwei.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 8.

The market yesterday showed some signs of hardening. They were not very marked, but they suggested bottom had been reached.

Saturday, July 9.

There was a slight improvement on Saturday, owing chiefly to news of the appreciation of silver in London, but sellers are waiting for an opportunity to unload, and consequently the volume of transactions was small. Moreover a feeling of depression made itself again apparent towards the close of the session.

Monday, July 11.

Yesterday witnessed a marked improvement all round, owing to news that an agreement had been reached by the Naval Department and the Finance Department.

Tuesday, July 12.

The general tone yesterday, especially in the afternoon session, was good, but there were some exceptions, notably the Tokyo Gas, which seems likely to have to pay a much heavier municipal tax than heretofore, owing to re-measurement of its pipes. Orders from Osaka sent up the price of Tokyo Exchanges.

Wednesday, July 13.

The temporary recovery on the 12th was followed by a relapse on the 13th, but things steadied a little in the afternoon session. We append the quotations for September delivery:—

	July 12th.	July 13th.	
Tokyo Railway	74 85	74.50	— .35
Kei-Hin Railway	—	—	—
Yusen Kaisha	98.85	98.30	— .55
Tanko Kisen	29.60	29.10	— .50
Toyo Kisen	24.05	23 80	— .25
Specie Bank	299.60	298.00	— 1.60
Tokyo Gas	117.00	116.60	— .40
Tokyo Dento	90.70	91.05	+ .35
Fuji Gas Spinning	97 60	96.50	— 1.10
Fuji Paper	—	96.80	—
Tokyo Spinning	47.00	47.15	+ .15
Kanegafuchi Spinning	111.30	109 95	— 1.35
Beer	82 80	—	—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	75.50	75.70	+ .20
Nippon Oil	87.65	88.50	+ .85
Rice Exchange	121.50	122.30	+ .80
Stock Exchange	228.10	229 15	+ 1.05

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Two Japanese submarines accompanied by the torpedo depot-ship *Toyohashi*, have just made a successful voyage on the high seas. Sailing out from Kure they passed through the Strait of Shimonoseki and then proceeded to Saseho, Karatsu and Hirado, subsequently steaming across to Tsushima and returning to Saseho. This is the first trip made by Japanese destroyers outside enclosed waters, and considerable importance seems to be attached to it.

Four years ago Dr. Fujii, who was employed by the Siamese Government to organize a charity hospital in Bangkok, observed that there was growing upon a moor in the vicinity a plant which seemed to yield a good cotton. He brought a speci-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

men to Japan, and submitted it to be examined by the well-known cotton merchant Mr. Hibiya Heizayemon, who pronounced it equal to American "middling." Mr. Fujii then entered into consultation with Mr. Masao, a Japanese legal expert in the service of the Siamese Government, and the two men obtained a lease of 40 acres of land, where they have been growing cotton with great success. The leased area has now been extended to 400 acres, which the Siamese Government has granted in perpetuity, free of all taxes, and with a promise to extend the area if desired. Mr. Fujii explained all this at a recent meeting of the Cotton Spinners' Association, and it would seem that considerable importance is attached to the affair as promising an ample supply of cheap cotton comparatively near at hand. Of course if the Korean plantations fulfil the expectations formed of them, this Siamese venture will be more or less superfluous.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes a Government official as saying, with perfect truth it seems to us, that nothing is needed more urgently in Japan at present than more stringent laws for regulating the conduct of joint stock companies' affairs. Under the present system everything is virtually left in the hands of the managing directors. The ordinary directors and the auditors have really no voice whatever in the disbursement of funds, and that such liberty is not expedient has been amply proved by the conduct of several of the directors in the past two or three years. When the Commercial Code was originally submitted for the opinion of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, it contained various restrictive provisions bearing on this very point. But the Chamber strenuously opposed such a legislation and it was accordingly ommited. It would now seem however that the original framers of the Code were right and that some radical amendments of the law are expedient.

The returns of the Bank of Japan show that during the month of June, out of 56 commodities tabulated, 9 appreciated, 18 depreciated and 29 remain without change, the net result being a fall of 0·6 on the average. This was to have been expected. The month of June must be described as a time of marked depression. There was no briskness in tradal circles; shares and stocks fell, and complete stagnation prevailed in the money market. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming. There is nothing the matter with the climate, nor have there been any business failures to shake public confidence. We do not find that Japanese newspapers make any attempt to explain the situation. The depression is now said to have lasted fully 3½ years and its experience shows that such an interval has seldom elapsed in the history of Japan's past without some marked change.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra's letter to the British Nation, written on May 10th, has been reproduced in facsimile by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, the celebrated art publishers of London. It is enclosed in a beautifully designed and finely executed frame, from the hands of Mr. Edward J. Poynter and Mr. Leopold Lowenstam, and under the signature are two exquisite medallions of King Edward and the Queen.

We regret to announce the death of Viscountess Akimoto, which took place on the 9th inst. at 6 p.m. The deceased lady had been suffering for some months from kidney trouble, and serious complications set in a few days ago. Viscountess Akimoto was a granddaughter of the celebrated Rekko, feudal chief of Mito.

It is stated that the Government has decided to undertake strict investigations into the condition of all the petty banks with a view to abolish those which are found guilty of any irregularity. This step has long been on the tapis, but it has been postponed on account of the unsuitability of the time.

The Tokyo Court of Appeal has rejected the appeals of Messrs. Akiyama and Isomura, who are usually regarded as the chief offenders in the sugar scandal. They were sentenced to 4 years' and 3¼ years' major confinement, respectively, and the sentence has now been confirmed.

The Emperor sent on the 9th inst. a chamberlain to visit the residence of the late Marquis Tokugawa, and to convey a rescript eulogizing the services of the deceased at the time of the Restoration. His Majesty also contributed 1,000 *yen* towards the funeral expenses.

At present there are four steamers plying between Bakan and Fusan, but only two of them, the *Iki* and the *Tsushima*, can be counted as up to modern requirements. Evidently when the Mukden-Antung Railway is completed, there is a strong probability that passengers and goods traffic will increase between Fusan and Bakan. The Railway Authorities have therefore, it is said, decided to build two new steamers of 3,000 tons each at the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Docks. Each of these vessels will have accommodation for 40 1st class passengers and 456 2nd and 3rd class, as well as for about 500 tons of merchandise.

We regret to read in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Viscount Sone's condition becomes daily graver. He suffers excruciating pain, and relief is obtained only by the injection of anesthetics. The nature of the malady renders the assimilation of nourishment almost impossible, and the patient grows steadily weaker. Dr. Kikuchi is in constant attendance. It appears that the Viscount's face has begun to show signs of swelling which is one of the worst symptoms. Our contemporary now speaks of the end of July as the probable limit of the Viscount's life.

In the case of 15 of the treaty Powers, notice of the termination of the present treaty after one year's time will be given on the 17th inst. France will receive notice on the 4th of August, and one other Power on the 20th of September. But the United States Government persists in maintaing its contention that notice cannot be given before 1911. This makes very little difference so for as the Tariff is concerned, since America has no conventional tariff with Japan, but, of course, the delay is very inconvenient for many reasons.

The Bank of Korea began operations on the 1st of January, and is to hold its first half yearly general meeting on the 15th of August. The directors explain that owing to the depressed condition of business and to the immaturity of their operations, the business done by the Bank during the first 6 months of the year was comparatively small. Almost the only staples that were dealt in to any considerable extent were rice shares. The net profits shown in the books are 38,000 *yen* in Seoul, 6,600 *yen* at Pyongyang and 1,700 *yen* at Chinnampo. On the other hand there was a heavy outlay on account of buildings at Chemulpo, so that the money available for dividend is only 26,200 *yen*. In these circumstances it becomes necessary to fall back upon the Government guarantee of 6 per cent.

The four Japanese subjects who were sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment in Hawaii for seditious conduct, in connection with the recent agitation for increased wages, were released on the 4th of July after completing only 3 months of that term.

We read in Tokyo journals that the War Department has arranged with the local authorities at Hakodate for transferring to the Yushukan at Kudan two out of four guns which have been lying in the park at Hakodate for many years. These guns originally belonged to a Russian vessel which made her escape from the Black Sea during the Crimean War, and, reaching Shimoda in Izu, was converted into a merchantman, handing over her armament to the Tokugawa authorities. The latter transferred the vessel's four guns to the fort at Bentenzaki in Yezo, and ultimately these pieces found their way into the Hakodate Park. Two are now to be carried to the Yushukan in Tokyo and two will remain at Hakodate.

It is stated that on the 9th inst. at 5 p.m. the Parliamentary Building Committee will present its first plans to the Minister President of State. The estimated cost of the new constructions and of the park in which they are to stand is 17 million *yen*, and the buildings will cover 18,000 *tsubo* (150 acres), being thus twice as large as the present edifices. The site will comprise the Horse Administration Bureau, the Chinese Legation, the official residence of the Prime Minister, and the residences of Marquis Nabeshima and Prince Shimazu. There will be 238 rooms, and each Chamber will have sitting accommodation for 450 members.

It will be observed that nothing is said about including Sanno Hill, and we presume that the programme has been proportionately reduced. None the less, an expenditure of 17 million *yen* is a very formidable figure.

On the 11th instant the graduation ceremony at the Imperial University took place in the presence of the Emperor. There were 893 graduates divided as follow:—

Law	335
Medicine	118
Engineering	209
Literature	103
Natural Philosophy	43
Agriculture	88

There were 14 recipients of Imperial prizes. The names of the prize-men were Messrs. Hirose, Tsuzumi, Yagami, Watanabe, Sasaki, Kimura (D.), Yamashina, Akita, Ryo, Bunya, Yoshikawa, Kimura (Z.), Makino. and Takenouchi. It will be understood that these names are not in order of merit but are merely divided according to their departments.

It is stated that the Philippine Authorities have vetoed the importation of Japanese rice. About 300,000 *yen* worth of this

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

staple now finds its way every year to Manila, and as it will no longer be used in public offices, prisons or factories, the Japanese export trade will suffer somewhat. Of course the object of the American Authorities is to check the spread of beri-beri; but according to the most recent experiments in Japan, rice eating does not produce that disease if the unhulled kind be used.

On the 19th inst. the shares of the Chiyoda Gas Co. made an upward leap of more than two points, which fact is attributed to talk of amalgamation with the Tokyo Gas Company.

The Government is continuing its campaign rigorously against banks which partake of the nature of lotteries. There are several of these institutions in Tokyo. Their method of procedure is to collect a certain sum monthly from depositors, and after a fixed period lots are drawn. Those whose names emerge first in the lottery receive the total hitherto lodged by them plus a large addition based on the idea that their deposits will be continued. The next drawing is on the same principle, and of course if the successful subscribers choose to abscond, their credulous comrades suffer loss, but if everything is conducted fairly the limit of profit is the interest of the money paid in advance. Three of these banks have been suspended within the last few months, one called the Honjo Bank, another the Azuma and the third the Shinyei. A further bank is said to be on the verge of the same fate. It has been a kind of itinerant institution, but its last tenement has been discovered in the Azabu district.

A serious accident occurred on the Kobu Railway on the 12th inst. Owing to the heavy and continuous rain a land-slip had been caused in the Saruhashi tunnel, and at 4.14 p.m., a train dashed into the debris, bringing down a further quantity of rubbish by the shock.

One person was killed, namely a middle-school student, and 17 persons were injured. Two cars were completely wrecked, and the line is of course obstructed. Nothing is yet known as to the time when the service can be re-opened. The tunnel is 1,600 yards long, and the catastrophe took place in complete obscurity which added not a little to the horrors of the situation.

Sensational telegrams arrive from San Francisco as might have been expected, with reference to Germany's action in recognizing the Nicaraguan Presidency. It is suggested that this action on Germany's part is deliberately intended to embarrass the United States in the prosecution of its great enterprise. But moderate persons are not at all likely to take such a view of the incident. Before these words are in type an explanation will doubtless be forthcoming, but in the meanwhile we decline to believe either that there has been a mistake in Germany's diplomatic procedure or that Berlin has adopted any measure inimical to America's interest.

The train which left Vladivostock on the 8th inst., for Moscow was detailed at a point about 9 hours' distant from its place of departure. On examination it appeared that a herd of oxen, numbering about 16, had strayed on to the line, and several of them had been run over by the carriages. The region where this occurence took place is said to be infested with Hunghutsz and it is believed that the oxen were purposely driven on to the line. But this theory is difficult to believe, seeing that the bandits took no advantage of the situation to despoil the passengers by the train. The telegram does not state whether there was any injury to life or limb.

Mr. Nakanokoji, Vice-Minister of Communications, writes from Moscow that he experienced extraordinary civility on his journey from Japan. Every possible arrangement was made for his comfort by the Russian Authorities, and every conceivable facility was afforded for obtaining information and for sight-seeing *en route*. Mr. Nakanokoji attributes this to the kind solicitude of His Excellency the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo.

A very splendid edifice has just been opened in Osaka as the Cathedral of the Greek Church in that part of Japan. Archbishop Nicolai was present at the opening ceremony on the 12th inst. as was also His Excellency the Russian Ambassador at the Court of Japan. Among the appurtenances of the Cathedral are 24 oil paintings by a celebrated Russian artist, the gift of a well-known philanthropist.

THE REORGANISED TRANS-SIBERIAN TRAIN SERVICE.

The new arrangements which have now been finally completed between the International Sleeping Car Company and the Imperial Russian Railway Department, for a more satisfactory running of the trans-Siberian Express trains, come into operation to-day, and will doubtless prove of great interest and convenience to the public.

Hitherto there have been two distinct trains running on the trans-Siberian route—the so-called Russian State trains and those of the "International Sleeping Car Company," with the result that the public had often cause to complain of indifferent service, and which was invariably laid at the door of the International Sleeping Car Company, in their capacity of sole General Agents in the Far East for the sale of tickets over this line,

Connections could not always be guaranteed, as steamers from and to Japan ran in the interests of opposing concerns; while great delay and annoyance was frequently caused through applications for berths not receiving prompt attention at the hands of the railway authorities on the Siberian side.

From to-day, however, this old régime will be long absolutely to the past, and a new one, with a contract of 10 years—guaranteed by the Imperial Russian Government Railways—inaugurated.

The International Sleeping Car Company have taken over the whole of the 70 passenger cars which belonged to and were operated by the Chinese Eastern Railway, constituting the so-called Russian State trains, and these trains on the lines Vladivostock-Changchun-Irkutsk, have now been merged into the rolling stock of the International Sleeping Car Company and adorned with the name of this famous transportation concern.

They will henceforth be exclusively operated in conjunction with their own Wagon-Lits trains; by their own staff of officials and uniformed train attendants, and except for the difference in fittings and accommodation become an identical and integral part of the Wagons-Lits services over the trans-Siberian route; to all intents and purposes the *only* express service over that line between Europe and the Far East. The price of tickets will be exactly the same for berths in the *ci-devant* Russian state car as it is in a Wagon-Lits carriage, while good attendance, time schedule, and the whole management of the passenger service will be in the hands of the International Sleeping Car Co. The new arrangement enables the Company to book passengers for specially designated berths in trains on whatever day of the month and for any period in advance if they so desire, and the arrangements for the steamer services in connection with the trans-Siberian trains will in future be arranged through the International Sleeping Car Company.

The trains will run as heretofore in two sections, one from Vladivostock and one from Changchun, joining together at Harbin into one train to Irkutsk, where all change into the connecting State Express train for Moscow or St. Petersburg.

But from May next year a magnificent train-de-luxe service will come into operation once a week, right through from Vladivostock to the European frontiers without change of cars.

A proposal has been made by the Company to the Imperial Japanese Railway Board to run a specially constructed and similar train de-luxe on the Korean and South Manchuria Railway lines from Fusan and Dairen to Changchun, the Wagon-Lits Co. furnishing the entire equipments of their cars and operating them with their own staff of attendants, and in a similar manner in which the Wagon-Lits trains are being operated all over the European railway lines.

If this proposal were accepted it would mean that passengers from Fusan or Dairen could board a Wagon-Lits train-de-luxe at these ports, run on to the junction of Changchun and there be transferred to exactly similar cars, which would ultimately bring them to the European frontiers. The enormous benefit which both the public and the respective railway companies would derive from such an arrangement in a large increased passenger traffic and superior travelling accommodation, is so apparent that it needs no further elucidation.

The officials of the South Manchurian Railways have expressed themselves in favour of such a proposal, and it is devoutly to be wished that the frank coöperation of all parties concerned will be given, in order that this excellent through service between Japan, Manchuria, Korea and Europe may become an accomplished fact at an early date.

The trans-Siberian Railway has become an international highway between the East and West, and it is to be hoped that this character will be recognised by all those who have it in their power to further the facilities for travel on this road.

THE PRESTON "HERALD" CASE

JUDGMENT OF THE COURT OF APPEAL.

Judgment has been delivered in the Court of Appeal in the appeal lodged by the *Japan Herald* Kabushiki Kaisha and Mr. T. Satchell, late Editor of the *Japan Daily Herald*, against the decision of the Court of First Instance, by which the defendants were ordered to pay Mr. W. T. R. Preston the sum of 5,000 *yen* as damages for loss of reputation and to publish an apology in various journals. The judgment on appeal reduces the amount of damages to 2,500 *yen*, to be paid by either of the defendants.

The original action was lodged by W. T. R. Preston, the then Canadian Trade Commissioner to Japan, who claimed that the reproduction in the *Japan Daily Herald* of an article, criticising his official attitude, orginally published in the Victoria *Daily Colonist*, had damaged his reputation to the extent of 20,000 *yen*.

THE LAW COURT.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

On the 8th instant decision was given in the Yokohama Local Court in the case lodged by Mrs. Edmund L. Filmer, petitioning for a divorce from her husband Mr. Edmund L. Filmer. The verdict was in favour of plaintiff and defendant was ordered to bear the costs of the action.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DIVORCE AND THE CHURCH.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 9*)

THE evidence which has more recently been given before the Royal Commission on Divorce and Matrimonial Causes serves to emphasize the contention which the Sociologist and the New Woman (however they may differ on questions of race and sex-equality) agree in supporting—that England alone, of all civilized countries, retains a mediæval attitude of undue ecclesiastical severity towards the question of the marriage law. The view of the Church, of course, is that marriage is a sacrament—above all man-made laws—and, being such, must be regarded as indissoluble. The view of a large, and a probably increasing, number of ordinary people is that marriage is a merely a contract, terminable at the wish of either party as easily as any other sort of partnership. It seems to us entirely a matter of the point of view from which the question is regarded. The Churchman is right, according to his interpretation of the wedded state, and so is "the man in the street." And it must be confessed that, if the tendencies of the time are taken into consideration, what may be called the "modern" view of the matrimonial contract will ultimately prevail. The religious aspect of marriage, we fear, will weaken—the passing of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill by both houses of Parliament is a significant indication of the trend of thought upon this subject, even in conservative England; the grounds and facilities for the dissolution of the wedded state will be extended, and the recourse to that intermediate and most unsatisfactory expedient, judicial separation, will tend to decrease. In the meanwhile, it is remarkable how wide a divergence of opinion is shown upon the subject even by the layman. To take the single proposition that a divorce should be granted in the event of either party being sentenced to a long term of penal servitude, we are inclined to think that most people would agree that this was a reasonable ground for annulling the marriage bond. But it would seem that Lord ALVERSTONE, whose long experience as Solicitor-General entitles him to speak with some authority, declined, in his evidence before the Commission, to admit that it was a sufficient cause. His lordship takes the view that it is cruel to inflict upon a man sentenced to a penal servitude the additional hardship of rendering him liable to an action for divorce. But what about the hardship inflicted upon the wife who has to live for years in solitude, awaiting the return of her felon, and probably brutalized, husband? Evidently Lord ALVERSTONE thinks that the man's grievance in this case outweighs that of the woman whose society and support he is compelled to abandon. Similar unexpected divergencies of opinion are revealed in the evidence which has been poured forth in abundance before the Royal Commission, emphasizing the extreme difficulty of handling this problem and of arriving at a solution satisfactory to both parties. As to the extension of the grounds of divorce, the American State Laws have been subjected to investigation, and an American barrister, Mr. NEWTON CRANE, gave some interesting statistics relating to the practice of divorce in the great Republic, which may be epitomized as follows:—

> There was only one State, South Carolina, where divorce was not permitted, and only one State, New York, where misconduct had to be proved before a decree could be obtained. In all the other States misconduct was a ground for divorce, but there was a variety of other grounds. Desertion and cruelty, in varying forms and degrees, were common grounds in all the States. In fifteen States the desertion need be only for one year. Cruelty was a cause in nearly every State, and in some of the States "outrages rendering life together insupportable," "indignities rendering cohabitation intolerable," "personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome," and "treatment endangering health or reason" were also specified grounds. In 35 States habitual drunkenness was a cause for divorce, and in a very large majority of them conviction for felony. In five States conviction for felony prior to marriage and unkown to the other party was a sufficient cause, as in one State was the fact that a spouse was a fugitive from justice. In some of the States the law associated drunkenness in this connection with addiction to opium and other drugs. Insanity in varying degrees was a cause in nine States, vagrancy in two, and neglect to provide for wife and children in 19 In Louisiana "public defamation of one party by the other," in Florida "violent temper," and in Kentucky "violent and ungovernable temper" were causes. However, despite the widespread belief in England to the contrary, in no State was "incompatibility of temperament" a cause for divorce, with the possible exception of the State of Washington, where the Statute authorised the Court to grant a decree when it was satisfied that, for any cause, the parties could no longer live together. Of all the various causes for divorce the one most commonly relied on was desertion.

As to the administration of the Divorce Law and the costs of such cases, the same authority stated that:—

> Not only was there a great variety of cause for divorce in the United States, but the law was administered by a very large number of Judges of diverse views and varying capacities. There were probably at least 1,000 Judges in the United United States who had authority to dissolve marriage, and he would not be surprised to learn that there were 3,000. The cost of divorce in America was principally a matter of attorney's fees, the costs payable to the State being merely nominal.

With regard to the almost phenomenal increase of divorce, in America another legal expert said that one cause was "the enormous development in the employment of women, which had thrown the sexes more together, with more danger to both." The same witness was at pains to show that other countries besides his own had extended the grounds for divorce:—

> It had been suggested that one of the chief causes of the great number of divorces in the United States was the extended grounds on which divorce was granted in some States. But in practically every European country the divorce rate had been steadily increasing for many years, and yet the grounds on which divorce was granted varied from three in France to twelve in Sweden. In several countries the grounds were as liberal as in any State of the American Union. Thus in Austria they had "invincible aversion"; in Hungary, "vexatious mortification"; in Belgium, "grave indignities"; in France, "prodigality and violent disposition"; and in Sweden, "opposition of feeling and thought amounting to hate." "Loquacity" was a sufficient cause in Formosa—(laughter)—and "previous wooing in which no final acceptance or refusal has been had" might successfully be pleaded in Algeria. (Laughter.)

On the other hand the attitude of the Church is unbending. The annual report of the English Church Union contains a strong condemnation of the suggestion that the difficulty might be avoided "by the adoption of compulsory civil marriage, leaving the State to make what laws it pleases concerning affinity and divorce, and that all would be well if the Church were protected in the maintenance of her own discipline over her own members;" and proceeds to declare that "in the interests of public morality it would be well if the indissolubility of marriage could once more be affirmed by law." But the gravest pronouncement upon the subject has come from the BISHOP of LONDON, who in an address at his last Dioscesan Conference spoke as follows:—

> "We have the deepest sympathy with any who have married either a bad woman or a bad man, and of course legal separation must always be allowed in justice to the wronged partner; but it is the remarriage which upsets the principle, and the state of affairs which has grown up on the other side of the Atlantic in consequence of the abandonment of this one safeguarding principle excites the alarm not only of Churchmen but of leading statesmen. The Divorce Commission has brought us to a critical position in this matter. Ii is quite clear that we must oppose the extension to the poor of what we believe to have been a curse to the rich; but if, in spite of our protests, the facilities for divorce are brought down to the poorest, and there is a Divorce Court in every county, then I want it very carefully discussed whether the time has not come when we should cut the Gordian knot by having all marriages conducted before a civil authority, and inviting to receive the blessing of the Church those only who accept and obey the Church's rule. And if the bullying and threatening to which some of my faithful priests in London have been to my knowledge subjected during the last few years is going to be increased and spread throughout the country, then it may well be that even so great a change as Disestablishment would be preferable to a state of things which would strain the consciences and vex the souls of good men beyond endurance."

That such a calamity as Disestablishment of the Church of England should follow as a sequel to any relaxation of the law of Divorce would indeed be a matter of regret to the great majority of Englishmen, and it is devoutly to be hoped that some *via media* may be found, as a result of the present Commission's enquiries, by which the undoubted hardships and abuses of the law may be removed without offending the conscience of the Church.

CRITICISMS OF THE CONVENTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 12.*)

UNDERLYING some of the public criticisms evoked by the new Convention is an evident conviction that without some such preventive Russia and Japan must have fought again. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, indeed, goes so far as to allege that the document will not affect the situation between the high contracting parties since they are natural enemies. But that extreme view, whatever be the number of its secret endorsers, has found expression in one quarter only. The more general estimate seems to be that the two Powers must have come to blows had they not agreed to divide the spoils harmoniously, and that other

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

States will now find themselves left out in the cold so far as Manchuria is concerned. We may assume that there has not been any attempt to show clearly how Russia and Japan propose to apply themselves to the process of international brigandage. Such an analysis would reduce things to a practical basis, and there can be no *penchant* for practicality on the part of publicists who undertake to found predictions on a document which they have not yet had an opportunity of perusing. Men who pause to think, however, will at once be struck by the reflection that England, though not actually a signatory of, is assuredly a consenting party to, this Convention; that she was consulted at every stage of the negotiations, and that the document embodies no provision inconsistent, however remotely, with the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. That Alliance provides unequivocally for the preservation of China's integrity and the maintenance of the Open Door. Therefore, in order to credit the pessimistic forecasts founded on the Convention, we have to assume that Japan has deliberately broken faith with England, and that England has agreed to be thus openly flouted. Such events are wholly inconceivable and do not merit to be taken into serious consideration. What the Convention has effected, we have very little doubt, is to bracket Russia with Japan and England as one of the protectors of China's integrity and one of the guarantors of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity in the Three Eastern Provinces. In a word, the significance and effect of the Convention are diametrically opposed to the interpretation alleged by the publicists in question. As to the natural enmity supposed to exist between Russia and Japan, one way well ask what causes contribute to it. To allege that Russia and France, or any other two conterminous countries, are natural enemies would be equally logical and equally reasonable. It is in not in any wise extravagant to affirm that no two nations in the world have a larger measure of reciprocal respect or a more genuine desire to avoid quarrels than Russia and Japan have to-day. Then again, we have onlookers suggesting that the Convention was inspired by the neutralization project of Mr. KNOX, and that it is directed against America. The former suggestion may be entertainable, though it is commonly asserted in Japan that the idea of this Convention had long been entertained by the Tokyo statesmen, and that had not Prince ITO's journey to Harbin been fatally interrupted, the necessary *pourparlers* would have taken place then. That is a very minor point, however. The aim of the Washington Secretary of State was to provide another guarantee of peace, and an effective guarantee has been provided, though not precisely in the manner contemplated by Mr. KNOX. Why should it be supposed that American interests are injured by the Convention? The United States Government seeks nothing, nor has any right to seek anything, beyond the preservation of the *status quo*, the keeping open of the door and the insuring of equal opportunity. It will be time enough to complain when the Convention is proved to be inimical to any of those objects.

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 12.*)

THE series of articles from our own correspondent which appears in this and succeeding issues, giving a summary of the proceedings of the great Missionary Conference recently held at Edinburgh, will, we feel sure, be read with great interest by our readers and receive from them the consideration they merit. We need hardly emphasize the fact that the meeting is of an altogether unprecedented character. Never before has so complete a representation of the labourers in the world's mission-field been seen in a single place, nor so comprehensive a survey of missionary work and methods been submitted to the Churches and, through the press, to the world. Twelve hundred delegates and three thousand visitors have assembled in the Scottish capital from every clime and continent, to place on record the fruits of their labour, to confer, and, if possible, make common cause, as to the course to be pursued in the future by the Church militant on earth. The system adopted by the Conference for the collation and presentment of information as to missionary endeavour in all parts of the globe seems to have been both comprehensive and concise. Nine commissions, each consisting of nearly two hundred expert and recognized authorities, have spent a period of eighteen months in examining some thousands of missionary reports in various forms and languages, and a day has been allotted by the Conference to the consideration of the work of each in turn. The findings of these nine commissions, with the verdict passed upon them after discussion by the Conference, must be taken as authoritative in the highest degree, if not positively final. But the feature of this great gathering which must most impress the outsider, whether at home or abroad, is its remarkably representative character. Every creed and denomination, with the exception of the Roman Catholic Church—an exception which we feel bound to describe as regrettable in the extreme—has been taking part both in the preparatory and in the deliberative work of the Conference. Thus, in association with the Archbishops of CANTERBURY and YORK, and eight other Bishops of the Church of England, we find the leaders of Nonconformist thought and activity, as well as prominent educationists and men of such public standing as Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, Sir ANDREW FRASER, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir ERNEST SATOW, whose name needs no recommendation throughout the East, the Hon. W. J. BRYAN, three times Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and Admiral MAHAN, of the American Navy, the well-known naval expert and writer. The Far East was represented by such men as Dr. TIMOTHY RICHARD, of Shanghai, Dr. A. H. SMITH, of Peking, Bishop M. C. HARRIS, of Korea, Bishop HONDA, of Tokyo, President HARADA, of Kyoto, and other well-known missionaries of China and Japan.

The grandest result such a bringing together of experienced and scholarly men, many of them grown grey in the service of the Lord of the Harvest, could possibly have, is the formation of one Christian Church for evangelistic purposes. Our correspondent calls attention to the fact that "the importance of concerted action on the part of the various missionary organizations of the world, of all churches and countries," received the prompt recognition of the Conference from the very outset. One of the greatest obstacles to the spread of Christianity in foreign lands is the never-ending war, on matters of doctrinal detail, between the various sects which set out to declare to the heathen the one and the same gospel. If the forces of Christianity, as presented in the mission-field, could combine to show to the non-Christian world a solid and united front, their message would carry a tenfold measure of conviction. Broadly speaking, the missionary problem has two aspects—that in which the people to be dealt with are sunk in barbarism, or have no religion at all; and that in which the people approached by the missionary have already a religion of their own, be it Mahommedanism, Confucianism or Buddhism. Thus, the conditions in Africa or the South Sea Islands differ profoundly, for this very reason, from those which prevail in India, China, or Japan. In this context, therefore, the acknowledgment contained in the report of the fourth Commission, "that there is a deposit of truth in every religion and that it is the business of the missionary not to destroy, but to build up," is of the happiest augury in its liberal attitude towards all truth. These supreme qualities of broadmindedness, on the one hand, and unity in presentation of the Christian message, on the other, must supply the keynote of missionary endeavour in the future, if that endeavour is to receive any full and lasting measure of success. As the Secretary to the Conference, Dr. JOHN R. MOTT, reminded the assembly on the opening day, the mission field still contains a vast area of fallow ground: "there are 114 millions of people that are wholly outside even the nominal sphere of Christian missions." So that there is still ample scope for the pushing forward of the great work on uniform lines

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and in a reinvigorated spirit. As to the question of the autonomy of native Churches, and the special aspects of the missionary problem raised by the delegates from China, Japan and Korea, we hope to revert to these in a subsequent article.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 14.*)

II.

No one interested in the future welfare of the Orient, with its teeming but no longer lethargic millions, can fail to recognize the tremendous possibilities, for good or ill, that await the rising nation of China and its risen neighbour, Japan. From these possibilities the Western world can not hold aloof, even if it would. It was the West that knocked—not over gently—at the gates of the slumbering East. What are to be the consequences, to itself and to the world at large, of this awakening of the East to the influences of the West? The nations that have roused the East are Christian nations. What effect will this fundamental fact, underlying the civilization which, in a sense, has been thrust upon the East, exert upon these Oriental races? This was the momentous question which occupied a large share of attention at the recent World Missionary Conference in the Scottish capital; and the prominent part played by the problem in the deliberations on that unprecedented occasion merely emphasizes the importance of the issues raised by the meeting of the Christian West with the Non-Christian East. The problem is—to quote its pithy summarization by Dr. J. W. DAVIS, of the Doshisha, Kyoto—whether Japan, as the leading Power in the Orient, "is to be swayed by materialism, agnosticism or Christianity." That the first should be the fate of the nation which, waking first, is marked to lead its fellows—Heaven and its own best friends forbid! That Japan should give itself over to the hopelessness of the agnostic—that unhappy state so near to that of the Fool who said in his heart, "There is no God"—would be an almost equally unfortunate issue of her contact with the Christian West. There can only be one answer to the query, if Japan's best interests—spiritual, moral or material—are to be consulted. The basis of Japan's religious life must be attuned to the essential truths and ideals of Christianity. That the problem bristles with difficulties, no one will be found to deny. Their character may be gauged from some of the observations let fall at the Conference. "The idea that Christianity is a *foreign* religion," said President HARADA, of Kyoto, "is a fatal handicap to its progress. . . It is of the utmost importance to show the Japanese people that they could be Christians and loyal Japanese at the same time." Bishop HONDA, of Tokyo, struck a similar note. "The national spirit" said this Japanese divine, "was closely involved with the idea of independence and responsibility, and, so far as Japan is concerned, missionaries who ignored or violated the national spirit were only courting disaster, while any apparent denationalization on the part of Christian converts would surely bring upon them persecution." Other speakers laid stress upon the same point, with reference also to China and India. It seems clear that the problem which the missionary has to face in these countries is that of the autonomous church on national lines. Up to that ideal—and less than that, we think, will not satisfy the people of this country, at least—they must be led. As gently as may be, and with all necessary deliberation; but such must be the goal. Otherwise, there is the fear that the Japanese may turn from a "foreign" religion to foreign irreligion. Of that last state there are a few shining (and sneering), examples—will-o'-the-wisps whose fitful illusive gleams invite to moral and spiritual doom. To combat these pernicious lures, it behoves Christian workers in these Eastern lands to sink all their denominational differences, to hold to what is best in the ancient religions with which these countries are endowed, and to bring that best into harmony with the fundamental elements of Christianity. This great work accomplished, in the spirit of liberality and forbearance, the hour will have come for each such church to be invested with its own national character, and to receive, with the unstinted benediction of its founders, the fullest measure of ecclesiastical self government. Is it not thus that England has led her colonies from infancy to manhood? It remains for the Church to take a leaf out of the book of the State.

MISSIONARIES.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 13*)

THESE are, happily, times of free thought. Any man is at liberty to believe what he likes and to preach what he pleases within the limits of law and order. But in exercising that freedom every man is bound to accord corresponding latitude to his neighbour, and to abstain from vilipending the latter merely because his views are different. This is especially true in the case of religion. Many minds are so constituted that they can not possibly conceive anything which does not appeal to their senses or to their reasoning faculty; and many others—an incomparably larger number—are capable of faith in a great first cause and in the so-called supernatural adjuncts of such a creed. Neither side is entitled to question the other's sincerity or to charge the other with want of intelligence. Great men have been believers; great men have been sceptics. But the greatest men on either side have always treated the others with courtesy and deference, realizing that to hold divergent views on such subjects does not argue moral depravity or justify abuse. Unfortunately, however, some minds are cast in such an imperious mould that they can not brook the smallest display of opposition. Their confidence in their own perspicacity is so over-weening that they set down as a knave or a simpleton every person venturing to differ from them. They are, in fact, the arch-enemies of free thought, for they hold up to ridicule and opprobrium all that venture to think in a groove different from their own. The idiosyncracies of such despots are vividly illustrated by an address from Sir H. S. MAXIM read at the recent annual dinner of the Rationalist Press Association and reproduced with strong approval by the *Japan Herald.* In that address Sir HIRAM MAXIM does not hesitate to declare that, having "made rather a profound study, some years ago, of the missionary question in the Far East," he was "simply amazed at the falsehoods told by the English and American Missionaries." He does not attempt to particularize these alleged falsehoods, except in one case where he accuses Mr. TORREY of repeatedly misrepresenting Colonel INGERSOLL'S attitude towards the Comstock Law. On the strength of that one misrepresentation he unhesitatingly denounces the whole body of Christian Missionaries and compares them to pigeons which, by careful breeding through many generations, have developed abnormal faculties distinguishing them clearly from the common type of their kind. Similarly, Sir HIRAM says, the process of "clerical selection" exercised during many long centuries has produced a race of men that "can think or reason or even tell the truth on all subjects except those relating to religion." Now what conclusion are we to draw from this assault by a man of science upon millions of his fellow-men? It is impossible to arrive at any conviction except that, like the lecturer on temperance who, by appearing before his audience in a state of drunkenness, offered a practical illustration of the curse of inebriety, so Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM invited the Rationalist Press Association to observe the stupendous falsehoods into which a prejudiced man may be betrayed when he attempts to reason from the particular to the general. Never was a more colossal libel invented that this charge of wholesale falsehood preferred against American and English missionaries. Among all sorts and conditions of men there are none whose general level rises to a higher standard of scrupulous integrity. If Sir HIRAM MAXIM believes in the truth of his own accusation he must have wholly sacrificed his discernment upon the altar of his inventive faculties. His address was an outrage, as is its endorsement by the *Japan Herald.* As for the latter, it has the supreme effrontery to write:—"Truth in fact is higher than all forms of religion. It is a great mistake for missionaries

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to suppose they can either get to heaven themselves or lead others thither by telling lies." That is even more insulting than Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM's extravagance. The German section of this community are not to be congratulated upon their organ.

JAPAN AS A LAND OF TRAVEL.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 13.*)
(COMMUNICATED).

IT appears that the Kyoto correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* has relieved himself of a number of more or less disparaging remarks with regard to Japan as a place of resort for foreign visitors. The tone of this bilious critic's observations is that of the unbelieving Jews of Galilee who asked, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" The scenery of Japan is mediocre; the hotels are bad; the advertising fiend is everywhere; the train service, always unreliable, is getting worse; Japanese architecture, with the possible exception of a temple or two, is not worth looking at; it is a fraud, a delusion and a snare to speak of the Japanese landscape as "a perennial feast of colour"—the flower-season, of which there is so much talk, is a fleeting dream; and should there be any tourist or visitor foolish enough to set foot in the land of the Rising Sun, he will speedily find himself the victim of "a system of organized spoliation." This is indeed melancholy reading, and one is led to wonder which of life's thousand ills has overtaken the Kyoto correspondent of the London journal that, from the heart of the most beautiful city of a beautiful country, he should pour forth this maledictory lament. We fancy that the average reader will, out of his charity, ascribe some such explanation for this farrago of wholesale condemnation, for are there not a hundred—entitled to at least as much consideration as this Kyoto scribe—who have spoken otherwise? We wonder, for example, what the intelligent Londoner, whose thoughts are drawn to this country by the great Exhibition now to be seen at Earl's Court, must think when, after a perusal of these jaundiced strictures, he takes up such a book as Mr. H. G. PONTING's latest on Japan. On such subjects at least as the scenery, the art, and the general charm of this country for the foreigner who first visits its shores, would the average man rather believe the verdict of a seasoned traveller who has journeyed from one end of the land to the other for the express purpose of searching out its scenic and artistic attractions, or would he swallow whole the tale of the *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent? This is Mr. PONTING'S description of so ordinary, and at the same time familiar, a scene as the approach to Miyanoshita (we reproduce it in the fervent hope that the Kyoto correspondent may catch some of its nature-loving spirit and innate *joie de vivre*):—

"The scenery becomes finer at every turn as the road wind its way up the mountain-side. Rocky cliffs give way to maple woods, and then to bamboo-groves whose graceful shoots lean outwards, forming lovely canopies overhead. The Hayakawa fills the whole valley with the murmur of its waters, and down its banks and precipices many a streamlet tumbles headlong into the gorge below. The road is lovely at every season of the year. In April, "the cherry-tress are seas of bloom and soft perfume," sweet May then comes and makes the hillsides burn with red azaleas .....autumn sets the forests ablaze with fiery glory; and, "when winter's hand spreads wide her hoary mantle o'er the land," they are more beautiful than ever, for the feathery bamboos leaning across the road bow deeper still, weighted down with the snow that lies on their slender leaves and branches."

"Only to see Shoji, and the scenery at the sacred Fuji's foot," says Mr. PONTING, in another part of his book, "is worth the journey to far Japan . . . . Lakes forests, rivers and waterfalls succeed each other in quick succession, and always there are new and bewitching vistas of the grand mountain which dominates the background, each more beautiful than the one preceding it." But we need quote no more, nor is it necessary to say that Mr. PONTING is by no means alone in his eulogies. Many another traveller has written in like enthusiastic terms of Japanese scenery and of Japan as a holiday land. Fuji itself is generally conceded to be the most beautiful mountain in the world, and the possession of such a mountain alone greatly enhances Japan's claim to be a land of scenic attractions; but the special charm of Japanese scenery, in our opinion, is that it is characteristic, if not unique. For a variety of causes, the *tout ensemble* of the Japanese landscape produces an effect unlike that to be found, so far as we know, in any other country. The consequence is that, in spite of the Kyoto correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle*, the scenery of this country will continue to appeal to every visitor from the West who is blessed with the smallest sense of the aesthetic, or who can appreciate Nature in a garb at once new and fair. Furthermore, in the several departments of scenery, judged by the Occidental standard, Japan can hold her own with any country of similar size. The coast scenery of south-western Hokkaido, of Matsushima, of Kagoshima Bay; the mountain scenery of the Japanese Alps, of Nikko and the Kofu district—varied, as all Japanese mountain scenery is, by the numerous manifestations of volcanic force; the lake scenery of Central Yezo, Chuzenji and the Shoji district; the river scenery of the Shinano, the Katsuragawa, the Fujikawa and many another hill-girt stream—all these will bear comparison, in their respective features, with their cognate rivals of the West. We venture to predict that, if there is one aspect of Japan which is certain to show marked development in the near future—a development in which the continually increasing facilities for world-travel will play a prominent part—it is her unique capacity to serve as one of the holiday and health resorts of the world. As to the drawbacks to travel in Japan, of which the Kyoto correspondent complains, we hope to deal with these on another occasion.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 14*)

II.

IN a previous article we ventured to protest against the apparently splenetic diatribes of the correspondent of a London journal, directed against this country as a land of travel. In that article, we concerned ourselves mainly with the wholesale and, in our opinion, quite unwarrantable disparagement of Japanese scenery in which that correspondent somewhat recklessly indulged. The appraisement of the comparative merits of a particular landscape may, and do, vary, according to the opinions of different authorities. It is largely a matter of temperament and of the conditions prevailing at the time. Thus, it is commonly said that the Scottish people dispute among themselves as to whether Loch Lomond or Loch Katrine shall be accounted the most beautiful of their lakes. Similarly, we venture to think, any conceivable tribunal of travelled experts would be divided against itself if called upon to assess, let us say, the respective merits of Fuji and the Jungfrau. It is probable that there will always be critics who prefer the typically Western landscape to the characteristically Japanese, despite the novelty which the latter has in its favour. But that is quite another thing from crying down the scenery of Japan, or damning it with diluted praise. Possibly the Kyoto correspondent of the London *Chronicle* hopes that, in the present ferment arising out of the new Tariff, condemnation of all things Japanese will find greedy appreciation in the land of Japan's Ally. Such a result appears to have been attained, in part at any rate, in certain of the Chinese treaty-ports, for we note that the *North-China Daily News*, a journal justly reputed for its impartiality and level-headedness, gives prominence, in its editorial columns, to the "very outspoken utterances" of the Kyoto correspondent, which it flatteringly describes as having created "no little sensation" in England. While our contemporary confesses that it "cannot agree with the correspondent in all his criticisms,—Kyoto itself supplies many instances to the contrary—it must be admitted that there is great justification for his strictures;" and proceeds to add:—

The proof of the expensiveness of travel in Japan is found every summer in the increasing number of residents in China who have abandoned Japan to seek some other place for their summer holiday. It is not too much to say that exactions to which the foreign visitor is exposed are becoming a byword, and there is little doubt that the Japanese hotel-keepers have already begun to feel the effects of public opinion in this respect very severely. The matter is one, of course, in which no single person can work an improvement. But with the prospects of the new tariff to raise the cost of living still further, those who provide for the entertainment of foreigners in Japan will have to look narrowly to their methods, if they would not altogether kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

Now the sundry strictures passed by the Kyoto critic, scenery and works of art apart, were, in brief, first, the "vulgarizing" ubiquity of the "Japanese advertising-fiend;" secondly, the "always indifferent, and now steadily deteriorating, train-service;" and, finally, "the system of organized spoliation"—organized, presumably, between the exorbitant inn-keeper and the unscrupulous guide—which tourists are certain to encounter. The first of these charges is at once paltry and invidious. Objectionable though the practice may be on aesthetic grounds, what civilized country on earth is free from the taint of the advertiser? Is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

England? Is America? Why is this sin specially to be laid to the charge of Japan, where it exists on a far less extensive and "vulgar" scale? Then there is the train-service. Has any one set up for the railway-system of Japan, where such a thing as a railway was unknown a generation ago, the claim of perfection? Is it reasonable to complain, if travelling on Japanese railways is not fully up to the standard of England or the Continent? Is it unreasonable to maintain that, in consideration of all the circumstances attendant upon the introduction of this means of locomotion in an Oriental country—and one which, by reason of its physical conformation, presents great difficulties from the engineering point of view—the railway system of Japan is one of which she has reason to be proud, rather than to be ashamed? There is one circumstance, we note, in this context, that the Kyoto complainant was careful to omit in descanting on the cost of travel in Japan. We refer to the excessive cheapness of the railway fares, as compared with those of other more "advanced" countries. A Londoner wishing to travel to Southampton must pay, say seven shillings for a third-class ride. A foreigner in Japan can travel from Tokyo to Nikko, an approximately equal distance, by second-class, for something like half the cost.

As to the "system of organized spoliation," we have no hesitation in saying that there is very little organization about it. The Japanese inn-keeper and guide, like any other inn-keeper and guide, may on occasion take advantage of the ignorance or gullibility of his foreign client; but the extent to which any such "spoliation" is possible depends in no small measure upon the tourist himself. Can not the foreign visitor first acquaint himself with the cost of such services and, if they appear to him excessive, make other arrangements? A very little elementary knowledge of the conditions of of travel in Japan, obtained from a foreign resident or from so excellent a *vade mecum* as Murray's Handbook, should enable the average visitor to dispense with the services of a guide, except for some specific purpose. As to hotels, if the tourist keeps to the beaten tracks, he will have little to regret. The hotel accommodation afforded in such places as Nikko and Miyanoshita—and, we might add, Kyoto itself—is comparable for general excellence and comfort with that obtainable in the popular resorts of the West. With regard to the travelling expenses of the tourist in this country we note that, in the handbook to which we have referred, the sum of *yen* 12 per day, inclusive, is allowed as an average. However, there is little doubt that the careful traveller could effect a substantial reduction on that figure. If he were to place more reliance on himself and less on a hired guide, if he did not confine himself to the stereotyped routes, nor scorn to avail himself, on occasion, of the Japanese inn, he could roam this country from one end of it to the other for half that daily expenditure, with ever-increasing satisfaction to himself. Japan has its drawbacks, we admit, but they are slight, and by no means insurmountable. For the rest, as a land of travel,—a health-resort endowed by Nature with a special degree of attractiveness—its capacities, so far from being exhausted, are only beginning to be understood.

AN APPARENT SETBACK FOR JAPANESE COLOURPRINTS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The craze for these prints, which seemingly reached its spring tide level at the sale of the now famous Happer Collection in the Spring of 1909 at the Rooms of Messrs. Sotheby Wilkinson and Hodge in London, appears to be somewhat on the wane, judging by the prices in the illustrated Catalogue of the sale of Mr. Paul Blondeau's Collection this Spring by the aforementioned well known Auctioneers.

At the Happer Auction, described by the *London Times* as "this remarkable sale," 708 Lots realized just over £6000, while a year later the proceeds of a little over 400 Lots of Mr. Blondeau's Collection, fell just short of a total of £1100 although, judging by the description of the latter's prints in his Catalogue, there must have been some very fine specimens amongst them.

While it is of course very difficult at this distance, and without having seen the specimens in the respective collections, to draw an accurate conclusion from the prices realised, and the merits of the prints sold; or to account for the enormous difference in catalogue prices, still it might be useful to present in a parallel form the prices obtained at these respective sales, for prints by the self same artists. The deductions drawn thereform may not be conclusive, but it may set Collectors in this country pondering over the apparent mystery about the value of Japanese Colourprints, as illustrated in the two sales abovementioned, and to put them on their guard against indiscriminate buying on the strength of artist's names only:—space forbids to enumerate all the artists whose works were put up for sale, but we give hereunder some of the best known ones in this branch of Japanese xylography.

HAPPER COLLECTION SPRING SALE 1909.		BLONDEAU COLLECTION SPRING SALE 1910.
Shigenaga.—An Actor	£37.	Shoki The Demon Queller ..... £5.5.
Kiyomasu.—Beauties of the 3 Capitals.	£25.10.	3 Prints ranging from .....15 Sh. to £2.2.
Suzuki Harunobu.—Two Girls Fishing...	£30.	In all 44 Nos. ranging from £1.5 to £50. the last named price being paid for the complete "Marriage set" of 7 oblong prints. Very rare.'—Many numbers amongst these 44 lots being described as: "in beautiful condition";—"A very fine specimen"; "probably unique," "in beautiful state"; and so on. The total lot of 44 Nos. realizing nevertheless only £251.2.
A girl completing her toilet.....	£33.	
A girl playing the tsuzumi	£29.	
A windy day in a sunlit field	£51.	
Two girls by the red lacquered Columns of a temple.	£78.	
Kiyonaga.—A Yoshiwara Beauty	£20.10.	10 Lots ranging in price from 16 Sh. up to £22. the last named price being paid for what is described as: "a very celebrated triptych, but one sheet faulty."—Total proceeds £48.11.
A Windy day; girl struggling against the wind.	£39.	
Hokusai.—36 Views of Fuji (1823.29)....	£17.-each	In all 84 Nos. ranging from 7 Sh. up to £10. 5 out of the complete set of 10 prints forming "The Imagery of the Poets" fetching only £10.4 while the total proceeds of the 84 Nos amounted to a little over £195.
Great wave at Kanazawa.....	£23.10.	
Series of waterfalls (Set of 8) ...£1.4 to	£7.5.-each	
Complete set of 10 Prints The Imagery of the Poets	£1000.	
Koriusai.—A partly draped girl (1778) ...	£20.	In all 30 Nos. ranging from 16 Sh. up to £22. this last price being paid for "Two Hares," while the next highest price £18.10 was paid for "Two Pheasants."—The total for the 30 Nos realised a fraction over £156.
A woman with a child. (1775)	£21.10.	
Shunsho.—"Two women in a field".....	£18.	In all 36 Nos. ranging from 6 Sh. up to £3. this last price having been paid for what is described as; "a very beautiful and delicate print."—Total proceeds exceeded £30 by a fraction.
One of the series of the 6 poets	£20.	
Kitagawa Utamaro.—A hachirakake of special size with a woman standing looking down at her little boy, (Circa 1804)	£46.	A total of 42 Nos. ranging from 13 Sh. to £8. the last price being paid for 4 sheets from the notable Pentaptych; "Clearing up for the new year."—Total proceeds £84. or, on an average £2 per number.
Kubo Shunman.—Scene in a Teahouse...	£32.	3 Nos. ranging from 9s. up to £2.2.
Yeisi Chobunsai.—8 Beauties of Matsubaya	£29.	12 Nos. ranging in price from 18s. up to £8 the last named figure being paid for a print called "Toyohino," being one of the series: "Beauties of the 3 Provinces."—Total proceeds £35.11.
Prince Genyi at a Garden party	£34.	
Shuncho.—Spring in the Fields	£22.	Eight Lots ranging from 17 Sh. up to £3.5.—Total proceeds amounting to £16.7.
Keisai Yeisen.—A moonlight scene of a Bridge	£84.	Only 2 Nos. one "a view of Mount Asama" fetching £3 and the other: "The Great Carp" realizing only £8.15 and described as: "a very fine copy of one of the most celebrated works of Yeisen."
The Great Carp.....	£25.	
Hiroshige.—Kiso Mountains under snow.	£22.	A First Edition of this self same print realized only £5 while the proceeds of the entire 62 Lots amounted to £106.11 although having many "First Editions amongst them, evidently all good and genuine specimens, some even being described as "very rare."

Now, how are we to account for the difference in price between two prints by *Shigenaga*, where in 1909 £37 is being paid for the portrait of "an Actor," while a year later that of a "Demon-Queller" fetches only 5 Guineas and at which price it could not have been an inferior production.

Or is there any plausible explanation for the fact that 5 prints by *Suzuki Harunobu* realised at the Happer Sale almost as much as the total proceeds of 44 by the same artist at the Blondeau Sale a year later, particularly in view of their eulogistic decription in the catalogue?

Two prints by *Kiyonaga* realize in 1909 nearly 20 per cent. more than the aggregate amount obtained a year later for 10 of them at the Blondeau Sale. When we come to the prices paid for *Hokusai's* the difference in values realised is even more glaring. At the Happer Sale £1000. was paid for the complete set of "The Imagery of the Poets," while only a hundredth part of this figure could be obtained for half the set at the Blondeau Sale; the entire number of 84 Lots at the last named sale averaging not quite £2.6.5 per lot. *Koriusai's* works seem to have fared more equally at both auctions although it is significant that 1 print out of the 30 Lots put up at the Blondeau Sale, realized nearly 25 per cent. of the total proceeds of this parcel.

That two prints by *Shunsho* should have realized £38 at the Happer Sale, while only £3 could

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be credited as the proceeds of 36 of them at the Blondeau auction a year latter, would seem to be another riddle for the experts to solve.

The enormous disparity in values obtained at these respective auctions is perhaps best illustrated in *Utamaro's* prints, for where Blondeau obtains £84 as the total proceeds of 42 Nos. which at that price must have been genuine, Happer realizes nearly half this amount for a single print only a year before the Blondeau Auction.

Even more striking is the difference in prices for *Yeisi's* prints, an artist deservedly sought after by connoiseurs and collectors— ; Mr. Happer getting £34 for his: "Prince Genji at a Garden-party ;" where Mr. Blondeau succeeds a year later, in obtaining only £35.11 for 12 Nos. by this Artist.

This same disparty is maintained with regard to values obtained for the work of *Shuncho.* Mr. Happer clearing £22 for a single specimen, and Mr. Blondeau realising £16.7 as the proceeds of 8 lots.

But the climax is reached when we come to the sale of works by *Yeisen* and *Hiroshige.*—A copy of "The Great Carp" by *Yeisen* fetches at the Happer sale £25, while only a year later Mr. Blondeau has to be satisfied with £8.15 for what the catalogue describes as "A very fine Copy," of this same subject by the same artist.

Worse luck however was in store for Mr. Blondeau with his collection of *Hiroshige's*, which realised £106.11 for the 62 lots sold, amongst them a first edition of "Kiso Mountains under Snow," which fetched £5, while his more successful rival obtained the year before £22 for a copy of the same subject by the same artist.

Granting the superiority in every respect of Mr. Happer's collection over that of Mr. Blondeau, and with every allowance made for the more judicious advertising of the former, and the more artistic and scientific get up of Mr. Happer's collection, there would still appear to be a considerable margin left for surprise on the part of the average collector of colourprints, at the enormous difference in prices obtained, for it must never be forgotten, that however great the technical skill displayed in colourprints, they remain, after all, mechanical products, so that it must be difficult to understand a difference like 300 and 400 per cent. in price (as at the above sales) for first editions of prints by the self same masters.

The cause is evidently not be found in a different class of public at the respective sales, for amongst the buyers at both auctions one comes across the same names of such well known collectors as Sir Frank Swettenham ; Foster ; Paterson ; Lee ; Fisher ; Gibson ; Wilson ; Vignier ; James ; Tregaskis ; Capel ; Hall ; Glass ; Harland ; S. Smith ; Yamanaka ; Mada ; Kato and others, who must be supposed to know what they were buying. One is therefore forced to the conclusion that the fever which existed at the earlier of the two sales had considerably abated by the time Mr. Blondeau's auction was held, or that the fact of reproductions of Mr. Happer's prints at the latter sale had robbed these of their value of supposed rarity, which plays such an important part in the commercial value of all works of art, constituting but too often a miserable exhibition of snobbery.

It will be difficult to predict what the future has in store for this particular branch of Japanese xylography in the artistic realms of the occident, and whether the prices paid so far for specimens by well known artists, have already reached their zenith, or if they will not soar sky-high in a not far distant future. They have been treated "au grand sérieux" by the most famous art critics, amongst whom De Goncourt should occupy the most honoured place, and been given an established position in the ranks of oriental art, so that it is unlikely that they can be looked upon as a passing phase, but the most serious danger which they have been and are still encountering, is the fashionable element which has invaded the legitimate enthusiasm evoked by their appearance in occidental art circles. Like the craze for "Old Masters"; "Antique Furniture"; "Old Delft or China," or similar fashionable hobby, Japanese Colour prints seem to have "caught on," and local residents indulging in a modest way in the collection thereof must have become aware in recent times how the craze for these works of art has affected the local market. Under the stimulating influence of the great demand for them, especially by American visitors to these shores, prices have mounted by leaps and bounds, and quite naturally so where the genuine article is concerned, but the latter quality has become so scarce, that it is probably no exaggeration to say, that of all the specimens offered for sale in these latitudes, fully 75 per cent. if not more, is composed of late reproductions by means of aniline dyes, and often absolutely worthless, from a collector's point of view, while *real old* prints manufactured by the thousand only yesterday, are palmed off on the unsophisticated tourist as the genuine thing. It's no use blaming the bunco steerers and gold-brick swindlers amongst the Curio dealers. Like the brethren of their guild in every other part of the globe, they are firm believers in Mundus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur ;" the tourist argues that Japanese Colourprints can only be bought in Japan, where he will get the genuine article at the correct price, and if he is offered "a *real* Sharaku" ; "*allesame* Mr. Happer collection," why should he doubt the enterprising salesman ?—as a matter of fact he doesn't, and it's not the business of the curiodealer to inform him that he pays 30 *yen* for a print costing 45 *sen.* But he has no right to complain when he has been enlightened on his return home, that he has been robbed ; he has had the experience of hundreds in his own country who after having spent thousands of dollars on *real* antique curios here, found that they were worthless, the principal cause of the decline in the curiotrade locally ! and if they stop buying "old lacquer, or antique porcelain" to-day they will buy crystal globes, or Japanese colourprints to-morrow, but always on the same terms.

And no wonder, even local residents on pointing out the absurd difference in price between an identical colourprint in two different shops will be gravely met by a : "this one different quality," or with an equally weighty brass ingot hurled at him, from the inexhaustible mine of oriental resourcefulness, with the result, that he either succumbs under the force of such an impact, or that it drives him from the premises. Locally, or in fact all over Japan at present, there is no standard of value for prints by the best known artists ; they partake of the character of curios, and as such are worth what a fool will give for them ; but in Europe one would have thought that something like a standard had ere now been established for the great masters in that art ; with the results of the auctions under discussion before us, one hesitates however to appraise even approximately the value of the respective artists or their work from a commercial point of view, and there are evidently a multiplicity of points to be considered in connection with their market value, before one is enabled to pronounce a verdict and to assign them their proper status.

If it was a question of some kakemono, piece of lacquer, netzuke, a tsuba, or some other art production from the hand of a famous master in those art and crafts, one could sooner understand a fancy price being paid for creations having the great desideratum of being unique, as a replica of any of these, however well executed, could never possess the same value as the original. But in colourprints, of which it is known that great quantities were struck off from the same block, it is difficult to conceive a difference in finish of two original editions (presumably editions struck off at the same time from the same block), sufficiently important to account for a difference of from 300 to 400 per cent. in value. Perhaps some local expert may be able and willing to solve these apparent riddles.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, June 23.

Two cases of cholera have now been officially acknowledged at St. Petersburg after post mortem and bacteriological examinations. The cases occurred in different quarters of the city, and one was a recent arrival from, it is said, Persia. Doctors assert that many suspected cases that have been under treatment for weeks past in the hospitals showed the cholera vibrion in many instances, but not in the form or quantity sufficient to produce true cholera in the person attacked. Morover it is suggested that the inhabitants of St. Petersburg have been rendered somewhat immune from ordinary attacks of cholera owing to having lived with the disease so long. The public recognise the offorts of these medical opinions to restore confidence but place much more trust in the continuance of the cold snap that set in last week after a period of sultry weather.

The *Novoe Vremya* reports that the Government has prepared a Bill, for introduction to the Duma, dealing with the question of German encroachment on the Western Provinces of Russia. It will be remembered that very warm speeches were made last session in the Duma on the subject of German exploitation of the Western Province, where Germans not only held enormous tracts of land, especially about the fortresses and all strategic military points, in some cases these naturalised Germans amounting to half the population, but had been allowed, if not encouraged to organise semi-military rifle clubs etc. on German models. These clubs even held reviews at which only the absence of a military uniform and leaders differentiated them from regular troops. It was further stated that those German colonists on becoming Russian subjects, while enjoying all the privileges given by Russia to her own people, lost none of those appertaining to German subjects, and were, in fact, treated and regarded by Berlin as an advance guard of her own nationals.

It is rumoured to-night that M. Schwarz, the Minister of Education will shortly be compelled to resign owing to the dissatisfaction his conduct of his office bas aroused on more than one occasion. The scandalous orders concerning the Russian women-students will not have been forgotton : the interference of the Emperor was needed to stop the ill-advised measures advocated by this Minister, who expelled from the Universities women-students who had entered regularly and in order, under his Predecessors, and were in many cases almost at the end of their University career. It is now alleged that M. Schwarz has failed to give satisfaction to high circles by his new proposals for the "reform" in a reactionary spirit of the Universities in general and the secondary schools. Needless to say his proposals have not met with any approval from Russians generally.

The Automobile endurance test in connection with the Exhibition at St. Petersburg will begin at 10 a.m. on June 29th, the start being from Tsarskoe Selo. Over fifty motor-cars have so far entered, of which 30 are from Germany, 10 from France, 5 from Italy, 4 from England, 3 Russian built and two from Belgium. The route is from Tsarskoe Sele via Vitebsk to Kiev, where a day will be spent in speed races among the competitors. From Kiev the return will be made via Moscow and another day will be spent there in speed races. In all probability the route back may include Peterhof, to arrive in St. Petersburg on July 12th. Among the competing cars is one belonging to His Majesty the Emperor, who took the Exhibition under his own patronage thereby defeating the combination of local car-dealers for foreign firms who endeavoured to prevent an Exhibtion being held apparently on the ground that their business would be adversely affected by showing to Russian potential buyers new foreign makes.

M. Alexander Guchkov has resigned his post

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

as President of the Duma in order to avoid laying upon the Duma the odium of having its President confined to a fortress. M. Guchkov being under a sentence of this kind for having fought a duel with Count Uvarov. As in any case there will be a new election of President when the Duma reassembles, M. Guchkov's decision will not mean his loss in that position to the Duma. His views on duelling are that it is unavoidable in Russia in present circumstances, but none the less the parties to a duel ought in his opinion to be punished. He prefers to take his punishment as M. Guchkov rather than as President of the Duma.

Russian workmen transferred to the Far East for excavation operations on the Amur Railway are reported to be deserting *en masse*. The territory was surveyed in mid-Winter when it is frozen six feet deep and the workmen now find they are called upon to deal with rock and bog unexpectedly.

WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

AN ASSEMBLY UNPRECEDENTED IN THE HISTORY OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The World Missionary Conference, for which preparations of the most elaborate character have been in progress for two years, assembled in Edinburgh on June 14. Twelve hundred specially appointed delegates and nearly three thousand other visitors interested in foreign missions will for the next ten days crowd the largest halls in the Scottish capital for the discussion of the various problems connected with missionary work. But even more remarkable than the large number in attendance is the personnel of the Conference and its unprecedentedly representative character. Every conference is in danger of exaggerating its own importance, but in this particular case it is generally conceded by outsiders that the entire history of the Christian church affords no parallel to it either in immediate significance or in its tremendous potentialities.

In order that the various problems to be discussed might be brought before the Conference in the most practical form, nine Commissions, comprising nearly 200 of the most competent authorities in Europe and America, have been engaged for the past eighteen months in sifting some thousands of individual reports received from missionaries and other foreign residents of non-Christian countries relative to the particular difficulties encountered in the various missionary fields. These Commissions have included among their members not only Church dignitaries and educationists, but a large number of men distinguished in public life, such as Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Sir Andrew Fraser (ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bengal), Sir Ernest Satow, Hon. Seth Low, of New York, and Admiral Mahan, U.S.N. Each Commission has issued a voluminous but thoroughly digested report on some one particular phase of the missionary problem, and to each report one day's discussion will be devoted.

The 1,200 special delegates comprise some 500 from the United States, 450 from the United Kingdom, 150 from the Continent of Europe, and 100 from Japan, China, India, Africa, Canada, Australia and other parts of the world.

The British delegates include the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops of Durham, Salisbury, Hereford, Ripon, Birmingham, Southwark, Brechin, Aberdeen, Meath, and Ossory; Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Reay, Kinnaird, Polworth, and Blythwood; the Moderators of the Church of Scotland, the United Free Church, and the Presbyterian Church in England; the presidents of the various free churches, and many distinguished laymen, titled and untitled. The American contingent includes, in addition to many of the most prominent clergy and ministers of the country, the Hon. W. Jennings Bryan, who has twice visited the Far East, the Hon. Seth Low, ex-President of Columbia University and ex-Mayor of New York, and other well-known laymen interested in Foreign Missions. From Japan there are, among others, President Harada, Dr. J. D. Davis, and Dr. S. L. Gulick, of the Doshisha; Bishop Honda, President Ibuka, Professor E. W. Clement, Mr. Galen M. Fisher, and Rev. E. R. Miller, of Tokyo; Rev. G. C. Niven of Gifu; Rev. Yugoro Chiba, of Fukuoka, Rev. A. Pieters, of Nagasaki, Mrs. Bickersteth and Miss Dora Howard. Bishop Harris, so long connected with missionary work in Japan, is one of the delegates from Korea, with Dr. Jones, Mr. Yun Chi Ho (ex-Minister of Education) and others. Many of the principal churches and missionary organizations have called their prominent missionaries from the field to be present at the Conference, among those so summoned being Bishop Brent of the Philippines, Bishop Restarick of Honolulu, Bishop Roots of Hankow, Bishop Bashford of Peking Bishop Oldham of Singapore, Bishop Robinson of Bombay, Dr. Timothy Richard of Shanghai, Dr. J. C. Gibson of Swatow, and Dr. A. H. Smith of Peking.

On the evening of June 13, the day preceding the formal opening of the Conference, a reception in honour of the delegates was given by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council of the City of Edinburgh, five thousand invitations being issued. Among the messages of greeting and goodwill received on this occasion was a very cordial one from the German Colonial Office.

The opening meeting, held on the following day, strikingly emphasised the international character of the assembly, many of the Oriental delegates wearing the costumes of their respective countries.

The first conference session in the Assembly Hall was very brief. Lord Balfour of Burleigh was in the chair, supported by Sir John Kennaway, Sir Andrew Fraser, the Hon. Seth Low, and others. Only routine business necessary for formally constituting the Conference was undertaken. Mr. J. H. Oldham and Mr. J. R. Mott were nominated as secretary of the Conference and chairman of committees respectively.

Three interesting telegrams of greeting were received from the Dutch Church, the committee of the Church Missionary Society, and the Blantyre Mission in Nyassaland. This last message, which was handed in at Nyassaland in the morning, arrived just before the afternoon session.

An appropriate recognition of the importance of the Conference was the conferment by the University of Edinburgh of honorary degrees on a number of representative delegates. The ceremony took place in the McEwan Hall, the recipients of the degree of Doctor of Divinity being presented by Professor Patrick, Dean of the Faculty of Divinity, and those for the degree of Doctor of Laws by Sir Ludovic Grant.

The selection of the delegates to be thus honoured afforded a striking demonstration of the services rendered to education, literature and civil government by missionaries and those closely identified with the missionary movement. It was significant that of the distinguished group who received degrees, the two who had the greatest ovation were Mr. R. E. Speer and Mr. J. R. Mott, both of whom have devoted the greater part of their lives to work among students.

The most striking figure was that of General James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, who was wounded three times in the Civil War in Ameria. He proceeded slowly to the dais, his one remaining leg reinforced by crutches. President Harada, of the Doshisha, received a hearty welcome, his reference to the drawing together of East and West evoking an enthusiastic response.

Those presented for the degree of Doctor of Divinity were the Rev. K. C. Chatterji, of India; the Rev. W. Douglas MacKenzie, President of Hartford Theological Seminary, U.S.A.; the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, Principal of St. John's College, Shanghai; Pastor Julius Richter, of Germany; Canon C. H. Robinson, editorial secretary of the S.P.G.; Mr. R. E. Speer, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, U.S.A.; the Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson, secretary of the London Missionary Society; and Herr J. Warneck, foreign secretary of the Rhenish Missionary Society. The new Doctors of Law are the Archbishop of Canterbury; General James A. Beaver, Judge of the Superior Court, Pennsylvania; the Rev. Tasuku Harada, president of the Doshisha College, Kyoto Japan; the Hon. Seth Low, president of Columbia University, New York; Professor Karl Meinhof, professor of African languages at the Colonial Institute, Hamburg, and Mr. J. R. Mott, general secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation. At the close of the graduation, short speeches were invited from the new graduates, on whose behalf Dr. Richter, Dr. Harada, Dr. Seth Low, and Dr. Mott addressed the assembly.

The most interesting feature of the evening meeting, held in the Assembly Hall, was the reading of a message from the King, delivered on his behalf by Lord Balfour of Burleigh. After an expression of the King's deep interest in the proceedings of the Conference, the message continued:

"His Majesty views with gratification the fraternal cooperation of so many churches and societies in the United States, on the Continent of Europe and in the British Empire in the work of disseminating the knowledge and principles of Christianity by Christian methods throughout the world. The King appreciates the supreme importance of this work in its bearing upon the cementing of international friendship, the cause of peace, and the well being of mankind. His Majesty welcomes the prospect of this great representative gathering being in one of the capitals of the United Kingdom, and expresses his earnest hope that the deliberations of the Conference may be guided by divine wisdom, and may be a means of promoting unity among Christians, and of furthering the high and beneficent ends which the Conference has in view."

The reading of the message was received with loud applause, followed by the singing of the National Anthem, and the executive committee was charged with the framing of a suitable reply.

II.

The proceedings of the first day's Conference were brought to a close by an extremely weighty and earnest address from the Archbishop of Canterbury and a vigorous and eloquent speech from Mr. R. E. Speer, of New York.

But so large a portion of the first day's proceedings had been given up to the formalities connected with the opening of the Conference and to the ceremony at the University that it was not until the morning of the second day, June 15, that the delegates really settled down to work. Then it was that the practical character of the preliminary work done by the various Commissions was first realized, Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman of the Commission on "Carrying the Gospel to all the non-Christian World," needing only to touch in the briefest manner upon the salient points of the report, a copy of it having been placed in the hands of each delegate. The importance of concerted action on the part of the various missionary organizations of the world, of all churches and all countries, the prompt recognition of which was one of the most striking of the early features of the Conference, was first urged in this report, and enforced by the tremendous fact that there are still 114 millions of people that are wholly outside even the nominal sphere of Christian missions.

Dr. Robson, vice-chairman of the Commission, dealt with the situation in Africa, with its 500 different languages and 300 additional dialects, and the powerful Mohammedan propaganda which is out-distancing the efforts of the Christian missionaries. Every Mohammedan trader is a missionary of Islam and if pagan Africa is to be Christianized it can only be by an immediate and large addition to the missionary forces of the Continent. Dr. Karl Kumm, of the Soudan Mission, emphasised the same danger, as did also Swiss and other European missionaries.

The situation in Asia brought up an interesting discussion. The Rev. Yugoro Chiba, of Fukuoka, Japan, spoke of the small number of avowed Japanese Christians, stating that mission workers

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

had touched only the middle classes of the country, very little having been done among farmers and working men generally. The native Christians were doing their best, but they had to contend not only with the keen intellect of the Orient, but with the Oriental intellect stimulated by Western philosophies.

Dr. J. D. Davis, of the Doshisha, Kyoto, while enumerating some of the encouraging signs of the times in Japan, acknowledged that it was still a problem whether the country was to be swayed by materialism, agnosticism or Christianity.

Bishop Bashford, of Peking, having spoken of the industrial and educational transition through which China is passing, Professor Tong Tsing-en, of Shanghai, said that while education was unquestionably loosening the hold of the people on their ancient superstitions, they were not yet accepting in any numbers any new form of faith. He added that it was his belief that the next three years would see the difficulties of Christian work in China greatly increased and he besought the Conference to deal boldly and liberally with the existing situation.

Mr. T. H. Yon, ex-Minister of Education in Korea, declared that the Bible is to-day the most widely read book in that country. But a revivication of the ancient religions was still a possibility and there should be a redoubling of Christian effort.

Among the speakers on the needs of India was the Rev. V. S. Azariah, of the Indian National Missionary Association, who described India as the neglected continent, there being districts with populations of from two to three millions without any Christian workers. Personal testimony followed as to conditions in Mongolia, Afghanistan, Chinese and Eastern Turkestan, Brazil and Polynesia.

At the afternoon session a touching appeal was made by a German missionary for patience with native converts who did not attain to the full measure of the Christian life. Bishop Robinson, of Bombay, declared the greatest need of India to be a powerful apologetic to show to the higher castes the superiority of Christianity as a spiritual force. Bishop Roots, of Hankow, emphasised the importance of native evangelistic agencies, which he declared to be the most effective of all. Greater care in the selection of native evangelists than was sometimes exercised was, however, pointed out by the Director of the China Inland Mission (Mr. D. E. Hoste) as highly essential.

Dr. Eugene Stock said that to Uganda not a single penny of English money had ever gone to support the work of the hundreds of native agents, but he saw no reason why native churches in other non-Christian countries should not be assisted by churches in England, America or Germany. Dr. Ross, of Manchuria, stated that of 30,000 native Christians in that country not more than 100 came into the church through the direct efforts of foreign missionaries. The temples were falling into ruin or being converted into Government schools. It was no exaggeration to say that idolatry was dead. Three crowded evening meetings, open to the public, brought the second day's proceedings to a close.

The third day's business opened with the reading of a letter from ex-President Roosevelt, who had been elected a delegate, but was unable to remain in Europe to participate in the proceedings. The dominant note of the letter was that "a divided Christendom can only imperfectly bear witness to the essential unity of Christianity," a fact which the Conference seems to recognize more keenly with each succeeding session. Mention may be made here of another letter that has almost escaped public attention, although read to the Conference on the 16th inst. It was a letter from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cremona, applauding the Conference and expressing an intense desire for Christian unity. This prelate is understood to be an intimate friend of the Pope.

The topic for the day was the report of Commission No. 2 on "The Church in the Mission Field," introduced by Dr. J. C. Gibson, of South China, in one of the most striking addresses of the Conference. Dr. Gibson declared that the foundation of a native church simply laid upon the church at home fresh responsibilities and enormously larger tasks, in the training of native pastors and the nurture of a church life that has to be lived in a non-Christian atmosphere and without those Christian traditions which are so helpful to the church in England and America. How need they wonder, he asked, if the native Christian sometimes stumbles. Dr. A. J. Brown, Secretary of the Foreign Missions Board of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, was another speaker whose utterances displayed a breadth of view completely belying much that we are sometimes asked to believe as to the attitude of missionaries and missionary officials towards the native churches. Dr. Hume, of India, advocated the organization of native churches on distinctly national lines. This brought up Bishop Honda, of Tokyo, who said that the national spirit was closely involved with the idea of independence and responsibility, and that so far as Japan was concerned missionaries who ignored or violated the national spirit were only courting disaster, while any apparent denationalization on the part of Christian converts would surely bring upon them persecution. A native Chinese pastor entirely supported by his congregation also spoke strongly in favour of an autonomous native church. The Rev. W. N. Bitton, of Shanghai, said that one of the greatest hindrances to the success of missions in China was a feeling on the part of the Chinese that the foreign connections of the missionary societies were opposed to the highest interests of the country. After other speakers, Bishop Gore, of Birmingham, said that the more true it was that the autonomy of native churches should be fostered, the more important it became that the really essential elements of Christianity should be emphasised and defined. Following upon speeches dealing with conditions in other parts of the world, Mrs. Bickersteth, of Japan, gave some interesting details as to the training of Japanese evangelists, and of the important work being done by Japanese Christian women.

The session concluded with an important discussion of the question of polygamy in relation to the Christian church in non-Christian lands, a question upon which there appeared to be greater difference of opinion than upon any other so far considered. Some of the delegates and some of the missionaries, from whom the Commission had received reports, took the extreme view that no convert should be accepted until he had first dissolved all polygamous relationships, and made such provision as might be practicable for the remarriage or at least the guardianship and maintenance of the wives put away. Others argued that polygamy is everywhere gradually dying out, that the dismissal of plural wives would in many cases drive them to immoral living, and that while polygamy should in every case be condemned as a violation of the law of Christ, the sin should be regarded as having been committed in ignorance and the relation as one that could not now be undone without still greater wrong. No attempt was made to reconcile these conflicting opinions, but it was stated on behalf of the Commission that there was a manifest tendency on the part of missionaries who had held the more extreme views to reconsider their position.

The difficulties of the caste system in India were impressively set forth by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, who stated that even Christian converts of different castes would not intermarry.

At an auxiliary meeting held while the ordinary afternoon session was in progress, Dr. Davis, of Kyoto, expressed his belief that the foreign workers in Japan would willingly adjust themselves to the new situation that was arising in that country, and not only work shoulder to shoulder with the Japanese Christians, but even let them be the leaders. He frankly acknowledged the small advance that had been made, and urged such a strengthening of the various Christian schools as would enable them to compete successfully with the educational institutions established by the Government. Dr. Davis stated that he had been requested by the Prime Minister of Japan to express to the Conference Japan's deep sense of indebtedness for the assistance given her by Western nations and her earnest desire for peace.

A rich vein of humour running through the entire address of Dr. A. H. Smith, of Peking, did not disguise the serious import of his speech on the political, social and ethical problems now pressing for solution. Professor Tong Tsing-en, of Shanghai, said that for twenty-four years after Morrison's arrival in China, he, Morrison, could get no one to listen to him, but that there are now a quarter of a million Chinese Christians are more then twelve times as many as Morrison ventured to predict as the result of a hundred years' work. He said that in Shanghai there were at least five self-sustaining native churches, and the spirit of responsibility and independence was spreading on all hands.

The proceedings of the fourth day were devoted to "Education in relation to the Christianization of the National Life," a topic on which the would-be speakers far exceeded the number that could possibly be heard in one day, notwithstanding the rigorous application of the seven-minute rule. One of the most notable speeches was that of Professor Sadler, of the University of Manchester, one of the highest living authorities on education. He stated that the educational science of England and America had paid far too little heed to the experience of the mission field, which would be found of great value even in countries possessing elaborate educational systems. Bishop Gore said that piety and devotion were not the only qualifications necessary to a successful missionary in the present day. He must be able to teach. Sir Andrew Fraser, ex-Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, said there was a great cry throughout India for religious education. Hindus and Mohammedans were calling for it, and it could not be given except on the present system. The discussion was continued by prominent educationists from India, by President Bergen, of Shantung University, who urged the importance of special efforts to reach the higher class Chinese, and President Ibuka and Prof. Clement, of Tokyo, Dr. Gulick, of the Doshisha, and Miss Dora Howard, the last named dwelling upon the importance of a thorough acquaintance with the prevailing religions of Japan on the part of Christian workers going out to that country.

The Hon. W. J. Bryan, thrice Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, testified as a layman, who had visited nearly all the world's principal mission fields, to the importance both of the evangelistic and the educational work in which the missionaries were engaged. He referred to the very small cost of the educational facilities provided by the missionary organizations, which he stated to be in China about thirty dollars per annum for a girl and fifty dollars for a boy, the sums mentioned including board. He believed that a general knowledge of how cheaply children could be provided with a good Christian education in non-Christian lands would lead to a large increase in the funds available for that purpose. "Men talk about a yellow peril," said Mr. Bryan, in conclusion. "There is only one yellow peril and that is the lust of gold,"

In the evening all the principal halls of the city were occupied with public meetings. With the eloquence that has made him so famous, Mr. Bryan addressed a large and distinguished audience in the Assembly Hall of the Church of Scotland, basing his address on the words in the Apocalypse, "The tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." Mr. Bryan held his audience spell-bound for an hour and a half, and to none of them is his extraordinary power over vast popular assemblies any longer a mystery.

III.

After the adoption of a reply to the message

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

from the King, the Conference proceeded on the fifth day of its deliberations to the consideration of the Missionary Message in Relation to non-Christian Lands, in which connection it is worthy of note that the word "heathen" has no place in the printed records of the Conference and is almost never heard even in its oral discussions. Almost every speaker on the report of Commission No. 4 acknowledged that there is a deposit of truth in every religion and that it is the business of the missionary not to destroy but to build up. There was also remarkable unanimity in the testimony from widely separated mission fields that the teaching that most appeals to the followers of other religious faiths is that of the Fatherhood of God and the personality of Christ. This also recalls a striking remark made by no less pronounced an ecclesiastic than the Bishop of Birmingham that neither the Thirty-nine Articles nor the Westminster Confession had any place in the mission field.

After a discussion of animistic religions, participated in mainly by missionaries from Africa, the Conference again turned to China and Japan, the position of Japan being dealt with by Rev. G. C. Niven, of Gifu, President Harada, of Kyoto, and Mr. Galen M. Fisher, of Tokyo. Dr. Harada said that it was of the utmost importance to show the Japanese people that they could be loyal Christians and Japanese at the same time, the idea that Christianity is a foreign religion being a fatal handicap to its progress. Dr. Gibson, of Peking, referred to that magnificent conception of God, the old worship of Shanti, performed only by the Emperor himself on State occasions. He said Christians should go to China, not to preach a foreign deity, but to interpret to the Chinese the great God of their fathers. Great applause greeted a very able exposition by a native Chinese delegate of the high qualities of Buddhism and Confucianism, and of the fact that each of them sets a standard which it was essential that Christianity should be shown to surpass.

A word of warning that the apparent break-up of Hinduism might only prelude a reformation that would make it more formidable than ever was uttered by Brother Western, of Delhi, who, attired in brown robe and girdle, and with his bare feet encased in sandals and a large cross on his breast, was one of the most striking figures of the Conference. Professor MacEwen, New College, Edinburgh, said that while there must always be a radical antagonism between the beliefs of Christianity and those of Paganism, the failure of certain promising missions both in China and Japan was unquestionably due to the attitude of their missionaries towards the native religions. So much for the regular sessions of the fifth day.

The evening meetings not only give the public an opportunity of seeing and hearing some of the distinguished visitors, but they are distinctly supplementary to the regular sessions, which might almost be doubled in length without lack of competent speakers. At one of the Saturday evening meetings the Rev. E. R. Miller, of Tokyo, said that the fact that the business morality of the Japanese was not as high as it ought to be was just as distinctly recognized by the Government of Japan as by those who were daily calling attention to it, and that this evil, together with the social evil and temperance reform, furnished a wide field for Christian activity. He added that to leave the Japanese churches entirely to their own resources would be to impose upon them a crushing burden. At the same meeting Bishop Harris said he prayed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance might last to the end of time, as one of the agencies by which God would draw Japan, as He assuredly was doing, unto Himself. President Ibuka said that while a great task had still to be performed, Christianity was gradually moulding and transforming the ideas of the Japanese nation. At another meeting, presided over by the Hon. Seth Low, of New York, the addresses dealt with the relation of missions to education and commerce.

No deliberative sessions were held on Sunday, but in addition to special sermons being preached in 160 churches, several large meetings were held, two of them being addressed by the Archbishop of York and one by President Harada.

The report of Commission No. 7, on the Relation of Missions to Governments, was taken out of its regular order, being considered on Monday, June 20. It was a remarkable tribute to the freedom of religion that exists in Japan that neither the report nor the discussion based upon it was in any way concerned with that country, beyond the statement that were the relations of missions to governments as satisfactory in every other country as they are in Japan, this particular Commission would not have been called into existence. Altogether different, however, is the situation in China. In that empire a vacillating and sometimes oppressive governmental policy has greatly increased the difficulties attending missionary enterprise, and Chinese native Christians labour under certain serious legal disabilities. Then there is the vexed question of indemnities, with regard to which Taotai Tong so politely, but none the less plainly, reproached the missionary body at the Shanghai Conference three years ago. Perhaps the most serious matter dealt with in the report, however, was the favour sometimes shown to Mohammedanism at the expense of Christianity by the British Government. The reasons for such discrimination are not usually far to seek, but for an exclusively Christian and propagandist body like the Conference they possess little or no validity. The opium traffic and the Congo atrocities were also included in this day's proceedings, the whole being left to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Committee whose formation was regarded as one of the most important duties of the Conference. Lest it should be supposed that the general attitude of the British Government towards missions was unfriendly, Mr. Seth Low stated that in spite of the criticisms that had been made of the colonial administration of Great Britain where that administration came into touch with Islam, the American missionary boards had received from all the American missionaries the testimony that throughout British India and everywhere where they came into contact with the British Government, they had no complaint to make.

The evening meetings call for but brief notice. Miss Macdonald, of Tokyo, dealt with the claims of women's work in Japan, and the need of Christian teachers, governmental teaching being purely secular. Miss Kann, a Chinese doctor, said that Chinese wives and daughters were now enjoying a much greater degree of liberty than in the past, a fact which largely increased the opportunities for Christian work among them. At another meeting Mr. W. J. Schiefflin, of New York, gave an interesting account of the great missionary movement inaugurated exclusively by American laymen, which had already changed the entire attitude of the secular press towards missionary work in foreign lands.

The sixth day of the Conference, June 21, was devoted to the consideration of the thorny question of Coöperation and the Promotion of Unity. A resolution, submitted by the Commission, affirming the desirability of a coordination of missionary work, was moved by Sir Andrew Fraser and seconded by Dr. A. J. Brown, of New York. Although it was carried unanimously, as the mere affirmation of a principle, its discussion called forth sundry expressions of opinion wholly at variance with the general sentiment of the Conference. The Bishop of Southwark, for example, said that it would be "ridiculous and impolitic and wrong" if they were to plan one Christian Church in China and leave out the great Roman Catholic community, and Lord William Cecil added that no decided action could be taken until the Greek Church could be included also. One missionary after another, however, testified to what had already been done in various mission fields in the way of coöperation. Mr. Cheng Ching-yi declared that denominationalism had never interested the Chinese mind. Dr. Roberts, of Philadelphia, said the American churches were ready for any organization established to promote Christian unity, but they were not ready to apologize for the Protestant Reformation. And so the discussion went on, until brought to an end by the passage of the resolution. Although not given open expression to, it was clearly the general opinion that the native churches of China, Japan, India, and other countries would make short work of these denominational differences as soon as they were strong enough to stand alone.

The auxiliary meetings of the day and evening were devoted to the consideration of Medical Missions, the situation in the Mohammedan world, and the demands of missionary enterprise upon the Church. Over 170 American Presbyterian delegates were entertained at luncheon by Mr. L. A. Severance, of New York; the Baptist delegates, missionaries and native workers held a reunion of their own, and in the evening one hundred of the most distinguished visitors to the Conference were entertained to dinner by the Senatus of New College, Edinburgh.

IV.

Wednesday, June 22, was devoted to a discussion of the report of Commission V. on "The Preparation of Missionaries."

In presenting the report the Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Douglas Mackenzie, President of Hartford Theological Seminary, U.S.A., said that the success of missions depended to a larger extent on the quality of the missionary than on anything else. He acknowleged that there had been serious defects in the training of missionaries in the past, through lack of appreciation of the fact that work in the mission field called for the exercise not only of all the qualities necessary to a successful ministry at home, but of certain very important additional ones. He had been told that in some part of the world missionaries were neglecting Mohammedans because they could not argue with them. They were not guilty of deliberate neglect of their task; they simply were not prepared for it. They followed the line of least resistance and directed their work where they thought it would be most effective. They should, however, be so trained as to be able to hold their own with the trained representatives of other religions. With regard to educational missionaries, their training had been too exclusively theological. No one should be assigned to educational work without at least one year's instruction in the science of teaching. Language was another weak spot in their equipment. While there were missionaries who were magnificent linguists, they were the exception. It was far better, he said, that they should let a mission suffer for two years than cripple a man of ability for forty.

Mrs. Creighton, a member of the Commission, said that by special missionary preparation they meant the study of the language, religion, history, customs, and social conditions of the field which the missionary was to work, a preparation that was not adequately given anywhere. Often it was not given at all, the chief reason in these cases probably being that the destination of the missionary was not determined long enough in advance. It had been suggested that there should be founded a great world missionary college, but so far as Great Britain was concerned the need would probably be largely met by the School for Oriental Studies which the Government had announced its intention to establish and subsidise. In every country in which missionary enterprise was alive there should be an interdenominational Board of Study to supply what was now so seriously lacking.

President Capen, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, said that the Commission had been impressed with the unanimity with which their correspondents had demanded that in the future special training be given to every missionary candidate. The missionary work of the present time was being largely carried on in the midst of educational, industrial, social and political movements, which were changing the most venerable institutions of non-Christian lands, and the leaven of Christianity was needed

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

if these changes were to prove a blessing and not a curse.

Bishop Honda, of Tokyo, said that in Japan the missionaries had been received, first for their intellectual attainments and at a later stage for their character and spiritual attainments. He therefore impressed upon the Conference the importance of high spiritual life and personal character, and also of keeping abreast of the intellectual movements of their own countries and of those in which they laboured, a statement that was greeted with hearty applause.

Dr. A. H. Smith, of Peking, said that as a rule missionaries to China spoke the language well, but he recommended the formation of schools of language at Shanghai and other places.

Dr. A. P. Parker, of Shanghai, said there was too much anxiety on the part of the home boards to have the missionaries go promptly to work. The first two years should be devoted without interruption to the study of the language, and it should be done not at home but in the field, in contact with the natives.

The day's proceedings closed with the appointment of a Continuation Committee, to carry out the resolutions of the Conference. Of the 35 members of which it consists, ten represent Great Britain, ten the United States and Canada, and four Germany. France, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Denmark, Finland, Australasia, South Africa, Japan, China and India each have one member. Bishop Honda will represent Japan, Dr. Chatterji, India and Mr. Cheng Ching-yi, China.

With an undiminished attendance and unflagging interest, the Conference addressed itself on the closing day to the consideration of the question of the Home Base of Missions, reported upon by Commission VI. Dr. Donaldson, Master of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Sir Robart Laidlaw; Bishop La Trobe, of Germany; Bishop Hasse, of the Moravian Church, and many others took part in the discussion. The customary votes of thanks were passed with great cordiality.

The final meeting, presided over by Sir Andrew Fraser, and including in its great audience the Earl of Rosebery and Lord Guthrie, in addition to many of the distinguished men who have been more prominently connected with the Conference, was largely of a devotional character, a few impressive words from Dr. John R. Mott, who had with such striking ability presided over the daily sessions, fitly closing the proceedings. With the exception of the unsympathetically received utterances of one or two speakers who deprecated any attempt at unity until the Greek and Roman communions were willing to join—which will surely be in the Greek Kalends—not a jarring note was heard throughout the entire Conference, the predominant features of which—as they appeared to an outsider—were unity of feeling and of purpose, a clear recognition of the present time as the golden moment of opportunity in every great mission field, an equally clear perception of the causes that have militated against success in the past, and a decidedly business-like determination to put the entire work of missions—at least on its intellectual side—on a higher plane.

YOKOHAMA AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Amateur Dramatic Club was held on the 7th instant, in the Foreign Board of Trade Rooms, when the Report and Accounts were presented and accepted. Interesting speeches were delivered by Mr. E. C. Davis, the President, and by Mr. G. G. Brady. The latter tendered his resignation as a member of the Committee, owing to strictures passed on him by certain members of the community, but the meeting refused to accept it and unanimously re-elected him. The election of officers was then proceeded with.

In presenting the annual report Mr. E. C. Davis pointed with satisfaction to the credit balance of *yen* 957 shown in the accounts, as well as to the valuable asset of 20 shares in the Public Hall Company. The two plays of the year "The Tyranny of Tears" and "Jedbury Junior" had been very economically produced, especially in the matter of properties, and to this fact the substantial balance in hand was largely due. It was suggested that this sum should be used to form a reserve, to meet the loss usually resulting from musical productions. The next season's productions would include one musical comedy and two other plays, and, if sufficient support was forthcoming, one-act plays with a variety programme might be given.

With regard to Mr. Brady's tendered resignation, the Chairman, after paying a high tribute to that gentleman's histrionic ability and generous assistance in their productions, stated that the cause of his resignation was an ill-conceived and libellous story circulated by some unscrupulous persons to the effect that Mr. Brady's predeliction for amateur theatricals was not surprising, seeing that 'he made a good thing out of it in clothes.' Mr. Davis went on to show the falsity of this allegation by declaring that while it was the usual custom in amateur dramatic clubs for the acting members to have their costumes paid for out of the proceeds, Mr. Brady had not, in the course of his ten years' connection with the Club, cost it a single *yen* in this respect. The Chairman expressed the hope that Mr. Brady would reconsider his decision and continue to place his services at the disposal of the Committee.

The Chairman's remarks were heartily endorsed by Mr. C. F. McWilliams, Mr. F. J. Hall and Mr. E. Beart, whereupon Mr. Brady in a short speech thanked the Chairman for his eulogistic references, and lamented the fact that the Yokohama community possessed a coterie of idle tattlers who lived for gossip's sake and without any regard for the mischief their foolish tales, usually false, might do to inoffensive people. He preferred, however, to remain outside the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. Beart (no one seconding a suggested Committee without Mr. Brady's name on the list), it was proposed and carried that the old Committee be re-elected *en bloc*, with the addition of Mr. Aslet. The new committee therefore consists of Messrs. E. C. Davis (Chairman), G. G. Brady, W. H. Lewis, F. W. R. Ward, A. H. Windett, A. E. Cooper and C. Aslet.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

JUBILEE CONVENTION OF THE BRITISH BRANCH.

The British branch of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States held a business convention on June 15th, terminating in a dinner at the Waldorf Hotel, in commemoration of the Jubilee of the Equitable. The Vice-President, Mr. George T. Wilson, presided, and among those present and speaking in addition to the agency staff were Mr. Paul Morton, the President, formerly Secretary of the Navy, the Earl of Kintore, one of the trustees of the Equitable's deposit in the Bank of England for the benefit of policyholders; Sir William Mather, Mr. John L. Griffiths, Mr. L. H. D. Berridge, M.P.; Mr. William Alexander, Secretary of the Equitable; Governor Edwin Warfield of Maryland; Mr. J. E. Rocquet, Secretary General for Europe of the Equitable; Dr. L. von Farkas of Budapest, and Mr. John T. Hamilton of Tokyo.

Mr. Hamilton proposed the toast of the British branch of the Equitable which was established fifty years ago, shortly after the formation of the Society itself. He alluded to the extensive business, the excellent result, and the good work achieved since its establishment, and noted as one of the salient features of its business the payment to policyholders in Great Britain alone of more than six millions sterling since the opening of the branch office. Mr. Hamilton also referred to the increasing desire of the Japanese people to avail of the protection of life insurance as issued by sound companies offering undoubted security, and of the friendly relations existing between the branch in Japan and its policyholders. He alluded to the certainty that as knowledge of the principles of life insurance and the value of its policies spreads, the business must largely extend, with the greatest advantage and benefit to the progressive people of the Eastern Empire. The same pleasant relations existed between the Society and the Chinese people, who are also firm believers in the utility of life insurance for protective purposes.

Mr. R. T. Naish, the General Manager for Great Britain and Ireland, responded, and an interesting and agreeable entertainment was brought to a close.

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The business of this Company continues to show satisfactory growth as shown in the Annual Report to hand. The progress made is shown hereunder:—

	£
1907 Premia	719,582
1908 „	752,965
1909 „	781,595
1907 Reserves (exclusive of Capital)	956,097
1908 „ („)	1,002,772
1909 „ („)	1,061,912

The total net income was £827,737, comprising £781,595, from premiums and £46,142 from interest and sundry receipts.

The net premiums show an increase of £28,630 upon those of the previous year.

The net losses were £386,555, being 49.5 per cent. of the premium income, and the expenses, with commission, taxes and all other charges, amounted to £244,170 or 31.2 per cent., thus leaving a surplus of £150,870 or 19.3 per cent.

Inclusive of interest, the total surplus was £197,012, of which £19,850 remains in revenue account as an addition to the premium Reserve Fund, the balance of profit, including £799 brought forward from 1908, being £177,961.

This sum has been appropriated as follows:

	£
Dividend	90,000
Tantième	16,284
To Dividend Reserve	15,000
Proportion of profit appropriated for Works of Public Utility in conformity with the Company's statutes	29,018
To write off book value of Office buildings	7,860
To Pension Fund	5,000
Balance carried forward	14,799
	177,961

The dividend represents 100 per cent. on the paid-up capital of the Company as compared with 83⅓ per cent. distributed in the previous year.

The funds of the Company now stand as follows:

	£
Paid-up Capital	90,000
Capital Reserve Fund	45,000
General Reserve Fund	200,000
Surplus Reserve Fund	75,000
Dividend Reserve Fund	90,000
Premium Reserve Fund	522,197
Funds for Works of Public Utility	50,233
Staff Pension and Widows' Funds	64,683
Balance carried forward	14,799
	1,151,912
Shareholders' liability for subscribed and unpaid portion of capital	360,000
	1,511,912

THE *Nagasaki Press* reports that a great deposit of phosphate has recently been discovered in Tajirigun, Loochoo Islands, and application has been made to the authorities for permission to work an area of 350,000 tsubo. In this connection it is stated that large quantities of phosphate are used in Japan as a fertilizer and that the country is practically dependent on imports. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha alone imports five million yen worth of phosphate.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT IN THE NORTH-WESTERN STATES.

THE GREAT NORTHERN'S NEW TRAINS.

The promise made recently by President Louis W. Hill that the Great Northern will furnish Oregon with better transportation facilities, was realized Sunday, June 12, when a new through passenger service was established between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Portland. Trains Nos. 3 and 4, which make their present terminus at Seattle will run solid between St. Paul and Portland via the Spokane, Portland and Seattle road, along the north bank of the Columbia river.

These trains, it is understood, are equipped with compartment observation cars and sleepers, like those in service on the Oriental Limited, the present crack Transcontinental train in operation between Chicago, Seattle and Tacoma. Millions of dollars have been authorized by the Great Northern for the improvement of its passenger equipment. The new cars, as they arrive, will be put on the new Twin City-Portland train, as well as on the other Transcontinental trains in service between Kansas City and Puget Sound country. Train No. 3 will continue to leave St. Paul on its present schedule, arriving at Spokane at 7 p.m. instead of 8.15 p.m., as at present; leaving Spokane at 7.30 p.m. and reaching Portland at 7 a.m. Train No. 4 will leave Portland about 11 a.m., arriving at Spokane at 10.30 p.m, making a daylight run along the Columbia river. There will be no change in the present schedule east of Spokane.

In addition to this service trains Nos. 1 and 2, the "Oriental Limited," will carry through standard and tourist sleeping cars between Chicago and Portland via the Burlington route, Great Northern Railway and S.P. & S. Railway. Connection at Grand Forks with the "Oriental Limited" will still be maintained for Duluth and Superior traffic. Nos. 3 and 4 will also handle through standard and tourist sleeping cars between St. Paul and Tacoma, in addition to their regular Portland equipment.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

We are courteously informed by the management of the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank that they are in receipt of a telegram from their head office, Hongkong, advising them that subject to audit the Directors will recommend a distribution of the profits for the half year ending 30th June, 1910, as follows:—

	$
Payment of a dividend of 40/- per share.	
To be added to Silver Reserve Fund	500,000
To be written off Premises account	15,000
To be carried forward.....	2,000,000

LOCAL NEWS.

Resident-General Viscount Terauchi will leave Tokyo on the 15th instant for Seoul.

The Austrian cruiser *Kaiserin Elizabeth*, which has been lying in this port, left on the 7th inst. for Matsushima.

The fourth year students of the Waseda University who went on strike on the 6th instant, have been pacified, through the efforts of Dr. Amano, the President.

The Hiranuma Bank of Yokohama, the establishment of which has been sanctioned, will open business on the 15th instant. The capital of the Bank is 1,000,000 *yen*.

Ambassador Inouye left Tokyo on Tuesday for Chili, where he will represent Japan at the centenary celebrations. He received a brilliant send-off at Shimbashi Station and also at Yokohama.

The graduation ceremony of the Higher Commercial School was held on the 7th inst. Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, attended the function and read an address of congratulation before the graduates, whose number reached three hundred and seventy-eight, including eleven Chinese students.

A party of Japanese scholars studying the Russian language at the Tokyo Foreign Languages School, left Uyeno on the 10th inst. in charge of Professor Suzuki for Nicolaievsk on a tour for study.

The U.S. gunboats *Wheeling* and *Petrel*, each under the command of Commander Eberly and Lieut.-Commander Taylor, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon from San Francisco *via* Alaska.

The Railway Board, which was once reported to have decided to construct a new Yokohama Station near Tenjin yama, is now said to have abandoned that scheme and to have proposed instead to enlarge the present Kanagawa Station.

The Railway Board is reported to have decided that the present Yokohama Railway Station will be utilized for electric cars and freights, while a new railway station will be constructed near Tenjin-yama, which is to be connected with Hiranuma Station.

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased on Sunday to visit the new mansion of Marquis Mayeda. Her Majesty stayed there from 11 a.m. till 7 p.m., during which time a band played and the *No* dance was performed in the Imperial presence.

The fourth year students of the Waseda University have gone on strike in sympathy, it is said, with one of their class-mates who hanged himself on the 5th instant. The deceased is reported to have been expelled from the University on that morning on account of a trifling fault.

A conference of the Privy Council was held on the 7th instant in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and the other Ministers of State were present. Full explanations were given by the Premier and Count Komura as to the contents of the new Russo-Japanese Convention. It is said that publicity will be given to the Convention on the 13th instant.

A rumour is afloat, says the *Asahi*, that Mr. Kato Kinzaburo, a prominent rice-merchant, who is said to be closely connected with Baron Goto, Minister of Communications, is jointly concerned with Messrs. Katsura Jiro, Inoye Keijiro, and Nakayama Saichi, in an enterprise for purchasing the Yokohama Gas Works. In the event of their not attaining their object, these persons will establish a new gas works in Yokohama at a cost of from three to five million *yen*.

The Yokohama Keizai Kyokai is reported to have strongly opposed the Government proposal of enlarging the present Kanagawa Station. According to the Society's opinion, this new proposal is a very important problem to be discussed by Yokohama people, as the enlargement of Kanagawa Station implies the shifting of the centre of the city, so that the Government proposal must be opposed to the utmost. The Society, it is said, has decided to ask the Railway Board to reconsider the matter.

Mr. Kubota, Chief of the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Department, is quoted as saying that the season for the prevalence of epidemic diseases has set in. It is true that hygienic ideas are gradually progressing among individuals, but matters can not be left entirely to the discretion of the people as yet, and there is a necessity for the authorities to enforce strict precautions. Of all the epidemic diseases, none is more tenacious in character than typhoid fever. No marked headway has been made in the investigation of the fever, which is in large part responsible for the difficulty universally experienced in dealing with it. It has recently been discovered that the virus of typhoid fever is disseminated through sputum as well as through the excretions. Persons infected with this virus do not for some time after receiving the infection, differ in appearance from healthy people, which fact renders preventive measures all the more difficult.

The project of the construction of the Tokyo Public Hall, which seems to have arrived at a deadlock, is said to have been progressing in reality. The cost is estimated at 500,000 *yen*, of which amount 200,000 *yen* will be borne by the Tokyo-fu and the balance by the Municipality. The site selected for the new building is the *Takenodai* in Uyeno Park, where No. 2 Art Hall has hitherto stood, and the projected hall is to be used for the exhibition of fine art works. The plan being already approved by Governor Abe, the matter will be ultimately decided after the return of Mayor Ozaki from Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased on the 8th inst. to visit the mansion of Marquis Mayeda, in whose compound two elegant buildings, one in Japanese and the other in foreign style, have recently been built. Several performances of the *No* dance were given in the Imperial presence. Marquis Tokudaiji, the Grand Chamberlain; Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household; Aide-de-Camp Baron Nakamura and many others attended upon His Majesty.

Her Majesty the Empress is pleased to announce her intention of repairing to the above mansion on the 10th inst.

In connection with the construction of a Public Hall in Tokyo, it is fervently advocated in business circles that as it is an urgent necessity to have the Hall, business-men in the Metropolis will contribute some 100,000 *yen* towards the cost of constructing the building which is estimated at 500,000 *yen*, exclusive of the cost of the ground. On the other hand, the City authorities are of opinion that such a hall is not absolutely necessary. Meantime the Tokyo-fu authorities say that it will be the most convenient to reconstruct the building of the City Office, so as to appropriate the first or second floor to the use of the Public Hall.

With regard to the Haneda reclamation question, which has a close connection with the Tokyo-Yokohama Canal construction, the Section of Agriculture and Commerce in the Tokyo-fu persists in the opinion that the reclamation works will obstruct the important industry of laver-collecting in the district and that the people, if deprived of their occupation, will be compelled to starve. In the meantime the Engineering Section has made close investigations as to the advantages and disadvantages of the reclamation works and has applied to the former Section for consultation in this matter, which proposal, however, was declined by the Section of Agriculture and Commerce.

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMPANY DIVIDENDS AND THE "CHUO."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The remarks of the *Chuo Shimbun* which you reproduce in your issue of this morning, again show the entire want of accuracy so often exhibited by Japanese Newspapers, when commenting on tradal conditions.

The *Chuo* states that with the exception of the Tokyo Railway Company, and the Tokyo and Osaka Stock Exchanges, the various companies now occupying the principal place in the Japanese economic world, have been barely able to do more than pay dividends, *which have been drawn from the reserves*.

I would point out that the majority of the Companies cited have not yet published their half yearly accounts, and therefore the dividends stated to have been paid, will not, in fact, be paid for some time yet.

Whether these dividends are taken from Reserves therefore, is a matter that the *Chuo* cannot possibly have any knowledge of unless it has private sources of information denied to the rest of the public.

As a matter of fact, information about Japanese

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Company dividends, has a queer way of leaking out some time before the published report appears, and the dividend figures quoted by the *Chuo*, coincide with what are now generally understood to be the rates that will be paid for the half year.

Seeing that these dividends are in nearly all cases equal to the preceding half year—that dividends ranging from 6 to 20 per cent. can hardly be considered indicative of bad trade, and also that there are no signs whatever of any diminution in the activity of the various undertakings alluded to, it would almost appear as though the *Chuo* were merely reproducing the irresponsible and perverted statements which are so freely circulated by stock exchange speculators for their own purposes. Whether these accounts when published will verify the *Chuo's* statement that the reserves have furnished the dividends, is a matter that the readers of that journal will shortly have opportunity of judging.

I am Sir, Yours, etc.

MERCHANT.

Yokohama, July 8th, 1910.

MR. MATSUMURA KAI-EKI.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of June 25th, under the "Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press," there appeared the report of an interview between Dr. King, President of Oberlin College, and Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki, a well-known writer of Christian books.

In this interview Mr. Matsumura shows that he still holds to the same old narrow, egotistic views that have gripped him for thirty years. He is like a turtle that can poke his head out of his shell and see the world move and progress, but the best he can do is to drag his shell with him when he tries to move with the world. It's a great handicap. He speaks of missionaries as *tsumaranu senkyoshi*, which your translator renders into English as "inferior missionaries." But the common use of *tsumaranu* is where we use such terms as "worthless," "of no account," "foolish," "absurd," etc. So Mr. Matsumura has been longing for the past thirty years to get rid of these worthless missionaries and instead get their worthy money. He says we would see a wonderful activity in the evangelistic world if this could be done. What a wonderful thought! It must have cost Mr. Matsumura much labour and pain to give birth to such an idea. Wonder why somebody else hadn't thought of this before now. Surely there would be activity, for "money makes the mare go" in Japan as well as in the West. And to receive by mail monthly large bank drafts from churches in other countries to which he would have no administrative or ecclesiastical responsibility would be a happier event than finding a land that flowed with milk and honey, looked at from his point of view.

But if Mr. Matsumura should live three more decades he will not find a Board of Missions so silly as to fall in with his pet scheme. He will have to get up something that is not quite so foxy. The managers of Mission Boards know that such large sums of foreign money put into the hands of a young self-governing church would stunt its spirit of self-reliance, paralyze its own ideas of sacrificing and giving, and thus indefinitely delay the day of its real independence. And then, too, the missionary spirit of the West, the Christian *bushido*, has nothing in common with a shriveled and selfish soul. All they give in men and money is a free-will offering, expecting nothing in return. And the man who is so full of prejudice that he cannot work with the missionaries, but asks for their recall with the hope and purpose of getting their money, deserves only pity for his littleness. The man who openly rejects the missionary, his teaching, and his money is highly respected in comparison. I feel quite sure that the great body of Japanese Christians heartily detest such a sordid and selfish spirit. During the past three years nearly all the Japanese Churches have been asking for more missionaries to be sent to Japan, and there hasn't been a time during the past two decades when the work and help of the missionary was so heartily welcomed as at the present time by the Japanese pastors and church-members. And to this call for more missionaries the home churches are responding as best they can. So I see nothing else for Mr. Matsumura to do but to go on crawling about in his shell and grumbling because he can't get rid of the missionaries and can't get their money to spend as he would like. Really his views would make one laugh if it were not for the fact that many people will read his statements and think they represent Christianity in Japan, which would grieve those who know better and are working faithfully to Christianize this country.

Yours truly, WILL PATTILLO.

EXPRESS TRAINS STOPPING AT GOTEMBA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the summer season the Railway Bureau makes various changes for the accommodation of travellers; and one other change that would be much appreciated would be to let more, or all, of the express trains stop at Gotemba between, say, July 20 and Sept. 10 when so many are going to and from mount Fuji. The express trains almost come to a stop at the station where the extra engine is taken off, and it seems that the two or three minutes lost could be made up in some way.

Yours etc., M.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE TERMS OF THE NEW CONVENTION.

London, July 8.

The *North China Herald* of Shanghai and the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times* confirm the terms of the Russo-Japanese Agreement, which are similar to those published on the 6th inst. The contracting parties mutually agree on friendly co-operation, with a view to the improvement of their respective railways in Manchuria and to perfecting the junction of the railway service. The two Powers also agree to abstain from all harmful competition.

BRITAIN'S TRADE.

The imports for June show an increase of £2,924,884 and the exports of £5,081,679.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Sir Edward Sassoon will introduce a bill into the House of Commons for the compulsory use of wireless telegraphy on sea-going vessels.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The formation is announced of a permanent organization, styled the Associated Council of Churches of the British and German Empires, for the purpose of fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. The Association includes prominent clericals and lay men of all denominations.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

BANQUET TO BARON OURA.

London, July 8.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at a banquet given at the Exhibition in honour of Baron Oura. There was a distinguished Anglo-Japanese gathering.

The Prince eulogised the work of Baron Oura and welcomed the entry of Japan into friendly commercial rivalry, but he hoped the Japanese workman would never lose the delicate handicraft characteristic of his race.

Baron Oura said, in reply, that he was happy to state that the people of Japan through the Exhibition were coming into closer contact with England. The Exhibition was a complete demonstration to the world that Great Britain and Japan were united in maintaining the dignity of commerce and the peace of the world.

The Duke of Montrose said the Russo-Japanese Convention had forged one more chain in the peace of the world.

LORD CREWE AND HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

DINNER AT THE CORONA CLUB.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presided at the annual dinner of the Corona Club. Sir Frederick Lugard and Sir Mathew Nathan were among those present.

Lord Crewe congratulated Sir F. Lugard on the foundation of Hongkong University, an event for which, in the history of intellectual development, there was no precedent.

Referring to the present stagnation in promotion, the Earl mentioned that the substitution in South Africa of one Governor-General for four Governors was bound to affect the Colonial service.

THE CIVIL LIST.

PROVISION FOR ROYALTIES.

In a report presented to the House of Commons the Committee on the Civil List states that it sees no reason for altering the provision made in 1901, which it is satisfied is adequate, but no more than adequate, to maintain the dignity of the Crown. Queen Alexandra is entitled to an annuity of £70,000. A similar amount should be assigned to Queen Mary in the event of widowhood. In the event of the Prince of Wales marrying, his wife would be allowed £10,000 yearly. The annuity to each of the King's sons would be increased to £25,000 on marriage, while the daughters would receive £6,000. The total is £634,000 compared with £621,000 in the late reign.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

SUCCESSES FOR CANADA AND THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

At the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, Canada won the MacKinnon Challenge Cup.

London, July 9.

Great Britain has won the Kolapore Cup at the Bisley meeting, and England the Elcho Shield.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

RECEPTION TO JOHNSON PROHIBITED.

London, July 8.

The Chicago police have prohibited the holding of the reception arranged in honour of the negro fighter Johnson.

AUSTRIAN PRESS ON NEW TREATY.

"SITUATION REQUIRES CAREFUL WATCHING."

The Austrian Press considers the Russo-Japanese Treaty creates a situation meriting careful watching, as Russia is now relieved of the fear of a conflict with Japan, and will withdraw her troops from the Far East and recover her former prominence in European politics.

THE AMERICAN WHEAT CROP.

A BAD YEAR.

London, July 9.

It is reported from New York that the Government crop report on wheat states that the total crop is estimated at 620,000,000 bushels, compared with 738 millions last year.

It is the worst report since 1907.

THE RHEIMS AVIATION MEETING.

ANOTHER SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

The Baroness de la Roche, aeroplaning at the Rheims meeting, met with an accident and fell from a height of 150 feet. Her arms and legs were broken.

ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION IN CHINA.

EXPLANATION BY BERLIN PAPERS.

London, July 8.

A telegram from Shanghai published in Berlin draws attention to the anti-German agitation in China, fed by students from Shantung studying in Peking. There is even talk of a German boycott.

The Berlin papers give prominence to the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

above and declare that the Chinese are not the real mischief-makers. They suggest that the British are fanning the agitation, with a view to the destruction of German commerce.

EAST COAST DOCKS.

PATRIOTIC ACTION OF LIVERPOOL CITIZENS.

London, July 9.

Replying to a deputation of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom with reference to the dock accommodation on the East Coast, Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said two floating docks were being constructed to take in the largest ships, and a drydock at Rosyth would be completed in four and a half years. The Humber was unsuitable as a naval base. Liverpool had decided to build, unassisted by the Government, a dock a thousand feet long and 120 feet wide, which would be available for naval purposes.

The nation, added Mr. McKenna, should be grateful to Liverpool for its patriotism and enterprise.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE NEW AGREEMENT.

London, July 10.

The German Press comments adversely on the new Russo-Japanese Agreement, which it is considered is aimed principally at America, but will also unfavourably affect other Powers.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* says that the Agreement has not changed the situation between Russia and Japan, who will remain natural enemies.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says that the Agreement is directed against America, Japan's most dangerous competitor.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

Reuter's correspondent at Canea states that the Consuls have announced that unless the decision of the Protecting Powers regarding the admission of the Mussulman Deputies be carried out by Monday, the troops of the Powers will land and occupy the Customs-houses.

THE CRETAN ASSEMBLY GIVES WAY.

London, July 11.

Canea.—The Assembly has met and decided to admit the Moslem deputies. It then adjourned for four months.

AVIATION MEETING.

The Rheims week has been a triumph for the monoplanes. Marnet (?), with two passengers, travelled 57 miles in 99 minutes and the Belgian Obeslager covered 51½ miles in an hour, both in monoplanes. Labouchere in a biplane traversed 211 miles in 4 hours 37 minutes.

KING GEORGE AND HIS TROOPS.

Their Majesties King George and Queen Mary are going to Aldershot to spend a week there, watching the training of the troops. There will be no ceremonial parade or formal inspection. King George wishes to follow the troops and judge of their practical work. At the conclusion of the naval manœuvres His Majesty will similarly visit Portsmouth.

ACCIDENT TO DUKE OF WESTMINSTER.

Later.

The Duke of Westminster, whilst hydroplaning at Cowes, had his boat capsized and sunk. The Duke was rescued in an unconscious condition, but was restored by artificial respiration.

THE SEIZURE OF A ROUMANIAN STEAMER.

Athens.—The Graeco-Roumanian incident which occurred on the 15th June has been settled. The Roumanian steamer has arrived at Piraeus harbour. The harbour master visited the captain, expressed his regrets, and handed over the deserters.

AVIATION AT RHEIMS.

NEW RECORDS.

Rheims.—The aviator Marnet (?) covered 12½ miles in 12¾ minutes. Obeslager travelled 245 miles in 203 minutes. This is a record for speed and distance.

OBITUARY.

London, July 12.

The death is announced of the German astronomer Galle, the discoverer of the planet Neptune, at the age of 98.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Prince Tsai Tao and the members of his Mission have arrived at St. Petersburg.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that though there was a technical difficulty in the way of establishing an International Prize Court at The Hague, the matter was on a fair way to settlement.

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Mr. Shackleton, a Labour member, has moved the second reading of a bill extending the municipal franchise, now possessed by women, to parliamentary elections.

The leaders of both sides of the House are leaving their followers complete freedom in the matter.

Mr. F. E. Smith (Cons.), in moving the rejection of the Bill, made a powerful speech. The precedents of Norway, Australia, and New Zealand were, he said, worthless for an empire of 460 million people, of whom 300 millions are Orientals, who detest government by women.

AMBASSADOR KATO ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

Later.

Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador to England, declared that the day was soon coming in Japan when the relations of the sexes must be entirely recast, giving more power to women, though it would be a long time before political rights were demanded.

KING GEORGE AND HIS TROOPS.

King George made a surprise visit to the Third Infantry Brigade at Aldershot in the evening, and took the keenest interest in the domestic arrangements of the camp. He also witnessed the flight of two airships.

THE KAISER AND NICARAGUA.

COMMENT AT WASHINGTON.

London, July 12.

The publication of a letter of the Kaiser, recognising General Madriz as President of Nicaragua, is commented upon in Washington, as Madriz is not recognised by the United States or Great Britain. The State Department, however, does not treat the letter seriously and regards it as a blunder of the German Foreign Office.

There have been rumours in Washington that Madriz offered a coaling station to a certain European Power recognising him.

AMBASSADOR KATO ENTERTAINED.

EULOGY OF JAPAN.

Ambassador Kato was the guest of honour at a dinner given by the Lyceum Club.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, toasting the Ambassador, said Japan was the miracle of the modern world. England regarded her not only as a marvellous nation but as a great and valuable ally.

Ambassador Kato, replying, said that he hoped the Alliance would long continue to increase in its usefulness and benevolent influence. His Excellency also dwelt upon the position of women in Japan.

Among those present were the Consul-General, the Embassy staff, and many Japanese notables, including Professor Sakurai of Tokyo University.

THE "IKOMA"

The Japanese cruiser *Ikoma* has arrived at Falmouth.

BRITISH AVIATOR KILLED.

London, July 13.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Rolls was circling round the grand stand at the Bournemouth aviation meeting when his machine buckled and fell forty feet. He was instantly killed.

[The deceased was the third son of Baron Llangattock and was born in August 1877. It will be remembered that in June last he achieved the task of flying from Dover to Calais, and returned to Dover again without alighting.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE NEW CONVENTION.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* says that the new Russo-Japanese Agreement arose from Russia's need to carry out her Asiatic policy undisturbed, and Japan's wish to develop peacefully her conquests acquired by war. The Agreement will therefore be welcomed in Germany, as elsewhere, as a guarantee of peace. Judgment must, however, be withheld at present with regard to its economic aspect.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

The Women's Suffrage Bill has passed its second reading by 299 to 190 votes.

THE KAISER'S LETTER.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that the German Foreign Office has published a statement to the effect that the Kaiser's letter to President Madriz was only an ordinary formal acknowledgment of the announcement of Madriz's accession. Nothing is known with regard to the coaling station, the acquisition of which is not contemplated by Germany.

Later.

The Kaiser's letter about Nicaragua has created a sensation in Berlin, where messages describing its publication in America have been re translated from London.

The German papers attack the British press for attempting to sow mistrust of Germany in the United States. They say that no arts of distortion will convince the Americans that the Kaiser wishes to interfere.

CRETE'S SUBMISSION.

The Cretan Government has officially notified the Consuls of its submission to the conditions imposed by the Protecting Powers.

THE FATE OF THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

The motion to hand the Suffrage Bill to a grand Committee has been rejected by 320 to 175 votes. This means the shelving of the Bill.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The German paper *Taglische Rundschau* declares that it has authentic information that the Russo-Japanese Agreemetn

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

originated with British diplomatists, who coöperated in its conclusion with the object of creating a quadruple alliance against Germany.

HERR DERNBURG TO VISIT FAR EAST.

Herr Dernburg, German ex-Colonial Secretary, starts for the Far East via Siberia on the 15th inst.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

CHILE.

The Minister of Home Affairs in Chile has resigned and has been succeeded by M. Elias Fernandez Albanos. The President's health demands a period of rest, and according to the Constitution the Minister of Home Affairs is *ex-officio* Vice-President. It is expected that the President will spend four months in Europe.

A THREATENED BOYCOTT.

The Immigrants' Office at San Francisco having been moved to Enzer Island, its remoteness from the Chinese Immigrants' Detention Station is causing great inconvenience. The Chinese therefore sought permission to move the Station to the Island, but the authorities refused. Accordingly the six principal Chinese merchants and the Chamber of Commerce formed a "League of Justice" and announced a boycott of the Americans. The latter remonstrated, pointing out the disadvantage to the Chinese themselves, and the Chinese replied that they acted not from choice but as a last resource for gaining currency for their views. They agreed to suspend the boycott and observe events, but their spirit in high.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA."

According to a telegram from the *Ikoma*, dated 10.50 a.m. on the 11th instant, she has arrived safely at Falmouth. All are well.

The programme of the *Ikoma* has been changed. She will leave Falmouth on the 16th and reach Chatham on the 27th.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

JAPANESE STOCKS ACTIVE.

London, July 8.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese bonds are warmly supported, the new scrip being in most request.

AUSTRIA AND THE NEW AGREEMENT.

Vienna.—There is little danger of the Russo-Japanese Agreement being hailed with enthusiasm in Austria.

THREATENED STRIKE ON FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Paris.—There is great agitation among the railwaymen and a general strike is threatened. The executive committee of the Unions are reported to have decided to declare a general strike. The committee meet on the 17th instant in order to agree to the arrangements for the strike. In case of a strike, the Government will mobilize a body of railwaymen and apply military law.

BARON OURA AT THE EXHIBITION.

London, July 8.

Baron Oura has been entertained at dinner at the Exhibition. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who was in the Chair, said that Baron Oura was responsible for the success of the Japanese section. The present culminating effort of Japan in this Exhibition showed that Japan is supreme in the Far East and is prepared to enter into friendly rivalry with nations of the West to further commercial enterprise and the peace of the world. Baron Oura, in reply, said that the Exhibition was the largest Japan had yet undertaken in any foreign land and was a demonstration that Britain and Japan were united together for the maintenance and dignity of commerce.

THE CRETAN DEADLOCK.

The Constantinople correspondent of *The Times* says that energetic measures must be taken to bring the absurd and dangerous deadlock caused by the Cretan Deputies to an immediate close, to prevent the possibility of a conflict between Turkey and Greece.

A TURKISH LOAN

Paris.—The Turkish Minister of Finance is on a visit here to negotiate a loan of £6,000,000.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

London, July 9.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese bonds are active.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

GERMAN OPINION.

Berlin.—The German verdict on the Russo-Japanese Agreement is adverse, assuming that it is directed against the interests of the United States. The *Kreuz Zeitung* has conceived the idea of an Austro-German-American Alliance necessary as a corrective of the new four-Powers *entente*, saying that the iron ought to be struck while it is hot. The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks that Japan has scored a diplomatic success, while Russia has been brought to a halt in Manchuria. Japan will make the Agreement a fresh point of departure.

FRENCH COMMENT.

Paris.—The French Press welcomes the Agreement. The *Journal de Debats* says that the *entente* deals a blow at the pan-German idea of a European coalition against the yellow races.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

Athens.—The Cretan Opposition is more conciliatory as to the admission of Moslems as Deputies to the Assembly, giving the Government a free hand and recommending the Assembly to be adjourned for four months.

THREATENED FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The Seine and the Marne are rising. The Government is taking precautions to prevent the repetition of last winter's floods.

THE CRETAN PROBLEM.

London, July 11.

Candia.—The Cretans are relieved at the submission of the Assembly, though they consider the solution of the question is a backward step towards the realization of their aspirations.

THE ANTI-GREEK BOYCOTT.

Constantinople.—The anti-Greek boycott continues. Replying to a remonstrance from the Greek Minister, the Turkish Government says it is unable to prevent the movement.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

Washington.—Secretary Knox's instructions to the American delegates to the pan-American Conference have been published. They show the importance attached to the Conference as a means towards the quiet furtherance of the pan-American policy.

A TEMPTING OFFER.

According to information which has reached the U.S. State Department, ex-President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, has offered the use of a coaling station at Nicaragua to a certain European Power if the latter would intervene in his behalf.

THE NEW AGREEMENT.

The comments of the U.S. Press on the Russo-Japanese Agreement are surprisingly guarded. The *Evening Post* says that the Agreement proves that the two nations mean to discriminate against American enterprise in Manchuria.

THE EXHIBITION.

London, July 12.

The jury at the Japanese-British Exhibition has completed its examination. The awards will be divided practically equally between Japanese and British exhibitors to the number of 6,000. The distribution of the prizes will take place on the 15th inst. Prince Arthur of Connaught will preside. The Duke of Norfolk will hand the prizes to the Japanese and Baron Oura to the British exhibitors.

CRETE SUBMITS.

Candia.—The Cretan Government announces its submission to the conditions of the Protecting Powers.

THE STATUS OF JAPANESE WOMEN.

Later.

Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador to London, speaking at the Lyceum Club, said that he did not regret the movement favouring the grant of greater powers to Japanese women. The day was coming when the rules regarding the relations of the sexes would be recast. Japan's progress was due greatly to the example of England, where the women's suffrage movement was occupying extraordinary attention.

AVIATION IN ENGLAND.

The aviator Drexel, in a flight at Bournemouth, rose to a height of 2,490 feet, and Graham White travelled 90½ miles in 2 hours.

FAMOUS AVIATOR KILLED.

The Hon. Mr. Charles Rolls has been killed whilst flying at Bournemouth. He fell 40 feet whilst planing to the ground, death being instantaneous. He is the first English air man to lose his life in the cause of modern aviation.

SUCCESS OF ARMY DIRIGIBLE.

A British Army dirigible balloon has voyaged from Farnborough, in Hants, to London. It circled St. Paul's Cathedral and then returned to Aldershot. The King and Queen watched the flight.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

FRANCE.

Berlin, July 7.

The breaking out of a railway strike is imminent in France.

MOROCCO.

Ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz of Morocco is starting on a trip to Damascus and Jerusalem. On his return journey he will pay visits to Algiers and Tunis.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, July 8.

The German Chancellor has arrived at Karlsruhe on an introductory visit to the Grand Duke of Baden.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The Russo-Japanese Convention is welcomed by the German Press as a new bond of peace in the Far East, provided that a limitation of German commercial competition in Manchuria is not caused by it.

SPECIAL MISSIONS.

A special mission from China and Japan is expected in Germany, the object being to inspect German horticultural methods and afforestation.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government plans a reorganisation of the army, raising the number of army corps from seven to fourteen.

A MISSION FOR CHINA.

It is reported from Constantinople that a special mission is being sent from China to negotiate for the opening of direct diplomatic relations with Turkey.

PANAMA CANAL.

The management of the construction of the Panama Canal will hold a formal opening ceremony of the Canal on January 1st, 1911.

EUROPE.

Heavy cloudbursts are reported to have taken place again in several parts of Europe.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

Berlin, July 9.

Dr. Rosen, German Minister at Tangiers (Morocco), formerly at Adis Abeba (Abyssinia), member of the Algeciras Conference, has been nominated successor to Herr von Kiederlen-Waechter, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, as Minister at Bucharest (Roumania), his successor being Freiherr von Seckendorf, German Minister at Caracas (Venezuela), now temporarily representing the German Minister at Sofia, in former years at various posts in China and Japan.

Prince Hohenlohe, the Vice-President of the German Reichstag, has resigned his post.

THE PRESS AND JAPAN.

A correspondent of the *Taeglische Rundschau* at Berlin, who is extremely well versed in Japanese affairs, in an article, refutes the criticisms of Japanese politics by Dr. Albrecht Wirth, the well-known lecturer at the University of München, who is contributing many articles on German foreign policy and foreign affairs to magazines and newspapers. The criticisms of Dr. Wirth have, until now, not found any attention, being based on fantastic combinations and inventions.

RUSSIA.

New cases of cholera are reported from St. Petersburg.

THE ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

Berlin, July 10.

The Pope has sent a letter to Queen Wilhelmina, in which he expresses his great regret on the misrepresentation of his last Encyclical letter. He says that in the criticism of the Reformation and its leaders the House of Orange was in no case hinted at.

CRETE.

The Cretan National Assembly has been adjourned after having admitted the Mohammedan deputies, who were expelled some time ago.

The Sublime Porte has lodged a protest with the Cretan Protecting Powers against the interference of the Greek King with the internal affairs of Turkey.

ITALY.

Mount Vesuvius again shows signs of unrest.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to June 21st and 25th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on July 8th and 10th.

FRANCE.

Berlin, July 11.

Perer Caballero has been nominated Spanish Ambassador at Paris.

RUSSIA.

The Chinese Military Mission has arrived at St. Petersburg.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Berlin, July 12.

The Ambassadors of Russia and Japan presented yesterday at the Foreign Office at Berlin the text of the new Russo-Japanese Convention, which is to be kept secret, until it is published by the two signatory Powers.

GERMANY AND THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS.

The rumour, spread by the sensational Press of the United States, that Germany is making strong efforts to acquire the Galapagos Islands from Nicaragua for use as a coaling station and that the Kaiser has written a political letter to either the President of Nicaragua or Venezuela, is officially contradicted by the German Government. Evidently the latter report has arisen out of the German reply to the notification of the change of President of the Republic.

MOROCCO.

General Moiquies has been recalled from Morocco for having exceeded his official instructions.

SPAIN PROTESTS.

The Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican has presented to the Papal Chair a strong note of protest from his Government against the last Encyclical letter of the Pope.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The enterprising Hakubunkan has just issued, as an Extra Number of the *Taiyō*, a bulky volume entitled *The Japan-British Exhibition*, compiled by Mr. Asada Kōson. The Number is well illustrated and the articles on English life, English commerce, amusements, tastes, proclivities, religion and other subjects have been written by well known men. Among the weightier articles we find one by Dr. J. Soeda entitled :—*England's Position in the Economic World.* Dr. Soeda first dwells on England's rank as a commercial and industrial Power and mentions the fact that more than half of the world's shipping belongs to her. Though he thinks that it will be no easy matter for either America or Germany to surpass her in the whole of the business world, he says that in certain countries Englishmen show less zeal than Germans and Americans in finding new markets for the goods they have to sell. Dr. Soeda is of opinion that love of ease and indulgence in luxury are growing apace in England. This, if not checked, means eventual defeat in the race for pre-eminence among the nations. Dr. Soeda holds that England's greatness in the financial world up to to-day has been solely, or principally, owing to her steady adherence to the principle of free trade, and that the adoption of a protective policy would certainly remove her from the position of pre-eminence she now occupies (*Moshi Eikoku ga kono shugi wo hai suru naraba, sono zento wa ankoku to nari, keizaikai ni oyobosu eikyō wa hakari shirezaru mono ga arō to omou*).

An anonymous writer in the *Japan-British Exhibition* compares the character of English business men with that of the German and that of the American. "Slow but sure," he thinks to be the Englishman's motto. He points out, however, that in recent years English commercial ideas have been greatly influenced by both German and American methods of doing business.

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō, under the title "A few Englishmen that still remain in my memory" publishes reminiscences of the late Dr. Summers, Dr. Syle, Professor Cooper and Lafcadio Hearn.

The views of Frenchmen and Germans on England are given in separate articles translated from the French and German press. There is also an article on English ladies as they appear to a Japanese lady. Altogether the volume should prove to be of considerable interest to Japanese readers.

* * *

The *Chūō Kōron* publishes a series of articles entitled *Rich Men Connected with Politics to-day.* From these we make a few quotations. Dr. Miyake Setsurei says that the general rule with the heads of big business houses in Japan is to keep aloof from politics as far as any direct action is concerned, but that as a result of personal friendship with prominent statesmen some of Japan's capitalists have joined hands with politicians in certain financial transactions. Marquis Inoue's relationship to the Mitsui family has always meant that the heads of the house could be approached and their assistance asked for the carrying out of certain schemes. The Iwasaki house, as a house, has carefully kept aloof from politics, but in a small way, by supporting men like Mr. Ōishi Masami and Mr. Inukai, the Iwasakis have exercised some little influence on politics. The head of the Furukawa house, while having no direct connection with politics, has indirectly affected them considerably. The late Count Mutsu, Prince Itō and Marquis Inoue have all been on close terms of friendship with the Furukawa family, and two prominent men in the Seiyūkai, Messrs. Hara and Okazaki, have benefited much from the patronage of this rich house. As to the head of the Sumitomo house, he is closely related to Marquis Saionji, so, though he avoids all open interference with politics, he is unavoidably dragged into them on certain occasions.

The next writer on this subject, Mr. Matsui Hakken, states that it is well known to politicians that the Mitsu Bishi Company and the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha annually supply the President of a certain political party with sufficient money to live on. This writer also asserts that members of the Diet and journalists receive money from various banks and companies, and that the Mitsui Brothers habitually disburse fixed sums of money among members of the Diet and journalists (*Mitsui-ke ga aru giin, aru shimbun kisha ni nennen itteikaku wo sōyo shi, &c.*) There are journalists who receive more from the Mitsui Company every month than they are paid by the newspaper offices to which they belong.

Among the remarks of Mr. D. Tagawa we find the following :—In my belief the capitalists who are most closely connected with the Government are the Mitsui Brothers and Ōkura Kihachirō. But this connection has been created by the businesses in which these men are engaged. This necessitates their being on intimate terms with officialdom. But their relationship to the Government is not productive of harm. It matters little to them what men are in power. Each Government needs the assistance they are prepared to give and each Government has to provide a *quid pro quo* as far as they are concerned. In this country it is true to say that no rich man or rich men have it in their power to control Cabinets or to dictate to them. This is largely due to the fact that as a result of centuries of anti-sordid sentiment these is no worship of moneyed men to-day. Unless they have other claims to respect such men are invariably despised. That individual politicians like Messrs. Ōishi, Iunkai and Hara should receive pecuniary help from capitalists is not a matter of any importance.

"A Certain Doctor" says that among rich business man who take a keen interest in politics, Mr. Toyokawa Ryohei occupies a prominent position. He goes on to assert that Mr. Toyokawa

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

was the chief wire-puller in the formation of the Kokkumintō, notwithstanding the fact that the organisation of this party was attributed to Messrs. Kataoka, Sengoku and other members of what is known as the Tosa faction of politicians. As regards the connection of capitalists with statesmen, "A Certain Doctor" makes the following observations.—The connection of the Mitsui brothers with Marquis Inoue and with a certain section of the Seiyūkai is well known. That Mr. Furukawa supplies Mr. Hara Kei with money to cover certain expenses connected with the Seiyūkai's operations is unquestionable. What Mr. Hara would be minus Mr. Furukawa is a difficult question to answer. Mr. Matsuyama Chūjirō says that Mr. Toyokawa's position as regards the Iwasaki family resembles that of Ōkubo Hikozaemon in the family of the first Tokugawa Shōguns, and he thinks that there is no business man in Japan who exercises so much political influence as Mr. Toyokawa. He relates a conversation held with this gentleman, however, which tends to show that the extent to which Mr. Toyokawa mixes himself up with political affairs has been greatly exaggerated. Mr. Toyokawa is reported as saying that he is not cut out for figuring as a politician and also that he has now reached an age when men do not strike out in new lines of enterprise. He represents himself as a business man and nothing more.

As will be seen by the above quotations, opinion is much divided as to the extent to which capitalists meddle with politics. Some of the writers assert unhesitatingly that there is no connection at all between great capitalists and statesmen in this country. An anonymous writer says this:—*Genkon no fugō ni shite, seiji ni kwankei aru mono jissai aru de arō ka? Wagahai wa ichinin mo nashi to dangen suru wo habakaranu.* (Is it a fact that there are any capitalists to-day who have relations with the Government? I have no hesitation in saying that there is not one such to be found). The opinion of Count Ōkuma and Mr. Ozaki Yukio is that politics in this country are not likely to be seriously affected by the misuse of money on the part of great capitalists. The question undoubtedly has many sides to it, and it is not easy to reach any generalization which covers all the facts bearing on the case.

* * *

The July *Taiyō* contains several articles on the annexation of Korea and the policy to be adopted in governing the peninsula after annexation. Count Hayashi and others seem to regard annexation as sure to take place. Discussing the policy to be adopted by the Japanese Government, in substance, the Count expresses himself as follows:—Into details connected with the carrying out of the policy our Government adopts I do not intend to enter. But as regards the main course to be followed it is desirable that we should clear our minds of misapprehensions. Korea must either be governed absolutely as India is governed by England, or she must be allowed to govern herself as Canada, Australia and South Africa govern themselves under the English flag. Whether self-government succeeds or not depends entirely on the extent to which a country is enlightened and educated. No Japanese whose opinion is worth taking maintains that Korea is sufficiently advanced to be granted a constitution and allowed to administer her own affairs uncontrolled by us. It is quite plain that the country must be governed absolutely for some time to come. But this does not mean that no local autonomy will be granted to towns, villages and rural districts. Coming to the question of the treatment the present King of Korea is to receive, this is a detail that may well be left to our Government to determine. Under English rule there are numerous Indian potentates whose liberty of action is by no means the same. England deals with each ruler according to local circumstances and the political situation in his dominion. Some of the rajahs hardly have any liberty at all; others wield considerable power. Japan can learn much from England as to how to treat the Korean royal family.

Having decided on the main policy to be followed all that we need in Korea is good government. It goes without saying that no government can be good that fails to promote the welfare of the people and to maintain order. There are people who say that the Koreans are not amenable to law and that it is useless to expect to control them by law alone. Though there is some truth in this, yet they have to be educated to obey the laws of the land.

To Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō annexation appears to be inadvisable. Financially, he says, it is likely to prove to be a serious drain on Japan's limited resources. Already Japan's yearly expenditure in Korea has grown to be very heavy. Out of a total expenditure of about forty-two or forty-three million *yen* Japan provides thirty-two million *yen*. Besides this she has granted Korea a loan of 5 million *yen* free of interest, which is practically a gift, as there is no expectation of its ever being returned. No European country has ever advanced to a colony sums of money so out of all reasonable proportion to the commercial and industrial yield of this colony. While disapproving of annexation, Mr. Takekoshi advocates the removal of the intriguing members of the Royal family to Tōkyō, where they can be watched. Mr. Takekoshi is of opinion that radical changes in the system of local government and in other things would be a mistake. How far the Koreans will assimilate themselves to the Japanese it is impossible to determine. The system of local administration in operation in the Peninsula has its roots in the past history of the people, and in many particulars it suits the Korean mind. The French tried radical reforms in Annam of the kind Japan proposes to enforce in Korea, but eventually gave up the task of attempting to convert Annamese into Frenchmen and to govern them without using their own King as a medium. At present all orders are issued in the name of the King and even the year period dates from his accession to the throne three years ago. The new policy adopted by France in her government of Annam has had a most beneficial effect, so that whereas formerly when France resorted to the tactics on which our Government relies in Korea there were constant disturbances, now, order is maintained thoughout the country with the greatest ease. Our present policy in Korea is a mistaken one, says Mr. Takekoshi. What have we to show for all our display of military strength and official authority and for the annual outlay of 32 million *yen*? Is the game worth the candle? The present Resident General is not the right man for the post he fills.

Mr. Hasegawa Hōnosuke, in a very well written article, affirms that there is no greater problem awaiting solution at Japan's hands than the question of how the Koreans should be governed. Korea to-day is in a transitional period, says this writer, the old civilisation has partly passed away, and no adequate new civilisation has been created to take its place. Korea is several centuries behind Japan. She may be said to be passing through our Kamakura age or our Muromachi age. Whereas this is so, our Resident General up to the present time has been trying to apply our modern laws and rules to people in an entirely different stage of thought. Our Japanese laws were framed for our special use and to meet the needs of modern Japan, but any attempt to make use of them in another country, and among people quite differently circumstanced from ourselves, is bound to lead to mischief. Our present laws came into existence owing to the necessity of our qualifying ourselves to stand on an equality with Western nations and to assume control over the Europeans and Americans settled in this country. They may be said to be somewhat in advance of the state of society in this country to-day. It is very plain then that these laws must prove in many respects still more unsuitable to people like the Koreans who are still centuries behind us. The Koreans have not reached the stage for being controlled by civilised laws of the modern type. Hence it is my opinion that they should be governed by the application of common-sense rather than by the administration of fixed written laws. Up to the year 1877, Korea had a very simple system of local government, according to which the governors of different provinces administered justice, superintended the collection of taxes, forestry, mining and several other things. And these governors were very highly respected, and their administration was in many respects far superior to ours in this country at the opening of the Meiji era, and yielded better results than our newly established government in the Peninsula. The fact is we are framing too many laws and too many rules for a simple-minded people like the Koreans. If we annex Korea, the most urgent of our duties will be to find a remedy for this weakness in our administration of affairs there.

Mr. Hasegawa next goes on to discuss the qualifications necessary for the Japanese officials to be employed in Korea. He thinks that what is known in this country as the "high-collar" set of officials are quite unsuited to the present condition of the Koreans. Administrators of law whose heads are full of foreign rules for the application of written laws, and who are solely guided by the Western theories which they have adopted and which they think capable of being put into practice, irrespective of the circumstances and state of the persons with whom these jurists are dealing, certainly should not be entrusted with authority in Korea, says Mr. Hasegawa. The fact is that what we need in Korea are officials who are not bound by the hard and fast laws of administration in force in this country, but who are free to relax those laws whenever occasion calls for it. Koreans can not be governed in the precise way our own people are governed. It is most desirable that the number of Japanese officials employed in Korea should be greatly reduced at no distant date, and that the administration of the government should be entrusted to Koreans. It is only necessary that the heads of the various departments should be Japanese. Officials, who are entirely dependent on interpreters in their dealings with the Koreans are not likely to make successful administrators. It seems to me that in governing the Koreans the one thing we must avoid is resort to despotic methods of any kind. There are people in this country who advocate persecution or suppression of Christianity because some Christians have made disloyal speeches or committed disloyal acts. But this would be a silly policy to adopt. Religious liberty must be granted to the Koreans, and as for foreign missionaries, they can be trusted to act judiciously and keep free from politics in the propagation of the Christian faith. Japanese Christian pastors will certainly help forward the work of Japonicizing the Koreans, granting that this is capable of being accomplished. But will the Koreans ever assimilate themselves to the Japanese? It can only be effected by means of education. Annexation not followed by assimilation would prove anything but a blessing to this country.

Another long article appears over a pseudonym assumed by a resident in Seoul in which the writer takes a grave view of the present situation. The economic future of the Peninsula he regards with great anxiety, and the prevalence of militarism among present administrators of government in the peninsula, according to this writer, portends nothing but evil in the future. The present system is calculated to rob the Koreans of independence altogether. Since communications, the military, the law courts and all other centres of authority have been handed over to the Japanese, the Peninsula is in point of fact no longer independent (*Kōtsū, heiba, shihō, sono ta no shoken wo Nihon ni yudane-saritaru Hanshima wa sude ni sude ni dokuritsu no jitsu wo ushinaeru mono nari*). To appeal to the sword on every occasion is the wrong way to govern. If Korea is to be governed successfully, actions that arouse indignation must be avoided, and a thoroughly conciliatory policy must be adopted.

We extract the following from Dr. Miyake

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Setsurei's article on current Japanese literature published in the July *Taiyō*:—Our novels to-day are all pitched in one key. Those who like the key are no doubt satisfied, but there is a large number of readers whose tastes are not gratified by the mental food supplied by our modern novelists. In Western countries fiction covers such a wide area and there are so many really great works to choose from that novel-readers are not dependent on the productions of living writers to any extent. But with us the case is quite different. As far as fiction is concerned we have broken with the past. In the England of a century ago, as it is portrayed in standard novels, Englishmen still take a keen interest. But to-day few people can be induced to read Japanese novels which appeared in the Tokugawa age. The attempt to revive interest in Bakin's novels and Chikamatsu's dramas by bringing out new, cheap editions of them has failed. The style in which these works are composed is regarded as painfully tedious and prosy by modern readers. Whereas English readers still find delight in Shakespeare, Milton and Scott, there is now next to no general interest taken in the works of fiction published in this country a century or two centuries ago. Though some of these books are being sold at ridiculously low prices, the demand for them is confined to a very small section of readers.

The novels that are most read to-day are of three kinds only. They are either, (1) the self-revelations penned by the Naturalistic School of novelists, or (2) Natsume Sōseki's stories, in which the hero is in character and spirit a true Edoite (Edokko), or (3) they are tales written by Tokutomi Roka (the brother of the editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*) on some striking incident connected with modern society.

As for Mori Ōgwai, his psychological make-up has in it two incompatible elements. His miltary life has imbued him with a respect for authority and a readiness to obey commands. But his recent works show an admiration for looseness of morals and general Bohemianism. Now it is impossible to reconcile these two marked tendencies. And their conflict, it seems to me, seriouly interferes with Ōgwai's literary success. In the early part of his career, he made a name for himself by reproducing in Japanese certain German works. In recent years what he has penned may have served to while away weary hours, but regarded as serious literary productions they are of little value. If he has any ambition to figure as a first-class fiction writer, he would have done well to refrain from publishing such stories as have been recently written by him. He should have followed Koda Rohan's example and have kept quiet.

There is considerable charm about the novels of Natsume Sōseki, so much so, that one can peruse them repeatedly without satiety. It is uncertain whether Sōseki will join the Naturalistic School of novelists eventually or not. His present attitude to that School is unpronounced. It is undoubtedly a fact that the most prosperous period of our modern fiction was during the years when Kōyō and Rohan were giving their best works to our reading world. These books were greatly superior to the productions of the Naturalists of to-day. And even now they probably command a larger number of readers than more recent tales. The extent to which the novels produced by the Naturalistic School are read is limited to a small section of the community. The reason of their general unpopuularity lies in the fact that the heroes of their stories are not the kind of men and women met with in every-day life, but eccentricities and oddities. Moreover, these heroes are invariably lacking in will. People weary of reading about specimens of human nature that are so contorted as to resemble monsters, hobgoblins, or lunatics, as the case may be. How long this tendency in our literary world may last it is hard to predict. It may be that we shall go back to romanticism or to the classic type of novel. What is required to bring about a thorough change is the production of some successful work of an entirely different character from the novels now appearing. What is capable of being accomplished in this line by the production of a masterpiece is well illustrated by the manner in which the well-known work of Mr. Shiba Shiro, called *Kajin no Kigū*, effected just at the time when the movement in favour of adopting Roman letters or *kana* for writing our language had reached its height. This novel of Shiba's was written in classical Chinese, and it had the effect of convincing the public that this style was infinitely superior to the semi-colloquial style resorted to by the Romajikai and Kana-no-kai writers of that time, and that the retention of the ideographs was necessary for the production of such fine works as the one above named. Shiba's story helped to kill the movement in favour of the abolition of Chinese characters. It seems to me that any amount of condemnation of the present style of novel writing will not alter the situation. What is wanted is the production of a work which shall be infinitely superior in subject and execution to anything offered to the reading public by the Naturalists.

* * *

Dr. J. Soeda, writing in the *Jitsugyō no Sekai*, on the needs of the Japanese business world, says that the ideas of his fellow-countrymen need revolutionizing. He complains of the general lethargy and indifference to their true interests displayed by many Japanese traders, and asserts that thoroughly trustworthy and earnest-minded men are very scarce. Comparing the average Japanese with the average foreigner, Dr. Soeda remarks that foreigners are somewhat blunt and outspoken, that they appear just as they are, but that Japanese assume a character that is not theirs, labouring to give an air of greatness or superiority to their actions, and boasting that they are above taking notice of trifles. (*Gwaikei wo shu to shi, itazurani ko-eiyu* [ancient heroes] *no gwaiyō wo mogi shi, saiji ni kakawaranu wo motte hokori to sūru fū ga aru*). In a warlike age, in a society of warriors, what are known as *gōketsu-fū* or heroic airs no doubt answered very well, but in our modern business world they make a man look ridiculous and create a bad impression among his fellows. A man should not try to make himself appear other than he is. . . . We Japanese do not fully realize how much we have to exert ourselves in order to compete successfully with foreign countries. "The Japanese are only formidable on the battlefield; elsewhere they are of no account whatever" is a comment that is often made on us by foreigners. It is for us to show that if true in the past this shall no longer be true. For our competition with Western nations we need new knowledge, more resolution, more zeal, strict integrity and the spirit of co-operation. The future of Japan depends largely on the achievements of our business men. As a body they are still suffering from the effects of feudal influences, says Dr. Soeda.

* * *

As has already been stated in these columns, Mr. Shōda Heigorō, so long associated with the Mitsu Bishi Company, has retired into private life. "How shall I spend my old age?" is the title of an article, or rather of a reported talk, of his which appears in the *Jitsugyō no Nihon*. Mr. Shōda's reason for retiring from active participation in business was not ill-health nor decrepitude, but a feeling that he was no longer able to keep pace with men of 40 or 50 years of age, that is, he was actuated by the laudable desire to make room for more active men. Having withdrawn from the management of the business of the Mitsu Bishi Company, he says he is at a loss to know how to occupy himself. Business has been his one pleasure. Tastes, he tells us, he has none. Neither in floriculture nor in tea-drinking does he take delight. His mind, like that of many a good business man, being cast in a serious mould, even in extreme old age those trifling pastimes by resort to which some men manage to while away tedious hours have no attractions for him. Having always taken a keen interest in industry, one thing he proposes doing is to visit the different Japanese centres of industry and to take note of the methods of manufacture followed in each place. He has very decided views on the management of factory hands. The law which it is proposed to pass dealing with this subject is, he says, a mere *réchauffé* of a Western dish and is not at all suited to Japanese palates. There is no need here for legislation of the kind proposed, says Mr. Shōda. It is pretended that the reforms advocated are demanded by the laws of humanity. This plea is brought forward in imitation of the tactics resorted to in Western countries where the conditions are entirely different from what they are here. The measures proposed, concludes Mr. Shōda, are calculated to do considerable harm, to destroy those good habits which our workmen have had transmitted to them by their forefathers. Much that is done in the name of charity and humanity is attended by greater evils than those which it is sought to remedy. Mr. Shōda speaks disapprovingly of the practice of handing over large sums of money to charitable institutions years before their decease followed by certain Western capitalists. He thinks it to be more patriotic to leave such money in concerns which are yielding profit to the State, and are yearly adding to the financial strength of the country.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A NAGOYA despatch says that it was decided at a meeting of blind persons held on Saturday to establish a library for the blind. The cost, which is estimated at 5,580 *yen*, will be collected by subscriptions.

THE bye-electoral campaign in Kobe has resulted in a victory for the *Kokumin to*. Mr. Nozoye Soyo of that party was returned with a majority of 2,660 votes, while Mr. Matsukata Kojiro of the *Seiyu kai* polled 2,355 votes.

PRINCE HENRY, the King's third son, will enter the school at St. Peter's Court, Broadstairs, as a boarder, and discontinue the arrangement by which for some time past he has been attending as a day boy. Sir Francis Laking reports a steady improvement in Prince Henry's health.

THE Hamburg-America steamer *Hoangho* has been purchased at Hongkong by Messrs. G. Urrutia & Co., of Manila, to replace the *Nuestra Senora del Pilar* which sank some time ago in a collision with the schooner *Mangayan*. The vessel was expected to leave Hongkong about July 12. This steamer will cost the Company about P.80,000.

RESIDENT-GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI is to leave Tokyo on the 15th instant. Breaking his journey at Kyoto and Yamaguchi the Viscount will board the warship *Yakumo* at Bakan and is expected to arrive at Seoul on the 23rd instant. Councillor Komatsu and Secretary Kodama, who are now in Tokyo, will accompany the Resident-General.

A KOFU despatch says that a man named Hanada, who had been arrested on suspicion of theft, has been tortured to death by the police at Yamura, near Kofu. The police authorities claim that the poor man hanged himself, but on his body there are marks of torture by whips and red-hot irons. The Kofu and Tokyo Barristers' Associations are bringing action against the Yamura Police.

PHILATELISTS will be interested to learn that a newspaper in Holland has received advices from London that the new issue of British stamps now used will be issued until the stock is exhausted, but they will be the last of the kind. The new stamps will, so it is reported, be modelled after the Austro-Hungarian Jubilee issue, and will depict scenes from British history, to show at a glance the development of the kingdom and its glorious past. In this connection it is interesting to learn, on the authority of the *China Mail*, that King

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

George's head already appears on a postage stamp. It is the five cent. Newfoundland, and was issued in 1896. Newfoundland is our oldest colony, and possesses four other royal portrait stamps, namely, Prince Edward, now Heir-Apparent, half cent., Queen Victoria, one cent.; King Edward, two cent.; and Queen Alexandra, three cents.

GENERAL BOTHA, replying to an address of welcome from the Pietermaritzburg municipality reiterated his intention of making the Union a success and of proving to the British people that the Dutch were worthy of the great trust reposed in them. Any Government, General Botha continued, which adopted any other policy would be short-lived. The British flag was the best thing for the Union, and ensured the protection of the young nation. He promised to do his utmost to kill racialism throughout the Union, and urged the use of common sense, which would enable the races to live peacefully together.

THE directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have appointed Mr. R. Negishi, acting manager of the London branch office, in place of the late manager, Mr. T. H. James, says the *N.-C. Daily News*. Mr. James Blair has been appointed assistant manager. Mr. Negishi's association with shipping has been a lengthy one. About thirty years ago he entered the service of the Mitsu Bishi Steamship Company. Mr. Negishi has travelled considerably through Eastern cities. Stationed for a time at Kobe, he was afterwards transferred to Otaru, where he spent about four years. He was then called back to the Company's headquarters at Tokyo, where he rendered nine years' useful service as assistant manager. His next appointment was in London, where he arrived in 1896—just about the time the Company was starting its European line. Since then Mr. Negishi has held the position of assistant London manager, and in that capacity has gained many friends.

Two lady visitors from London recently had an unusual experience in the Snowdon range of North Wales. They drove from Beddgelert to Capel Curig and thence walked to Ogwen Lake, where, diverging from the highway, they took the rocky road to Idwal Lake. There they decided to climb Carnedd Llewelyn, one of the highest peaks in the district, with the object of getting into Trefriw, an inland resort in the Conway Valley. Carnedd Llewelyn was climbed with little or no difficulty, but they experienced great hardships in making the descent on the opposite side. A high wind was blowing, and Miss Buckea was thrown down many times. Both were obliged on several occasions to crouch and slide, so steep were the slopes. Night came and they lost their way, but, nothing daunted, they gradually made the descent, and having spent the whole night on the mountain reached Bethesda at 5.30 next morning in a very weak condition. From there they walked to Bangor, where they entrained for Trefriw, having been for twenty four hours on their feet continuously and without food.

THE OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

BRAID WINS FOR THE FIFTH TIME AFTER EXCITING FINISH.

St. Andrews, June 24.

It is James Braid's fifth Open Championship: he won in grand style this afternoon. Mr. Horace Hutchinson's "Triumvirate" had each won four Open Championships, but Taylor and Vardon are now left behind. In the course of nine summers Braid has won five times.

The scene on the home green this afternoon as thousands of people surged to the verge of the putting ground was very impressive, writes the special correspondent of a London journal. The driver and the brassie had taken Braid on to the green, and left him with seven strokes in hand. He was short with his approach putt of ten yards; he took two more, and then the championship was his. For the moment the crowd evidently did not know he was so much in hand, but the news spread quickly, and Braid had to submit to the ordeal of being carried on the shoulders of his admirers. He is a big man, and his passage was awkward. There were no stalwart fishermen in waiting to do the business thoroughly as it was performed for Mr. John Ball three weeks ago on Hoylake Links.

This victory of Braid's was not gained until we had passed through a morning of intense excitement. The restless record-making which began on Wednesday was given a fresh impetus in the forenoon, when George Duncan tied Willie Smith's figures of yesterday (71) and got two strokes better than Braid; but early after lunch Duncan went to pieces, the old war horse of Walton Heath "rolling out his fours" pretty regularly, and it was soon known that he virtually had the championship in hand.

Naturally the position of the leaders last night promised a thrilling third day's golf. Four strokes covered the differences among the first seven men, and there were three others only one stroke worse. The fight developed early. George Duncan and James Braid were among the first eight couples, and Willie Smith was off before ten o'clock. It was among these three men that we all looked for the winner. Everyone had a lurking regard for the chances of Braid, who naturally commanded the biggest following. The interest was intense. News travels quickly on a golf links. At every hole there was an accumulation of knowledge of the fortunes of the men, and while Braid and Duncan were keeping "within fours" the interest for Willie Smith suddenly evaporated. The burly Carnoustie and Mexican golfer was correct enough for four holes, but the fifth hole was fatal to his figures. A sliced tee shot put him in one of the new bunkers guarding the fairway well up on the right. He took three to get out, and six to reach the green. With two putts he was eight for the hole.

It was the old story of sorrows coming "not in single spies, but in battalions." A bunker tee shot to the sixth (this time two to play out) completed Smith's discomfiture; and so, with an eighty, the man responsible for all the sensation in yesterday's sunset was virtually put out of action. Those who had not seen Willie Smith when he was doing his record felt it something of a duty to be with him for a few holes. He has not the grace in his game common to those whose golf has been nurtured on a Scottish links. The perilous hazards of the Royal and Ancient golf course were not meant for mere ornamentation; if you get into them you must disclose a nice judgment to be well out. In those two bunkers Smith disclosed no skill whatever. The capricious crowd waited for no more, but joined Braid, who was coming up to the adjacent 13th green with "one over fours"; and here we had news of George Duncan, who had tied the new record of yesterday. Braid so far had given nothing away. His golf was perfect from tee to hole; but he had no luck in getting down his approach putts, or he might well have gone home with a seventy. However, with a beautiful three at the 16th, Braid brought his card "within fours." But the 17th hole is no respecter of persons. A topped brassie shot was the beginning of Braid's griefs. His third ran over the ledge into the bunker. He played well out of this, and tried for a longish putt, which failed. This was a six hole, and it left him two strokes down on Duncan, for he had a four on the home green. It was that topped brassie, after a great drive, that brought things to this pass. Everyone seemed to feel the intense strain of the situation.

That Duncan should again become allied with the record of the green was a species of poetic justice to a brilliant golfer. He it was who had begun the record-making with his 73 on Wednesday. Then came Braid and Roberts with similar figures, then Willie Smith with his 71; and now Duncan put in his 71. "Perfect" is something of a hackneyed word in golf, but its application to Duncan's game is wholly just. Far and sure was Duncan. His golf through the green was full of easy and quick judgment. Duncan is a player after the crowd's heart. He makes up his mind and carries out his idea with brilliant execution. His golf reminds one of John Robert's billiards. Its very nonchalance is its fascination. Nothing was better than his pitch and run-up shots. He rarely left himself anything but tolerable putts.

It was a little sad to see the public largely forgetting its old idols—Vardon, Taylor, and Massy, and Mr. John Ball. There were comparatively few spectators to watch the giants who had dropped back in the fight. Still, Harry Vardon, Willie Park, Mr. John Ball, Captain Hutchison, and J. H. Taylor played fine rounds. But who cared?

The crowd hung around the last green to the end, unsatisfied until the very last putt had gone down in an eventful meeting.

It has been a record meeting in many senses—Braid's fifth victory; the five-times beaten record of 75 (set up with the old "gutty" ball ten years ago by Taylor); the flooding of the course on Tuesday. This Jubilee Championship has many things to mark it in history, and amid everything the Royal and Ancient links maintained its charter as affording the most exacting test of real golf that exists.

Appended are the scores of the leaders:—

	Rd. 1	Rd. 2	Rd. 3	R. 4	Tl.
A Braid, Walton Health...	76	73	74	76	—299
J.lex. Herd, Huddersfield.	78	74	75	76	—303
G. Duncan, Hancan Hill..	73	77	71	83	—304
L. Ayton, Bishops Stortford	78	76	45	77	—306
E. Ray, Ganton	76	77	74	81	—308
W. Smith, Mexico	77	71	80	80	—308
F. Robsod, West Surrey...	75	80	77	76	—308
J. Kinnell, Purley Down ..	79	74	77	79	—309
T. G. Kenouf, Manchester	77	76	75	81	—309
E. P. Gaudin, Woking ...	78	74	76	81	—309
D. J. Ross, Oakley Country, U.S.A.	78	79	75	77	—309
Tom Ball, Bramshott.....	81	77	75	78	—311
P. J. Gaudin, Fulwell,.....	80	79	74	78	—311
M. Moran, Dollymount...	77	75	79	81	—312
J. H. Taylor, Mid Surrey..	76	80	78	78	—312
W. L. Ritchie, Walton Heath	78	74	82	79	—313
F. Mackenzie, St. Andrews	78	80	75	80	—313
H. Vardon, South Herts...	77	81	75	80	—313
Mr. John Ball, Royal Liverpool	79	75	78	82	—314
Tom Williamson, Notts...	78	80	78	78	—314
J. Hepburn, Home Park...	78	82	76	78	—314
J. Rowe, Ashdown Forest.	81	74	80	80	—315
A. Massy, La Boulie	78	77	81	79	—315

On this the *Daily Mail* comments editorially as follows, under the caption "The Importance of Temperament."

The fifth victory of James Braid in the Open Golf Championship is one more illustration of the importance of temperament. Braid, though a most accomplished player, is not such a brilliant performer, on occasions, as some of his competitors, notably Vardon. But he is gifted with that "dour," placid disposition which knows not "nerves," and thus it has fallen to him to accomplish a feat performed by no previous golfer. On his face there appears no sign of dissatisfaction when strokes are going wrong, and no indication of exultation when all is well. It makes absolutely no difference to his steadiness whether he is playing alone or before an enormous crowd, and whether everything or nothing hangs upon his success, except that for crises he always appears to have something in reserve. In a word, he is a man to whom all days are alike, and not one of those who can achieve miracles on "their day," but at other times are apt to fail unaccountably. All golfers will remember how Braid was badly "bunkered" on a South Devon course and was advised by his caddie to pick up the ball and lose two strokes. He looked at the ball and said, "James Braid gives two strokes to no man,' and, taking his club, played a perfect stroke down the course.

Such absence of "nerves" and such ability to play with the precision of a machine are the most precious endowments of the sportsman, as valuable in cricket and tennis as in golf. Dr. Grace had these qualities to the full. How often do we see a brilliant eleven fail simply because its members have been seized with "stage-fright" in some such critical moment as that through which Braid passed with triumph. The most famous example is the failure of the English

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

batsmen against Australia in the second test match of 1880, when the score stood at 51 for one wicket in the second innings and only 34 runs were wanted to win. Yet before Spofforth a "rot" set in. No one had the needed steadiness to back up Dr. Grace and England was out with a balance to the bad of seven runs.

It is because sport steadies the nerves that it is of value for the serious business of life, where calm, and the power to think clearly which it connotes, is in emergencies the most valuable factor of success. The greatest soldiers have always been men of equable, unexcitable temperament. Bismarck tells a story of Moltke in the most critical moment of the Battle of Sadowa which illustrates this. Wanting to ascertain whether the great Prussian general was completely master of his nerves, Bismarck thought of this device. He had two cigars in his cigar-case, one good and the other indifferent. He offered the case to Moltke. Without the slightest sign of haste or anxiety Moltke critically examined the cigars and took the better one. Bismarck was reassured. A man capable of this in the roar of four hundred guns was capable of anything. General Grant was like Moltke in this preternatural coolness. "He never showed excitement in battle," said one of his staff; and when he was told of Lincoln's assassination his only—and very characteristic—remark was, "Then I must take the first train to Bordentown." Our own Duke of Wellington commanded such perfect confidence because in the most trying moments he never showed "fluster" or anxiety. And to come down to more recent times, the Japanese officers told Sir Ian Hamilton that the quality which they most prized in their leaders was "calm." The old Roman poet who advised his friend, "aequam memento rebus in arduis servare mentem"—"keep cool in difficulties"—prescribed the temper which wins in life.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, July 16.

The Americn Raw Cotton market is firm, with prices advancing in producing countries. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is d ll. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	46.30 to 47.30
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34.00 to 34.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	31.00 to 31.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency to weaker.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3 60 to 3 70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8.15
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
" " Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

There has been an advance in prices.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.00 to 10.20
Flag	"	10.00 to 10.20
Royal	"	10.00 to 10.20
Trophy	"	10.00 to 10 20
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.00 to 10.20
Lion	"	10.70 to 10.90
Portland	"	10.20 to 10.25
Premier	"	10.40 to 10 45
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices in America have advanced but no business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4 80 to 5.00
Red " "	4 70 to 4 80
Blue Stem	4.90 to 5.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been done on a small scale owing to scarcity of desirable silks. Quotations are nominal.

On July 14th stocks were: Filatures 7,543 bales; Re-reels, 292 bales; Kakeda, 2 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. —
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	910
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	885
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	940
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	930
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	870
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	910
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	860
Re reels—Extra	—
Re reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	870
Re-reels—No. 2	850
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
8th	877	869	870	878
9th	877	—	—	876
10th	—	—	—	—
11th	875	—	—	876
12th	873	—	—	873
13th	873	861	866	874
14th	872	860	—	872

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, without any change in quotations. On June 26th stocks were:—Noshi, 250 piculs; Kibiso, 1,750 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	— to —
Noshi—Filatures, Good	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	— to —
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	— to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	— to —
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium / Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	— to —
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	— to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	— to —
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	120 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	110 to 120
Rereel—Fair	— to —
Rereel—Best	— to —
Rereel—Good	— to —
Rereel—Medium	— to —

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—There has been no particular change to report. Prices remain unchanged and the market is firm.

Kanazawa:—Prices have remained practically stationary. The market remains quiet.

Kawamate:—The market is quiet, and there has been no particular change in prices.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.65	8.35	8.25	8.35	8 15
27"	8.45	8.20	8.20	8.15	8 20
36"	8.55	8.35	8.35	8.20	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.70	8.65	8.55	8.35
27"	8.35	8.20	8.15	8.05
36"	8.35	8.15	8.05	7.90

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
19½"	7.70	8.30	9.40	10.10
22½"	8.50	9.50	10.30	11.20
27"	9.50	11.70	11.90	12.50
36"	12.50	13.90	15.70	17.40

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of July 14th the quotation was £53.17.6.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,064.405
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	29.247

Delivery.	Closing Price
July	12 01
August	12.49
September	12.72

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	11.81	July	12.12
August	12 48	August	12.35
September	12 62	September	12.49

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 13.30
Medium	12.30
Common	11.30
Average	12 30

TEA.

The market has continued fairly active. Second crop teas are arriving slavly.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 13th, 4,772,100 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 211,700 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	45 to 48
Fine	42 to 44
Good Medium	38 to 41
Medium	35 to 37
Good Common	30 to 34
Common	26 to 29

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
July	129.45
August	128.55
September	128.20

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 14.

London silver ¼ lower for spot and $\frac{1}{16}$ for forward, Shanghai sterling quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ higher and no change from Hongkong causing local rates to show very slight changes on yesterday.

London—Bank T/T.	s/ ⅝
— — Bills on demand	s/o ⅜@$\frac{7}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	s/o $\frac{5}{16}$
— Private 4 months' sight	2 o¾
— — 6 months' sight	2/o⅞
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	260
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100	88¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	86¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84½*
— Private 10 days' sight	86*
India—Bank sight	152⅛
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight	49¾@½
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	211½@12
Bar Silver (London)	25—24¾

* Nominal.

A SINGLE BOX OF CUTICURA CURED THREE

Father, Daughter and Baby Boy had Dreadful Itching Rash—Would Scratch Till They Bled and Sleep was Badly Broken—Their Cures

PROVED ECONOMICAL EASY AND PERMANENT



"My husband has suffered for years at different times with this distressing complaint—a burning, irritating rash on his arms, legs and down the centre of his back. He had tried other remedies but it did no good until he tried Cuticura Ointment. With the first night's use he got more rest for of course he always suffered with it more at night. He would scratch till the pimples bled. He persevered with the Cuticura Ointment every night and within a week he was completely cured. Thanks to Cuticura he has not had any more trouble of the old complaint.

"My little girl, since vaccination, always had a rash. On the lower part of her head and neck would form white patches. I tried a lot of ointments and cold cream for this but they never did much good. She would scratch and make places bleed but she soon stopped her scratching after using Cuticura Ointment for a fortnight. She has had no return of it. She is five years old.

"My baby boy had teething rash on his arms, legs and back for six weeks. It used to keep us both awake all night. He would keep scratching his little legs till he really made them bleed. I used to try different ointments for it. They did not do much good but since using Cuticura my baby hasn't suffered any more with teething rash. It cured him in about a week. It did not take a whole box of Cuticura to cure the lot of them. Mrs. F. Hart, Castle St., Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, Nov. 20, 1909."

Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	B. L.	...Kumeric	Tu Ju'y 19
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Tenyo Maru	Tu July 19
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of Japan 1	W July 20
Seattle ...	N.Y.K.	...Tamba Maru 2	Th July 21
America...	P. M.	... China 3	Sa July 23
Europe ...	N. D. L.	...Kleist	Su. July 24
Europe ...	M. M.	...Polynesien	Tu. July 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	...Em. of India	Tu July 26
Hongkong...	P. M.	... Korea	Tu July 26
America...	T. K. K.	.. Chiyo Maru	F Aug. 5
Hongkong...	G. N.	...Minnesota	Th Aug. 18
Tacoma ...	B. L.	... Oceano	M Aug. 22

1 Left Vancouver on the 6th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America...	P. M.	...Mongolia	Sa July 16
Europe ...	N. D. L.	.. Luetzow	Sa July 16
Hongkong...	P. M.	...Siberia	Sa. July 16
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	...Kasuga Maru	Su July 17
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	... Em. of Japan	W. July 20
Tacoma ...	B. L.	... Kumeric	W July 20
Europe ...	N. Y. K.	.. Kaga Maru	W. July 20
Seattle ...	N. Y. K.	.. Sado Maru	W July 20
America...	T. K. K.	...Tenyo Maru	Th July 21
Europe ...	M. M.	...Ernest Simons	Sa July 23
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	...Nikko Maru	Sa July 23
Tacoma...	B. & S.	...Ningchow	Sa. July 23
Hongkong...	N. Y. K.	...Tamba Maru	M. July 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of India	Tu July 26
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Chiyo Maru	Sa Aug. 6
Seattle ...	G. N.	...Minnesota	Sa Aug. 20
America...	C. R.	...A'ral Hamelin	Su. Aug. 21
Hongkong...	B. L.	...Oceano	Tu. Aug. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Wray Castle, British steamer, 2,717, Lightoller, 8th July,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 8th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 8th July,—Petropavlovsk, General —Smith Baker & Co.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 9th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 9th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 9th July,—Newchwang, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, F. Furukawa, 9th July,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Luetzow, German steamer, 5,134, W. Bartling, 9th July,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Glenlochy British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 11th July,—Vladivostock, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, Kobayashi, 11th July,—Muroran, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3 832, Kata, 11th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents American Line O.S.K.)

Mecklenburg, German steamer, 2,137, Malchow, 12th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 12th July,—K be, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 12th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 12th July,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 11th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 12th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 12th July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,687, W. O. Tyers, 12th July,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Wheeling, U.S. Gunboat, 1,000, Capt. Eberle, 12th July,—San Francisco via Alaska.

Petrel, U.S. Gunboat, 892, Capt. Taylor, U.S.N., 12th July,—San Francisco via Alaska.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Benlarig, British steamer, 2,510, A. Wallace, 8th July,—Vladivostock, General.—Cornes & Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, K. Sato, 8th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 9th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General. —M.M. Co.

Ghazee, British steamer, 3,242, D. A. Cave, 9th July,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 9th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 9th July,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, A. Keith, 9th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rokko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 9th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tainan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,788, S. Osumi, 9th July,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 10th July,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada 10th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H, S. Smith, 11th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Glenturret, British steamer, 3,026, R. Webster, 12th July,—Moji,—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenlochy, British steamer, 2,997, E. J. Stallard, 12th Juiy,—Karatsu.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, Riepenhausen, 12th July—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Somali, British steamer, 4,225. A. G. Cubitt, 12th July,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.— P. & O. S.N. Co.

Shingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, T. Furukawa, 12th July,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832. Kata, 12th July,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents-American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 12th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyeri Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 13th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. Togo, 12th July,—Valparaiso via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss M. Davis, Mr. F. Fischer, Miss A. Foll, Mr. M. Hanihara, Dr. F. R. Raushenback, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mrs. F. Allen, Miss L. Gulman, Mr. K. Yanagihara, Mrs. K. Yanagihara, Mr. T. Ninomiya, Mrs. T. Ninomiya, Miss F. McCormack, Mr. E. Hedeman and Mrs. E. Hedeman. For Shanghai:—Mr. P. N. Henry Sze. For Hongkong:—Mr. K. Badenhop, Mr. C. B. Berthea, Mrs. M. Chambers, Mr. F F. Gross, Mr. Paul Dusha, Mr. E. G. Edwards, Mr. P. L. P. Gilman, Mr G. D. Halwey, Mr. E. H. Kirwin, Mr. A. Peters, Mr. H. C. Peterson, Mr. S. T. Polk, Mr. C. F. Remer, Mr. Carl. Ringsend, Mr. W. C. Rose, Mr R. G. Ross, Miss R. Schwartz, Mr. L. R. Stevens. Mr. H. C. Stanton, Mr. L. C. Todd, Mr. A. P. Utley, Mr. O. G. Wade, Mr. S. A. Warner, Mrs. S. A. Warner and Mr. C. M. Whipple in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan*, from Vladivostock:—Mr. Lodiges, Mr. Edivards, Mr. Aimi, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton in cabin; Mrs. Zede, Miss Zede, Mr. Tchtezoff, Mrs. Tchtezoff, Mr. Shatz, Mr. Lulansky, Mr. Romanoff, Mrs. Romanoff. Mr. Tamari and Gratcheff in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tonkin*, for Marseilles via

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ports :—Mr. R. C. Davis, Mr. H. Crombie, Mr. L. Suzor, Mr. Le Carpentier and Mr. John McArthur in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru*, for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. F. Allen, Mr. K. Badenhop, Mr. C. B. Bethea, Mrs. M. Chambers, Mrr. F. E. Gross, Mr. Paul Dusha, Mr. Elmer G. Gilmer, Miss L. Gulman, Mr. G. D. Halway, Mr. E. H. Kirwin, Mr. C. A. Peters, Mr. H. C. Peterson, Mr. S. T. Polk, Mr. Chas. F. Remer, Mr. Carl Ringsend, Mr. W. C. Rose, Mr. Russell G. Rose, Miss R. Lchwartz, Mr, Luther R. Stevens, Mr. P. N. Henry Sze, Mr. H. C Stanton, Mr. L. C. Todd, Mr. A. P. Utley, Mr. O. G. Wade, Mr. S. A. Warner, Mrs. S. A. Warner, Mr. C. H. Whipple, Mr. S. J. Shipley, Mrs. S. J. Shipley and Mr. W. Bollman in cabin.

Per British steamer *Somali* for London and Antwerp via ports :—Mr. Castling, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall and Mr. Wendenburg in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* for Vladivostock :—Miss Moller, Mr and Mrs. Kabsareff, Miss Kutasevich, Miss Valokitinowa, Miss Neville, Mr. Timberlake, Mr. Okuno, Mr. Burls, Mr. and Mr. Sittedole, Mr. Malcalf and Mrs. Forster in cabin ; Mrs. Sittedliebs and maid in second class.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Tonkin* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyon.	Moscow.	Milan.	France.	Switland	Trieste.	Peignes.
Bavier & Co.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Pestalozzi	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Hegner & Co.	50	121	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber, & Co.	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten .	30	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	10	—	25	—	—	—	—	—
Pila & Co.....	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vivanti Bros.....	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Total	483	292	54	—	—	—	—	—

LIST OF RAW SILK SHIPPERS FROM 1ST JULY, 1909, TO 30TH JUNE, 1910.

(Including shipments by the N.D.L. *Roon*, which sailed from Yokohama July 2nd, 1910.)

Firms.	To Eur Bales.	To Ame Bales.	Total Bales.
Bavier & Co.	325	1,425	1,750
Boyer, Mazet, Gouilliee & Co. ...	194	10	204
Carlowitz & Co.	1,877	—	1,877
China and Japan Trading Co. ...	—	6,138	6,138
Comptoirs Soies	135	621	756
P. Dourille & Co.	449	560	1,009
Cl. Eymard	1,159	—	1,159
Jardine Matheson & Co.	1,700	2,830	4,530
Jewett and Bent	1,395	2,313	3,708
L. Mottet	956	1,397	2,354
Nabholz & Co.	3,050	2,979	6,029
Pila & Co.	2,783	962	3,745
Russo-Chinese Bank	129	—	129
Siber, Wolff & Co.	9,658	5,072	14,730
Sieber & Co.	3,252	—	3,252
F. Strahler & Co.	1,058	5,104	6,162
Otto Streuli	1,880	—	1,880
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.	10,129	485	10,614
Varenne & Co.	1,644	715	2,359
Villa Stearns & Co.	—	148	148
Vivanti Bros.	55	4,765	4,770
Winckler & Co.	—	1	1
Hara Yushutsuten	3,691	3,632	7,323
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	290	21,347	21,637
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	31,799	31,799
Nozawaya	30	—	—
Total	45,839	92,253	138,092

201 bales shipped to Europe by C. Eymard & Co. are "Douppioni" silk.

5 bales shipped to Europe by Pila & Co. are "Douppioni" silk.

24 bales shipped to Europe by Siber, Wolff & Co are "Douppioni" silk.

10 bales shipped to Europe by Otto Streuli are "Douppioni" silk.

30 bales shipped to Europe by Nozawaya are "Douppioni" silk.

350 bales shipped to America by Bavier & Co. are "Douppioni" silk.

10 bales shipped to America by Boyer, Mazet, Gouilliee & Co. are "Douppioni" silk.

30 bales shipped to America by Villa Stearns & Co. are "Douppioni" silk.

136 bales shipped to America by Kiito Gomei Kaisha are "Douppioni" silk.

1 bale shipped to America by Kiito Gomei Kaisha is Spun silk.

Per British steamer *Somali* for Lond n and Antwerp via ports :—

	Waste Silk. France.
Jewett and Bent	22
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	33
	35

Silk shippers by *Panama Maru*, for Tacoma on the 12 h July :—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	80
China & Japan Trading Co.	11
L. Mottet & Co.	20
Jewett & Bent	20
Sulzer, Rudolph & Co.....	20
P. Dourille.....	30
Bavier & Co.....	20
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	423
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	326
Total	990

NOTICE.

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

THE *Japan Weekly Mail*, published to day, contains the full report (four articles), from our own Correspondent, of the great Missionary Conference at Edinburgh. Extra copies may be obtained at the *Japan Mail* Office.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



BOVRIL gives you Strength.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 4 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 23RD JULY, 1910. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 97
The Convention ... 98
Formosa ... 100
The South Pole Expedition ... 100
San Francisco ... 100
Korea ... 101
An Imperial Prince ... 101
The Macao Affair ... 102
The U S. Secretary of War ... 103
Forests Along the Yalu ... 103
China ... 104
The Tariff Question ... 105
The Tram Car Accident ... 105
Chinese Students in Tokyo ... 105
The Ceremony of Conferring Prize at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 106
The Japanese Business Delegates ... 106
Mr. Mizumachi ... 106
Japanese Emigration to South America ... 107
M. Boissonade de Fontarabie ... 107
Chinghai Bay ... 107
Control of Companies ... 107
Jinrikishas in England ... 107
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 107
The Treaties ... 108
The Money Market ... 108
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 108
Hydro-Electric Power ... 108
Notes on Current Events ... 108
Leading Articles :—
The Russo-Japanese Convention ... 110
The Extremists and the Conference ... 110
Egypt ... 111
The Architectural Publicist ... 112
British Naval Supremacy ... 113
The Bookshelf ... 114
Our Russian Newsletter ... 115
Our Berlin Letter ... 116
Notice of Termination of the Treaties ... 116
A Week in the Island of Miyako ... 117
The Layman's Missionary Movement ... 118
Women's Christian Temperance Union ... 118
Colonial Nursing Association ... 119
The "Mongolia" ... 120
Thrift in Various Countries ... 120
Notice to Mariners ... 120
Local News ... 120
Correspondence :—
An Official Instruction to Post-Office Employees ... 120
Telegrams ... 121
News of the Week ... 125
Latest Commercial ... 126
Latest Shipping ... 127

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 23RD, 1910.

BIRTHS.

FOSS.—On the 15th July, on Rokko San, near Kobe, the wife of Bishop FOSS, of a Daughter.

STEWART.—On 16th inst. at 152, Bluff, the wife of H. A. STEWART, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

SUTHERLAND.—At Toronto, Canada, The Reverend ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND, D.D., Foreign Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church, Canada. (By cable.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

AN Imperial ordinance promulgates that the revised Customs Tariff will come into effect on and after the 17th July, 1911.

THE Miyatani tunnel on the Kofu railway line, which has been under repair in consequence of the recent breakdown, was restored for traffic on Monday afternoon.

MR OSHIMA, Chief of the Civil Administration Office in Formosa, has tendered his resignation. Mr. Miyao, Chief of the Bureau of Industry, is reported to be his successor.

WE are informed by the Manager of the Yokohama branch of the Chartered Bank that Mr. William Foot Mitchell, M.P., has accepted a seat on the Board of Directors of the Bank.

SOME 100 female hands of a filature factory at Niigata have gone on strike, demanding higher wages. Over 40 strikers are reported to have been arrested in compliance with the request of the owner of the factory.

IT is reported, says the *Asahi*, that Captain Noguchi Tokutaro, on the retired list, who belongs to the Artillery of the Fourth Division, was arrested a few days ago at Changchun on suspicion of betraying his country's secrets.

A THUNDERSTORM was experienced at Odawara on Wednesday evening. The Imperial villa in which the three Imperial grandsons are staying, was struck by lightning. No serious damage was done, but a tall camphor tree in the garden was thrown down.

THE Marine Products Experimental Institution in Miyazaki prefecture has discovered a promising coral reef running about two miles north to south and another half a mile long running east and west, about 20 miles to the southeast of Orifuzaka, Aoshima mura, Miyazaki district.

IN connection with the Japan-Russia railway and steamship combination-ticket, the following railway stations in Japan are announced as connecting stations:—Yokohama (Hiranuma), Kyoto, Kobe, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tokyo (Shimbashi), Tsuruga (*via* Vladivostock), and Nagasaki (*via* Dairen).

A PEKING telegram received by the *Asahi* says that the Prince Regent has been indisposed for several days past, according to report. The *Peking Times* reports that His Highness is seriously ill through overwork. This report is not credited, as the Prince daily receives the Grand Councillor.

THE Committee of Inquiry at St. Petersburg regarding the compensation for damages sustained by individuals during the Russo-Japanese War, has concluded its investigations. The number of applications sent in was 36,290, amounting in all to 42,283,971 roubles. Out of that sum, it is said claims covering 3,134 434 roubles were approved.

A BILL is about to be introduced into the Louisiana Legislature for the "absolute suppression of playing bridge." "I am introducing the measure," said Representative Derouen, "for the benefit of children, who rarely have an opportunity to know their bridge playing mothers It is also for the benefit of husbands who hardly have a speaking acquaintance with their bridge playing wives."

THE proposed construction of the Tokyo-Yokohama Canal is still under investigation by the Committee. According to the opinion of the Engineering authorities, though the design of the company plans to make the canal eight feet deep below the surface at ebb-tide, yet the draught of cargo-boats being seven feet or more, it is necessary to make the canal deeper. As to the traversing of the downstream of the Rokugo River there will arise some difficulty, as the sand of the bed of the river will fill in the excavated part, however deep it may be dug. Moreover the canal construction will collide with the interests of the harbour construction, so that the two cannot be made to agree.

THE graduation ceremony of the Kyoto Imperial University has held on Wednesday in the presence of Prince Kitashirakawa, the representative of His Majesty the Emperor, and Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education. Diplomas were awarded to 245 graduates, comprising 41 in Law, 78 in Medicine, 35 in Literature, and 91 in Engineering and Natural Philosophy. Three superior graduates received silver watches sent as prizes from His Imperial Majesty.

IT will doubtless interest many of the local friends of Mr. J. Chillingham Dunn, formerly of the Vacuum Oil Company, to learn that he was married on the 28th June last, at H.B.M's Consulate in Shimonoseki, to Madame Louette La Raines French. We are sure that this latest accession to the ranks of the Benedicts will have the best wishes of his many friends in his new venture. Mr. Dunn is at present on the teaching staff of the Naval College at Etajima.

THE well-known Tokyo watchmakers and jeweller's firm of Tenshodo, 18, Ginza, Tokyo, has just received a telegram from London, informing them that a First Gold Medal has been awarded for their magnificent exhibits of jewellery, sculpture, vases, etc., at the above Exhibition. The great sacrifices made by the firm to worthily represent the jewellers and industrial arts of the Empire have in this instance been crowned with a well-deserved success.

THE International Banking Corporation at Canton recently had a peculiar and rather unpleasant experience. On the 5th inst. the Canton branch of that Bank received a letter from a robber who signed himself Luk Lin Ching, demanding a huge sum of money. The blackmailer, says the correspondent of the *S-C. Morning Post*, is a brother of the notorious robber, Luk Lin Ching. The letter was forwarded to the Consul-General, who communicated with the Viceroy, requesting him to do what might be necessary to put a stop to this sort of nuisance.

ON the 16th instant the Military Balloon Corps went through some evolutions with a balloon at Nasunohara, Shimotsuke province. The balloon is 20 metres in length, 9 metres in height and 7 metres in width. As soon as it was filled with gas, it ascended with three experts, who took with them a telescope and other instruments. In about two and a half hours, the balloon reached the height of 300 metres, keeping at an angle of thirty degrees. The weight of the balloon was over 800,000 *momme*. In the afternoon several more experiments were carried out, all of which proved successful.

ON the 17th instant the laying of the foundation-stone of the Yokkaichi harbour works was celebrated at the spacious reclaimed ground of the port. About 400 guests, including the representatives of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, for Home Affairs, and of Agriculture and Commerce, as well as many other high officials and military officers, attended the function. Congratulatory addresses were read by Mr. Arita, Governor of Miye prefecture, and several others. After the ceremony the buffet was opened. In the evening a lantern procession consisting of over 3,000 citizens marched through the streets of the city, and fireworks were displayed off the beach.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CONVENTION.

Thursday, July 14.

Tokyo journals naturally comment on the Convention as not in any way justifying the criticisms made of it before its contents had been published. As to the statement that the Convention is intended to be a reply to the American Secretary of State's neutralization scheme, it is confidently alleged that the advisability of concluding such a convention was recognized long before Mr. Knox put forward any protest, and would in fact have been carried into practice at the time of Prince Ito's visit to Mukden, had not his meeting with the Russian Finance Minister been prevented by the assassin's bullet. It is not claimed, as we understand, that a Convention would have actually been negotiated by Prince Ito, but only that the necessary *pourparlers* would have then taken place. Some critics have claimed that this new Convention is intended to supersede the Convention of 1907, but of course that theory cannot survive the most cursory reference to the text, where it is stated distinctly that the new Convention is " in completion " of the old.

The *Mainichi Dempo* devotes itself to the disposing of a rumour that the Convention is accompanied by a secret treaty. There is nothing of the sort, according to our Tokyo contemporary. Certain mystery-mongers have stated that Japan has agreed to leave to Russia a free hand in Mongolia, provided that Russia does the same for Japan in Korea. The *Mainichi* ridicules this idea. It declares that Japan has already acquired the right to deal with Korea as she pleases, and that the talk of a secret treaty is a mere figment of the sensationalists' imagination.

The *Asahi Shimbun* devotes itself to demonstrating that the two Powers have learned by experience that they have a community of interests in Manchuria, and that competition on either side is naturally injurious. The only quarter in which such competition and friction could arise was in the realm of railways, and it is to the settlement of that part of the situation that the new Convention is chiefly devoted. It is, in truth, a very commonplace document, but agreements which have purely pacific motives are usually commonplace.

The *Jiji Shimpo* analyses the Convention article by article and shows that the most suspicious reader cannot find any sinister import between the lines of the text. France and England were consulted at every stage of the negotiations and were heartily consenting parties, so that the Convention may be said to have the approval of three of the great Powers of Europe. For the rest it constitutes another guarantee of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity since it confirms and pledges its signatories to maintain the *status quo* fixed by previous treaties and conventions.

The *Mainichi Dempo* discusses the question of Germany and Austria's attitude. It construes the interpretations put by these two Powers upon the Convention as an outcome of the Bosnia-Herzegovina complication of last year. On that occasion Austria-Hungary stole a march upon Russia and was supported by her ally, Germany. It is natural therefore that Berlin and Vienna should feel some uneasiness in the presence of a Convention which liberates Russia's forces in the Far-East and enables her to concentrate them in the Near-East. Japan has nothing to do with these European quarrels, her object is merely to act her part in the preservation of Asiatic peace, and Austria and Germany will sooner or later recognize that their attempts to prejudice America against Japan are mistaken policy.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* declares it to be perfectly natural that two countries, which recently waged terrible war with each other, and which have fully learned the disadvantages and calamities resulting from a breach of peace, should be sincerely solicitous to remove any possible cause of future friction. That is the consideration underlying the new Convention. The high contracting parties are guided solely by a wish to live hereafter on the best possible terms, not only with each other but also with all nations having interests in East Asia. As for Austrian and German comments, they are obviously influenced by considerations with which Japan has nothing to do. In no circumstances could Japan be mixed up in a Balkan complication. The sole object of the new Convention is to guarantee the policy of the Open Door against disturbance of a direct or an indirect character.

The *Nippon*, after discussing the document point by point, devotes some space to proving that the language of the 3rd article does not contemplate any Third Power. A provision pledging the contracting parties to consult with each other about taking measures in the event of any menace to the *status quo* is contained in nearly every *entente* concluded between Japan and Western Powers during the past 15 years. Any country which construes such a provision as specially directed against itself must be construed as having something of an evil conscience.

The Russian Ambassador at the Court of Japan is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as ridiculing the idea that this Convention had its origin in the action taken by the United States of America a few months ago. No careful reader of history could fall into such a mistake. This Convention is a necessary sequel of the Portsmouth Treaty. The latter document may be said to have been negative in tone, and it required to be supplemented by a positive Convention such as that now concluded. Japan has proved herself great in war, but she has still to build up her industrial and financial systems, and for that purpose peace is essential.

Friday, July 15.

Vladivostock telegraphs that the new Convention is welcomed there with wholehearted satisfaction. It is spoken of as a gospel of peace, and an earnest hope is expressed that a similar compact may be concluded with China.

The *New York Herald* seems to have the honour of being absolutely alone among American newspapers in condemning the new Convention. But we gather from the telegraphic intelligence that even that paper is unable to find materials for condemning the Convention as it stands. It is obliged to manufacture a bogie by predicting that this Convention will be speedily followed by another compact of a much more far reaching nature. We have no right to suppose that the *New York Herald* has any lack of faith in its own propaganda, but certainly we are justified in describing it as one of the most prominent disturbers of peace and goodwill on earth.

Saturday, July 16.

By this time the opinion of the world with regard to the new Convention has been pretty clearly ascertained. The only doubtful element was Chinese opinion. It was understood that the Viceroy of Manchuria and some other influential personages regarded the Convention with much disfavour as likely to lead to further encroachments by Japan in Manchuria and by Russia in Mongolia. These apprehensions seem to have been conceived before access had been obtained to the actual text of the document, but now that it has been duly published, close examination has failed to find any warrant for previous criticisms. China is therefore calm, though not apparently quite reassured. She is said to be wondering whether the Convention is quite so innocent an affair as its terms suggest.

The German newspaper of Shanghai expresses entire confidence in the friendliness of Russia and Japan, especially the latter, to Germany, and does not believe that the aim of this Convention is to form a quadruple alliance against the old established triple alliance in Europe. At the same time our German contemporary considers that Japan's actions in Manchuria have furnished warrant for a suspicion that she is not altogether faithful to the principle of the Open Door in Manchuria. Instances of this are cited, but the telegraph does not report them in detail. It ends by quoting the German paper as urging Japan to furnish speedy proofs which shall reassure the nations.

A very natural criticism is uttered by the Peking organ of the politicans who agitate for the immediate opening of a national assembly. That paper points out that the signatories of the Convention guarantee the peace of the East, but make no allusion to the leading Power in the Orient. China does not seem to enter their calculations at all. She is quietly put upon the shelf. We call that a natural criticism, and certainly it is not novel. But it certainly strikes us as somewhat shallow. When Japan and Russia pledge themselves to work in the interests of Far Eastern peace, they speak for their own actions alone. Thus the Convention may be paraphrased to read, " The high contracting parties declare that, so far as they are concerned, every effort will be made to prevent an outbreak of war in East Asia." They say nothing about China, simply because their declaration concerns themselves alone, and because it may fairly be presumed that China will be found in the camp of peace so long as her rights are not violated.

We are surprised to learn from a telegram in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the *North-China Daily News* writes in a strain distinctly hostile to the Convention. It interprets the document to mean partition of Manchuria between the signatories, since any Power which attempts to interfere will have to face a Russo-Japanese coalition. It further maintains that the prime cause of the Convention was in the first place the world's complaints about Japanese and Russian violations of the Open Door, and in the second place the proposals of the U. S. Government for a programme which would have obviated such abuses.

The Shanghai journal seems to lay upon China's own shoulders the blame for the disastrous position in which she now finds herself. It tells her that an ally or allies

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

were essential to her well-being, but that she has let slip the opportunity of securing the practical sympathy of the West.

A telegram from San Francisco to the *Asahi* says that, according to the views taken by the State Department in Washington, the new Convention does not in any way impair American interests or menace China's integrity.

Sunday, July 17.

The comments of the Chinese press with regard to the new Convention are specially interesting. The *Chungkwo-pao* discusses the matter from a somewhat novel standpoint. It lays on China's shoulders the blame for the present situation. All China's international disasters have been caused, in this journal's opinion, by her habit of attempting to play off one Power against another. Thus she enlisted Russia's assistance to bring about the restoration of the Liaotung Peninsula, and the result was war between Russia and Japan, the sequel of the struggle being to place Japan in possession of Liaotung. Then China enlisted the aid of the U. S. of America to effect the neutralization of Manchuria, and the upshot is that the two Powers concerned, namely, Japan and Russia, have joined hands to obliterate Chinese sovereignty altogether in Manchuria. China is pursuing the same suicidal policy in the Yangtsz Valley. In order to undermine British influence there the Peking statesmen have manœuvred to bring France, Germany and the United States into the railway loan, and the certain outcome will be a combination between these four Powers to take the management of affairs into their own hands. The *Chungkwo pao* evidently thinks that China's wisest plan would be to conclude a treaty on the closest possible terms with some one or two great Powers, but in our opinion the time for that is past. China has pursued the policy of *divide et impera* ever since the days of commissioner Yeh, now 60 years ago, and it will be hard to persuade her statesmen to make a radical change now, even if they could find a Power willing to unite with them for the purpose.

The *Peking Daily News*, which is described by the *Mainichi Dempo* as being at once the organ of the Waiwupu and of American interests, has struck a curious line of reasoning. It accuses Japan of deliberately violating the 5th Article of the Peking Treaty of 1905, by concluding an agreement with a third Power on the subject of Manchuria, without previously consulting China. It further maintains that beyond all question the new Convention is the answer of Russia and Japan to the neutralization proposals made by the United States. It is shrewdly remarked by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent, in sending this telegram, that the *Peking Daily News* seems to have altogether forgotten that China gave a charter for the construction of the Fakumen Railway without at all consulting Japan. Besides, the 5th Article of the Peking Treaty contains no such provision as that indicated by the *Daily News*.

Mr. Chang, Chinese Representative in Washington, is said to have telegraphed to his Government in the sense that the Convention has effectually put a stop to the Chinchow-Aigun Railway project, which was on the point of being consummated. American capitalists, however, the Minister thinks, will find some other method of placing their money in China. Mr. Chang further remarks that America's benevolent purpose, in proposing the neutralization of the Manchurian Railways, has actually led to a further restriction of China's sovereignty in that region, and that Americans are now expressing sincere regret.

The same Mr. Chang, in an interview with the *Mainichi Dempo's* representative, is alleged to have stated that China had approached not only America but other Western Powers with a request for aid to preserve Manchuria to her Empire, but, strange to say, none of these Powers seems to comprehend China's inability to make good her claims by means of her own strength.

Tokyo newspapers publish a paragraph to the effect that the Chinese Government has decided to lodge a protest, if it can obtain the coöperation of the Washington Cabinet, to which end the return of Mr. Calhoun from Shanhaikwan has been requested. The *Asahi Shimbun*, however, denies this rumour, and, indeed, we should think that very little credence attaches to it. There seems to be no doubt, however, that much blame is laid upon the shoulders of Mr. Tsou Chialai, Minister of the Waiwupu, who is supposed to have been responsible in some way or other for not preventing the conclusion of the Convention.

In Russia, public opinion seems to be unreservedly favourable to the Convention. Its conclusion has brought a sincere sense of relief as to the continued peace of East Asia, and no dissentient voice is raised anywhere.

Monday, July 18.

The Chinese seem to be becoming discontented with the Convention the more they examine it. The Manchurian newspaper, the *Jipao*, has a very strong article which is telegraphed to Tokyo by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent. It says, in effect, that whereas in the event of war between Japan and Russia, one of the combatants must be defeated, leaving only the other for China to deal with, this agreement means that she has the two upon her shoulders. In fact, the situation is that China has become a guest in her own territory and that Russia and Japan are the hosts. They have gradually deprived China of all her sovereign rights, and they treat her practically as though she deserved little consideration. She has been quietly thrust to the wall in the matter of mining rights, of timber rights, of railway rights, of jurisdiction rights and of navigation rights.

The Mukden *Wehyen-pao* says that whereas the only hope for China consisted in perfect equality of privileges for all the Powers in Manchuria, this Convention has given the absolute preponderance to Japan and Russia, and it is therefore a document hostile to the interests of all the States except its signatories.

Turning to Peking, the telegraph says that when the representatives of Russia and Japan repaired to the Waiwupu to report the conclusion of the Convention, they were received by Mr. Hu Weitieh, who formerly presided over the Chinese Legation in Tokyo. Mr. Hu is said to have complained that although the Convention related to Chinese territory no notice of its negotiation had been given beforehand to China. To this Mr. Ijuin is said to have replied that as the prime purpose of the Convention is to ensure the preservation of peace in the East, China will be the Power to benefit most largely by it. He further pointed out that when two States enter into an agreement they do not necessarily take a third Power into their previous confidence, as China herself had shown on more than one occasion in the past. As for the Russian Chargé d'Affairs, he is reported to have stated that the excellent relations previously existing between Russia and China had not been fostered by the latter Power, and consequently Russia had turned to Japan. (We reproduce this statement as it is telegraphed, but we greatly doubt whether any credence should attach to it)

The Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have telegraphed to Peking that, the Convention being a *fait accompli*, nothing can be done to upset it. Therefore the only course for China to pursue is to develop her strength by general reforms, and thus acquire confidence to exact her rights.

The *Asahi's* Peking correspondent wires that it was believed that China would endorse the Convention on condition that its operation did not interfere with the policy of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity, but the latest phase is that the American and the German representatives are busying themselves very assiduously, and that the outcome of their energy suggests some uneasiness.

The *Peking Daily News* is quoted as writing in an incendiary strain. It declares that the Convention was dictated by the action of the United States; that Manchuria has actually passed out of the hands of China, and that the latter is henceforth practically precluded from engaging in any important enterprise in the Three Eastern Provinces, whether by her own unaided strength, or with the assistance of another Power. The same journal publishes what is alleged to be a treaty secretly signed, on 19 December 1905, between China and Japan, according to which Japan had pledged herself to give notice to China in the event of any future agreement with regard to linking up the South-Manchuria and the East-China Railways. The Peking journal claims that Japan has now violated the secret convention, but the world will observe that nothing has hitherto been said about this alleged convention, although negotiations for uniting the two systems of railways have been going on for more than a year.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a very moderate article on the subject. It hints plainly that the prime responsibility for the Convention rests with China herself. It may be true that the various treaties and notes furnished opportunities for obstructiveness, but it is certainly true that China utilized these opportunities in a manner that did not suggest any very marked respect for the vested interests of Russia and Japan in Manchuria. Japan has no wish to attach any exaggerated importance to such incidents or to employ them as any pretence for unfriendly action towards her neighbour, but she does wish that China should pay more attention to the value of sympathy in international dealings, since otherwise there is danger of estranging her friends. If she showed towards foreign Powers an attitude such as that displayed by her to the Japanese business men who recently visited her, she would gain universal goodwill. Our contemporary concludes by saying that Japan will be perfectly content should rumour be found to speak truly when it represents China as willing to endorse the Convention

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

so long as it does not impair the principle of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity.

YOKOHAMA CITY SENDS CONGRATULATIONS.

The Russo-Japanese Convention having been published, Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, sent a congratulatory telegram on the 14th instant to the Japanese and the Russian Ministers for Foreign Affairs, the Japanese Ambassador at St Petersburg, and the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo, stating that the new Convention will not only assure permanent peace between the two nations, but will strengthen their friendship, while their commerce will be developed. To this the Russian Ambassador sent the following reply:—

"TO THE ACTING MAYOR OF YOKOHAMA.

"Very sensible of your kind congratulations; am sincerely gratified with your conviction equally shared by me of strengthening friendship and future development of commerce between the two nations. —Malewsky."

FORMOSA.

Thursday, July 14.

News sent from the front on the 12th inst. showed that two Japanese companies were then engaged in attempting to dislodge the aborigines from Shinarek mountain. They had taken possession of the lower half of the hill when they were attacked from the rear by a body of the aborigines. This necessitated the use of the reserves, and the final issue is not reported, though the telegram adds that the occupation of the mountain will probably be achieved soon, and that an excellent gun-position will thus be secured. There is no change in the general situation. The aborigines still seem determined to concentrate their forces for final resistance in the Gaogan district.

Some officers who were sent from Taipeh to inspect and report upon the conditions existing at the front have returned to headquarters, and are quoted as saying that no idea can be formed of the topographical difficulties without actually visiting the place. To a height of 3,000 feet the hills are covered with trees, growing so thickly that the sunlight never penetrates, and the undergrowth makes almost an impassable jungle. Looking for an enemy in such places is like searching for wild beasts, especially when the enemy wears no clothes and is skilled in hiding himself behind every root and trunk. The only method of scouting is by means of aborigines who have surrendered, and, strange to say, these are allowed to come and go freely between the two camps. The aborigines do their shooting from ranges of 10 or 20 yards, and therefore every bullet takes effect. But fortunately they are getting very scarce of ammunition.

The Emperor evidently regards with much sympathy the troops in Formosa, for His Majesty has ordered Lieut.-General Baron Nakamura, Chief of the Chamberlain Section, to proceed to the Island with presents for the forces.

Friday, July 15.

The capture of Shinarek mountain seems to be a task of immense difficulty. The only path for ascending the hill lies between precipitous rocks and is so narrow that one man can defend it against a host. The aborigines have suspended large stones so that they can be dropped at a moment's notice on the heads of men approaching. Little progress seems to have been made in carrying this position. It is evidently regarded with great importance by the aborigines, who are making every effort to defend it. The Japanese troops, however, are advancing from four different directions, and there are said to be signs of the enemy weakening. With the aborigines is a band of 70 or 80 Chinese adventurers, who, knowing that their own fate depends upon keeping the Japanese at arm's length, are doing everything in their power to incite the aborigines. Meanwhile the Keito men who have their habitat near the sources of the Dakusui River and who have hitherto been hesitating which side to join, have now definitely thrown in their lot with the Japanese.

The official reports this morning (14th inst.) convey no clear information. They indicate merely that desultory conflicts are going on in the eastern section of the field, and that the advance in the western section is not meeting with much opposition.

Saturday, July 16.

The operations in Formosa are beginning to assume something of a more decisive character. Under the guidance of a friendly aborigine the Japanese troops have captured 15 of the enemy's defensive positions, and have inflicted heavy loss on them. Not, however, without a considerable number of casualties on the Japanese side also, for they had 14 killed and 16 wounded. On the side of the Aiyu, who were erecting the wire entanglements, there were 3 wounded. There is no acurate record of the losses suffered by the aborigines, but they are believed to have been very heavy.

Tuesday, July 19.

The operations in Formosa have not yet led to a signal result. Shinarek Hill is still held by the aborigines, and in other directions, also, no marked advantages have been gained. The Japanese, however, are advancing inch by inch, and a decisive result cannot be long deferred.

Wednesday, July 20.

Telegrams from Taipeh announce that the 7th Company of infantry resumed its advance against Shinarek Mountain on the 13th inst., and continued it throughout the 16th and a part of the 17th, during a fierce gale of wind and rain. The summit was finally crowned on the forenoon of the 17th inst., with a loss of 20 killed and wounded. The casualties on the side of the aborigines, so far as they have been ascertained, seem to have been very small, namely two killed and one wounded.

Twenty-one Japanese newspapers have combined to open subscription lists for the benefit of the troops engaged in the Formosa campaign. Any sum of money from 10 *sen* upward will be received.

Thursday, July 21.

The news is confirmed that Shinarek Hill was captured on the 18th inst. and there is intelligence that the Japanese troops, after crowning the hill, pushed forward to a distance of some 220 metres and took possession of a hamlet of 20 huts hitherto occupied by the aborigines. The casualties on the Japanese side are put at 8 killed and 14 wounded, but what period of time this list covers, the telegram does not state distinctly. It would further appear that the operations were considerably influenced by the weather. A gale of such violence raged during two days that the aborigines abandoned the field, whereas the Japanese held their ground and thus gained a decided advantage. In fact the 17th company, which is operating in the Gilan district, took advantage of the gale during the night of the 16th inst., and pushing forward from Bonbon Hill captured an important stronghold of the aborigines who were conspicuous by their absence. On the 17th the weather partially cleared but the enemy did not put in an appearance.

From Shinchiku the news is that the storm blew with almost uninterrupted violence from the 16th to the 18th instant, and that even the petty rivulets traversing the valleys swelled to tumultuous streams so that communication became extremely arduous and often impossible. During this hurricane the aborigines were observed throwing up defences at two or three points, but with the exception of an exchange of rifle shots at long range there were no military operations. The health of the troops in this region is said to be excellent. There are only 15 on the sick list, and 15 undergoing treatment for wounds.

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The Minister of State for the Navy and the Vice-Minister have both expressed emphatic disapproval of Lt. Shirase's scheme for journeying to the South Pole. They say that the preparations contemplated are not nearly adequate for the purpose. The Lieut. proposes to start with a sailing ship of 200 tons. But it is evident that in the circumstances which will certainly be encountered a ship must have some means of propulsion independent of the capricious wind and still more uncertain currents. In fact, a sailing ship attempting to negotiate the Antarctic Seas might find herself condemned to perpetual drifting. As for the idea of carrying horses to be used for purposes of land transport and for food if necessary, it is plain that there could be very little space to accommodate horses on board a 200 ton vessel. Then again, no provision is made for carrying barley, although experiences have proved that sailors fed entirely upon rice lose 50 per cent. of their number from *kakke*. Lt. Shirase is not even acquainted with the exact route to be followed, and it is plain that a sailing vessel surrounded by icebergs and governed solely by the winds and currents would soon find herself in a perilous state. In fact the naval authorities, speaking through the mouth of Commander Ide, have pronounced the death-sentence on Lt. Shirase's scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco news-mongers are really surpassing themselves on this occasion. They are busily circulating rumours that Berlin has assumed a most resolute attitude with reference to the continent of America, and has announced its intention of exercising a free hand alike in the north, the south and the centre of that continent. San Francisco paragraphists naturally interpret this in the sense of a direct blow given to the Monroe doctrine and predict that serious trouble will ensue. This is not, however, the limit of their inventions. They go on to say that beyond doubt some secret understanding has been arrived at between Germany and Japan with reference to this new development.

We do not think of insulting our readers' intelligence by pointing out the absurdities of such canards. The curious thing is that people should be found capable of circulating falsehoods so palpable.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, July 15.

The Koreans are naturally unable to find in the new Convention any food for apprehension. In fact, nothing is more remarkable in the document than its total silence about Korea. The Koreans are probably right in inferring that the high contracting parties saw no reason to make any further allusion to the affairs of the Peninsula.

It is expected that Mr. Cho, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the Korean Government, will proceed to Chemulpo to meet the new Resident-General.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul which says that some uneasiness had been felt in foreign consular circles with reference to the effect of amalgamation on the customs' duties. Apprehensions on this score have however been allayed on learning that in any circumstances the extra-territorial system will remain in force some time.

It is alleged that the Daihan-Hyop-hoi and two other Korean parties have decided to combine against the Il Ching-hoi. But on what platform the combination is to stand, we do not perceive, inasmuch as the view attributed to the leaders is that the time has passed when any struggle for independence could have been successful.

Saturday, July 16.

Some inconvenience has been caused in Korea by the absence of all the principal police officials from their posts. These had been summoned to Seoul for the purpose of discussing some arrangements connected with the transfer of police authority, and it is stated that the utmost expedition will now be used in sending them back to the places of their service preparatory to the redistribution of the force.

A curious statement appears in a telegram sent to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Seoul. It is to the effect that whenever anything unusual occurs in Korea or is expected to occur, a number of Japanese loafers always flock to the Peninsula. These people bring their country into so much disrepute that the Residency-General is now considering measures to restrain their movements.

Sunday, July 17.

The returned students from Japan are beginning to make their presence felt in Seoul. They have been paying visits to various statesmen and urging the necessity of taking some step to preserve the country's independence, but it appears that they have found no sympathiser. They are now talking in a senseless and juvenile tone about burning foreign consulates and murdering their inmates, so as to involve Japan in trouble with outside Powers. The police are keeping a sharp eye upon these gentry.

Mr. Wakabayashi, former Chief of Police in Korea, who has now been appointed Governor of Nara prefecture, is quoted as saying that the Koreans in Seoul have at length come to understand Japan's intentions towards them and are fully persuaded of the suicidal policy of attempting any physical demonstration.

Tuesday, July 19.

It is reported from Seoul that the powers of the Residents have been largely abridged. The particular functions of which they have been deprived are the expulsion of objectionable characters from the Peninsula; the suspension of newspapers, and the granting of passports to foreigners. Stripped of these duties, the Residents are limited to municipal functions and to matters connected with the transfer of lands. It is thought that this measure preludes a radical alteration in the organization of the Residencies.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul correspondent wires that practically the whole of the duties connected with quelling the insurrection have been entrusted to the gendarmerie, the police being limited to the office of preserving law and order in the ordinary acceptation of those terms. This appears to us to be a measure consistent with the dictates of experience

Wednesday, July 20

No less than 13 persons have been arrested in Seoul on a charge of inciting to sedition. They are all youths who studied in Japan, and who, returning to their country last year, have, since that time, been acting the part of idle loafers and preaching an anti-Japanese propaganda. It is believed that the number of these sedition-mongers will receive a large increment when the Korean students who have just graduated in Tokyo return to their homes, and correspondingly stringent precautions are being taken by the Authorities.

The assassin Yi Chai myong has bowed to the justice of his condemnation and has requested that his body should be handed over, after execution, to his family. No act in his career becomes him so well as this acknowledgment of the justice of his fate. But for our own part we can only repeat what we have already said more than once, namely that as a matter of policy it would, in our opinion, be much wiser to incarcerate this class of criminal for life instead of resorting to the extreme penalty of the law. That the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church holds true eminently in the case of political assassins. They are just as firmly convinced of the piety and propriety of their acts as any religious fanatic could be. In fact, the crown of their career is a violent death at the hands of those whom they regard as tyrants and oppressors. Moreover, if the circle of their secret sympathisers could be measured it would be found very extensive. The best way to treat these unhappily misguided folks is to put them quietly out of sight, not in the grave, but in some penal settlement where the rest of their lives may be passed in complete obscurity.

The new Resident-General, travelling by the warship *Yakumo* and escorted by the *Yodo*, is to arrive at Chemulpo on the 23rd inst. Viscount Terauchi and the rest of the family are to travel *viâ* Fusan.

The talk now is that the office of Resident will be completely abolished, and by this step as well as by other readjustments a large annual expenditure will be dispensed with. The idea is said to be—we take these statements from the *Nippon*—that the Residencies are useless remnants of the Consular system, and that after the incorporation of Korea into the Japanese Empire such an office will become a functionless sinecure.

Thursday, July 21.

Three hundred Korean residents in Vladivostock are said to have addressed to Marquis Katsura a memorial strongly protesting against amalgamation.

There is another telegram from Seoul with reference to the arrest of seditious students. It will be remembered that the first message, published on the 20th inst., spoke of 13 being apprehended, but this second message puts the number at 10 and says that they are students from the Universities of Waseda, Meiji and Chuwo. The police are said to be very busy and it is thought more than probable that the examination of these students will lead to further arrests.

On several occasions during the past 3 months allusions have been made to fishing operations undertaken under the auspices of the Oriental Development Company, in the North-western waters of Korea. This enterprise promised to be very successful and quite a fleet of boats were equipped for the purpose of taking part in it. A prime necessity, however, was the provision of means for marketing the fish, and in granting a permit for carrying on the industry the Oriental Development Co. inserted a strict clause with reference to this subject. But the concessionaires are said to have entrusted a monopoly of the sale to the Isana Company, and the directors of that concern took no thought for anything except their own profits, so that the actual fishermen soon found themselves faring very badly. In fact it is alleged that scores of fishermen are reduced to a condition of penury.

AN IMPERIAL PRINCE.

Japanese newspapers devote much space to an event which was not uncommon in former times, namely the descent of an Imperial Prince into the rank of commoners. The Prince concerned is Teruhisa, son of Prince Kitashirakawa, who was adopted some time ago into the Komatsu family, and who will now abandon his title of Prince and become Marquis Komatsu. The incident has a certain element of romance. It appears that the Prince applied, some years ago, to be admitted to the Jishu-sha, a school established by Marquis Inouye in the immediate vicinity of his residence at Uchidayama. This school is conducted on the severest lines. The students are all taken from the nobility and are obliged to lead lives of the most austere character; rising early, studying hard, faring coarsely, receiving only a pittance of pocket-money, never using a jinrikisha and always travelling third class on railways. There was some difficulty in admitting Prince Teruhisa to such an institution, but the young man's insistence prevailed, and his subsequent conduct justified his admission. He observed all the rules of the school with the utmost strictness, and in 1906 he passed into the naval college, from which he has just graduated with honours, and has taken his voyage in the training-ship. He always obeyed strictly his resolve not to allow his rank to interfere in any way with his education, and he now enters the navy as a midshipman without any fuss or pretence whatever. On the 20th inst. the ceremony of divesting him of his princely rank took place at the Palace, and thereafter he paid a visit to all the Imperial Princes, with whom he will no longer associate on equal terms. This is the first instance of such an occurrence during the Meiji era.

At 9.13 a.m. on the 18th instant a slight shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama, lasting two minutes and twenty-two seconds. The oscillations were rapid, running principally in a S.S.E. and N.N.W. direction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

Friday, July 15.

Hongkong telegraphs a strange piece of intelligence. It says that the Portuguese troops on Kalowan Island near Macao were recently attacked by a force of 300 Chinese pirates. After a fierce engagement lacting for a considerable time the Portuguese were compelled to retreat, but the arrival of a gun boat changed the situation and enabled them to drive the pirates back. Another account of the same affair sounds more credible. It is to the effect that the attack was made by a body of Portuguese troops sent from Macao for the purpose. The Chinese pirates had abducted a number of children whom they held for a ransom of 35,000 *taels*. Applications having been made to the Governor of Macao by the unfortunate parents, and His Excellency having been informed that failing payment the pirates threatened to kill the children, a battalion of troops with a gun-boat was at once sent from Macao. How the resulting contest eventuated the telegram does not show clearly. It speaks of much destruction wrought by the gun-fire of the Portuguese and of a part of the Island still remaining in possession of the pirates, but we gather that the fighting was not very severe, for the Portuguese had only 3 men killed and 4 wounded.

Saturday, July 16.

The telegrams this morning (16th inst.) indicate that the origin of the disturbance at Macao was the abduction of seven Chinese children by the pirates of the Calowan Islands. The children were held for a ransom of 35,000 dollars, and their parents having made complaints to the Portuguese Authorities, a force was sent from Macao to procure the return of the children. The islanders, however, seem to have taken sides with the pirates, and the Portuguese troops were repulsed. They therefore proceeded to bombard the island from gun-boats, and of course great damage was caused. The Portuguese are said to have lost 1 man killed and 9 wounded. Application was made to Canton and the Chinese sent down some troops and ships, which, however, appear to have refrained from taking any active part in the fight and to be merely lying off for the purpose of capturing any pirates who may attempt to escape.

Sunday, July 17.

The news this morning is that the Portuguese troops have captured a village from the piratical Chinese and have released a number of kidnapped women and children, among them being six of the children whose abduction was the proximate cause of this disturbance. A boatload of pirates have also been captured when attempting to effect their escape, and it is believed that among the prisoners is the pirate chief.

Another telegram says that the Portuguese opened fire on a boat which was engaged in conveying ammunition to the pirates. Out of the crew of 13 on board the boat, three were captured, and the remainder either were killed or escaped by swimming. It appears that the Portuguese Authorities deem it necessary to destroy a village which has served as a haunt of the pirates, and a quantity of kerosene oil has been sent from Macao to facilitate the burning of the village.

All accounts agree that the pirates are in great straits and that their final expulsion from the district is assured. It is thought probable that the delimitation problem will be once more brought vividly upon the tapis by these incidents, for the island of Calowan is just on the disputed boundary line, and neither Power has been exercising efficient jurisdiction there.

Monday, July 18.

A strange telegram comes from Peking. It says that at some date prior to the 11th inst., a Chinese squadron attacked the Portuguese gun-boats lying off Hengchin Island, and inflicted a loss of over 10 killed and wounded. The Governor of Macao at once despatched reinforcements which bombarded the island and caused many casualties. Since then the two squadrons have been lying off the island without engaging in further hostilities. It is by the inhabitants of this island that the pirates are said to be harboured.

Another telegram received in Tokyo says that Canton has sent 1,000 men and 6 gunboats to the scene. The geography of the region is so obscure that it is difficult to form any clear conception of what is going on, but, so far as we can gather, the facts are that the frontier population are harbouring the pirates, and the Portuguese have taken the law into their own hands against both the pirates and the population, which action the Chinese resent as *ultra vires*.

Tuesday, July 19.

The trouble at Macao seems to have developed considerable dimensions. The whole of the inhabitants of the island of Hengchin, to the number of 2,000, are said to be taking part with the pirates, and the Portuguese force available is quite inadequate to carry the Chinese stronghold by assault. Nothing is said as to the nature of the stronghold, but we conjecture it to be an ordinary walled city. Failing competence to land a strong party, three Portuguese gunboats bombarded the island on the 16th and 17th inst., but the effect was not decisive, and an invitation to surrender elicited a defiant reply. It is stated that 4 other Portuguese warships, as well as 14 Chinese, are anchored at Macao. The Chinese are reported to be limiting their operations to preventing the escape of the pirates into Chinese territory, but we are unable to discover why the 4 Portuguese warships do not take part in the bombardment of the island, unless it be that their presence at Macao is considered necessary for protective purposes. Up to the 17th instant, the Portuguese casualties are put at 50 killed and wounded, and 70 Chinese have been captured. The *Vasco de Gama* had set out on her voyage for Japan when she was recalled by wireless telegraphy, and she appears to have proceeded to Macao from Hongkong.

It is evident that no truth whatever attaches to the telegrams in our last issue indicating that a collision had occured between the Chinese Imperial forces and the Portuguese. On the contrary, the former are co-operating with the latter against the pirates.

A telegram sent on the morning of the second bombardment of the island, spoke of the pirates' sources of supply as having been cut off, so that their surrender can be only a matter of time.

It may be observed that the seas where this affair is occurring have long been the scene of disputes between foreign Powers and China about boundary delimitation. England has been embarrassed in several attempts to extirpate the pirates who infest the vicinity of Canton; but the Portuguese have fared similarly, and every one remembers that the *Tatsu Maru* complication was due in part to uncertainty as to the confines of Chinese and Portuguese territory. The Chinese are now co-operating with the Portuguese to eradicate the pirates, but when the incident is closed we shall doubtless hear of a renewal of the boundary dispute.

Wednesday, July 20.

The bombardment of Hengchen island in Kwolu Bay was resumed on the morning of the 19th inst. and the Portuguese landed 150 marines from two warships. The pirates appear to have been driven from their last refuge, but it is not yet stated that they have surrendered. At the date of latest advices the Portuguese marines were operating against the stronghold last occupied by the pirates, a piece of intelligence which does not explain itself easily, for, if the pirates have evacuated the position, there should be no occasion to assault it.

Thursday, July 21.

Apparently the reports reaching Peking about the doings of the Portuguese at Hengchin Island are of a different character from the accounts which have found their way to the public ear. We gather this quite incidentally. Telegrams from Peking say that on the 18th inst, a council of high officials was held in that city to discuss the situation in Cantonese waters. Mr. Wu Yu shang, an official of the Waiwupu, urged that in view of the barbarous conduct of the Portuguese forces, no hesitation should be shown in ordering the Chinese warships to attack the Portuguese squadron. This decisive step was opposed, however, by Messrs Na Tung and Shih Hsu, whose opinion was that the better plan would be to order the Chinese ships to hold themselves in readiness, and in the meanwhile to open negotiations with the Portuguese Legation. From this it must be inferred that the methods adopted by the Portuguese against the pirates have involved harsh treatment of innocent folks. The telegrams further state that numerous letters of protest and remonstrance are reaching Peking from leading citizens of Canton and that the Cantonese residents of the metropolis are about to hold a general meeting for the purpose of expressing their indignation. In the accounts hitherto forwarded *viâ* Hongkong we have not found any evidence of inhuman conduct on the part of the Portuguese forces, but if the above news be trustworthy, the information received by the Chinese Authorities conveys an evil impression. Great Britain during the past 50 years has steady supported Portugal in the Far East, and the probability is that her good offices as a mediator will be solicited by both sides in this instance.

Hongkong telegraphs that owing to the severity and accuracy of the fire from the Portuguese gun-boats, there were many casualties among the pirates, and those that were not wounded or killed were for the most part taken prisoners. Several surrendered and it is added that the wounded are receiving treatment at the Portuguese hospital at Macao. So far as military operations are concerned, the affair may be said to have terminated, and two of the Portuguese gunboats returned to Hongkong on the 19th inst. If this news be correct, as we have no

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

reason to doubt, the danger of a collision between the two squadrons may be said to have been averted. It is quite possible that the fire from the Portuguese gun-boats destroyed innocent people as well as pirates. The difficulty of discrimination in such cases is very great, but onlookers seldom recognize it immediately, and it is perhaps owing to this cause that the Chinese of Canton are sending indignant letters to Peking.

THE U.S. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Mr. Dickinson, the U. S. Secretary of War, arrived at Yokohama on the 15th inst. by the steamer *Siberia*, and was met by General Count Oku, Chief of the General Staff, representing the War Department. Various functions have been arranged to welcome the illustrious visitor, among them a reception at the U.S. Embassy on the evening of the 16th, and a luncheon party in the Arsenal Garden on the 17th.

Mr. McG. Dickinson, the U.S. Secretary for War, with Mrs. Dickinson, General and Mrs. C. R. Edwards, and Secretary L. R. Clarke, arrived at Yokohama at 2.30 p.m. on the 15th inst., on board the steamer *Siberia*. No sooner had the vessel entered the harbour than the distinguished visitors were received on board by the representatives of the War and Foreign Offices; Master of Ceremonies Hachisuka; Mr. Hori, Secretary of Kanagawa prefecture; Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, and members of the U.S. Embassy and Consulate-General. As the party passed by the U.S. gunboat *Wheeling* on board a steam launch, a salute of nineteen guns was fired by the gunboat. After landing at the pier, the party drove to the Consulate, whence they proceeded to Tokyo.

On the 16th inst. Mr. Tokutomi, Vice-Minister of the International Press Association, repaired to the U.S. Embassy and presented the following address to the Secretary of State for War in the name of the Press Association:—

The International Press Association of Japan, composed of representatives of the Press of many nations and organized for the express purpose of promoting good relations and good understanding between newspaper-men and between their respective countries, begs to be permitted to share in this welcome to Your Excellency as a distinguished visitor from a neighbouring and a friendly shore.

While this address is extended by the entire body in the full belief that the visit of so high an official must assist in the promotion of better understanding and good relationship, the representatives of the Japanese Press, officers and members of this organization, especially and on behalf of the Press of Japan, extend to Your Excellency a most heartfelt and sincere welcome.

We, as representatives of the Japanese Press, particularly desire to draw Your Excellency's attention to this fact, because we would have it well understood by Your Excellency, Your Excellency's Government, people and Press, that the newspapers of Japan have nothing but good-will and kindly feeling for America, and would through Your Excellency assure the newspaper-men of your country that among the fraternity in Japan there is a keen desire to promote good relations with your country and their newspaper brethren over the sea.

We trust Your Excellency's visit to Japan, though all too short, must be a pleasant one. We know that it will contribute to the good relations between the two countries and the peace of the world.

"We welcome the coming and we speed the parting guest." May Your Excellency's tour around the world be pleasant and may you return safe to your own country to pursue that course in connection with your Government, which has been, and we feel will be, marked with much honour and high ability.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Dickinson were received in audience by the Emperor and Empress on the 16th inst. and were subsequently entertained at a luncheon in the palace. That evening a banquet followed by a reception was given at the U.S. Embassy.

At a banquet given to the U.S. Secretary of War in the official mansion of the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 13th inst., Count Komura made the following speech:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I deem it both a privilege and an honour to be given this opportunity of extending to the Honorable Secretary of War of the United States, in the name of my country and my countrymen, a cordial welcome to Japan.

It has been our good fortune on several occasions in the past, to have with us Mr. Dickinson's worthy predecessor, the present honoured Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic. We recall with lively satisfaction the pleasant visit of President Taft, not only because of his personality which endears him to all, but because of his wide experience, keen insight and calm judgment, which enabled him to appreciate at their true value the sentiments of friendship and perfect confidence entertained by Japan for the United States. We are well convinced that his clear and accurate knowledge of the actual conditions in Japan has contributed in a marked degree to the consolidation of good relations between the two countries, and, knowing our own hearts and inclinations, we cannot doubt but that Mr. Dickinson will find, during his all too short sojourn with us, good and sufficient reasons for sharing the views and convictions of his revered Chief.

Unhappily the forces of evil, for unknown but sinister purposes, are constantly endeavouring, by false reports and other methods, to create conditions of ill-will and distrust between the two neighbouring peoples. Our relations of friendship and good understanding are too firmly established and our interests are too distinct to admit of the possibility of any question arising between Japan and the United States that will not readily yield to the ordinary processes of diplomacy. Increased and more intimate exchange of views between the two Governments will dispel all apprehensions on that score.

Accordingly we congratulate ourselves upon the practice inaugurated by President Taft which enables high and responsible officials of the United States to visit Japan. We sincerely hope that Mr. Dickinson in following that practice may often given us the opportunity of welcoming both himself and Mrs. Dickinson to our shores.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, we wish you both a pleasant and interesting trip and a safe return to your native land.

Mr. Dickinson replied in the following terms:—

COUNT KOMURA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I cannot adequately express to you the deep appreciation of myself and those with me of the cordial reception we are experiencing at your hands. And yet, what else could we anticipate from the well-known hospitality of Japan, and what other exponent could there be of the traditional friendship that has always existed between our people?

You have, Count Komura, given a very clear and just analysis of the characteristics of our President and of his attitude toward your country. It is fortunate, not merely for the American people, but I believe for the whole civilized world, that we have now at the head of our Government a man who is so well versed in affairs of the East. Until a very recent time America was, in a certain sense, almost as much a hermit nation as was Japan when our Commodore Perry came to your shores. That is to say, we were a people who confined our governmental activities to our own borders, reaching out merely in those directions to which our commerce led us. But we, like you, have in recent years taken on higher responsibilities, and have assumed toward the nations of the world the attitude of a first-class Power. With that attitude and its attendant responsibilities, it would be unfortunate if we had at the head of our great nation a man of flighty disposition, one who could be easily carried off his feet by sensational rumours and suggestions, and who did not well understand the present relations between these two great countries and the attitude which they should maintain, and doubtless will maintain, in the future in pursuing their respective careers.

Our present Chief Executive was called by President McKinley to be Governor of the Philippines, and in that capacity and afterwards, he had unusual opportunities of being trained in a line of thought and experience that hitherto has come to but few of our American citizens. To have a man of that training and with the level head, sound judgment and ability to see things in their true perspective and relations at the head of our affairs, is a fortunate thing for America; and I believe I may say it is fortunate for Japan as well, in that he will be able to put a true estimate upon all suggestions that might tend to disturb the relations between the two countries.

I think that you have justly and truly said that there is no reason why the careers of these two countries should not be pursued on parallel lines—with a certain rivalry, to be sure, but a rivalry which may be pursued in friendship, without involving conflicting interests of a disturbing character.

There is every reason why amity and cordial relations should exist between us, and to my mind there is no reason why other conditions should intervene. It is for the broad-minded, patriotic people, who are the leaders of thought in these two countries, to dominate the situation and see that the people are not misled by false light or sinister suggestions into an attitude which is hostile to their true interests and which could not be justified on any rational ground.

The American people, while in a certain sense a warlike people, are yet great lovers of peace. I think I may justly say that their history illustrates that there is no more peace-loving people, or one more inclined to the principles of arbitration in the settlement of international disputes. Many differences are now willingly submitted to the character of adjudication which were formerly thought to be terminable only by resort to arms. Having such ideals, we may well hope to look forward in the future to the preservation of that friendship which up to the present time has been maintained, and to see it cemented with still stronger and closer ties.

I wish to express to you the pleasure we have already had, although we have just reached your hospitable shore. I am sure that our only regret will be that our time is so limited that we cannot take advantage of many of the opportunities afforded to the visitor by a country so replete with historic interest, and so pulsing with the life of the most extraordinary development that has ever come to a people.

On Sunday evening the Secretary of War and his party left Shimbashi for Kyoto, whence they will proceed to the Philippines.

We may here mention that the *Mainichi Shimbun* seizes the opportunity of Mr. Dickinson's presence to expose some of the flagrant errors in Mr. Millard's work, and to express the hope that the Secretary of War, however brief his stay in Japan, will be able, on his return home, to tell his countrymen how greatly they are misled by writers like Messrs. Millard and Straight.

FORESTS ALONG THE YALU.

The Governor of the Champeh region has memorialized the Viceroy of Manchuria with reference to lumber operations on the Yalu River. At present this enterprise is conducted by a semi official company of dual character, the Chinese and the Japanese being equally interested. The Company's charter authorizes it to fell timber within a belt 20 miles wide alongthe western bank of the river. But it appears that the timber growing within those limits is not very fine or plentiful, as may easily be conceived when we remember that the river is the only means of carriage and that trees growing near it would therefore be the first to attract the attention of lumber-men. The Champeh Governor suggests that the operations of the Company probably extend to points considerably outside the 20 mile limit, and urges that steps should be taken at once to clearly define the boundaries. He adds that if this were done, and if a proper system of afforestation were inaugurated side by side with the felling of timber, a substantial increase would accrue to the Mukden revenue. He also says that outside the 20-mile limit the forests are practically inexhaustible.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Thursday, July 14.

The negotiations about the limits of the Fushun Mine are still proceeding, but the demands of both sides are said to be as far as ever from reconciliation.

It is stated that the Chinese are finding some difficulty in putting up their share of the capital of the Penhsihu Mine. The Viceroy has opened negotiations with a Chinese bank.

The Antung-Kekwang-shan section of the Mukden-Antung Railway, the length of which section is 50 miles, has been pushed on with great celerity, and according to present expectation it will be open to traffic from the 3rd of November.

The veto upon the export of cattle from Shantung is said to causing some inconvenience to the Japanese in Manchuria and the residents in Vladivostok. One probable effect is that the export of oxen from Korea will increase, but as the supply of horned cattle in that country is limited, the action of the Shantung authorities may be productive of some inconvenience sooner or later.

Friday, July 15.

The publication of the text of the new Convention has been received calmly in China, according to telegrams published by the Tokyo press. In diplomatic circles and by Chinese statesmen the Convention is not thought to contain anything of special import to China. It is regarded rather as a natural sequence of the Portsmouth Treaty and as disposing of questions which the latter left unsettled.

Under the heading of "Failure of the Mint Project," the leading journals of Tokyo publish a telegram from Peking saying that the Government Printing Bureau has failed signally in achieiving the purpose of its creation. The Bureau was formed for the purpose of issuing new bank notes; a sum of 600,000 taels was placed at the disposal for this purpose, and an American expert engaged to superintend the designing and printing of the notes. They were to have been issued before the end of May but have not yet made their appearance, and in the meanwhile the capital fund is said to be exhausted. The Bureau is guaranteed by the Bank of China, but rumour connects its name with various abuses and alleges that not only was an enormous salary paid to the American employé, but also the officials connected with the institution gave more attention to their own interests than to those of the Bureau.

This incident recalls to mind the admirable services rendered to the Printing Bureau of the Japanese Government by an eminent Italian artist, the late M. Chiossone. There was no question in his case of exorbitant salary nor did any one ever hear of any irregularities in the Bureau with which he was connected.

Certainly accounts differ materially according to their sources. In direct opposition to Tokyo journal telegrams, as referred to above, the German journal of Shanghai has a telegram from Peking saying that Chinese statesmen are much perturbed by the new Convention and that the Prince Regent lays the whole blame upon the shareholders of Tsan Chia-lai, Vice-Minister of the Waiwupu.

The Viceroy at Canton seems to be adopting a very resolute line in the matter of the opium tax. He is said to have emphatically denied that the levying of a supplementary import duty is in any sense a violation of the Chefoo Convention, and, if the telegram be correct, his Excellency indulgences in some sarcasm at Great Britain's expense. He is quoted as saying that all the civilized Powers of the world are lending their assistance to the cradication of the opium vice, and that although Great Britain does not belong to a lower rank of civilization, her coöperation is still waited for.

Saturday, July 16.

It is stated, in connection with the resignation of Sir Walter Hillier, that the Chinese Government has decided not to engage any one in his place as financial adviser.

Hongkong has a rumour that news of a contemplated outbreak on the island of Hainan induced the Canton Authorities to augment the force guarding the island, but the story is contradicted by the officials at Canton.

It is alleged that the Chinese Government was definitely approached on the 13th and 14th inst. by the representatives of the four Powers interested in the Yeihan Railway Loan. These representatives pointed to the agreement concluded by the late Chang Chihtung, and urged that its terms should be complied with at once. They declared that the best interests of the people in the regions concerned would be consulted by concluding the loan immediately. It is questionable, however, whether the Chinese Government, having consistently sanctioned popular opposition to the loan, will now venture to restore the situation by issuing a decree.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Mukden says that the first efforts of the Specie Bank to do business in Manchuria under the new system have not been very successful. Only 13 applications for loans have been received, and the total amount asked for is a paltry sum of 110,000 *yen*. This comparative failure is attributed to the stringency of the Specie Bank's regulations, which impose very difficult conditions on persons seeking accommodation.

Sunday, July 17.

It is alleged that the Viceroy of Manchuria has again made a loan from the Specie Bank. The amount is given at 700,000 *yen*, the interest at 6½ per cent. and the period at 4 years.

Monday, July 18.

A threatening letter with a knife enclosed is said to have been received by the Prince Regent. It professes to bear the signatures of some of the advocates of the immediate opening of a parliament, but it is believed to be the work of anti-dynastic rebels. Special precautions have been taken to guard the residence of the Prince Regent and of the Ministers of State.

From Shantung comes news that there is considerable disturbance at Haiyang and Laiyang owing to the people's unwillingness to pay the newly levied taxes. The malcontents are said to number 20,000, and although a considerable number of Chinese troops has been despatched to the scene, order has not yet been restored. The Germans also have despatched a battalion from Kinchow to the vicinity of Laiyang, which, being within 100 Chinese *li* of the German concession, falls within the latter's right of protection.

Tuesday, July 19.

A disturbance on a large scale is reported from Yunnan. The insurgents, who are said to include a considerable anti-dynastic element in their ranks, have for the most part crossed the border fron Tonkin, and the French, therefore, are rendering indirect assistance to the local authorities. A large force has been dispatched by the Chinese but there does not appear as yet to have been any collision.

There is no news this morning about the disturbances in Anhui and Shantung, and it may be inferred that nothing serious has occurred there, though previous reports suggested a very disquieting state of affairs.

The long talked-of dredging of the Liao River appears likely to be undertaken soon, but not on a scale at all commensurate with previous plans. The idea at one time was to deal with the river so drastically as to convert it into a really serviceable water-way, thus rendering it a strong competitor of the South Manchuria Railway. But, doubtless owing to want of funds, the programme has never been practically undertaken. Now, however, it is stated that a sum of 500,000 *taels* it to be devoted to the work, 200,000 of that total being subscribed by the Peking Government and the remander being obtained by levying tonnage dues upon boats using the waterway and upon vessels frequenting Newchwang. The execution of the work is to be spread over a number of years, and from this fact, as well as the smallness of the appropriation, it may be inferred that nothing of a really radical character is in contemplation.

Mongolia, as our readers have doubtless observed, becomes a topic of rumour periodically. We have heard nothing of it for some time, but now comes a statement from the Mukden correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* to the effect that Russia is preparing to post a whole division of troops at a place 7 or 8 miles north of Kiakta. Probably the story has for basis nothing more solid than a trip of innocent Russian tourists.

Things are not altogether quiet in the region of the Yalu lumber operations. It appears that frequent collisions occur between the Chinese and the Korean raftsmen engaged upon the river, and the *Asahi Shumbun* alleges that the Chinese Authorities have posted guards at Chian-hsien and supplied them with arms and boats to be used in policing the River. Our contemporary's statement suggests that this force will be employed mainly against the Koreans, but we see no reason to anticipate any such one-sided action.

Wednesday, July 20.

The advocates of opening a parliament immediately in China have not by any means been silenced. It is said that they have decided to get up a monster petition signed by 25 millions of their fellow-countrymen. They expect to achieve this task by the spring of next year, when representatives of the signatories will meet in Peking to present the petition and to urge the claim advanced by it. This programme seems to us somewhat frothy. A colossal organization would be needed to obtain such a multitude of signatures even in the space of 9 years, whereas these agitators propose to achieve their purpose in as many months. Besides, a petition carrying 25 millions of signatures would be of such dimensions as to be exceedingly difficult of transport. That, however, is a minor consideration.

The Minister of Communications Mr. Hsu Hsih-chang, is said to have issued invitations to the representatives of all those concerned in the Yeh-Han and Chuan-Han

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Railway loans, whether concessionaries, supporters or opponents of recourse to foreign capital. What sort of entertainment, or what kind of *réunion*, the Minister contemplates we do not gather from the telegram, but the evident purpose of the meeting is to promote some understanding.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes an alarmist telegram with the usual notice against reproduction. The gist of the telegram is that the Chinese Government and Chinese officials generally are much dissatisfied with the action of Japan and Russia in signing an important Convention without any previous reference to the views of the Power whose territory is directly affected. Consulations are being held in Peking, and there is a talk of a strong protest, the view taken being that if the two high contracting parties had entertained any respect whatever for China's opinions, they would have consulted her beforehand. The telegram adds, as might have been expected, that the Americans and the Germans are egging China on in this matter.

It is not unnatural, p haps, that China should take such a view, but Japan's obvious answer will be that the Convention does not contemplate any change whatever in existing conditions, but provides merely for the preservations of the *status quo* which has already received China's conventional endorsement. In short, the document is nothing more than an agreement between Russia and Japan that they will strictly adhere to the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty and the Peking Treaty of 1905, and that they will coöperate to prevent any violation of the terms of those treaties. It does not appear that there existed any valid occasion to consult China before concluding such a convention, and certainly had she been consulted, the fact would have lent itself to much misconstruction.

There is a rumour that Prince Chun and Admiral Sa will start next month on a tour through America, Germany and Japan. From the fact that Admiral Sa accompanies the Prince, naval affairs may be assumed to be on the tapis, but in that case it is difficult to understand why the tour should not include England.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Mr. Sakurai, Chief of the Customs' Bureau in the Finance Department, is quoted by the *Shogyo Shimpo* as having made an interesting statement. After explaining that whereas the new tariff will go into force from the 14th of July 1911 in the case of nearly all the Powers, the date in France's case is the 3rd of August, and the date in America's case remains unsettled, Mr. Sakurai goes on to say that the complaints formulated by British subjects and others are very natural, seeing that the new conditions will differ from the exceedingly liberal terms enjoyed under the old conventional tariffs. Japan, however, has no choice except to proceed upon the principle of reciprocity (*gokei shugi*) The difficulty is that her friend and ally, England, being a free trade country, is not able to conform with that policy. The only way out of the dilemma is to negotiate with countries like France and Germany on a reciprocal basis, and then to extend to England, under the most favoured nation clause, whatever concessions are thus secured.

We do not know whether Mr. Sakurai is rightly reported in this instance, or whether he speaks with full authority. But certainly the course he suggests is dictated by justice, not by friendship only. It would be intolerable that England should be differentiated against, because, having freely given everything she has to give, she remains now without any means of purchasing concessions. There has been a considerable outcry in England about this matter, but in the end, it will be found, every representative Englishmen will be content with justice and nothing more or less.

Mr. Sakurai is also quoted as predicting that the new tariff will not bring any substantial increase of revenue next year. It will ultimately add to the State's receipts, but the first year will probably be discounted by imports in advance. Hence, the current year may be expected to see some large imports towards its close.

THE TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.

The first really serious tram-car accident in Tokyo happened at 8.15 a.m. on the 17th inst. The brake of a car running down the Awoyama slope became useless, and the car crashed at high speed into a stationary car at the foot of the hill. The time being just within discount hours, both cars were crowded, and no less than 30 people were injured, 3 fatally. They were at once transported to the Akasaka Kyoai Byoin and other hospitals, but of course there was some difficulty in finding a sufficiency of surgeons. The services of the Red Cross Hospital were finally requisitioned.

The latest intelligence is that one man, a private soldier, was killed, and 27 persons were injured.

It is stated that investigation shows that a broken brake was not responsible for the accident which occurred on the Tokyo Tramway on Sunday. The fault lay with an inexperienced brake-man, who neglected to arrange the gear properly. Some Tokyo newspapers, wise after the event, say that they had long had misgivings about the state of some of the cars of the Tokyo Railway.

We find that we were wrong in describing this as the first accident of the kind. A similar mishap had already occurred at the foot of the Kudan hill.

It is certainly remarkable that whenever the affairs of the Tokyo Railway come up for discussion, nothing but abuse is poured upon the head of the unfortunate company. It appears to us that Japan is becoming hysterical. The moral condition of the citizens of Tokyo begins to resemble that of Kyoto in the closing days of the Heian epoch. Nothing is more conspicuous by its absence than the calm unruffled spirit of the *samurai*. The mere fact that an accident occurred a few days ago, and involved the death of one man and the injury of some 30 o hers, seems to have completely shaken the nerves of Tokyo newspapers, and they write as though the Railway Company were a public malefactor. This is the case with even the leading journals, and sober-minded onlookers ask themselves uneasily what is to be expected in a genuine crisis if a mere petty accident creates so much excitement. We believe that we echo the sentiment of every foreign observer when we say that Tokyo cannot possibly expect to have a thoroughly well-equipped and satisfactory electric railway so long as the citizens refuse to pay a reasonable fare for the use of the cars. At present the city has a service of which it may well be ashamed. Considering the extent of the lines and the size of the population, the number of accidents is extremely small; but, on the other hand, with the exception of the cars of the original "Round the Moat" line, there is not one which can be called clean and comfortable, and as for the crowding of the passengers, it is something shocking. Evidently, there never can be any peace and quiet so far as this question is concerned until the Tokyo Municipality takes over the Railway and sees what it can make of it

It is said to have been definitely ascertained that the recent collision on the Tokyo Railway was due, not to a defective brake, but to carelessness on the part of the driver, who has accordingly been arraigned before a magistrate.

The newspapers of Tokyo continue their semi-hysterical criticisms. Some of them insist that the driver is merely being made a scapegoat, and that the fault lay really with the mechanism of the car. Unfortunately for the Company, this accident was followed on the 19th inst. by another mishap. Something went wrong at the Fukagawa powerstation and the consequence was that the car-service was suspended throughout a large part of the city for nearly two hours, at the very time in the morning when discount tickets are issued and when students and labourers are on their way to work.

CHINESE STUDENTS IN TOKYO.

There was a time some years ago when the number of Chinese youths studying in Tokyo was put at 40,000. We do not believe that it ever reached any such figure or even one half of it. But it is certain that at present the total has fallen to a mere fraction of its original dimensions. One of the principal causes of the diminution is that whereas many of the original students came with the idea of commencing their education in Japan, it was soon discovered that unless a lad had reached the middle-school standard before coming to this country he could not hope to accomplish anything. Then again, the stringent system of regulations enacted by the Education Department produced a deterrent effect, and Western countries, especially America, Germany, and England, attracted many students who would otherwise have come to Japan. The upshot is that at present there are not more than 5,000, who will be reduced to 4,000 after the graduation ceremonies this summer. There are said to be 1,800 officially supported students; and an equal number who p y their expenses, together with about 1,000 whose presence is not officially reported. Of course, the failure of what is called the Sokusei system—that is to say, the system of rapid finishing—has greatly helped to lessen the attractions of education in Japan. It is also stated that some discredit has been incurred by the dishonest conduct of certain private schools which sold diplomas of graduation instead of awarding them after due examination There are now about 3 o students in Army and Navy schools; about 400 in the Meiji University, and an equal number at Waseda.

Mr. DICKINSON, the U.S. Secretary for War, is reported to have left Nagasaki on Wednesday for Manila.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CEREMONY OF CONFERRING PRIZES AT THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The ceremony of conferring certificates and rewards to exhibitors at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition took place on the afternoon of the 10th inst. as already reported by Reuter. We have now a telegraphic report sent by the Japanese manager, Mr. Wada, to the Exhibition Committee in Tokyo. It does not add much to our previous knowledge The King's message, read by the Duke of Connaught, spoke of the great success achieved by the Exhibition, attributed it largely to the exertions of the officials concerned, and expressed the conviction that an excellent effect will be produced upon the industries and commerce of both counties. The Duke of Connaught, after reading this message, declared that there had hitherto been no instance of a prize-awarding ceremony being held so punctually, and offered his sincere congratutation to all the officials and exhibitors. The number of prizes, certificates etc. etc., conferred on Japanese exhibitors was 2,110, but the exact number is not given in the case of the British exhibitors. Mr. Watanabe, representative of the Mitsui Co., returned thanks on behalf of his countrymen, and a member of the Firm of Messrs Armstrong, Vickers & Co. performed a similar office for the British Exhibitors.

His Excellency the Japanese Ambassador made a brief speech thanking the Duke of Connaught and the British officials for the trouble they had taken in connection with the Exhibition and for the signal success achieved. That evening his Excellency entertained, at a banquet in the Claridge Hotel, more than 100 persons connected with the Exhibition.

More detailed information shows that the number of prizes granted to private exhibitors at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was 1,955, and the number granted to public companies and governmental departments was 32.

In the above context, however, we have to place the unsatisfactory fact that the total amount of the goods sold up to the latest date was only £6328: 1: 5½. This is certainly a very paltry showing. If ten times that amount had been sold, it would still have been a poor outcome of such large effort. We do not understand it. No comments appear to have been made, and the only reference to the matter has taken the form of newspaper paragraphs insisting that exhibits which fail to find a market must all be brought home. In other words, there must be no such thing as getting rid of unsold goods at greatly reduced or even nominal prices when the time for closing comes. That would not only seriously impair Japan's credit, but also be most unfair to those that have hitherto made purchases. But our contemporaries do not indicate how this very praiseworthy policy is to be carried out. There is no power that can compel an owner to refrain from getting rid of his property if he sees his account in so doing.

The *Yorodzu Choho* writes in a most pessimistic strain about the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. It quotes an alleged report said to have been sent to the Department of Education by an official in London. The gist of this document is that in every respect the enterprise has been a failure. Visitors have been few and far between; the exhibits have not appealed to the taste of the British public, and the purchases have been practically *nil*. We (*Japan Mail*) regard this description as a great exaggeration, but that the Exhibition has been a success in any large degree there are no indications. Certainly, since the early notices, which were enthusiastic enough, the enterprise may be said to have been damned with faint praise. At the same time we have to remember that a similar absence of applause has been noticeable with regard to the English section of the Exhibition.

THE JAPANESE BUSINESS DELEGATES.

We take the following from the *Japan Times*:—

At the instance of the six Chambers of Commerce, of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya and Kobe, a reception was given to the members of the business deputation who recently returned from China, on the morning of the 19th inst. at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Nakano, the Chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, read an address of welcome representing the six chambers. Mr. Komatsubara, the Minister of Education, gave a speech recognizing the great contribution made by the mission on the commercial relations of Japan and China. Speeches were also made by Mr. Ishii, Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Chang, of the Chinese Legation, Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Hoshino, Vice-Chairman of the Chamber. Mr. Kondo, the doyen of the delegates, spoke on the visit of the deputation and the enthusiastic welcome and hospitality they were accorded everywhere they went. Afterwards all present were entertained with an elaborate collation when toasts were proposed by Mr. Nakano for the health of the delegates and guests of the day. Altogether 200 persons were present.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER DINNER.

Yesterday evening Count Komora, Foreign Minister, entertained at his official residence Mr. Kondo and other members of the deputation, inviting also Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, Mr. Oshikawa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and other Government officials.

Viscount Watanabe, the Minister of the Imperial Household Department, by order, will give a luncheon at noon sharp yesterday at the Shiba palace to the 12 business delegates who recently returned from China. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, Count Komura, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Komatsubara, the Minister of Education, will also attend the function.

By special order of the Emperor, Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, entertained at luncheon at the Shiba Detached Palace on the 20th inst. the twelve most distinguished members of the party of business-men who recently visited China. Among those present at the banquet were Marquis Katsura, Count Komura, Mr. Komatsubara and other high officials. The party having visited the Palace Park, repaired to the banquet hall under the guidance of Viscount Watanabe, who towards the close of the banquet explained that the Prime Minister having reported to the Throne the successful character of the visit to China, and the excellent effects produced by it on the relations between the two countries, His Majesty had issued instructions for the present entertainment and had desired that his appreciation of their services be conveyed to the business-men. Mr. Kondo Rempei made a suitable reply, and the party broke up at 2 p.m., each of the tourists having received a silver cup and a silver vase as a memento.

MR. MIZUMACHI.

Saturday, July 16.

Mr. Mizumachi, the Japanese financial agent in London, has just returned to Japan, and is quoted as speaking in a regretful tone about the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. He describes the Exhibition itself as a success, but he declares that the Japanese who frequent it have not by any means done credit to the reputation of their country. There have been wrestlers, geisha, silk-reeling women and other persons of the artisan class whose habits have not been in accordance with the etiquette usually observed in England. The doings of these people have attracted considerable notice and have been photographed for various newspapers, to the no small humiliation of the better classes of their countrymen.

Mr. Mizumachi also states that, in contrast with the remarkably easy state of the money market in Japan, a condition of tightness prevails in Europe and America. The proximate cause of this is the recent rapid decline in the price of American Railway Stocks, which has affected investors in Paris also, though to a less degree. But the main cause is industrial competition between the United States and Germany, supplemented by the rubber boom in England. The growth of German enterprise is a remarkable feature of the time, especially as it has no speculative element, being all founded on a solid basis. As to the rubber boom in England, it must not be supposed that there is any question of share rights, as is the case on similar occasions in Japan. Mere speculative purchases are not approved or countenanced in England, where the standard of commercial morality is very high. Another point dwelt upon by Mr. Mizumachi is that whereas in England and America money for domestic purposes is obtained entirely at home, in Japan, on the contrary, the Government has access to foreign markets but the pockets of its own subjects are practically closed to it.

Sunday, July 17.

On his way up from Shimonoseki in the train, Mr. Mizumachi emphatically declared that Japan must adhere strictly to her policy of not floating any new loans. Her financial programme has elicited the applause of European experts, and the financiers of the West are quite prepared to welcome any operation for the conversion of her debts, but if she attempts to add to those debts, her credit will at once suffer. As to weight of taxation in Japan, it is not regarded by foreigners as at all excessive, and there is a conviction that it will be reduced as rapidly as circumstances permit. But Mr. Mizumachi speaks in a pessimistic strain about the new tariff. That is bound, he thinks, to encounter inveterate opposition, and Japan will find it very difficult to come to an agreement with any foreign Power upon such lines.

It is reported that Mr. Mizumachi, who has been acting for some time as Japan's financial agent in London, and who is now in Tokyo, has tendered his resignation. The grounds alleged are that the recent conversion operation was not wholly successful, and that Mr. Mizumachi's health does not permit him to remain any longer in London.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA.

On the strength of information furnished by an anonymous traveller who has just returned after a year's investigations in South America, the *Jiji Shimpo* writes that Mexico appears to be the most favourable part of the continent so far as wages and opportunities of employment are concerned. About 8,000 Japanese have found their way thither in recent years, attracted mainly by the chance of being able to cross the frontier into the United States. But the Japanese Government having adopted extreme precautions against such excursions, the number of emigrants has decreased, and there are not now more than 4,500 who find employment on railways, in mines and in agriculture. They earn from 1½ *yen* to 3 *yen* per diem, and they send home considerable sums of money every month.

In Peru there are nearly 6,000 Japanese emigrants, engaged for the most part on sugar plantations, where they do not receive more than 1 *yen* per day. Moreover, there has been a great disappointment in consequence of failure to carry out promises of growing gum-trees, so that, on the whole, Peru cannot be said to offer a tempting field. With regard to Brazil, there was at one time much talk of coffee planting, and 781 Japanese proceeded thither with their families, but it was found that the climatic conditions in San Pablo were unsuitable, and these people were obliged to move into the provincial districts. There, however, they found lucrative employment, and 900 others proceeded to Brazil a few months ago. In Chile and the Argentine Republic there are very few as yet. This traveller finds great fault with the Government's vexatious interference. He says that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha receives a handsome subsidy to enable it to carry Japanese emigrants, but owing to the irksomeness of official scrutiny such emigration is checked, and the vessels carry mainly Chinese subjects. He speaks also of excellent prospects for cotton-growing in Mexico.

M. BOISSONADE DE FONTARABIE.

A telegram from Paris dated the 12th inst. announces the death of M. Boissonade de Fontarabie at the mature age of 86. M. Boissonade arrived in this country in 1873, and applied himself almost immediately, in his capacity of legal adviser, to the drafting of a new criminal code of Japan. With the exception of the family law, the commercial code and the law of succession the whole of the criminal and civil codes may be said to have been the work of this eminent jurisconsult. One of the most memorable incidents of his career in Japan was his open opposition to Marquis Inouye's project for appointing foreign judges to sit under the revised treaties in cases where foreigners were concerned. M. Boissonade's memorandum on this subject was taken up by General Viscount Tani, and resulted in the interruption of the negotiations and the resignation of Marquis Inouye. He himself probably reflected with the greatest satisfaction on the part he acted in hastening the abolition of judicial torture in Japan. He left Tokyo in 1895, the Emperor having conferred on him the second class of the Rising Sun and a pension of 3,000 *yen* annually. M. Boissonade was a man of the most lovable disposition. He won the respect and affection of all with whom he came in contact, and among the foreign benefactors of Japan, no name stands higher. For many years he suffered from severe asthma; so severe that a recumbent position was almost intolerable. Yet this constant affliction never seemed to affect his cheerfulness or impair his faculties. Japanese newspapers contain warm tributes to his memory.

CHINGHAI BAY.

It will be remembered that the Government asked the Diet last session to vote a sum of money spread over a series of years for the construction and fortification of a naval port in Chinghai Bay. The Diet, however, refused to pledge itself to a continuing expenditure, and voted money for one year only. It is now stated that the project will again be submitted in the approaching session, the total sum asked for being 12 or 13 million *yen*, and the expenditure spread over a period of ten years.

We alluded in our last issue to the expenditures on account of Chinghai Bay, and we find a further reference to the same subject in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*. Our contemporary does not, however, appear to be very confident about the manner of the Government's procedure; that is to say, whether the next Diet will be asked to vote the required sum in the form of continuing expenditures, or whether the outlay for 1911 will alone be asked for. The total sum to be expended in the first period is put at 8,135,139 *yen*, and this is divided into the following installments:—

1910	552,300
1911	555,954
1912	1,087,718
1913	1,143,417
1914	1,159,411
1915	996,273
1916	883,701
1917	739,661
1918	549,574
1919	497,066

CONTROL OF COMPANIES.

It is confidently stated that the Government has decided to make close scrutiny into the affairs of all companies suspected of being conducted on an unsound basis. Those whose transactions are in contravention of the criminal laws will be taken first, and the quest will thereafter be extended to violations of the Civil Code or the Company Law. Whether as an immediate result of this scrutiny or merely as a coincidence, a very evil record is said to have been proved against a concern calling itself the Chugai Kogyo Kaisha. This was established in May of last year with a nominal capital of 500,000 *yen*, its headquarters being in Osaka. Not so much as one *sen* of the capital was paid up, yet the Directors represented the whole as having been paid and actually proceeded to float debentures, which of course is illegal except to the amount of actually contributed capital. Moreover, according to Japanese law, at least one fourth of the company's capital must be paid up before it commences its business.

This shadowy concern was in league with an equally unsubstantial bank in Tokyo called the Tozai Ginko, which did not hesitate to endorse the debentures. The Company had also to do with a coal mine called the Toriuchi Tanko in Nagasaki, and the Directors are said to have been guilty of fraudulent practices in the matter of this mine. No arrests have as yet actually been effected, but several are expected shortly.

JINRIKISHAS IN ENGLAND.

We learn that a British firm in the West of England has introduced jinrikishas into that country. These enterprising people have obtained permission for 'ricshas to ply for hire at Bath, and the Bristol correspondent of a London paper opines that there seems no reason why they should not become fashionable at health and pleasure resorts. The machines are described as "up to date and dainty," whilst "the drivers look cool and smart in khaki uniforms, with white hats and shoes." A commencement has been made in the suburbs of Bristol with six of these man-drawn vehicles, four of which stand for hire on the famous Clifton Downs.

A propos of this innovation, a former resident of this country writes as follows to the *Daily Mail*:—

Sir,—I learn that a firm has obtained permission to run jinrikishas in Bath.

I spent some years in Japan, and I know that the Government much regretted the introduction and general use of these convenient and delightful little vehicles—a regret caused by the admitted liability of the riksha men to pulmonary complaints.

I venture to question the advisability of the use of these vehicles in this climate, and suggest that the atmospheric conditions here render it suicidal for any man to run one of these carriages in England.

We heartily agree with this correspondent as to the hygienic objections to the calling of the *kurumaya*, though it may be contended that the climate of Japan is, on the whole, less exacting, for the purpose under discussion, than, say, that of Hongkong or Singapore. Nor, in our opinion, could the climatic conditions in England be said to be worse, from the point of view of this violent form of exercise, than in this country. But the main objection, it seems to us, is to be based on grounds of sentiment and common humanity. It is with something of a shock, and a sense of degradation, that the stranger to the East sees a human being between the shafts, drawing a fellow-man along the public streets, and it is this very proper feeling that should prevent the introduction of these vehicles into an Occidental country and the transformation of a human being into a beast of burden.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of the foreign trade for the 10 days ended the 20th instant are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	13,180,000
Imports	11,908,000
Excess of Exports	1,272,000

The figures for the period January 1st to July 20th are:—

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	234,589,0 0	+29,704,000
Imports	262,780,000	+27,965,000
Excess of Imports	28,191,000	

SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG, Whitworth and Co., Ltd., Elswick, have contracted for the construction of a big battleship for Chili.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TREATIES.

Those who have read the document published in these columns on the 20th inst. with regard to the notice of the termination of the treaties, are in possession of sufficiently full information about that question. It may be added, however, that, according to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, no intimation has yet been received from any foreign Power of a desire to negotiate a new conventional tariff. Apparently, all are prepared to accept the terms of the new tariff.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes on this subject of the tariff in a very sympathetic strain. The article is too long for verbatim reproduction, but its gist may be easily stated. It is that England has not been sufficiently considered. She has been treated as an outsider instead of being regarded as Japan's ally, to whom the utmost consideration was due. The *Jiji* takes exception to the statement made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the tariff committee of the Diet. It does not deny the truth of what his Excellency said as to England having nothing to give in exchange for tariff concessions, but the *Jiji* evidently thinks that this would have been better left unsaid, since it must necessarily offend the British statemen now in power, who are advocates of free-trade, as well as the large section of the British nation who sympathise with that doctrine. As for the attempts that have been made to explain and extenuate Japan's action, the *Jiji* does not find them either able or convincing. Upon England's attitude must depend to a large extent the success or failure of the new tariff. It is of no use to attempt to differentiate between national sentiment and commercial interests. The two things are indissolubly bound together. England in her treatment of Japan, financially and politically, has shown a degree of disinterested friendship which the Japanese appreciate and will never forget. But have Japanese statemen reciprocated duly in this matter of the tariff? The *Jiji* thinks not. It plainly says that there has been a lack of tact and consideration. We cannot very clearly gather what remedy our Tokyo contemporary would apply, but apparently it advocates a perfectly frank statement of Japan's difficulties and embarrassments, an appeal to British sympathy, and possibly a revision of the tariff rates so as to avoid injury to British trade.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi says, according to the *Jiji Shimpo*, that so far as banks are concerned things were pretty much in the same condition at the close of the last half year as they were at the close of the second half of the year 1909, which proves that there was considerable activity in the former period, because the second half of every year invariably sees a brisk demand for money. This well-known financier goes on to say that he does not expect anything like an industrial boom for some time. Men would rather lodge their money in the banks at 4 per cent. than invest in enterprises yielding only that amount or a little more. Money, therefore, will have to grow still easier before it finds its way into the field of enterprise. Hydro-electric works are a case in point. This source of power will certainly be required in considerable quantities in the near future, yet people show much hesitation in spending money on its development.

We may mention here that two of the three parties who have hitherto been competing for the control of the Hydro-electric scheme of the Kinugawa have at length decided to unite, and the Toshimitsu section has paid a sum of 30,000 *yen*, together with 5,000 share rights, to the Otaguro section. The third section under Mr. Yuri has no prospects of a practical character. It is stated that the articles of union were signed on the 15th inst.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 15.

On Thursday and Friday the market opened dull, but showed briskness in the afternoon.

Saturday, July 16.

The tone of the market was very dull on Saturday, except in the case of the Tokyo Railway shares, which for some days back, have tended steadily upwards.

Monday, July 18.

Yesterday the bears obtained complete control. A rumour was circulated that a loan of 40 millions for the South Manchuria Railway is to be raised in Japan, and all purchases on the market ceased.

Tuesday, July 19.

The forenoon session was dull yesterday, but some slight improvement took place in the afternoon.

Wednesday, July 20.

Things drifted yesterday to the downward grade. There was no very marked movement, however, but the prevalent feeling was one of weakness.

Thursday, July 21.

In spite of the unexceptional character of the weather—the 21st was the *doyo-iri* and the thermometer marked 92° F.—and in spite of favourable trade returns, the market was essentially dull. There were virtually no buyers. We append the quotations for Sept. delivery :—

	July 20th.	July 21st.	
Tokyo Railway	75.25	75.40	+ .15
Kei-Hin Railway	—	—	.—
Yusen Kaisha	98.45	99.15	+ .70
Tanko Kisen	28.70	28.35	— .35
Toyo Kisen	23.95	23.75	— .20
Specie Bank	297.70	297.70	.—
Tokyo Gas	117.60	117.05	— .55
Tokyo Dento	90.30	90.30	.—
Fuji Gas Spinning	95.75	95.80	+ .05
Fuji Paper	—	28.45	.—
Tokyo Spinning	46.50	44.90	— 1.60
Kanegafuchi Spinning	108.35	108.90	+ .55
Beer	83.30	83.00	— .30
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	72.70	72.70	.—
Nippon Oil	89.00	89.30	— .30
Rice Exchange	123.50	123.50	.—
Stock Exchange	223.45	223.60	+ .15

HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in stating that it has been practically decided to effect a union between the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Co. and the Anglo-Japanese Oi-gawa Co. Our readers will remember that the latest news about the Kinugawa folks was that two of the three parties holding concessions on the river had agreed to amalgamate, leaving the third out of account, inasmuch as its concession is valueless. The story now takes the form that this union was preliminary to joining hands with the Anglo-Japanese Co., and that *pourparlers* in that sense have been brought to a successful termination.

Meanwhile the Katsuragawa Company has obtained its charter, and the shareholders have been notified that the first call must be paid up between the 12th and the 15th of August. Rumour says that the Yasuda Bank has promised to finance these shares up to ten *yen*, and as the face value is 50 *yen*, shareholders will only have to put up 2½ *yen* per share in order to fulfil the legal requirement of one-fourth payment.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Very careful experiments are being conducted by the Army Medical Department to determine the origin and the cure or prevention of the disease which greatly disables the Japanese race, namely, *kakke*. Rice has been fed to monkeys, dogs, barn-door fowls and pigeons, and in every case plain symptoms of *kakke* were developed after about 15 days. A decoction of bran and alcohol was then administered with excellent results in each instance. These experiments were conclusive so far as they went, but they left unsettled the question whether *kakke* in animals and *kakke* in human beings are identical, and whether the same mode of treatment can be applied successfully to each. That vital point remains to be determined, but there is certainly growing up in Japan a strong conviction that bran is a preventive of *kakke*. The only difficulty is how to take the bran. To be obliged to eat unhulled rice would be intolerable to the Japanese, and it is plain that the man who can invent some method of rendering bran palatable even when taken in small quantities will be a benefactor to his race.

The state of affairs in Tokyo between the old established Gas Co. and the new Chiyoda enterprise does not look particularly favourable to the latter. It has always to be remembered that 30 years of solid experience stand to the credit of the original concern, and that the Chiyoda folks in promising reductions of rates are talking in the air. Parties have appeared who favour a compromise, but the prevailing opinion seems to be that there cannot be any satisfactory compromise until the rivals have actually tested their mutual strength.

We may mention here that negotiations for the purchase of the Yokohama Gas works by the Tokyo Gas Co. are said to be progressing favourably. The price is put at 3 million *yen*.

We read in Tokyo journals that a company is being formed for the purpose of manufacturing wire rope. The promoters are Messrs. Kimura, Watanabe and Hara, and the capital is 500,000 *yen* of which 300,000 will be sunk in the works, and the remainder will constitute the working capital.

A New York paper, not very friendly to Mr. Roosevelt, gives the following summary of his Romanes Lecture at Oxford :—

"I am glad to have an opportunity of instructing the frequenters of this ancient seat of learning.

I will do my best in the time at our disposal to teach you something of the biological analogies of history.

As you perhaps understand, a biological analogy is an analogy that is biological. In other words, it combines the qualities of being biological and being analogous, being both at the same time. History is full of such biological analogies. For instance, the Goths and Vandals were brimming with biology—although they didn't know it—and they were more or less analogous.

How many of you are aware that William the Conqueror landed in England in 1066? Probably not one of you, and yet this is an elementary fact that should be known to all students of English

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

history. William the Conqueror was a bully conqueror. He did not lean upon sentimentality, but waded into the Saxons with a spiked club in each hand. William, as you perceive, was biological and analogous. I hold that every nation that feels the cause of civilization to be its own should not shrink from shooting abundance of civilization into any nation that cannot shoot back to any great extent. The Maxim gun is a universal interpreter. Therefore, I say, be as biological and analogous as you can."

For many years there has been a talk of forming in Japan a coal trust or syndicate which would check the injurious competition that now takes place between mine-owners. But hitherto insuperable difficulties have always presented themselves, and not until now does there appear to be any prospect of such a project materializing. Rumour has it that the Mitsubishi, the Mitsui, the Furukawa, the Kaijima, the Yasukawa, the Aso, and other mines have joined hands, and that a syndicate is projected on the lines of the Westphalian institution.

The Emperor of Japan has conferred on His Excellency M. Malevetich the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia Imperialis in recognition of His Excellency's services in the matter of the new Russo-Japanese Convention.

Tokyo newspapers state that the Tokyo Railway Co. will apply for an extension of 3 years wherein to complete its network of lines under the charter. It would scarcely be possible to finish the work in that time, and at any rate a further call would be necessary upon the new shares. Rumour has it that the Company will not apply for this extension until about 2 months hence.

We learn that, despite hopes recently held out to the contrary, the *Japan Magazine* has ceased publication for lack of funds. The scheme by which Baron Shibusawa was to take over the financial conduct of the magazine appears to have fallen through. Miss Kincaid, the Editor-in-chief, has resigned her position and requests us on her behalf to thank all contributors, especially those whose articles, intended for future numbers, can not now be utilized.

A new cotton spinning company is projected under the name of The Great Eastern Electric-Power Spinning Company (Daito Denryoku Boseki Kaisha). The capital is fixed at 3 million *yen*, and Baron Shibusawa is associated in the capacity of adviser. It is said that all the shares have been taken up by the projectors and that the opening meeting would be held in the early part of August.

The party of Japanese language-students, who started some time ago, under the leadership of Mr. Suzuki Otohei, to travel in Manchuria, have arrived at Nikolaivsk just at the right time. They presented themselves to the Russians as the first tangible outcome of the new Convention, and they are said to be receiving a most hearty welcome at the hands of Russian officials and people alike.

It may be mentioned here that the second party of *Asahi Shimbun's* round-the-world tourists arrived at Tsuruga on their way home on the 19th inst. This party travelled outward by America and homeward by Siberia, so that it may have said to have made the grand tour.

There are rumours that General Viscount Terauchi is already shadowed by would-be assassins. A suspicious-looking Korean travelled to Yamaguchi by the same train as His Excellency, and several others are reported to be in hiding in the latter town. The strictest precautions have been taken to guard the person of the Resident-General.

Between the 16th and the 18th inst. the Japanese Government was to give notice to the various Powers of the termination of the Treaties one year hence. It has not been found possible, however, to induce the Washington Government to place itself on the same footing with other Western Powers in this matter, and a year's is delay therefore inevitable in the case of the United States.

A certain Mr. Onodera has just returned from Mexico and reports most favourably on the opportunities offering there for Japanese immigrants. He says that out of 4,300 Japanese residents only 400 are engaged in agriculture. These are the worst paid, their wages sometimes falling as low as 1½ *yen* per day.

Those engaged in mining operations get from 2½ to 6 or 7 *yen* daily, and are very much esteemed for their constancy to labour. They show no disposition to knock off 2 or 3 days in a week as the natives do. This authority speaks also of considerable commercial opportunities offering in Mexico. He describes the Chinese middleman as an obstacle to the growth of Japanese trade.

There are some signs of the Uraga dock strike being terminated soon. One thousand out of the two thousand workmen have returned to their employment, though they are said to have done so under the threats of a gang-leader, Miyayoshi, who, having received a sum of money from the Directors, purchased 300 sword-canes and menaced anybody with death who refused to resume work. Meanwhile the Directors have held a meeting, and are said to have decided definitely that the demand of the strikers for an increase of wages to the extent of 30 per cent. shall be refused. The police authorities are endeavouring to bring about a compromise.

There have been some very successful experiments in military ballooning at Nasu-no-hara about 80 miles from Tokyo. General Count Nogi and other distingnished officers were present. A height of 350 metres was attained and the balloon is said to have worked in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Furukawa, Chief of the Bureau of Management of the Central Railway, speaking at a meeting of the Yokohama Economic Society, said that in connection with the quadrupling of the railway track between Tokyo and Yokohama, it is in contemplation to build a branch line from Tsurumi to Namamugi, carrying it thence along the sea-shore *viâ* the newly reclaimed foreshore, to the present Yokohama station. The latter will then be converted into a goods-station solely, the passenger traffic being diverted wholly to Western Hiranuma, whence an electric tram would carry passengers right into Yokohama. Strong opposition is encountered by this scheme. The business-men of Yokohama point out that such a deflection of the passenger traffic would not only entail a serious inconvenience, but would also check the development of Yokohama.

It will have been observed that since last year Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe have been the centres of a strong impulse in the direction of electric railways—so strong that is was at one time regarded as a revival of the *post-bellum* boom. There are already 3 electric lines between Kyoto and Kobe *viâ* Osaka and there is, of course, the Government Railway. Only one of the Electric Trams, namely the Han-Shin, can be called a success, the other two having thus far proved failures. Nevertheless, no fewer than 27 new projects have been formed and applications duly made for charters. Tokyo newspapers state that every one of these has been rejected, and, indeed, we do not see what other course was open to the authorities.

Count Okuma having presented to ex-President Roosevelt a copy of the celebrated work "Fifty years of Open Japan," Mr. Roosevelt made the following reply which has kindly been placed at our disposal:—

June 21st, 1910.

MY DEAR COUNT OKUMA:

I look forward with the most genuine interest to reading your two volumes. They carry of course the great attraction that they have been written by one who has played so great a part in building the new Japan. I wish I could see you in person and thank you, and through you the people of Japan, for their great courtesy to my sister and brother-in-law. I only wish I could have been in Japan myself.

With assurances of my warm admiration for you personally, and for your great country,

I am, very faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Tokyo papers publish intelligence that the Civil Governor in Formosa, Mr. Oshima, has resigned his office, and will return to Tokyo on the 1st of August. Various conjectures are formulated. One is that weak health has necessitated this step, but in other quarters it is confidently stated that Mr. Oshima has forfeited popularity in consequence of his method of dealing with the affairs of the Ling family. Our readers doubtless remember that there was much talk of this Ling complication a few months ago, but apparently rumour had, as usual, been guilty of exaggeration, for the talk was very soon hushed.

A considerable number of Japanese students appear to have been visiting China recently and touring in that country. Thus we read of a party of students from the Okura Commercial School who are said to be on their way back from Nanking and to have reached Shanghai on the 19th inst. The number of this party is not stated. From Hiroshima, also, quite a bevy of scholastic tourists have set out for Nanking. There are 44 from the Normal School; 11 from the Middle School; 5 graduates and 16 teachers and instructors. These are all on their way to the Exhibition and have reached Shanghai.

The Chiksan Gold Mine lies about 50 miles south of Seoul, in the province of Chunchyong, and has been worked for over 2 years by American capitalists. We read in Japanese journals that in the sequel of investigations made by Mr. Anderson since May last, it has been decided to form a combination of Japanese and American capitalists, and Baron Shibusawa has agreed to be one of the number.

The new Chinese representative at the court of Japan, Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh, was to be received in farewell audience by the Prince Regent on the 20th inst. and thereafter, having visited his family, is to leave Taku for Japan by the *Eiko Maru* on the 28th inst.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 16.*)

THE new Convention which has been the subject of so much conjecture turns out to be a very simple affair indeed. Broadly speaking, a careful reader will construe it as a compact between two Powers which, entertaining some misgiving about the absolute security of their friendly relations, determined to place the matter beyond all peradventure, and so, having carefully considered their points of possible friction, applied themselves to compile a covenant which should remove all elements of danger. When the two States sheathed their swords after the terrible war of 1904-5, they had learned to respect each other and to desire amicable association. But they were not sure of this mutual mood. One had suffered reverses which begot a longing for revenge. The other had made sacrifices which did not appear to have obtained adequate reward. It was conceivable that this sense of defeat which left a great residuum of strength, and this consciousness of achievement which had been incomplete, might at any moment distort some intrinsically petty incident into a reason for renewing the struggle. This was especially possible so long as a daily conflict of material interests existed in Manchuria, and to Manchuria accordingly the two Powers turned with a frank resolve to gather up every grain of loose lying powder. The new Convention is the outcome of their efforts. It converts the East-China Railway and the South-Manchuria Railway from competitors into coöperators. The high contracting parties pledge themselves to improve the lines so that they shall work in true unison, and to link them into one homogeneous service. The Portsmouth Treaty disposed of this matter in a general way only, for practical experience soon showed that something more explicit was needed. The new Convention supplies that something. Such is the main purport of the instrument. Then there is a natural rider: the contracting parties engage to maintain and respect the *status quo* in Manchuria resulting from treaties, conventions and other arrangements hitherto concluded, whether between Japan and Russia or between either of those Powers and China, copies of all such documents being exchanged. In short, things are placed upon a perfectly frank and unequivocal basis, and are to be kept there by the united strength of Russia and Japan acting in consultation and coöperation. So far as any third Power is concerned, there is no change of any kind. No new feature is introduced. The conventional situation, as it has has hitherto existed, is to continue in existence, the principle of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity being as sacred as ever. In all this there is nothing capable of misconstruction; nor anything to which the smallest exception can be taken by outsiders. In fact, the document has direct importance for Japan and Russia only. It concerns other Powers indirectly in so far merely as it constitutes a fresh guarantee for the preservation of peace in Asia. As for the allegation that it is an answer to the neutralization proposals of Mr. SECRETARY KNOX, that fancy is completely disposed of by the fact that negotiations were commenced in St. Petersburg last November; that is to say, months before the KNOX proposals saw the light. It will be agreed, in short, that this new Convention is not by any means as important for the world at large as was the Convention of 1907. The latter placed the relations between the two Powers on a new basis; the former merely gathers up the threads of the Portsmouth Treaty and weaves them into a working pattern. Any State which deems that its interests are impaired by the new Convention must have been counting on a renewal of the struggle between Russia and Japan.

THE EXTREMISTS AND THE CONFERENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 18.*)

IT is now exactly a month since the first meeting of what may be called the Constitutional Conference took place in the Prime Minister's room in the House of Commons. Despite all asseverations to the contrary—from the stalwarts in both the great historical parties, and, in particular, from the extremist sections of the Government's own supporters—the mere assembling of the Conference is a tribute to that spirit of compromise in which the British Empire, with its congeries of governed and governing States, has been successfully built up. And it is not too much to say that only by a wise application of the same spirit can the present discussion of the great political crisis end in a peaceful and honourable "settlement by consent." It is useless for Radical extremists to talk of the entire Government programme of revolution, which was embodied in the Parliament Bill, as representing the irreducible minimum of the Ministerialists. It is useless for the Nationalist agitators to lay down the proviso that Home Rule for Ireland must form an integral part of the final settlement. Yet such, in effect, is the attitude assumed by the tyrannous minorities which have so long held the Government in the hollow of their hands. The Conference had but met twice when Sir H. DALZIEL, the leader of the Red Radicals, asked the Prime Minister whether he still adhered to the undertaking given at an earlier period of the session, namely, "that the resolutions adopted by this House limiting the legislative powers of the House of Lords should be introduced into that House without any unnecessary delay, and that, in the event of rejection, advice would be tendered to the Crown with a view to ensuring that a Bill founded upon such resolutions should become law." In reply to which awkward query, Mr. ASQUITH had to ask his honourable friend to content himself with the assurance that the Government had not lost sight of, and would not lose sight of, "the declared objects of their policy." The Labour Party, however, who have taken umbrage at the fact that they are not directly represented at the Round Table, have virtually washed their hands of the Conference and all its works. In full conclave, a week after the first sitting, they passed the following resolution of disapproval and detachment:—

> That the proposals for a revision of the relationships between the two Houses of Parliament and the maintenance of the supremacy of the House of Commons laid down in the Veto resolutions passed by the House of Commons on the mandate of the people will admit of no modification, and we therefore protest against any assumption of authority by the representa ives of the two front benches to go behind the decision of the House of Commons.

It is impossible, of course, to say what the essential provisions of the settlement will be, if any such satisfactory issue be ever reached. It is generally agreed that the deliberations will occupy several months at least, and, failing an official *interim* statement as to the progress made—which can not reasonably be looked for—the Briton at home, as well as the not less anxious Briton abroad, will have to possess his soul in patience. The deliberations, it will be remembered, while untrammelled by any limitations or conditions, were to be regarded as confidential from first to last. From this circumsrance there is no small hope to be gained, and the mutterings of the extremist storm will probably fail of their intended effect so long as the Conference is sitting. Furthermore the composition of the Conference itself suggests the happiest augury. It contains only one rank Extremist, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, and that fact no doubt is a concession rather to his office than to his personality, for considerations of finance must, of course, enter largely into the work of the Conference. The Celtic Chancellor, moreover, will be confronted across the table by the last Unionist Minister of Finance, Mr. AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, who has inherited no small part of his father's redoubtable qualities. The Prime Minister will have as his *vis à vis* the foremost of living Unionist statesmen, Mr. BALFOUR, a formidable antagonist in any meeting of debate. Two Peers represent the House of Lords, the Earl of CREWE, in the Liberal interest and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE in the Unionist. Lord CAWDOR, former First Lord of the Admiralty, is the seventh member, and Mr. BIRRELL, Chief Secretary for Ireland, represents probably its weakest element. From such a body of men, preponderately moderate, admittedly able, one thing at least may be expected. Freed from the domination of noisy extremists, conscious of responsibility, reasoning as men with men, England can and does expect from these chosen

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

eight, an object-lesson in *statesmanship*. As the result of their deliberations, we feel sure, some practical and concrete solution of the problem which has provoked the present crisis will be submitted to the country. It is at least as certain that that solution will satisfy neither the Labourites, the Radical extremists, nor the Nationalists. Whether it takes the form of a Limited Veto, relating to finance, and a Reformed Upper House along the lines recommended by Lord Rosebery; or whether it goes further and makes some palpable step towards the Imperialization of the Mother of Parliaments, the ranters of the Cocoa Press, the windy propagators of Socialism, and the puppets of the United Irish League, will, as one man, have none of it. It will then fall to the British people to decide, once and for all, whether the interests of the Kingdom and the Empire are to remain in abeyance in neglect, in peril, for the sake of pettyfogging or mercenary agitators, supported by the enemies of the Empire, or whether the Ship of State is to be steered by men who can see with the patriotic, rather than the parochial, eye. The day which marks the successful close of the Conference will at the same time signalize the doom of the extremist. The Empire is in no state, and the country in no mood, to endure any longer the mischievous tyranny of self-seeking minorities.

EGYPT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 19.*)

THE limelight of the world's attention—and of the English-speaking world, in particular—is turned upon the ancient but unrestful land which not unjustly regards itself as the earliest cradle of human civilization. For this undoubtedly desirable state of affairs—we believe that no better benefit could have descended upon Egypt at this present juncture—the world has to thank the strenuous ex-President of the American Republic. No more effective means of bringing the Egyptian problem, willynilly, under the noses alike of the statesman, the publicist, and the man in the street, could have been devised than Mr. ROOSEVELT'S candid and uncompromising speech in the [Guildhall of the metropolis. The ex-President is credited with a philosophy which, to use his own expressive words, may be embodied in the single phrase, "Speak softly and carry a big stick." At the Guildhall, however, Mr. ROOSEVELT, while clearly bearing in mind the second part of his eminently practical creed, appears to have forgotten the preliminary injunction as to the manner of speech. For his robust and emphatic statement was as the sound of the tocsin, and not least of all to the land under discussion. The leaders of the Nationalist agitation in Egypt (were it put to them) could not deny the soft impeachment of a desire to advertise themselves—within reason; but they do not desire the streaming rays of a critical and almost universal investigation to be directed upon themselves and their doings, in relation to the present unrest in the Nile Valley. For this reason, aggravated doubtless by their extreme disappointment at receiving unmitigated condemnation from a quarter whence they looked for praise—and from the late head of a free Republic too—Mr. ROOSEVELT'S candid advice to England with respect to her responsibilities in Egypt was received in Cairo with howls of mingled resentment and rage. For when all is said and done, the artificially fostered unrest in Egypt has a very slender basis and will scarcely bear a world's examination. Let us for a moment, in a spirit of fair play, look at the matter from the point of view of the Egyptians themselves. That point of view is governed by three conditions which it is impossible to ignore in arriving at a just estimate of the situation. We will say nothing of the undoubtedly considerable influence exerted upon the half-educated Egyptian youth by the methods of the Irish agitators (mainly in America), of the seditious *Swadeshi* movement in Bengal, and, more recently, those of the Young Turks. But the full consideration of all who are interested in the problem of Egypt must be given to its governing factor—the fanaticism, the corruption and the intolerance which pervade the entire population from the official classes of Cairo down to the *fellahin* of the Nilean rice-fields. Men of judgment who know the country have come forward to enlighten the ignorance of the English people as to the real conditions prevailing in Egypt. Thus Professor FLINDERS PETRIE, the well-known Egyptologist, writes of the peasantry with whom he has been conversant for a quarter of a century:—

> Innocent folks at home say that surely the peasantry must see how much better off they now are, and love us accordingly. Let such complacent people hear how one of the best and most level-headed peasants that I know gloated over the assassination of Boutros. Let them hear how the Moslem schoolboys cheered in school, and how the Christians wept, when the news spread. Let them read now how the religious authorities in Cairo plead that no Moslem can be hanged for killing a Christian. And the upper classes foster the fanaticism of the peasant.

It was not long ago that that one of the principal Nationalist papers described the Copts—who represent, in Egypt, a down-trodden minority of industrious and law-abiding citizens—as "curs who ought to be thankful to their Moslem masters for allowing them to be alive." More recently, the exultation with which the murder of the Coptic Prime Minister, BOUTROS PASHA, was hailed by the Nationalist press, and defended on religious grounds as a righteous deed, speaks loudly and ominously for itself. It is this fanaticism, sedulously fanned by an inflammatory press, which forms the most difficult and dangerous feature of the situation. Once let the torch be set to the religious hatred with which the Moslem regards every "dog of an Infidel," and that bloody outbreak is certain through which the revolutionaries hope to attain their ends. *Death to the Christians* is a cry by which the Egyptian agitators set much store, for their hope is to make it synonymous with their real aspiration—the extinction of British rule in Egypt.

It is generally agreed that corruption constitutes the most serious impediment to any form of self-government, and it cannot be denied that this evil is as rampant in Egypt to-day as when it led to the rebellion against the rule of TEWFIK PASHA and compelled the intervention of England in the interests of Egypt's creditors. "Ordinary business," says Professor PETRIE, can hardly be transacted without tips to officials, and most extraordinary business can be managed in a judicious way through the same medium." To perpetuate and extend this pernicious system is, of course, to the interest of the official and upper classes, and there is ample evidence that it is extending at a rate which must, one would suppose, bring a blush to the cheek of the responsible Englishman, whether at Cairo or in Downing Street. Nevertheless, with all his fanatic and corrupt proclivities, the sedition-mongering Egyptian—and he is the only one who counts for anything in Egypt to-day—has received at British hands soft treatment in the form of a prolonged course of *toleration*. But that is precisely what the Egyptian can not understand, much less appreciate. He is by nature intolerant. As the authority whom we have already quoted puts it: "He and you must be the two millstones—one upper, the other under. He cannot relish any parity of powers. He must rule or be ruled." In view of these prevailing conditions, which serve to emphasize the utter unfitness of the Egyptians for self-government, it is no matter for surprise that since the departure of Lord CROMER the situation has gone from bad to worse. A land of peace and security has been turned into a hotbed of sedition. The respect for the long arm of British justice, inspired by the stirring events of 1882, has given place to open contempt. Secret societies and a reptile press control the populace: confidence has gone, fanaticism is in the air, rebellion and ruin loom ahead. Such is the state to which Egypt has come, because England, in her righteous cause, has foolishly leaned on that "most broken of all broken reeds, *sentimentality*."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 20.*)

II.

CONSIDERED from the British point of view—whether it be that of the official of the Occupying Power, as responsible for the well-being of the country, or that of the resident on the spot, exposed to possible

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

danger—it cannot be claimed that the present situation in the lower Nile Valley loses any of the unsatisfactory features it possesses when viewed in the light of Egyptian aspirations and Egyptian national character. For the official view, one would naturally turn to the Report recently issued by the British Consul-General, Sir ELDON GORST. Any administrator to whose lot it fell to succeed a statesman of the calibre of Lord CROMER, who deservedly ranks among the greatest of England's great proconsuls, would, in virtue of that fact alone, have an exceedingly difficult position to fill. It may be that Sir ELDON GORST is thus the victim of circumstance rather than of his own lack of ability, or it may be that he has his hands tied by a Ministry in Downing Street upon whom has descended (at a most unfortunate time) a fresh installment of the un-Imperial, if not anti-Imperial, spirit of GLADSTONE and CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN. Indeed, Sir EDWARD GREY has specifically stated in the House of Commons, in reply to criticisms directed against the present British Agent in Egypt, that the policy which has recently been pursued in that country—a policy which Mr. ROOSEVELT has, by inference, emphatically condemned—is the policy of the present Liberal Government rather than the policy of Sir ELDON GORST. It is generally known that the experiment of giving the Egyptians an increased share in the administration of their country had been initiated before Lord CROMER'S departure, doubtless at the instance of the ASQUITH Government. That experiment, as the special correspondent of *The Times* shows in a striking series of articles, has proved a dismal failure. The new policy was carried on, he reminds us, under a Liberal Administration at home, with a new British representative on the spot, with less caution than Lord CROMER would have displayed and "without the public guarantee afforded by his great personality that the situation would never be allowed to get out of hand." Sir ELDON GORST, according to this correspondent, has unnecessarily effaced himself, and has committed the dangerous blunder of allowing it to appear as if the British control had been entirely withdrawn. But what, the onlooker will ask, does the British Agent himself say, in the face of this grave situation? We can not do better than append a few salient passages from his Report, which begins with a reference to that "terrible and futile political crime," the assassination of the Prime Minister, BOUTROS PASHA, in February last (the italics are ours):—

> The murderer had no personal grudge against his victim. . . and in defence of his deed merely repeated the accusations which have, in season and out of season, been alleged against Boutros Pasha, in violent and threatening language, in the columns of the Nationalist Press.
>
> * * *
>
> "During 1909 the Press Law, which had been revived in the early part of the year, *was applied with real, perhaps too great, moderation*.. Two native papers were warned and one was suppressed, the latter having already been suspended under the ordinary law by the native tribunals, and its editor sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. These warnings were not, however, successful in preventing the extreme Nationalist journals from continuing to pour odium and contempt on the authorities, and *the Government may perhaps be blamed for not having used more freely the powers which they possessed to put a stop to these abuses*.
>
> * * *
>
> Ministers against whom the diatribes of the Nationalist writers were chiefly directed were reluctant to utilise the law to repress personal attacks upon themselves, and they preferred to take up the attitude of treating unfounded and libellous accusations with silent contempt. Sad experience has, however, now shown that *this attitude does not suffice in Egypt*."
>
> * * *
>
> "The weak points of the institution [the Legislative Council] at present are that *the majority of the members are easily led astray by the more turbulent spirits*, and that the chief preoccupation of all of them is to avoid being abused in the native Press for want of patriotism.
>
> * * *
>
> "The greatest obstacle [to the success of British work] at the present time is, perhaps, the *general want of confidence in the intentions of the occupying Power* which prevails among the unofficial upper and middle classes in this country, and causes every proposal brought forward by the Government to be viewed in a hostile spirit.
>
> *In spite of these difficulties* the only sound course, in my opinion *is to persevere on the lines laid down* —namely, that British intervention in the affairs of this country is directed to the sole end of introducing and maintaining good administration and gradually educating and accustoming the Egyptians to carry this on for themselves."

These statements, taken together and with due regard to their source and the official moderation of the language, constitute not only a proof of the gravity of the situation, but a confession of the absolute failure of the "experiment" in the direction of self-government for Egypt. It is difficult to understand how, in the face of that failure and the dangerous possibilities arising therefrom, the virtual ruler of the country can recommend "perseverance on the lines laid down." In other words, a policy that has broken down is to be persisted in! Is it any wonder that there has arisen "a general want of confidence in the intentions of the Occupying Power," and that that want of confidence is likely to be reflected throughout the Empire?

Meanwhile the foreign resident in Egypt has begun to speak, *de profundis* as it were. Over the signature of "A thirty years' Resident in Egypt" one such Briton in exile sends to a London review an account of the situation which can not be called reassuring. This correspondent draws a parallel between the conditions immediately preceding the outbreak of 1882 and those of the present time:—

> Then, as now, the cry was raised of "Egypt for the Egyptians," although there was at that time no foreign occupation to furnish a tangible excuse for disaffection. Then, as now, there was a so-called Nationalist Party, advertised by an inflammatory native Press which had no other *raison d'être* but the stirring up of strife. There was the same talk of secret societies, of agitators preaching sedition in the bazaars, of the disloyalty of the army, of the distribution of arms among the people, of European hustled and insulted, of insubordination among native *employés*, of insolence on the part of native servants. There was the same apathy in high quarters, the same disinclination to heed the signs of the times or to hearken to the sounds of warning that grew ever more insistent. The same rebuke was meted out to those who called attention to the danger: that to give importance to the movemsnt was to stimulate its growth. There was the same incredulity as to the ability of the submissive, peace-loving Egyptians to rouse themselves to the pitch of rebellion. Then, as now, the instigators of revolt received the sympathy and support of certain Englishmen who, after a brief visit to the country, assumed that they were better judges of the Egyptian question than those who were devoting a lifetime to its solution.

The Oriental, this authority remarks somewhat sardonically, is said to be incapable of understanding the high magnanimity and tolerance which characterize the Liberal policy; but he is at all events very quick to take advantage of its weakness." And there is, we fear, no doubt of that weakness. The British military forces in Egypt resemble those in India, in that they are intended in reality to serve as police, so great is the disparity between their numbers and those of the population they are expected to protect. Moreover, except in the two principal cities, the thousands of Europeans and Copts for whose safety the British Government is responsible are protected only by native troops, and there are many cases where Europeans and their families, in the remoter destricts, are totally unprotected and (if the worst came to the worst) beyond the reach of help. "We in Egypt," says the resident whom we have already quoted, "believe that a rebellion is by no means beyond the bounds of possibility . . . that the natives, incited by religious fanaticism, and misled by the weakness of the existing *régime*, may be induced before long to resort to violence." But apart from the demands of British prestige, and the peril of our countrymen in the midst of this unrest, apart from the grievous *debâcle* that seems likely to overtake the great and good work of a generation, there is another reason why British rule in Egypt should reveal an immediate change from foolish sentimentality to righteous strength. Egypt was rescued from barbarism at the cost of British blood and treasure. There are bones of British soldiers, from GORDON downwards, whitening on the deserts which flank "the life of Egypt." And we fancy that when Britons, in England or the world over, reflect upon these things, they will see to it that a false and misplaced sentiment on the part of the responsible statesmen will not be allowed to nullify the great work that has been done at so great cost. It is high time for weakness to be put away, and for a strong man to take up the work of the strong men who have gone before.

THE ARCHITECTURAL PUBLICIST.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 21.*)

THE architectural publicist is a phenomenon of the 20th century. He is the man who, on one or two foundation-stones, builds an illimitable edifice. Always he has some subsidiary materials at hand. They are a thesaurus of resonant phrases. "Time and again examples have been furnished;"

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"proofs are too patent to require iteration;" "this is matter of common knowledge not calling for any demonstration;" "the reader need not be wearied with familiar references," and so forth and so on. Such stereotyped forms of speech are the plaster that serves to cover the tenuity of the frame-work. An example is furnished by an essay in the June number of a magazine which ought to be authoritative as to Japanese affairs, seeing that its editor is the well known writer of "The Real Japan;" Sir HENRY NORMAN. The gist of the article is that England erred in choosing the provisions of her alliance with Japan: she should have stipulated for Japanese coöperation, not in military matters, but in the material development of China. "In return for her guarantee of peace to Japan," says the essayist, "she could have secured Japanese support for all the undertakings of her subjects in China. * * * But since England preferred to take the Japanese fighting power as her share in the bargaining instead of the Japanese support of her undertakings in China, the situation has developed as in fact it has. *It has been a long consistent story of the sacrifice of British to Japanese interests in China. Time and again the British Government has been compelled to withdraw its support of British commercial undertakings competing with Japanese* because it would offend the Power that guaranteed India, that held Australia at its mercy and that kept a fleet in the Yellow Sea to do the work which British ships had been relied upon to do before the Treaty." We beg our readers to take note of the italicized portion—italicized by us—of the above quotation. "A long consistent story," "time and again"—these are the impressive *dicta* suggesting, and intended to suggest, a protracted series of rebuffs suffered by British enterprise at Japan's hands. But when we look further, what evidence do we find? "Instances shall be given," writes the essayist with artistic sententiousness. What are his "instances," and how many? Just two; one of them contorted into a parody of the truth; the other, a gross perversion of facts. The Fakumen Railway and the Chinchow-Aigun Railway—these are the instances. These two solitary instances constitute the "time and again" and "the long consistent story of sacrifice." Such a tiny mouse born of such a mountain in labour would be quaint enough without any adjuncts. But the adjuncts give the finishing touch. Here is the essayist's story of the Fakumen Railway:—

> A third treaty, between Japan and China, binds the Chinese not to give facilities for railway construction within forty miles of the South Manchurian Railway, which the war left under Japanese control. The Chinese then desired to build a railway which just came clear of the treaty restrictions. For this British capital was obtained. The Japanese protested, on a wide reading of the spirit of the Treaty, and the British Government supported their protest, against the interests of the British capitalists and the Chinese Government alike.

There was not a word about 40 miles in the Treaty. A definition of distance is exactly what the Treaty was conspicuous for not containing. Had there been such a definition, the proposed road would have been put out of court at once, for instead of being "just clear" of that restriction, it was nowhere distant 40 miles, and at one point it came within 23 miles. That, however, is neither here nor there. The vital point, the point wholly omitted by the essayist, is that Japan did not veto the road. She agreed to its construction provided that a branch was built linking it with the South-Manchuria system. The stipulation did not touch the interests of the British capitalist. The road plus a branch would have offered to him just as favourable an investment as the same road minus a branch. But China declined. Why? Because she intended the road to be a formidable competitor of the South-Manchuria Railway. That project and that alone induced her to ignore the clamant needs of her home provinces and to plan a railway running through a wild undeveloped region on the confines of her Empire. She was bound by Treaty not to build in Manchuria any road parallel to, or injurious to the interests of, the South-Manchuria Railway. The Fakumen road would have been both parallel and injurious, yet Japan consented to its construction provided only that a linking branch was built. China preferred to abandon the project rather than to build the link. Yet Japan is accused of having blocked the enterprise and closed the door to British capital!

The second instance adduced in support of the phrases "time and again" and a "long consistent story of sacrifice" is even more flagrantly erroneous. It is described thus:—

> A worse case, however, was to follow. The Chinese Government proposed to run a railway into Mongolia, in no way approaching the South Manchurian line, but built with American money and with British machinery that would have given employment to the British workmen at home. The Japanese protested, proposing terms which would have transferred most of the advantages from British and American to Japanese pockets, and the British Government again supported the Japanese against its own subjects.

It is flagrantly opposed to the truth to say that "the Japanese protested" against the Chinchow-Aigun Railway and that they "proposed terms which would have transferred most of the advantages from British and American to Japanese pockets." The Japanese did nothing of the kind. They did not protest all. They agreed to the building of the projected line but asked to be admitted to the financing and contracting *on equal terms* with the Americans and the English. The writer in the *World's Work* can not possibly intend to affirm that "equal terms" involved the transfer of most of the advantages from British and American to Japanese pockets. His allegations are curiously inaccurate and betray signal ignorance of facts. The truth is that the difficulty about this railway was not created by Japan at all. Had Japan alone been in question, there would not have been any obstacle to the Chinchow-Aigun Road. Japan agreed. It was Russia that opposed the project. These things are known to the most cursory student of current events. Yet we find complete ignorance of them betrayed by an essayist in the *World's Work* who, nevertheless, has the courage to pose as an interpreter of the arcana of international relations. The two instances upon which he bases his magniloquent prelude of "time and again" and "a long consistent story of sacrifice" prove to be mere moonshine. What shall we say, then, about his sweeping appreciation of the bearings of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance?

BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 22.*)

THE maintenance of British naval supremacy was recently the subject of animated debate in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that the estimates submitted by the First Lord of the Admiralty earlier in the year reached the high-water mark in expenditure on naval armaments, the total outlay amounting to over forty and a half millions, an increase of five millions as compared with that of the preceding year. Nearly the whole of this increase occurred under the head of Vote 8, for new construction; and, in moving the adoption of the vote, the PRIME MINISTER, while deploring the increase and regretting that it had been associated with the notion of hostility against a friendly nation, namely, Germany, compared the Government programme, giving England 25 Dreadnoughts in 1913, *plus* two colonial ones at the other end of the world, to Germany's 21, *plus* four eventually from Italy and an unknown number from Austria. In making this comparison, Mr. ASQUITH asked if the margin could be called excessive? Every new Dreadnought, he admitted, delayed social reform, but national security was an essential condition of all social reform. The same query will suggest itself to all students of the situation. Is the margin excessive? As this, for the British Empire, is the question of all questions, any authoritative opinion upon the subject must prove of interest. Mr DILLON, second in command of the Irish Nationalist forces, thinks it is excessive, and, in the debate which followed Mr. ASQUITH's statement, moved the reduction of the vote by £2,000,000. But as Mr. DILLON hopes and believes that ere long he and his colleagues will be "posturing" on College Green, and, in their new-found independence, will be engaged in "raising the wind" for a navy of their own, we may be pardoned for setting his opinion on one side. Then there is Mr. BARNES, the leader of the Labour party. This authority (more concerned at present in the wrecking of the British Constitution than the upbuilding of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Fleet) gives an estimate of the comparative strength of the two principal naval Powers very different from that submitted to the House by his political chief. Mr. ASQUITH's figures of 27 to 21 become, by Mr. BARNES' deft manipulation, 27 to 13. On the other hand, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. BALFOUR, while rejoicing in the defeat of the Irish motion, gave it as his opinion that "there had never been a time when those responsible for the defence of the country were content to go to so narrow a margin of security." That narrowness, of course, is emphasized by the possible developments of naval construction on the Adriatic and at Spezzia.

From these conflicting estimates of the situation it will be a relief to turn to one uncoloured by political sentiment, tried and impartial. We refer to that well-known standard publication, the *Naval Annual*, edited by the Hon. T. A. BRASSEY, the new issue of which has just reached us. In the chapter on "Comparative strength," written by the Editor, the following figures are given for four of the leading Powers :—

	Britain.	United States.	Germany.	Japan.
Built	9	4	2	1
Building ...	7	4	11	3
	16	8	13	4

As the above figures include battleships only, there must be added the "battleship-cruisers" of the *Invincible* type, which are also all-big-gun ships. This makes the four totals 22, 8, 17, and 4. To these must further be added the Dreadnoughts ordered or projected, which, being laid down towards the end of this year, may be expected to be completed by the end of 1912, or early in 1913. We thus arrive at the following table :—

	Britain.	United States.	Germany.	Japan.
Battleships (built and building)	16	8	13	4
Battleship-cruisers (do.) ...	6	—	4	—
Projected (either type).	5	2	4	1
Total (all-big-gun ships)	27	10	21	5

Now the figure 16, given above includes two ships, the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*, which most authorities decline to recognize as Dreadnoughts, on account of their mixed armament and inferior speed. Omitting them, the final figure of 27 falls to 25, but it may be permissible to reckon the two battleship-cruisers presented to the Empire by Australia and New Zealand, orders for which have just been placed on the Clyde, though it is understood that these vessels are to be stationed in Australasian waters and would consequently be of little use on an outbreak of war in Europe. Mr. ASQUITH's estimate is therefore correct—allowing for the qualifications we have made above—while Mr. BARNES has arrived at his figures by the simple process of ignoring the vessels that Germany will bring to completion in the course of the next 2½ years, while counting those that Great Britain expects to complete in the same time. The Labour leader thus stands condemned as a political juggler, and for motives too obvious to need exposure. It will be remembered that the Opposition, which has been accused of making exaggerated statements as to the relative weakness of the British Navy, demanded from six to eight Dreadnoughts to be laid down this year. The Government, finally, have laid down five, and its official spokesman, the first Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed his conviction that any less number would be insufficient to give security. The Government has, for the present, done the least it could do without endangering the safety of the Empire : as to the future there is certainly no room for relaxation.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Unity of the Universe.

THE above is the title of a book of 376 pages recently issued by the Methodist Publishing House, Ginza, Tokyo. The author is the Rev. Joseph Cosand. In the preface he states that the object of the book is to remove the apparent conflict between science and religion by demonstrating the nature of the constitution of matter and the relation of the physical to the spiritual world. The basis for the argument, which he lays down in the beginning, is that nothing invariably comes from nothing, or from vacuity, this being proven by the law of the equality of action and reaction in every physical system. Vacuity, being wholly destitute of either kinetic or potential energy, can neither act nor react. Hence the Chinese philosophy, which makes "Mu"—nothingness—the origin of creation, and the Indian philosophy of "Nirvana"—non-existence—the precosmic principle, are both alike untenable, as is also the western idea that God created matter from nothing. Mr. Cosand then takes up the theory that gravitation is exerted over one body by another across vast distances without the aid of intervening matter and shows it to be absurd. The best scientific thought of the present day seeks the cause of gravitation in a universal medium in space. The only physical medium known to us, which satisfies the condition of universality, is æther. This substance is shown to be atomic, is subject to the laws governing other forms of matter and is the agent of heat, light and electro-magnetism. Many references from eminent scientists are quoted to prove the electro-magnetic constitution of all matter, and a number of figures illustrate the nature of electro-magnetic action, showing it to be similar to the motions of the atmosphere in a cyclone. Both the electro-magnetic system and the cyclonic system have polarity. Each has a nucleus of kinetic energy and a field surrounding it of potential energy, whose lines of force move in opposition to the energy of the nucleus. The sun is a great magnet with a magnetic field extending beyond the orbit of Neptune. The earth is a lesser magnet whose field extends beyond the orbit of the moon. The moon is a still smaller magnet having a field of its own. This is known to be so because both the sun and the moon produce electric phenomena on the earth.

If the principles of the electro-magnet and the cyclone be applied to smaller systems, like the molecule and the atom, as the author thinks we are justfied in doing, every physical system in the universe has a portion which acts the part of a centre of energy and is the kinetic force of the system, while a larger area which usually envelops the centre is the potential energy of the system. The nuclei of physical systems are more dense than their fields; consequently they radiate heat. The earth, as the centre of its own magnetic system, binds the atmosphere and the aether enveloping it to itself by electro-magnetic action, according to the law of the inverse squares, thus causing a stress in every part of the system. The author shows that radiant heat is a repellent force; that it is radiated from all dense bodies creating waves in the tenuous matter which envelopes them; and as the effect of such waves is to draw dense bodies towards the centre of disturbance, he concludes, after considerable experimentation, that gravity is the result of heat radiation, heat being the kinetic outward moving energy, while gravity is the necessary reactionary or potential energy moving towards the centre. Both are subject to the law of the inverse squares and the two constitute a system of energy fulfilling all the requirements of physical laws.

The dual energy of physical systems is shown to be prominent in the cell life of vegetable and animal organisms, especially in germ-cells, there never having been one discovered in which both the nucleus and its envelope were not visible, the former being the living kinetic force while the latter is potential energy, its chief function being to nourish the life germ. Moreover the author finds in the systems of the mineral, the vegetable and the animal kingdoms, a reproductive area of high pressure, or excessive nutrition, which tends to form new systems like the primary or parent system. This he calls the third principle. The principle is always begotten and sustained by the dual energies of each system. In the sun's photosphere it develops sun-spots, and possibly at one time, through its action, the planets were formed. In the earth's meteorological system it develops secondary cyclones which govern the rainfall of the earth. And in vegetable and animal organisms it begets new germ-life.

Carrying the investigations farther it is seen that the inertia of matter; the inability of a magnet to originate and maintain magnetic action without an involution of magnetic energy from without; the inability of nature to evolve new life except from preexisting life, all demonstrate that nature in its entirety is an effect, a potentiality of antecedent energy. Furthermore, as like produces like, we are forced to the conclusion that the energy behind the cosmos is dual energy embracing a third or creative principle of energy, and also that this triune principle of energy is life. Anti-Deistic evolution is thus shown to be inadequate, only evolution which comes of involution being tenable.

The author reasons that as physical systems are constituted of duality which, in a more or less developed form, embraces a third or reproductive principle, we have in nature a triune principle in unity which is a facsimile, an image, of the Christian doctrine of three persons in one God. The central Personality, the Source, is the Father, while the Holy Spirit, in psychological terms, is His objective Personality. Christ, who is of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Father and who is sustained by Him, is the intermediate and creative Personality. Upon this basis it is argued that a creative cycle of energy has gone forth from God, working through successive ages until man is formed, as shown in geology and also in the first chapter of Genesis, both of which bear similar testimony. Man is the terminus, the climax of the physical creation. In him the physical cycle turns back towards its source—Godwards. The first half of the creative cycle is physical, active, kinetic; but the second half, in harmony with the law of the constitution or created systems, is passive, potential, spiritual. This spiritual creation or evolution of man as narrated in the Bible from Gen. 2.4 to Rev. 21 is effected through Christ acting upon man's spiritual nature, who, without Christ, has not spiritual potentiality—power to act in response to spiritual influence from God. Christ is the sociological, moral, and religious world nucleus, the life, while mankind is his potential field.

This remarkable theory, succinctly and scientifically expressed as it is in Mr. Cosand's fascinating work, will doubtless provoke much controversy. But with that we have nothing to do here. The business of a reviewer is to lay before his readers a plain statement of the matter reviewed, so that they may form their own conclusions as to the value of further inquiry by direct reference to the book in question. There can not, we think, be any second opinion as to the claim that Mr. Cosand's work has on every student of truth.

Specimens of Translation; Vol. III., by W. DENING.

MR. W. DENING has compiled another of his excellent works under the above heading. His plan is to take extracts from newspaper articles, magazine essays and philosophical treatises, and to render them into English, printing the two texts in parallel columns. Mr. Dening is eminently fitted for this task. He has a thorough knowledge of the two languages; a knowledge not only of their grammar and their syntax, but also of their idiom. It results that his translations are admirable. They should prove of great service to Japanese students of English and to English students of Japanese. In the case of the latter there is the obstacle of the ideograph, but that can be easily overcome by employing a Japanese to romanize the ideographic text. Nevertheless, it is mainly for Japanese students of English that Mr. Dening writes, and to them his work should be invaluable. Phrase-books are very useful in their way. But they have their limitations. They do not teach how to compose or speak consecutively. That can be best learned from works of the kind produced from Mr. Dening. To extend their sphere of serviceableness as widely as possible, they should be treated as high-school readers.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, June 28.

Some sensation has been caused in journalistic circles here by the arrest and imprisonment by the political police of a well-known correspondent of various Austrian and German agencies and newspapers, who has also for some years back represented in St. Petersburg one of the sensational London halfpenny papers. The charge is one of espionage in the interests of the Austrian Embassy for whom, it is alleged, the arrested man, a Baron Ungern-Sternberg, acted as unacknowledged intermediary in the purchase of military secrets for Austria. As the suspect is a Russian subject it is likely to go hard with him for spying upon his native country in the interests of the foreigner. The Ungern-Sternberg family is one of the old Baltic Province German noble houses of high distinction, but there are many branches of the family, and hundreds of men in various walks of life bear the title of Baron Ungern-Sternberg. The arrested man was born and bred in Russia and duly served the usual time in a Russian regiment. After that he appears to have led a varied life in many quarters of the world, married in Spain but separated from his wife, and after a period about which nothing appears to be known, reappeared in St. Petersburg in the service of the Austrian Government as representative of the official Austrian news agency. The Austrian military attaché, with whom it is alleged the spy service conducted by Ungern-Sternberg was arranged, is at present absent from St. Petersburg, and will not it is said return to his post. The political police made two domiciliary perquisitions at his residence, seized his correspondence and finally arrested Baron Ungern-Sternberg, who is now confined in the prison attached to the service of the secret police. The sentence following upon such a charge as that of espionage for the foreigner by a Russian subject and ex-officer in the Russian army is a severe one, but efforts are being made by the suspected man's friends to secure the best advice and assistance in the event of the case being tried by a court of law.

The Upper House has concluded the Finnish Bill, which passed by an overwhelming majority in the identical form accepted by the Duma. The Bill will therefore receive the Imperial signature without any delay, probably this week-end at latest. The Duma and the Upper House will meet on Thursday for the last sitting of the session, and will be prorogued till October 28th. This will be the first occasion on which the session in both Houses will terminate officially on the same day. Most of the members of the Duma have already dispersed and the proceedings on Thursday will be of a purely formal nature.

A new aeroplane is much talked of here and will, it is expected, be purchased by the Russian War Office. It is described as an improved Bleriot, with the addition of a second pair of wings, above the ordinary, and smaller in spread. The principal improvements however are in the controlling apparatus. While some flying machines like the Wright patterns require both hands and both feet to be kept constantly on the levers, and others, like the Farman patterns, though leaving one hand free, are not easily controlled by either hand, the new form is as simply worked as an ordinary motor. The controlling apparatus is in the form of the familiar motor-car steering gear, a wheel, easily available for either hand and only requiring one hand to work. By an ingenious joint this wheel likewise controls the rising and falling movements, being dipped towards the operator to rise and thrust from him to descend, thus following the motions instinctive to the body in either case. Other levers for assisting the balance are worked by the feet.

Yesterday was the two hundredth anniversary of the taking of Viborg from the Swedes by the forces of Peter the Great, who thereby, in the Emperor's words, secured a "cushion upon which the new capital of St Peterburch (*sic*) might safely rest." The day was celebrated by Russians in Finland and marked by an Imperial Rescript which repeats the opening of the famous Manifesto of Alexander the First after taking by force of arms from Sweden the rest of Finland: "By the will of God and the victories of Peter the Great. . . . The glorious successes of the Russian arms in subsequent reigns multipied the conquests of Peter the Great and the entire territory of Finland at the beginning of last century passed into the property and sovereign possession of the Russian Empire etc." The world knows little, and indeed Russians in general know not very much, of what those "glorious successes" were. The troops of Alexander the First crossed the sea on the ice in a bitter frost and a blinding snowstorm, surprised the Swedes in their capital and won Finland for the fourth time in history. The Bill just passed so opportunely, on the anniversary of the taking of Viborg, for the first time brings order into the relations between the conquered people, which so far have gone along more or less haphazard for a century past.

The Emperor and Empress, the Tsarevich and other members of the Imperial Family are still at a Baltic Port. On July 17th they will proceed to Riga for the fêtes there on the occasion of the unveiling of yet another monument to Russia's first great reformer, Peter the Great. After the conclusion of these fêtes the Imperial family will proceed to their shooting box in the great forest of Belovesc and probably thence pay a visit to the Empress's brother at Hesse-Darmstadt, returning to St Petersburg in October.

Count Tolstoy has lately been exhibiting a remarkable activity for one of his patriarchal age. He is reported to have left Tula once more on a three weeks' visit to the country seat of his friend and literary executor Chertkov. Recent visitors to Jasnaja Poljana give excellent accounts of the Count's health: he walks and rides regularly and is busy with further literary work of various kinds.

An amalgamation has been effected between three considerable iron-works of South and East Russia, namely the Donetz-Juriev, the Russian Providence and the Ural-Volga Ironworks. The amalgation is regarded rather as a measure of self-defence in view of the present state of the metallurgical industry in Russia.

The presence in St Petersburg of the Japanese assistant Minister of Communications, who travelled over the Great Siberian Railway in the same train with the Russian Assistant Minister of Ways of Communication, has given rise to a number of surmises concerning future Russo-Japanese projects. These are amplified by theories based upon the arrival of an American who is representing the interests of the syndicate which desires to push through the Chinchow-Aigun Railway. I am not in a position to say that the Russi n and Japanese Governments have signed any new agreements, but there can be no doubt about their so'idarity of views on the questions raised in Manchuria by this unfortunate proposal to build a line at right angles to the Russian line and crossing it. I understand that under no circumstances will Russia allow such such a line to be built: it would not merely tap all the the commercial resources of the existing Russian line, but it has certain very obvious dangers in a strategic and political sense inherent in it. Japan has equal reason to oppose this line, as projected, and naturally the vigour with which the scheme has been pushed of late can only result in drawing yet closer together the enemies of a few years ago, Japan and Russia, who since the war have managed to settle most of the multitude of minor differences that inevitably crop up after such a conflict.

St. Petersburg, June 30.

The Duma was formally adjourned to-day by Imperial order until October 15/28th, at which date the Upper House will likewise reassemble after its prorogation this evening.

The Russo British Chamber of Commerce is interesting itself at present especially with the development of the export to England of Russian so-called "small-masters work" (kustarny), the production of villagers in several of the Empire. A commissioner has been sent by the Chamber to Moscow, the centre of the trade to collect information on the subject.

The motor-car combined endurance and speed test race started according to programme and yesterday the cars reached Pskov on their way to Vilna. Three cars failed to reach Pskov owing to mishaps with the motors. The pace set for the day was 25 versts (about 16 miles) per hour. The roads were somewhat heavy on account of a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sudden rainfall, the weather in northern Russia at present being warm but extremely unsettled.

A case of cholera has occurred again at Moscow, that of a boy who recently arrived from Rostov-on-Don, where the disease is raging unchecked, being quite beyond the powers of the authorities. The Caucasus and the Crimea have received a rude check by reason of the appalling accounts of cholera in South Russia, and tickets taken already weeks ahead on the trains are being cancelled.

At Uglich have been discovered large quantities of letters left undelivered, the post-office officials having appropriated the stamp on them and then allowed them to accumulate.

The case of the Austrian spy-journalist, the Russian subject Baron Ungen-Sternberg is attracting more and more attention. It is noted that he did not succeed in gaining an entrée to certain St Petersburg Embassies, but is said to have utilised the services of journalistic colleagues in these cases, among them being a correspondent of an English paper. According to the Novoe Vremja this enigmatic Baron was expelled from the Russian army for embezzling funds when in charge of the regimental treasury. In he Spain renounced his religion and became a Roman Catholic. In Algiers he deserted from the foreign Legion, etc. etc. His mistress and her sister (who acted as secretary for the Baron) have been subjected to examination by the authorities but nothing new has come to light. According to latest information the part taken by an English journalist in this miserable story was merely the result of doing an incautious favour for a colleague, who has betrayed him, but it is not expected that action will be taken against any other persons.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS OPTIMISTS.

(FROM OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENT.)

Berlin, July 4.

The Emperor William has got the optimists for which he once prayed. Ninety ministers and Imperial secretaries he has dismissed with a portrait or a jewelled order since he began to reign: it shall go hard but he will complete the century within twenty-five years, as indeed was prophesied when Bismarck fell. Two optimists, the "slim Hollweg," as men call him nowadays, and the ancient Zeppelin hold public attention at the moment: a third, Kiderlen-Waechter, comes from Bucharest to step into the shoes of the genial Schoen, perhaps the most honest Foreign Secretary Germany ever had. Zeppelin first *ad partes*: "The commercial aerial passenger service will commence in April," quoth the veteran, months ago, and caused or permitted an advertisement to appear for a waiter weighing "not more than ten stone" to serve the passengers in the first passenger aerial packet ycleped, *Deutschland*. In June the vessel was actually ready and made a voyage from Friedrichshaven to Duesseldorf with a very fair wind at a tremendous pace and with no kind of obstacle. The Zeppelinites shouted triumph and the Hamburg-America and Aerial Transport companies of Germany. Ltd., took over the vessel as fit for service. They ran two or three very short trips in the neighbourhood of Duesseldorf, and sent invitations to the press for a trip to take place on a certain day. Then the usual storms of the three "Eismaenner" days arose and put a line through the reckoning. *Deutschland* slept in her shed. But the journalists arrived and the authorities thought it would hardly look well to be obliged to postpone the trip with the journalists, especially the American journalists, waiting. So the *Deutschland* rose "overloaded, under-ballasted" for a three hours trip which ended nine hours later in the forest of Teutoburg. Two motors broke down ("oh, dear no. What happened was that the airship had to be lifted on the rudder by the head to rise over a hill and there was not enough petrol in that position to feed the engine," quoth the incurable Optimist. "The vessel was overloaded, the engines collapsed," said the only independent engineer on board). For nine eternal hours the ship struggled against the storm ("we are of opinion that she is not merely a fair-weather ship," said the press-agents to the company) and finally failed to make any headway, being driven smashing through the trees of the Teutoburg. "The damage is comparatively unimportant" said the official agency, so in order to prove it they ripped the ship to pieces and took the fragments back in trucks to Friedrichshaven. When a vessel fails to make headway against a storm they call her engines failures, and have her re-engined or broken up. When a Zeppelin totally fails to combat the first storm she meets they say she is not a fair-weather ship, and describe a complete and hopeless failure as an "unimportant incident." For nine hours some thirty men went in momentary peril of their lives, so the Optimist announces *urbi et orbi* that the "regular passenger-service will be recommenced in the autumn." Possibly, but unless people have taken leave of their senses . . without regular passengers.

Frankly, nothing that is lighter than air can possibly be relied upon to control that element. Therefore a regular passenger-service is farcical until the ship can first absolutely control the gas that gives her buoyancy. The Zeppelins cannot. They can not avoid being blown up on a wulliwa or dropped like a stone when the escaped gas has made way for the admixture of air through the pores of the ship's skin. The Zeppelins cannot withstand the increased atmospheric pressure at a height of more than about 300 metres without opening their escape-valves. If a wulliwa drives her up, as it did the other day, to about 1,000 metres she has to allow gas to escape sufficient to counteract a pressure of about twenty atmospheres. When the ship falls subsequently, she has not sufficient dynamic force in her motors to counteract the loss of gas. It is stated that the dynamic force of the motor-power will compensate a change of altitude up to 300 metres either way. Beyond this, gas or ballast must be thrown out. It follows that existing types of airships cannot be relied upon except under weather conditions which admit of their remaining within at most 300 metres of their starting level. But there is now building a type of airship destined to cover this difficulty, that is to stand a strain of 22 atmospheres without the necessity for allowing gas to escape, or in plain terms a ship which can rise without loss of gas to 1000 metres under her own dynamic lifting power and descend again at will. Of this contrivance I hope to give more details next week. But Zeppelinitis is pure optimism.

Slim Hollweg, professional optimist to His Imperial Majesty! The tall thin man with the slight limp arrived at Kiel railway station in a brown mackintosh of the paternal type and a somewhat rusty bowler. He jested with the chief of the civil cabinet, Herr von Valentini, the executor of Ministers. So he was optimistic although he had just read the result of the Büdingen election with its fresh socialist victoroy. He spent two days at Kiel removing Rheinbaben from the post of Prussian Finance-Minister and Schoen from the Foreign Office. He replaced them with Dr. Lentz, an entirely unimportant gentleman from Magdeburg, and Kiderlen-Waechter whom Polsdorf of Kladderadatsch satirised as "Spadger" and who consequently shot Polsdorf through the lung. Optimist again. He really imagined that the public would believe his liberal tendencies just because Dr. Lentz's enemies once accused him of being a National-liberal. The clumsy literary bureau got to work and scattered painful apologias for the appointment of a governmental nonentity, apologias which no-one believed or took the trouble to criticize. There are, as a matter of fact, two parties amongst the comparatively few people who any longer take the trouble to criticize Bethmann-Hollweg's retirements. (One party believes that the chancelor is a very strong man armed with plenipotentiary powers whose gospel is to 'sit here.' The other party believes that the Chancellor is as he looks a 'fainéant' the catspaw of His Imperial Majesty; a weak man playing cricket with a large bat.' It may be that both are measurably right. It is at least possible that Hollweg is a weak man with a strong determination. But it seems clear that he is a man who really believes that the next elections can be rendered less obnoxiously 'red' by an effort to split the National-Liberals into governmental and opposition groups. Which spells optimism because it is the National liberal seats which are falling to the socialists anyway! And the German Emperor takes his annual cruise in Northern Waters leaving a hopeless muddle behind him and an incurable Optimist at the head of affairs.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter is possibly the only one of these three optimists who is justified in his optimism. He is undoubtedly a skilful diplomat very much of the Bismarckian school with a strong taste for saying exceedingly sharp things at the right moment. He is a gourmand (are not those amazing beer-evenings of his with their somewhat licensed conversation and immense consumption written amongst the chronicles of half the diplomats in Europe?) he is a Holsteinite and neo-Bismarckian: a sabre-rattler and Anglophobe (his pardon, an anglophil on his own terms—like Holstein who said as much to the then British Ambassador—terms Great Britain could not and must not accept). But he believes in himself first, his destiny second and the army third. So his appearance has fluttered the chancelleries of Europe and cancelled without more ado most of the work of reconciliation achieved by Herr von Schoen. The results are expected to make themselves painfully apparent in the near future.

NOTICES OF TERMINATION OF THE TREATIES.

In pursuance of their already settled policy, the Imperial Government sent under date of the 17th of this month notices of the termination of the Treaties and Conventions mentioned hereunder to the respective Contracting Powers concerned:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Great Britain;

Supplementary Convention with Great Britain and the Tariff annexed thereto;

Convention with Great Britain respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Germany;

Consular Convention with Germany;

Supplementary Convention with Germany and the Tariff annexed thereto;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Italy;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Belgium;

Consular Convention with Belgium;

Treaty of Friendship and General Intercourse with Spain;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Portugal;

Treaty of Friendship, Establishment, and Commerce with Switzerland;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the Netherlands;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Denmark;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Sweden;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Norway.

All the above-mentioned Treaties and Conventions, with the exception of the Convention with Great Britain respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons came into force on the 17th July, 1899; and as it is stipulated in them that either Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after the lapse of six years in the case of the Treaties with Sweden and Norway and eleven years in the case of the others, from the date they took effect, to give notice of its intention to terminate the same, and that at

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, they shall wholly cease and determine, the Treaties and Conventions aboved mentioned will, in consequence of the notices above referred to, simultaneously lose effect after the 16th July next year and cease to exist from the 17th. The Convention with Great Britain respecting the Protection of the Property of Deceased Persons was brought into force on the 25th October, 1900; but as its term is the same as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with that Power and as it is stipulated that it shall expire after twelve months' previous notice, it will cease at the same time as the said Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in consequence of the notice of termination which was sent simultaneously with that respecting the Treaty. The Convention regarding the Commercial Relations with Canada came into force on the 12th July, 1906, and provides that the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation and the Supplementary Convention with Great Britain shall be applied to the relations between Japan and Canada. As six months' previous notice of termination is stipulated, it will be sufficient, in order to arrest its operation from the 17th July next year, to give the required notice on the 17th January next. Accordingly upon that date the Imperial Government will give such formal notice, but for convenience they took the present occasion to express also to the British Government their intention to that effect. Again, with regard to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Sweden and Norway, by the exchange of diplomatic notes with the Imperial Government upon the dissolution of the Union between Sweden and Norway, those two Powers have since then each stood in the position of a separate party to the Treaty, and the notice of termination was therefore sent separately to each.

The protocols and other documents annexed to or dependent upon the above-mentioned Treaties and Conventions, which, by explicit stipulation or from their character, are to remain in force for the same period as such Treaties and Conventions, will also lose effect at the same time as the principal engagements to which they are attached; but those compacts which are not in such dependent position, as, for instance, the Commercial Convention with Great Britain regarding India and the Special Commercial Convention with Spain, will in no way be affected in their validity by the notices in question; and it need hardly be added that the Commercial Treaties and Conventions with the Powers which have not received such notice will remain, as hitherto, in force.

It should be stated that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France, the Supplementary Convention with the same Power and the Tariff annexed thereto, and the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austria, which are of the same tenor as the Treaties and Conventions which have just been the subjects of the notices of termination came into force on the 4th August, 1899, and similar notice as to them cannot be given, according to their respective stipulations, before the 4th August of this year. It is, therefore, the intention of the Imperial Government to wait until that date before sending the notice to those two Powers Accordingly the Conventional Tariff with France will remain in force up to and including the 3rd August next year, while the Conventional Tariffs with Great Britain and Germany will, in consequence of the notices now given, cease to have effect after the 16th July next year.

As to the various Powers concerning whose Commercial Treaties with this country notices of termination have just been issued, it is the desire of the Imperial Government to open immediately negotiations for the conclusion of new Treaties.

With regard to the date on which notice of termination of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of America may be given, the views of the two Governments are not wholly in accord, and negotiations are now pending for a satisfactory solution of the question.

A WEEK IN THE ISLAND OF MIYAKO.

[WRITEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

The Island of Miyako lies a hundred and fifty miles south-west of Okinawa. It is the centre of a group of eight islands, making up one of the sub-groups of which the chain of islands known as Loo-Choo is composed. The island has a coast line of about forty miles and, with the smaller islands, affords a home to about 40,000 people. So few foreigners have ever visited it, that their visits are distinct events in the memory of the island's oldest inhabitants, and to have spent a whole week there may be taken to given one a distinction even in this much-travelling age.

To begin with, the island is not easy to reach, even by one living in Okinawa. One hundred and fifty-miles of semi-tropical sea is no great obstacle, and when one hears that two lines of steamers running to Yaeyama and Keelung call regularly at the island, the trip would seem merely a matter of a few hours of pleasure or discomfort according as one is made up. But things are not always what they seem.

The *Kinyō Maru*, 450 tons, owned and managed by a Loo-Chooan Company, was advertised to leave Naha for Miyako and Yaeyama, on Sunday, May 24, but Sunday passed and Monday without the ship's entering the harbour. Wednesday was the date of a great *matsuri* in Naha, and though the ship had got in there was nothing doing in the way of unloading her, on that day. On the next, the coolies were recovering from the pleasures of the previous day. On Friday, it was announced she could positively sail, and we got so far as to enquire the price of tickets. The office manifested so much uncertainty in regard to the price of tickets, which they finally decided was eight *yen* for first-class, that I decided to wait until they could give me a little more definite information. On Saturday morning, a visit to the office was rewarded with a promise that the steamer would surely sail at three, and tickets were bought at 8 00 *yen*. Scarcely had I left the office before a boy came running to tell me that the ship's sailing had been postponed until three the next day.

That hour saw us on board, bag and baggage, but it saw no signs of the steamer's sailing. Intending passengers and their friends thronged the ships, half a dozen friends to each passenger. In the steamer's little saloon a Naha newspaper man was apparently holding a reception for his friends among the Naha *geisha*, who came and went all the afternoon. Every few minutes a new set of passengers and seers-off would come on board until there was not even "standing room only" on the decks of our little ship. In the meantime, however, two or three boat-loads of freight had come on board, and at last the whistle blew, the sight-seers began to leave the ship, and the men were ordered to "stand by" to take in the cables, for this ship like all Japanese vessels is navigated in English. But notwithstanding all these preparations, still we waited. Finally, two more boatloads of freight came alongside and when these were stowed away, our whistle blew again, and at six o'clock on Sunday evening we were off for Miyake.

The *Kinyō Maru*, on which after such long waiting we were now faring forth, proved, unlike her owners and managers, to be steady and dependable. She carried us safely and smoothly over the blue waters, and about twelve the next day we dropped anchor about half a mile off the town of Hirara, the port of Miyako. The coming of the *Kinyō Maru* had been as long waited for there as we had waited for her going in Naha, and we had not dropped our anchor before we were completely surrounded by a fleet of boats all eagerly clamouring for their share of the freight and passengers going ashore.

Eager as the boatmen had been in coming, they showed no inclination to leave the ship as long as there was a prospect of another passenger. At last their sails were run up, however, and our head was turned towards Hirara. The five wards or villages which make up this town have over 10,000 inhabitants, but there was no inn at which we could find accommodation. I was, however, provided with letters of introduction to the *Guncho*, or *Toshi* (郡司) Island Governor, as he is called. Through his kindness, a lodging was found for me in a private house, and as I had brought my own bedding and mosquito net, I was able to make myself fairly confortable on its new and fairly clean *tatami*. My meals were sent in from a Japanese restaurant.

The *Toshi*, to whose kindness I was repeatedly indebted during my stay, was a most delightful old gentleman, a Satsuma Samurai of the old school. He had served with distinction in the war of the Restoration, receiving, at its close, a first-class decoration, which he lost ten years later when he went out with Saigo. In this war he was twice wounded and he showed me with pride a crippled finger which still constantly reminds him of it. Escaping with his life, after a long imprisonment at the close of the rebellion, he came to Okinawa, and for more than thirty years has made his home in the islands. His companions and friends, he told me pathetically, were now all dead or scattered, and he considered the islands and not Kagoshima his home. Here most of his life had been spent and he expects to be buried. Like my good friend, his clansman, Baron Narabara, his long residence in the islands does not seem to have affected his health in the least,—another testimonial to the climate,—his figure is more erect and his step lighter and quicker than many of the younger men under him. He showed me his fine collection of shells, and pointed out with pride the trees in the official grounds which he had introduced and planted. His wife was busy reeling cocoons, but stopped her work to be hospitable to me. Simple, frank, kindly people, will young Japan equal them at their age?

The town of Hirara is a very pretty village. Its streets are wide and well paved, and the houses, thatch-roofed but generally in good repair, stand in the midst of large gardens, which are surrounded with low stone walls, built with stone picked from the very gardens they protect, much as the New England farm-walls are. Indeed, stones were so plentiful everywhere that I was reminded of the remark a man from one of the prairie States made as he stood looking at a little rocky farm near Concord, Mass "Say, fellows, when those granite boulders rot, that will make a fine fertile field!" In every cultivated field I saw in the island, the stones had been gathered into piles or built into fences, but there was no granite here, nothing but coral limestone.

The only exception to the thatched houses were the official buildings, which are all grouped together on one street and make a very pretty appearance. The country offices and the governor's residence, especially, being bowered with trees, presented a very tropical appearance. Parallel with this street of offices, ran another street of shops and small stores, the Broadway of the island. It was constantly thronged with country people buying and selling. Many of them came on horseback and it was a novel sight to one from Japan to see women everywhere fearlessly mounting their little ponies and trotting off alone, riding astride like the women of Hawaii. The older women of Miyako tattoo their hands as the women in Okinawa do, but the design is wholly different. There is a conventional pattern for each hand, but, in addition to that, it is said that the women put in an additional mark for each new pattern of cloth which they weave. Some of the older women, and presumably better weavers, had their arms tattooed pretty well up to the elbow.

On another street parallel to "Broadway," stood the Primary and Grammar School, where over 1300 children were in attendance. The buildings were well kept up and well equipped, and would compare very favourably with any country school in Japan proper. This school had a Japanese principal, but most of the other teachers were Loo-Chooans. During my stay I had an opportunity of attending a session of the Educational Society

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and of seeing over a hundred of the teachers of the island. When I came in, they were in business Session, and were discussing the question of holding a summer Institute. Their business was carried on with great formality. Each member had his seat and his number, which he called when he wished to speak instead of addressing the chair as we do. The question under discussion seemed a very live one and a great many people wished to express their opinion on it. So eager were some of them that the Island Governor, who presided, had to remind them that they had heard *goju nana ban's* opinion several times already and that he could not allow him to speak again while any one else wished to speak. The Miyako people are said to be gifted with eloquence and to be fond of discussion, and it seemed so that day. Earnestness for education has been characteristic of them from olden times, when there were many noted Chinese Scholars in the island. Now so highly are their educational advantages appreciated that it is not at all uncommon for farmers to give a hundred *yen* toward a new school-house, as much in proportion as ten thousand would be in America.

The native aptness for language was illustrated by the readiness with which Japanese was understood. All the children spoke it, as did most of the men and not a few of the women. Indeed, it seemed much more widely used here than in Naha, probably because the language of Miyako differs so widely from that of Okinawa that natives of the two islands not understanding each other, are forced to use Japanese much as a Chinese from Ningpo and one from Tientsin often resort to pidgin English.

Loo-Choo in olden times prided itself on being a country which observed propriety, and Miyako still deserves the name. Curious as I was, I was everywhere treated with the greatest kindness. The children came by the score to get a glimpse of me, but they were never rude. They never followed me on the streets and never called after me, as the Japanese children everywhere do. After I had visited their school and at the principal's request made them a speech, they all considered that they knew me and bowed politely whenever they met me. It gave them great pleasure to teach me the dialect and they took the greatest pains to have me get the accent and tone of the words correctly, for the language seems to have both of these complications in it. They laughed heartily at my mispronunciations, but I could forgive that, for I dare say I was a dull pupil. Before I left, however, I had gathered a few words and phrases which I could use, but I could get but little idea of the grammatical form of the language.

I learned, however, that the honorific is the suffix *gama* (in Okinawa *gwa*, Japanese *ko*.) The honorific suffix *ko* is rarely or never heard in Tokyo, but it is very common in the north-eastern provinces, where it takes the place of the "*O*" so common in the Tokyo speech. Thus in Tsugaru, *o cha* becomes *cha ko* and we have such forms as *ane ko, imoto ko, futen ko* etc. In Miyako, the classical *woba*, changed to *uba*, seemed to be in common use, instead of the ordinary colloquial *wo*, as the sign of the objective case. *Ga* marks interrogation, but it is also indicated by a rising inflection.

A short list of words in the dialects of Okinawa and Miyako with their Japanese and English meanings will give some idea of the difference between the two.

MIYAKO.	OKINAWA.	JAPANESE.	ENGLISH
bikidun.	wikiga.	otoko.	man.
midun.	winagu.	onna (onago.)	woman.
yarabu	warabi.	dodemo (warabe.)	child.
padzu	fisha	ashi	leg, foot.
ti	ti	te	hand, arm.
pavu	habu	hebi	snake.
ban	wa	watakushi	I.
uva	unju, and ya	anata	you.
nonop'tsa	classa	kura	how much.
tandiga tandi	nife debiru	arigato	thank you.
una	riji cha bira	sayonara	good bye.

The use of the tones, the inflections and the strongly marked accents with which the language is spoken, make its divergence from the dialect of Okinawa even more marked than this short word-list would indicate. My companion, a Shuri man, found it quite as hard to understand as I did. He, however, had a good ear and would soon have learned it.

My little language teachers no doubt felt themselves well paid for all their pains by the splendid opportunity they thus had of gratifying their curiosity, and the advantage in this respect it gave them over some nine thousand other inhabitants of the town, all equally curious. One old woman, seventy-seven years of age, came from a distant part of the town expressly to see me. When I came out to meet her she bowed very low, almost to the ground, and put her hands together in the Japanese attitude of worship, but while I was wondering whether I was being worshipped for any godlike qualities the old lady might have discovered in me or whether it was to avert any evil influence I might exert, I learned that her act was the genuine Miyako salutation, a modification of the Chinese method of shaking hands with oneself.

How extensive the Chinese influence has been in other respects I had no opportunity of determining. The island is of course nearer China than is Okinawa, but the latter was the capital, where all diplomatic intercourse was held, and to Okinawa the thirty-six missionary families were sent by the Ming Empress. So that unless the original ancestors of the islands were from China, the influence of that nation was probably much less strongly felt than in Okinawa. In regard to their origin, the Miyako islanders claim a separate ancestry from the people of Okinawa, but just what that ancestry was they do not seem to know. In the local office an extensive manuscript collection of history and tradition is preserved, which I have not yet been able to examine carefully. According to this account, in ancient times, a man named Yonaha Seido came to the island, how or whence is not stated. He found it inhabited, but with no organized government. He resolved to become its ruler. Being alone, that was impossible, but whither should he turn for help? He set up his flag and for seven days and nights he implored Divine guidance. At the end of the seven days his flag was found to have fallen toward the north-east. He sailed away in the direction thus pointed out to him, and came to Naha. Here he procured assistance and returned with a band of colonists to become the first ruler of the island.

In the manuscript history of Okinawa it is stated that Miyako and Yaeyama brought their first tribute in 1389, and that previous to that time there had been no communication with those islands. Whether this was Yonaha's visit or not is one of the problems to be determined.

It is only one of many interesting problems. The island would be a veritable happy hunting-ground for the naturalist. Insect life is exceedingly abundant. The shells for which Loo-Choo is famous are mostly found on this sub-group. The coral reefs which everywhere fringe the islands are wonderfully beautiful and interesting. The poisonous snakes, the *habu*, for which the Loo-Choos are noted, are said to be represented by a single variety, the *Trimeresurus elegans*, but though I offered a big price for one I could not secure a specimen, and the people insist that there is no such snake. A very large but absolutely harmless snake, known locally as the "*awo daisho*, Yellow General,"—or "*onaja*," the *Elephe Schmackeri*, is very abundant. All that I saw were over 6ft. in length, and one measured 8ft. 2in. Other reptiles are plentiful, and I myself secured several specimens of unreported species. The natural history of the islands has never been thoroughly investigated, and a naturalist who made his base here could profitably spend much more than a week in Miyako.

HENRY B. SCHWARTZ.

THE *Doyo*, the hottest period of the summer, commenced on the 21st instant.

THE LAYMAN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

At the Centennial Celebration of the organization of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which took place at Williamstown, Mass., in 1906, there was awakened in the minds of the Christian laymen the conviction that the work of World Evangelization was not being pushed with the energy and the extent that such an important matter demanded.

The result was a meeting of a few earnest and practical business men in the office of William J. Scheiffelin of New York City on the 15th of November to inaugurate a movement for the extension and support of the work of foreign missions.

Mr. Scheiffelin's connection with it was a guarantee that it would be conducted in a practical and business way; and that whatever was needed would be supplied. He is the head of the largest drug manufactories in the world, and has been the leader in the movement that resulted in the overthrow of the Tammany Ring in the last election.

Associated with Mr. Scheiffelin was Mr. Samuel B. Capen of Boston, a successful business man, who was chosen President, and Mr. J. B Sleman, a banker of Washington, who was elected the Secretary. Both of these men have given much time and attention to this object.

One part of the programme which was there evolved was a visit to the mission fields by representative and practical business men to make a study of the conditions and the need, and make a report of the same. This has been done and in each case at their own personal expense.

From that time on the work has developed to an extent that has been simply marvellous. It has come to include in its scope all evangelical denominations and all parts of the United States as well as Canada and Great Britain.

Strong efforts have been made to include in this movement the work of home evangelization, but those having the matter in charge have steadily persisted in maintaining the plan to limit it to work in non-Christian lands. No doubt this is a wise decision, as the object in view is quite large enough to utilize all the energy and means at command, and any division would tend to dissipate the enthusiasm and energy that are requisite to success.

Up to the present date the work done has been largely that of education and organization. So effectively and generally has this been accomplished that during the past year there have been held in the principal cities of the United States seventy five great conventions, with thousands of subsidiary gatherings; 65,000 men have paid a registration fee to get into a missionary meeting, and the campaign culminated in a great four days Missionary Congress, the first ever held in the United States, which met in Chicago from the 3rd to the 6th of May, and upwards of 4,000 delegates were present. When we consider the purpose of the gathering and the character of the men who composed it it has been truly called "the most remarkable assemblage of the world's history."

Speaking of the great meeting one of the delegates who was present says, "Numbers alone are something of an inspiration. But the spirit is more than figures that run into thousands, and the mere bigness of the crowd was insignificant as compared with its character: men old and young (more of them young) gathered from east and west, from every reputable trade, calling, and profession, an assembly of brains and character which Christendom might be challenged to match.

"The characteristic of all the meetings was unity. The printed programmes gave the title of the speaker, not his church, and the audience neither knew nor apparently cared to knew to what communion he belonged. What he heard sounded like the best of the preaching to which each was accustomed; and, to borrow a figure from one of the speakers, 'We all, Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists' Anglicans, heard them in our own denominational tongues wherein we were born, proclaim the unsearchable riches of God'."

This unity, it was said, was an importation from

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the foreign field, where missionary boards are working harmoniously in brotherly cooperation, silencing the taunt that we are trying to convert India, Japan or China to fourteen kinds of Christianity; where schools and hospitals are being founded and maintained by denominational teamwork; and where the followers of Jesus are coming to be known by no other name than Christian."

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, Editor of the Toronto *Globe*, spoke on the subject of "America's World-wide Responsibility," saying that it is greater than that of commercial exploitation; of imposing political or social institutions; of transplanting ecclesiastical systems; the reponsibility of bringing a gospel of infinite love; of rising to the realization that the nation which would be the greatest among nations of the world should be the servant of all."

Lord Cecil, the son of the Marquis of Salisbury, who is a minister of the Gospel, "showed that the Orient has recognized the necessity of adopting the civilization of the West as the only hope of national preservation. Japan has already adopted it, and China is awakening to an appreciation of the necessity. Western civilization must be taught to China not by the bayonet, but by the lips that speak the love of God."

Judge Selden D. Spencer, of St. Louis, said in his address, "We can from the mere commercial view-point bring an argument which is unanswerable for foreign missions, for there is no trade-opener in heathen lands like the Gospel. The commercial nation reaps commercially a thousand fold from its investment in foreign missions."

"I like to think of the Layman's Missionary Movement as divine in its origin as well as in its purpose and appeal. The prayer of the church a generation ago was mainly for an open door through which the Gospel could be presented to heathenism. That prayer has been answered. The prayer of the church two score years ago was for men to enter the opening door. Three thousand student volunteers are now on the foreign field and three thousand more are preparing for foreign service.

"There is one minister at home for every 546 people, and one minister of the Gospel in foreign lands for every 275 thousand; $15 is spent at home each year for every one of the twenty millions of Christians, and one cent per year for each one of the billion of non-Christians in heathen lands. These facts bring home with tremendous force to the business and professional men the inadequacy of what is now being done in carrying out Christ's great commission to evangelize the world."

One of the most popular and stirring of all the addresses was by George Sherwood Eddy, fourteen years in India as Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.; going at his own expense and giving to missions one half of his income besides. Reviewing the conditions in Southern Asia he said, "All Asia is awakening. There is great unrest throughout that continent. It is an awakening involving the reaction of Christianity upon the non-Christian religions. While it is true that India presents the most difficult problem for Christianity in Asia, nevertheless that empire is becoming Christianized. During the last decade the population has increased 2½ per cent., while the Protestant Christians increased 63 per cent, more than twenty times as fast as the population.

"The great mass meetings of India are full of encouragement. More than 500,000 persons have been gathered in from the outcasts of India. Fifty million more of this class are waiting at the doors of the Church to-day for us to uplift them. The mass movement, however, is occurring not only among the outcasts but also among the middle class, the great backbone of India, and the higher classes. I saw converted Brahmans, converted Mohammedans, converted outcasts, men from every province of India, meet together to discuss plans and methods of Christian work, and supported by native money. The changeless life of contemplation is giving place to one of activity, to one of self-realization, of progress. There is now a national consciousness, a new patriotism sweeping over the country.

The report continues as follows, "Listening to the missionaries and to those who at home have watched with keenest vision the progress of events, one felt, if he never felt it before, that this our glorious day is mightier in its opportunities than any which has preceded it; that a century of Occidental impact upon the Orient has brought results at last; that the dreamy East is waking to what we do not fully realize; but the shaping of its new life, in a measure at least, is in our hands; and the failure of missionary enterprise to advance strongly and all along the line at such a crisis will be fraught with incalculable loss."

That the practical sympathy and willing sacrifice of America is being roused by the simple, straightforward presentation of actual conditions, is the experience of every city in which a gathering of the Layman's Missionary Movement has been held. Chicago contributed to foreign missions last year the sum of $163,000; this year she has pledged $285,000. Ninety-two churches in connection with the Southern Presbyterian body contributed last year $69,031; this year they have pledged $114,935. Houston, Texas, pledged $28,000 against $7,000 last year.

Another and a most important result is that a new spirit of prayer has been developed. Committees touched by the world wide view of missions have seen their own needs at home and are giving their time and money for home work as never before.

Some years ago when Joseph Cook was in Japan he said to the writer, "God doesn't make half hinges." For some years there has been a great need of more men and more money in order to carry on the work of missions. This need is one half of the hinge, the Layman's Movement is the other.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan is holding its eighteenth annual Convention, July 12-15, at the Friends Girls' School, Mita, Shiba. On the morning of the 12th, fifty-six delegates with their friends assembled for the opening exercises. The morning was devoted to the announcing of committees and the address of the President, Mrs Kaji Yajima, who despite her 77 years gave a strong speech.

The afternoon was taken up with the officers' reports, also the reports of the World's representatives, Miss Strout and Miss Davis. In the evening came the welcome meeting.

The next day was devoted to conferences, introduction of delegates, reports of departments, and election of officers.

The old officers without exception were re-elected: President, Mrs. Yajima; Vice-President, Mrs. Honda; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ibuka; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Yokokura; Treasurer, Mrs Kozaki.

The Young Women's Association entertained the delegates in the evening. The reports show that much has been accomplished during the past year and the meetings are spirited. The programme for the remaining days has some very interesting features, one of which is an all-day business meeting and garden party in Count Okuma's garden, Count Okuma to make an address during the morning. The sessions are all at 30, Koun-machi, Shiba, in the chapel of the school building, with the exception of the garden party, and are open to everybody.

On the morning of the 14th the convention opened with a conference of superintendents of departments, at which time Miss Watanabe of Kobe suggested methods of work for the local superintendents of the Scientific Temperance Department, and other superintendents present gave helpful suggestions for work in their particular branches. The Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union conference, at which Miss Takanaka of the Joshi Gakui presided, followed and showed more and better work accomplished than ever before in the departments of Medal Contest, Flower Mission and Children's Temperance Legions.

The first part of the afternoon was devoted to a Memorial Service in honour of members who had died during the past year, and on this occasion the Honorable Sho Nemoto made one of the addresses. At half-past three came the Children's Rally, presided over by Miss Moriya, National Secretary of the children's work. Between three and four hundred children were gathered together on this occasion and an interesting programme was presented, consisting of a children's temperance medal contest, dialogues, songs and an address by Mr. Kurushima. The champion flag of the Loyal Temperance Legion was presented to the legion in connection with the Wilmina Girls' School for the best work done during the past year. Osaka seemed particularly fortunate at this convention, since the banner for the largest increase in membership and a money prize for the best department work were awarded the union of that city.

The crowning meeting of the convention was held at Count Okuma's home on the following day. The address of the occasion was made by Count Okuma, and he and the Countess both joined the Union, and contributed one hundred *yen* to the work. As a mark of appreciation the Union made both the Count and Countess life members. In honour of her seventy-seventh birthday, Mrs. Kaji Yajima, national president, was presented with a purse of over one hundred *yen*.

The sessions of the convention closed with an executive meeting on Saturday morning. Everything considered, this 18th convention was undoubtedly one of the best ever held in Japan.

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

On account of the national mourning, the usual public Annual Meeting of the Colonial Nursing Association was replaced this year by a small General Meeting of the Council, Committee and Subscribers, and was held in the Australian Conference Room of the Imperial Institute, London, on Wednesday, June 15th.

Lord Ampthill, President of the Association, took the Chair, and moved the adoption of the Annual Report, 1910, which was seconded by Mr. Fred Dutton, one of the Trustees of the Association. Lady Piggott and Sir Henry Burdett spoke on the Report, which was subsequently adopted. The election of the Executive Committee was proposed by Sir Charles Bruce, seconded by Sir Henry Burdett, and carried, and the Honorary Officers of the Association were also re-elected.

After votes of thanks had been passed to the Director of the Imperial Institute and to Lord Ampthill for presiding, the proceedings terminated.

It is satisfactory to note from the new Annual Report that the work of the Colonial Nursing Association continues to make steady progress towards realising the ideals of the Founders. Fifty-four new nurses were sent out during the eleven months ended March 31st, 1910, making in all a total of 220 nurses employed abroad in Government and private service during that period.

TANSAN.

We are informed by the proprietor of the Clifford Wilkinson Tansan Company that, according to a cable from London, Tansan has been awarded the Gold Medal at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition.

It should be mentioned that Tansan has had to compete with many European waters at the Exhibition, including Apollinaris and Perrier. To win the Gold Medal from these waters speaks very highly for its excellence, particularly in view of the fact that Tansan has a 60 days' voyage against European waters that can reach England in two days. The bottlers of the Japanese product may therefore justly congratulate themselves on their success.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE "MONGOLIA."

ASHORE AT SHIMIZU.

The P.M. steamer *Mongolia*, which arrived at the port of Shimizu, Shizuoka prefecture, on the 14th instant from Kobe, took on board 7,275 chests of tea there and left for Yokohama at 3 a.m. the following day. When the vessel was not far from the port, she ran aground on a mudbank. The accident was reported to the shippers at Shizuoka and simultaneously the warship *Takao*, lying at the port, was asked to render assistance in refloating the stranded vessel, but declined to comply on the ground that she had not received any instructions from the Naval Office. Subsequently the captain made every effort to refloat the vessel unaided, but in vain. In the meantime the Yokohama agents of the P. M Co. despatched 75 coolies to the scene in order to remove some of the cargo from the *Mongolia's* hold. The vessel, which is stated to have on board a cargo of over 11,000 tons, was still fast on the mud at 4 p.m. on Saturday, and it is hardly expected to have her refloated before the high tide of the 21st instant. There are 70 first-class passengers on board, of whom about twenty are to disembark at Yokohama. Some of these passengers landed at Shimizu, to leave for the east by train.

THRIFT IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The latest investigations made by the Government authorities in connection with the savings banks in various countries show the following figures:—

Total Amount of Savings.

Great Britain	Y.1,523,000,000
France	518,000,000
Japan ranks sixth	—

Amount of Savings per person of Population.

Belgium	Y.45.00
Great Britain	34.00

Amount of Savings per person of Depositors.

Canada	Y.571.00
Great Britain	147.00
Belgium	129 00
Japan	12.90

Number of Depositors per 100 persons of Population.

Belgium	33.4
Great Britain	23 5
Holland	22.2
Japan	16.8
Italy	16.7
France	12.2

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OKINO-SU LIGHTBUOY RE MOORED.

Notice is hereby given, by the Minister of State for Communications, that Okino su Lightbuoy, on the north side of Okino-su, Shiaku seto, Inland Sea, which drifted from its moorings, has been re moored in its former position.

LOCAL NEWS.

The recent strike of dockyard hands at Uraga has been entirely settled by increasing their wages five per cent.

The trial of the Yokohama horse-race betting case will take place at 9 a.m. on the 27th instant in the Yokohama Local Court.

The Prince Imperial repaired on Tuesday morning to the General Staff Office, where His Highness attended to business for about two hours.

The Tokyo Municipal authorities have planned the improvement of the parks in Tokyo, 15 in all, and as a committee of design Dr. Matsumura and four others have been appointed.

Resident-General Viscount Terauchi, accompanied by his family and suite, started on Friday afternoon for Seoul. A large number of distinguished persons, both official and private, saw him off at Shimbashi Station.

Mr. Kinoshita, Councillor to the Railway Board, will leave Tokyo on Saturday for Russia to attend the negotiations for the Japan-Russia Freight Traffic Treaty to be drawn up at St Petersburg.

At the request of the Bank of Japan, the Railway Board transported a million *yen* of silver coins on Wednesday from Tokyo to Osaka in four wagons, while gold and silver bullion to an equal amount was forwarded by the Mint to Tokyo.

Mr. Hashimoto, Chief of Police of Kanagawa prefecture, has been transferred to the post of Secretary of the Hokkaido Government Office, while Mr. Hiratsuka Hiroyoshi, Secretary of Niigata prefecture, has been appointed to succeed him in this prefecture.

On Tuesday evening a yacht carrying on board seven students of the Tokyo Mercantile Marine School, under the command of Mr. Koshiba, arrived at this port from Tokyo. The yacht left on Wednesday afternoon for Kisarazu, and is expected to return to Tokyo to-morrow.

Owing to the heavy rainfall on Wednesday evening, about 100 houses were submerged at Minami-ota-machi, Tobe-machi, and Noge-machi. A landslide took place at Nakamura-machi, in consequence of which a house collapsed and four persons were buried in the debris.

The consultation with regard to the question of constructing the Public Hall in Tokyo seems to have reached maturity. At the City Council meeting held on Wednesday, Messrs. Ando, Fukuda, Hotta, Morikubo, and Yoshikawa were appointed members of the Investigation Committee.

In the small hours of Thursday a factory called the Nippon Compass Manufacturing Company at Kozu was destroyed by fire. The fire was due to incendiarism committed by one of the workmen belonging to the factory. A foreman who gave the alarm was seriously stabbed by the incendiary with a kitchen-knife. The villain surrendered himself to the police authorities.

Under the auspices of His Imperial Majesty, Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, will hold an Imperial banquet at the the Shiba Detached Palace at noon on Wednesday inviting those businessmen who have recently returned from China. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will also attend the banquet.

Messrs. Bavier & Co. of Yokohama, who had been ordered in the Yokohama Local Court to pay 1,000 *yen* to Mr. Bertazzoli, have lodged an appeal to the Tokyo Appeal Court. On the other hand Mr. Bertazzoli has instituted an entirely new case in the Yokohama Local Court against the above firm, claiming 33,000.64 *yen* for damages arising from wrongful dismissal. The hearing of the case will take place on September 22.

Early on Tuesday morning some 3,000 frogs assembled at Hannokiyama, Mikawajima, in the suburbs of Tokyo. These frogs were divided into two groups and fought a severe battle lasting two hours, in the course of which several hundreds of them fell on the "battle-field." The place was surrounded by a large number of spectators from the neighbouring villages It is an old saying that a drought is experienced in the year when a frog fight takes place.

Count Okuma, who had presented to the sovereigns and presidents of various foreign countries his work, in English, on the history of the half-century since the opening of Japan, has received from time to time several letters of thanks. The King of Italy recently sent his Ambassador in Tokyo to the residence of the Count to tender thanks, and Mr. Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, sent a cordial autograph letter expressing his hearty thanks.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a meeting on Monday at the Social Club to consider the financial resources available for laying out a new large park, constructing a 15-mile boulevard, and making various other improvements in the city. After several hours' discussion it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of twenty-three members to make necessary investigations. The selection of a candidate for the office of Mayor was also considered.

On Saturday afternoon the N.Y.K. steamlaunch *Orihime Maru* collided with a sampan in this harbour. Mr. Mori, captain of the steamer *Yumihari Maru* lying in the port, was on board the sampan which was taking him to the shore. The sampan was upset and Mr. Mori and two *sendo* fell into the water. These persons were promptly saved by the crew of the steamlaunch, but the captain was slightly injured. The sampan was so damaged that she was found entirely unfit for further use, while the *Orihime Maru* sustained no damage.

A meeting of the Yokohama Keizai Kyokai was held on Tuesday afternoon, when the Government proposal to remove the present Yokohama Station was discussed. It is now reported that the Government has again changed the plan of building a new Yokohama station, so that it is proposed to have the new station built at Takashima cho which lies midway between Kanagawa and Yokohama stations. On the other hand, some of the members of the Keizai Kyokai are of opinion that the present Yokohama station must be retained, repairing defects so as to make it fit for the needs of the present day. In the meantime the scheme for constructing an electric tramway line between Shimbashi and Yokohama will not be abandoned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN OFFICIAL INSTRUCTION TO POST-OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Enclosed please find a copy of an instruction which I have lately issued to the officers and employees of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Exchange offices under my control.

I should be happy if the instruction meet with your approbation, and it is agreable to you to insert the same in the space of your valuable paper.

Kindly favour me with one copy of the paper if inserted.

Yours faithfully, K. MUNESUE,
Director of Communications, Tokyo.

Rules for Daily Conduct

1. Work earnestly and soberly with all your might.
2. Rely not upon tomorrow; without fail do to-day the work which should be done to-day.
3. In your daily social intercourse be whole-hearted and free; do not fail in discharging all obligations towards friends; be careful not to be a trouble to other people.
4. Carefully observe all rules; be punctual; keep all promises; return borrowed money and other articles at the fixed time.
5. Forget not kind deeds; delay not to visit people who show favours, or write to them, or visit their graves after death.
6. Be kind to all; be sympathetic to those in trouble; be kind and helpful to the sick.
7. Always consider yourself as in limited circumstances; let it be a fixed principle to be simple and frugal; overcoming self and suppressing all passions, endeavour to save money.
8. Since life is the seed of all achievement, guard your health and keep a strong body.
9. Be careful of yourself even when alone, morning and evening turn your thoughts inward.
10. Frequently engage in innocent sports and seek to be happy in your daily life.

Since the above ten rules should never be forgotten for a moment, let us together endeavour to put them into practice in our daily life and work.

Kimura Munisue,
Director of Communications, Tokyo.
Tokyo, 18th July, 1910.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE CONVENTION.

TEXT COMMUNICATED TO GERMANY.

London, July 13.

The text of the Russo-Japanese Treaty has been published at St. Petersburg, and it agrees with the particulars forwarded on the 8th inst.

The Russian and Japanese Ambassadors, communicating the Treaty to the German Foreign Office, pointed out that it constituted a further guarantee of peace in the Far East and did not affect the open door principle. The German Foreign Minister replied that he trusted the open door was assured for Germany in her economic efforts.

GERMAN AIRSHIP DISASTER.

Reuter's Cologne correspondent reports that a dirigible fell from a great height at Erbsloch. Five of the occupants were killed.

LORD KITCHENER.

Lord Kitchener is no longer a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

AMBASSADOR KATO AND THE PRESS.

London, July 14.

The Foreign Association of London gave a banquet in honour of Ambassador Kato and Prince Tokugawa. Mr. Kato dwelt on the close relationship of the press and diplomacy, and the Premier, Mr. Asquith, replied.

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY.

An earthquake has taken place in South Germany. The Parliament building at Munich is badly cracked and the schools are closed. The seismograph was also disabled.

COMPULSORY WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The Bill for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on ships, introduced in the Commons on the 8th inst, has been read a first time.

CHINA AND TIBET.

London, July 15.

A voluminous blue-book on Tibet has been issued. Its principal feature is the second dispatch from Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, dated the 8th May, insisting that China must observe her treaties and trade agreements and intimating that Britain is prepared to protest in the interests of Nepaul, Sikkim, and Bhutan, and warning China of the inadvisability of increasing her troops in those vicinities.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

THE STRUGGLE FOR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

A shipbuilding vote of £14,000,000 (?), against which Mr. Dillon moved a reduction of £2,000,000, has been introduced into the House. In moving the adoption of the vote, Mr. Asquith, the Premier, said he deplored the increase. He deeply regretted that the increase had been associated with the notion of hostility against a friendly nation, namely, Germany. Nothing was farther from the truth. Britain's relations with Germany have been and are of the most cordial description. He compared the programme giving England 25 Dreadnoughts in 1913, plus two colonial ones at the other end of the world, with Germany's 21, plus four eventually from Italy and an unknown number from Austria. Was the margin excessive? he asked. He recognized that every new Dreadnought delayed social reform, but national security was an essential condition of all social reform.

Later.

Mr. Asquith said that Germany's world-wide interests are increasing everywhere. He honestly believed that the increase of her navy is necessary. The indisputable acceleration of Germany's shipbuilding programme is among the facts justifying England's programme.

Lord Charles Beresford demanded a new Naval Defence Act, a large increase of shipbuilding and a proper War Staff.

Mr. Dillon's motion was rejected by 298 to 70 votes.

The Naval vote was subsequently adopted.

Mr. Balfour said he rejoiced that the worst had not happened, but there had never been a time when those responsible for the defence of the country were content to go to so narrow a margin of security for a single naval rival.

Mr. Barnes, the Labour leader, said that Germany at the end of 1912 would have 13 Dreadnoughts and England would have 27, including the two from the Colonies.

Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, said that the contract for the five Dreadnoughts in the 1910 programme would not be given out in time for completion in 1912. He was convinced that any less vote would be insufficient to give security.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

London, July 16.

The Tibetan blue-book published by the Foreign Office says that the Tibetan Ministers repeatedly requested the dispatch of a British officer to inquire into Chinese interference in the administration of the country, and asked that an alliance be formed similar to that between India and Nepal.

VICTIMS OF AVIATION.

Kinet, the aviator, who fell at Ghent on Sunday, died last evening.

Miss Spencer, the parachutist, who fell at Coventry on Saturday, has succumbed.

THE BOURNEMOUTH MEETING.

A RACE TO THE NEEDLES AND BACK.

Morane on a monoplane and Drexel on a biplane raced from Bournemouth to the Needles and back. The former won, going at the rate of 50 miles an hour.

EXPLOSION ON THE "SUTLEJ."

An explosion took place in the stokehold of the cruiser *Sutlej* during the manœuvres in the Atlantic. One man was killed and four injured.

THE COTTON TRADE.

SETTLEMENT OF THE WAGES QUESTION.

At a joint meeting of masters and operatives in the cotton trade, held at Manchester, a settlement of the wages question, which has been in dispute since March, was unanimously agreed to.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

SCOTLAND WINS THE NATIONAL CHALLENGE TROPHY.

At Bisley the shooting for the National Challenge Trophy resulted as follows:—

Scotland	1931
England	1928
Ireland	1909
Wales	1872

[England won the Trophy last year by a narrow margin.—ED. *J.M.*]

GERMANY AND THE NAVY DEBATE.

The German papers give prominence to Mr. Asquith's speech on the Navy, and appreciate its moderation and friendliness as showing considerable relaxation in the tension between the two countries.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

The French troops were attacked by Moorish tribesmen on the Muhija river. The Moors fled, leaving 53 dead. The French casualties were 11 killed and 43 wounded.

THE WINNER OF THE KING'S PRIZE AT BISLEY.

London, July 17.

At the Bisley meeting, Radice, of the Oxford University Corps, won the King's Prize with a record score of 340.

MONTENEGRO.

Reuter learns that no Power is likely to raise any objection to the proclamation of Montenegro as a kingdom next month.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

The Tsar and Tsaritza have received Prince Tsai Tao on board the royal yacht *Standard* in a Baltic port.

KING GEORGE AND HIS TROOPS.

London, July 18.

Their Majesties King Edward and Queen Mary have returned to London from their visit to Aldershot.

His Majesty, in a message to General Sir H. Smith-Dorrien, commanding at Aldershot, expresses his satisfaction at the fitness, zeal and keenness of the troops. The King says he intends to make the visit annually.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The official German organ *Norddeutsche* rejoices at Mr. Asquith's clear recognition of the real motives of Germany's naval expansion. The journal hopes that the question of armaments will be calmly and dispassionately discussed and that the future relations of the two peoples will correspondingly improve.

The Austrian papers hail Mr. Asquith's speech with delight, especially his admission that Germany is equally entitled to increase her Navy.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

REPORT OF A LABOUR COMMISSION.

London, July 18.

The Report of the Labour Party's Commission for the investigation of the conditions prevailing in Germany, dwells upon the industrial and social discipline and organization, as probably in a large measure the cause of progress. The Commission found that the rise in the cost of living was everywhere attributed to tariffs, but the views of their informants differed as to the justification of the tariffs.

CORRESPONDENT AND SULTAN.

ROMANTIC STORY FROM MOROCCO.

The correspondent of the *Temps* at Fez, in taking his farewell of the Sultan, received a magnificent horse as a gift. He besought instead, however, the release of the wife of the ex-Pasha of Fez, who, like her husband, had been horribly tortured in prison. The Sultan granted the release.

COMPETITION IN ARMAMENTS.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd-George, speaking at the Bankers' dinner, referred to the increase of national expenditure as mainly due to the insane

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

competition in armaments. All nations seemed to be affected by the epidemic of prodigality. Britain led, but she had the excuse that she had the greatest Empire to defend.

THE KAISER AND THE TURF.

The *Standard* Berlin correspondent reports that the Kaiser, who has hitherto stood aloof from horse-racing, has become patron of the principal turf club in Germany, exercising authority throughout the country.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The German army and airship war manœuvres have begun. Three airships are participating and making extensive reconnaissances.

A MAHOMMEDAN DEPUTATION.

London, July 19.

A deputation representing Mussulmans in China, Mongolia, and Turkestan, has arrived at Constantinople for the purpose of congratulating the Sultan on his accession and on the establishment of a constitutional régime.

THE "IKOMA."

The Japanese cruiser *Ikoma* has arrived at Gravesend. The Mayor boarded the vessel and welcomed the Captain and officers.

KING GEORGE AND THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Times says that the royal visit to Aldershot may be regarded as strong evidence of the intention of the King to resuscitate his personal influence over the forces. The King's visit has already had an electrifying effect on the Aldershot command.

Their Majesties embark on the 21st inst. for a week's inspection of the Navy, including a review of the combined fleets.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT NEAR MELBOURNE.

Later.

Melbourne. — An express train from Brighton to Melbourne collided with a train standing at Richmond Station. Nine persons were killed and 114 injured.

CANADA AND HER DEEENCE.

Later.

General Sir John French, the Inspector-General of the British forces, has arrived home. *The Times* correspondent understands that his report shows straight talking. General French believes that the Canadians know only the baldest regarding their defences, but when the truth is disclosed as to their state of military inefficiency it will be a revelation to the Dominion.

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

Lord Northampton, in announcing to President Fallières the accession of King George, said that the King would never forget the proof of friendship and affection his father had received from the French nation. King George is animated by the same feelings of affection and it would be a keen satisfaction to him to see the *entente* continue and increase.

KING GEORGE'S CORONATION.

London, July 20.

King George has signed a Proclamation fixing his Coronation in June next. The date will be determined early in 1911.

RESULT OF BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The British naval manœuvres have ended in a decisive victory for Admiral May's defending fleet.

"THE TIMES'" SUPPLEMENT.

The Times publishes 72 additional pages, with maps and pictures, dealing with Japanese history, life, art, commerce, and industry. In a leader *The Times*, after referring to the admiration and respect which the dramatic appearance of Japan among the great nations has kindled everywhere, explains that the principal object of publication is to correct the failure of the West to realize that though Japan has found a successful expression in war, she is chiefly and honourably desirous of winning worldwide recognition in the domain of peace.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN IRELAND.

Later.

An excursion train, disconnected from its engine at Roscrea Station in Ireland, ran back five miles and smashed into a passenger train. Over 100 persons were injured.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Prince Tsai Tao and the members of his mission have left St. Petersburg for home.

THE "IKOMA."

The bluejackets of the *Ikoma* are sightseeing in London. The chief officers have called on Their Majesties.

VOTES FOR BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY.

The House of Commons has passed two votes for armaments for the Army and Navy and for naval works.

Replying to critics in the House, Mr. Haldane, War Minister, and Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared that the reserves of cordite are quite up to the standard and that the reserves of guns for the Navy are more than maintained.

LUNCHEON TO THE "IKOMA'S" OFFICERS.

London, July 21.

Prince Arthur of Connaught presided at a luncheon in the Exhibition given to the officers of the *Ikoma*, whom he heartily welcomed as the representatives of the Navy of an allied nation.

Ambassador Kato and others responded in suitable terms.

RAILWAY MEN ON STRIKE.

Ottawa.—The railway men have struck over the entire length of the Grand Trunk Railway in Canada. There is widespread demoralization of business.

PLOTTING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople.—A series of mysterious arrests has culminated in the arrest of M. Rizanour, the deputy for Sinope. An official communiqué says that a conspiracy has been discovered to massacre the Ministers during the elections for the new parliament and to reinstate the dismissed officials.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

Later.

On the London Stock Exchange, Japanese securities are weaker.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN CANADA.

The strike on the South-eastern Railway (the Grand Trunk line) is assuming serious dimensions. Six thousand men are idle and it will probably ultimately affect 30,000. The Toronto regulations regarding railway men exclude Asiatics, but admit Scandinavians.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE "IKOMA."

London, July 13.

The *Ikoma* has arrived at Falmouth. Viscount Seki and Messrs. Inouye, Samada, Suzuki, and Tsukui were on board the vessel. The Japan Society will entertain the officers on the 21st instant.

GOLD IN CANADA.

The Canadian Commissioner wires that free gold at Stewart is confined to the surface.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese bonds are demanded, especially the 4½ per cent.

London, July 14.

Japanese issues are in demand. The annual statement published by the Tokyo Finance Department has strengthened the market.

AMBASSADOR KATO AND PRESS CORRESPONDENTS.

Ambassador Kato, speaking at a foreign dinner when Prince Tokugawa was also present, declared that foreign correspondents are strong allies of diplomatists in promoting peace.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Berlin.—The Russian and the Japanese Ambassadors have informed the Government that the Agreement is intended to be a safeguard for the open door principle. Herr Schoen, replying to the above, expressed his expectation that the open door principle, so important to Germany, would be maintained.

A GERMAN ACCUSATION.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* accuses England and France of using the purely Asiatic agreement as an instrument against Germany.

THE BRITISH NAVAL ESTIMATES.

INTERESTING PROPOSAL FROM LORD BRASSEY

London, July 15.

Lord Brassey, writing to *The Times*, recommends occasional displays of the British naval strength throughout the Empire. He recalls the cruise of the American squadron, pointing out that a similar voyage of British warships would be of valuable effect. He suggests that Dreadnoughts should escort the Duke of Connaught to South Africa, extending the cruise to Australia.

The letter, coupled with the overwhelming rejection of the vote to reduce the naval expenditure, provides for a timely expression of the Imperial spirit.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese securities are supported. Osaka fives are firm.

MONTENEGRO.

The Montenegrin note, suggesting the elevation of the principality's *status* to that of a kingdom, has received the approval of the Powers. The proclamation will take place on the occasion of the August Nicholas Jubilee.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

New York.—The labour troubles on the Pennsylvania railways have reached a critical stage.

THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC FLEET.

London, July 16.

Washington.—The itinerary of the European cruise of the Atlantic Fleet has been published. Sixteen battleships will leave for a rendezvous in the Atlantic on October 30 and, forming divisions, will proceed to the Mediterranean.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

London, July 18.

Berlin.—The *North German Gazette* is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

prepared to see in the Russo-Japanese Agreement, as published, a surety for the maintenance of peace in the Far East. The idea that the Agreement is due to English machinations for an anti-German quadruple entente is not taken seriously.

A MISSION TO TURKEY.

Constantinople.—A deputation of Mussulmans from China, Mongolia, and Turkestan has arrived to congratulate the Sultan on his accession and on the establishment of a Constitution.

"THE TIMES" SUPPLEMENT ON JAPAN.

The Times will publish to-morrow a Supplement dealing with the history, life, art and commercial and industrial progress of modern Japan. The greater part of the work is by the special correspondent who recently visited Japan and by the Tokyo correspondent. The Supplement contains special articles by Count Okuma on the Japanese Empire; Count Hayashi on Korea in the past; Baron Kikuchi on Education in Japan; Lord Redesdale on Old Japan, and by *The Times'* naval and military correspondents on the Japanese navy and army. Articles on Japanese women are contributed by Mesdames Shimoda and Ozaki.

Later.

The Times, in commenting on the Japanese Supplement, says the issue is designed to dispel the impression that Japan is aiming at a purely military reputation. On the contrary, Japan is desirous of winning world-wide recognition in the domain of peace. The journal trusts that the Supplement will foster a closer understanding of the problems and prospects of modern Japan.

JAPANESE TREATY WITH GERMANY.

Berlin.—The Japanese Ambassador has communicated a Note to the German Government, denouncing on the 17th July, 1911, the Commercial and Shipping Treaty of the 4th April, 1896. It is recognized that in the new Treaty, Germany will make considerable concessions.

JAPANESE VISIT PARLIAMENT.

London, July 19.

Messrs. Bunji, Mano and Tadokoro have visited Parliament and were received by the Ministers.

BRITISH NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

Lough.—The naval manœuvres have resulted in the defeat of the enemy's fleet, which was transporting 10,000 troops.

SHORTAGE OF LABOUR ON CANADIAN RAILWAY.

Toronto.—There is a shortage of labour on the mountain section of the Grand Trunk Railway, due to the exclusion of Asiatics. The contractors are proposing to modify the restrictions.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

London, July 20.

On the London Stock Exchange, Japanese bonds are in demand.

THE "IKOMA."

The officers of the *Ikoma* have been banqueted at the Mansion House. They also visited Marlborough House.

THE SMUGGLING OF ARMS IN PERSIAN GULF.

Later.

The Indian Government has issued an order regulating illicit traffic in arms in the Persian Gulf. It forbids vessels to leave Aden without an official clearance and a permit.

BRITISH MILITARY APPOINTMENT.

General Robertson has been appointed Commandant of Staff College.

ARREST OF INDIAN STUDENT.

Paris.—An Indian student named Sagakar has been extradited to India, when he escaped from a boat at Marseilles and swam ashore. He was arrested by the French police and handed over to the British authorities.

The socialists assert that this action is in contravention of International law, the man having been re-arrested on French soil. The French Government has asked England to stay proceedings pending further enquiry.

THE "IKOMA."

London, July 21.

The officers of the *Ikoma* have been entertained at luncheon in the Exhibition. Prince Arthur of Connaught, who presided, referred to his visit to Japan four years ago and recalled the honour he had of having Admiral Togo attached to his suite. He concluded by saying that his stay in Japan was the happiest in his memory and he was deeply impressed at the time with Japan's naval efficiency.

Captain Shoji, the Commander of the *Ikoma*, who was loudly cheered on rising to reply, said that the *Ikoma* had come to seal the success of the Exhibition.

Ambassador Koto declared that the Japanese regarded Prince Arthur as a friend of Japan.

Prince Tokugawa said that the Exhibition was hailed as a means of developing friendship between the two Allies.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE CONVENTION.

From Mr. Consul-General Mizuno, New York, 14th July.

The leading journals one and all discuss the Russo-Japanese Convention.

The *New York Herald* doubts whether there is not a secret treaty. It declares that the new Convention does not injure America and Germany only; it will also have the effect of making England and America (*sic.*? Germany and America) conclude a new treaty for the preservation of the open door in Manchuria.

The other influential journals all deny that there is any secret agreement. They place faith in Japanese statesmen's assurances, and argue that the Convention will be beneficial to peace, or, at least, will not injure it.

The *Tribune* thinks that the Governments of Russia and Japan are wholly at one with regard to the Secretary of State's views, that the Convention removes the unpleasant features of the Far Eastern situation; that it is not opposed to the open door; that it does not impair American interests, and that it guarantees peace. The only thing is that Russian and Japanese economic competition with America will grow keener. That, however, is not a matter of politics. If Mr. Knox's proposals had any effect in causing this Convention, then the results of those proposals have been good.

Further, all the newspapers say that since, according to Japanese statesmen, the negotiations for the Convention commenced last November, the Secretary of State's proposals cannot have been the cause.

Altogether the moral effect of the Convention is good.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In consideration of an application from the Chief Commissioner of Customs and the Revenue Commissioner of the Philippines, the Governor has decided that certificates of origin may be dispensed with in the case of articles not exceeding 50 pesos in value, which are *bonâ fide* products of the Islands and are intended for export to the United States of America.

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The *North China Daily News* discusses the new Russo-Japanese Convention as follows:—We believe that the Russo-Japanese Convention will be efficacious in preserving the peace of the Far East, and doubtless it will be satisfactory to all countries having economic interests alone in the Far East, for the economic development of the Far East is largely a question of the preservation of peace. Before the Convention was published a portion of the French and Russian Press said that Russia would now be able to confront Austria and Germany in the Near East under the ægis of the document, but if such a theory had not been propounded Germany would have welcomed the Convention even more heartily. Of course we take special note of the fact that this interpretation of the Convention did not emanate from a German source.

Further, a Berlin newspaper reproduced the *Japan Times'* refutation of the idea that the *entente* between the four Powers was directed against Germany, adding:—"This notion did not emanate from Germany; it was suggested by Russian officials only. Well-informed Germans treat it as mere idle talk."

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR DECORATED.

Baron Motono, Japanese Ambassador at the Russian Court, has been decorated with the Order of Alexander Nevsky.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI.

At 8 a.m. on the 21st instant, Viscount Terauchi, Resident-General, embarked on H.I.M.S. *Yakumo*, and, escorted by the *Yodo*, left Shimonoseki. The party is expected to reach Chemulpo at 10 a.m. on the 23rd.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

THE S.S. "MONGOLIA."

On the 15th instant H.I.J.M. *Takao* received an application to drag off the S.S. *Mongolia*, which had run on a rock in the offing of Kiyomi-dera in Shimizu Harbour. But as it would have been impossible for a small vessel like the *Takao* to tow off such a big steamer, and as the *Takao* would merely have injured herself in the attempt, the application was refused. It was proposed, however, to send an officer for the purpose of rendering any other feasible assistance. No reply to this offer was received, and by 10 p.m. on the 17th the *Mongolia*, having discharged her heavy cargo, floated off and set out for Yokohama.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

Berlin, July 13.

The Ambassadors of Russia and Japan have presented simultaneously the text of the new Convention at the German Foreign Office at Wilhelmstrasse in Berlin, stating that the Convention represents only a further extension of the stipulation of the Convention of the year 1907 and is a new guarantee of the maintenance of peace in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Far East. The principle of the "open door and equal rights for all" in Manchuria is not injured by the new Convention.

Herr von Schoen, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received with expression of thanks the new Convention, saying that he expected the "open door" policy to be maintained in the future. The Russian Government at St. Petersburg, in a further interpretation of the Convention, states that it is not directed against China or any other third Power.

The German press generally receives the Convention very calmly, recognising its great advantage for Japan and regarding it as a further pledge of the peace in the Far East. It, however, regrets the diminution of its peaceful effects by French and Russian papers, which announce that Russia, by the new Convention, will be enabled to counteract German and Austrian efforts and policy in the Near East.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser, on his northern trip, has paid a visit to a French cruiser, staying at Bergen, on which occasion a friendly, but in no way political, intercourse took place.

HERR DERNBURG.

Ex-Secretary of the Colonies Dernburg will start for the Far East on July 15th, viâ Siberia.

FATAL BALLOON EXPLOSION.

The new private balloon *Rheinland*, of the well-known aviator Erbsloeh, has exploded, by which accident all its five passengers were killed.

DEATH OF NOTED DRAMATIST.

The well-known German comedy writer Kadelburg, born on July 26th, 1851, is dead at Berlin.

PRINCE TSAI TAO.

Prince Tsai Tao has paid visits to the Ministers for Foreign Affairs and War at St. Petersburg. He will return to Peking viâ Moscow.

TURKEY.

The Sheik-ul-Islam at Constantinople has been forced to resign his post in the Ministerial Council for having continuously opposed the Young Turk policy.

HOLLAND.

The elections for the Dutch Chamber have resulted in 32 Clericals and 18 Liberals being elected.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Berlin, July 14.

The new Chinese Minister to Germany Liaucheng has arrived at Berlin.

Herr von Below Saleske, Councillor of the German Embassy at Constantinople, temporarily at Peking, has been nominated German Minister at Sofia. Herr von Prollius, Consul-General and Minister Plenipotentiary at Bangkok (Siam), will go as German Minister to Carracas (Venezuela).

EARTHQUAKE IN GERMANY.

An earthquake has taken place in Bayern and North Tyrol, which has been severely felt at Muenchen.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 15.

The morning papers are welcoming the new Chinese Minister Liaucheng in a very cordial way.

The German Press, soon after the cancelling of the Commercial Treaty with Japan on July 16th, which will become effective on July 17th, 1911, expects the opening of negotiations as to the conclusion of a new Treaty.

Prince Buelow, when on his way from Bologna to Norderney, paid a visit lasting two days to Berlin.

The great German banks are taking common action to support the Niederdeutsche Bank at Dortmund, which is in difficulties.

Herr von Dernburg, the German ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies, will start on his Far Eastern trip on August 15th, and not on July 15th, as reported before.

THE PREMIER ON ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Mr. Asquith, speaking in the House of Commons as to the new naval construction programme, said that the relations between Germany and Great Britain are of the most cordial nature. He further refuted the idea that German naval policy is directed against Great Britain.

THE CROPS.

The prospects of the harvest in Russia are reported to be good; those of middle America only half as good as last year.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Emperor's regiment "Kexholm" at Warsaw is celebrating the 200th anniversary of its foundation. Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a telegram of congratulation, which is couched in very cordial terms.

THE CHANCELLOR.

Berlin, July 16.

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German Chancellor, has had a conference, lasting for two hours, with Prince Buelow during the latter's recent visit to Berlin.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

General Yinchang, the Chinese Minister at Berlin, transferred yesterday the affairs of the Chinese Legation to his successor, the new Minister Lian-cheng, who arrived at Berlin two days ago. The farewell audience of the former and the introductory audience of the latter will take place immediately after the return of the Kaiser from his Northern trip.

Berlin, July 17.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes an interview with the new Chinese Minister Liancheng at Berlin, in which the latter expresses himself in very laudatory terms as to the European tour of the Naval Commission of Prince Tsai-shun, and especially as to German naval administration and German dockyards.

A GIFT TO NORWAY.

The Kaiser has presented to the Kingdom of Norway a Frithjof statue.

CRETE.

The Protective Powers have withdrawn one warship each from Suda Bay in Crete.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in its issue of Sunday, publishes an article as to the new Russo-Japanese Convention, emphasizing the peaceful intentions of both Powers with the conclusion of the Convention and stipulating as absurd the rumours as to the entry of Japan into the anti-German league of Powers by this Convention.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to July 2nd *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on July 17th.

THE FLEET.

Berlin, July 18.

The German Battle Fleet, meeting the Kaiser on his Northern trip in the Sogne Fjord (west coast of Norway), defiled past the *Hohenzollern*, on board of which the Kaiser is staying.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg, that M. Stolypin, the Russian Premier, will be nominated a Count by the Tsar in the near future.

The Tsar has accepted, while staying at Riga on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of a monument of Peter the Great, the oath of allegiance of the Baltic nobility.

TREATY REVISION.

Berlin, July 19.

The German Government is now examining the results of its inquiries from parties interested in the new Japanese tariff reform. It will afterwards open negotiations with Japan as to the conclusion of a new Convention.

GERMANY.

Herr von Kiderlen Waechter will enter his new post of Minister for Foreign Affairs at Berlin on July 28.

A terrible tempest has been raging at Heidelberg, Amsterdam and The Hague.

UNITED STATES.

The American Government intends to interfere in the Nicaraguan civil war with regard to the protection of foreign interests.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Berlin, July 20.

The coronation ceremony of King George the Fifth will take place in the latter part of June 1911.

A railway accident has taken place at Roscrea in Ireland, by which 100 persons were injured.

GERMANY.

The carbonite manufactory of Count Zeppelin at Friedrichshafen has been wrecked by an explosion.

GREECE.

The Greek Government has succeeded in placing a loan of 40 million drachmas in France.

VICTORIA.

The number of those injured in the railway accident, which happened yesterday at Melbourne, is 188.

GERMANY SUBJECT SHOT.

A German subject has been shot at Haifa in the open. The German Government has demanded full compensation from the Sublime Porte.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser will visit Emperor Francis Joseph at Schoenbrunn on September 20th, after having attended a shooting party at the invitation of Archduke Friedrich in Hungary.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of Belgium will pay an introductory visit to Emperor Francis in the month of October.

THE CHINESE MISSION.

Prince Tsai Tao and the Chinese Military Mission have left Moscow for home.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A TOTTORI despatch reports that the Korean Crown Prince arrived there on Sunday evening and put up at the residence of Marquis Ikeda.

THE cruiser *Ikoma* is officially reported to have left Falmouth on the 16th instant for Gravesend-on-Thames. The cruiser will stay there ten days. The journalists on board the vessel disembarked at Falmouth.

THE All-American Rugby football team, which is playing a series of games with the Sydney University team, has been defeated in the first game by 17 points to 6. The All-American team is composed of students of the University of California, Stanford University and the University of Nevada.

MR. DICKINSON, the U.S. Secretary of War, with Mrs. Dickinson and suite, arrived at Kobe on Monday evening from Kyoto. The distinguished visitors were received by Governor Hattori and other high officials of the local Government at Sannomiya Station. After taking dinner at the Oriental Palace Hotel, the party left the port for Manila.

IT is reported from Omiya that on the afternoon of the 13th the sky suddenly grew dark, and shortly afterwards a thunderstorm set in with heavy rain. A severe cold snap followed. When the downpour had ceased, Fujisan was seen to be covered with snow above the ninth station. The mountain is said to have presented a grand spectacle.

ALTHOUGH it is difficult to obtain exact statistics of Japanese emigrants in foreign countries, their number is roughly stated to be as follows :—

United States	70,000
Hawaii	70,000
Peru	5,500
Canada	4,000
Mexico	3,000
Belgium	1,700
Philippines	1,000

ARTEMIO RICARTE VIBORA, ex general of the revolution, one of the most noteworthy characters of the Philippine revolt of 1896 against Spain and that of 1899-1900 against the United States, has been released from Bilibid by order of Justice Trent and deported to Hongkong, he having refused to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government in the islands. Ricarte, says the *S.-C. Morning Post*, was released as a result of the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by his friends, but contrary to their expectations he refused to swear allegiance to the authorities. He left Manila on June 8 on the *Tean* for Hongkong.

THE prospective admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the fraternity of the United States will raise the number of States to 48, a figure round and comfortable, says the *Observer*, though tending towards overcrowding when represented in stars and stripes on a flag. Fortunately for the heralds (or whatever the officials are called who distribute the emblems on the national escutcheon) the process of absorption is now nearly complete —at least till the States start on the task of swallowing South America by the slow but effective procedure of the boa-constrictor. The only "territories" now remaining outside the Union are Alaska and Hawaii.

CECIL RHODES's dream, the Cape to Cairo railway, is coming true. By the end of the year the whole extent of the line will have been surveyed. From Khartum in the north and from Broken Hill in the south the line is creeping forward to the fulfillment of one of the greatest enterprises of modern times. The line, with its 5,600 miles of steel, will be by far the longest in the world. Boats on the Congo River will carry passengers from Kindu north to Ponthierville. The line from Ponthierville to Stanleyville is in operation, and the next section north to Mahagi is already surveyed. Boat and rail complete the route northward to Lado and Khartum, whence the journey to Cairo can be made by the existing railway. The great bulk of the line, including some thousands of miles at the northern and southern ends, will be British, and the remainder will pass through Belgian territory.

ACCORDING to investigations made by the Finance Department, the amount of Japanese coins in circulation at the end of June represented an increase of 32,628,009 *yen* as compared with May. The following figures show the particulars :—

	Yen.
Gold coins	30,199,548
Silver and copper coins	131,667,750
Convertible bank-notes	337,230,731

CECIL RHODES still lives in the memory of South Africa. Lord de Villiers, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of South Africa, unveiled on the 28th ult. the statue of the great Imperialist which has been erected by public subscription. He pronounced an eloquent panegyric upon Rhodes, saying that Rhodes foresaw and strove to attain the Union of South Africa. He never forgot his great duties to the land of his adoption, and he admired the Dutch. Dutch South Africans, therefore, would not withhold tributes to his memory merely because they could not approve every act in his career. Friends and foes alike must confess that of Cecil Rhodes it might well be said, "He was a man, take him for all in all, we shall not look upon his like again."

THE Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the steamship *Cadoxton*, which was kept afloat for several days in the Bay of Biscay by her crew baling with buckets, and was then abandoned, was concluded at Cardiff. The Court considered that when the vessel left Cardiff her value was £6,000. She was insured as follows : Hull and machinery, £12,000 ; freight, £1,000—a total of £14,000. The Court blamed the captain and chief engineer for not taking proper steps to ascertain how and from where the water came into the vessel, and for not using hand pumps instead of baling ; also that there was evidence that neither master nor engineer had any pecuniary interest in the *Cadoxton*, and that there was no evidence that either knew that the vessel was more valuable to her owners when foundered than when afloat. The cause of her loss was a mystery.

A REMARKABLE story of unappreciated luck comes from Batavia, reports the Hongkong *Daily Press*. On June 13, some children found on the roadside a small parcel wrapped in a handkerchief. They played at football with the bundle until the fastening gave way and disclosed a pile of curiously coloured and printed papers. The children played with the papers, tore some of them into bits, and flung the fragments to the winds. The balance they cut up with scissors. On their getting tired of it, the litter was swept up and thrown away as rubbish. Some passers-by picked up a few pieces and found them to be fragments of banknotes. It seems impossible to piece the notes together, but enough of the fragments were identified to show that the total value must be about 2,000 guilders. The Bank is the only gainer by this freak of fortune.

COMMENTING on the balance of sea power in the Mediterranean and the command of the Adriatic, a service journal says the position there is disquieting from an indirect point of view, because Italy and Austria-Hungary are entering on a period of naval expansion which must have its effect on the naval situation in the Mediterranean. The Dual Monarchy contemplates the building of four Dreadnoughts ; two of these are already in progress, although the orders may not yet have been placed. It is understood that the financial support for the carrying out of this work is found by the Berlin banks—a state of affairs which is too significant to require further comment. Italy is certain to display at least as much energy in naval expansion as her neighbour on the Adriatic, and this development cannot make for complacence as to the British position.

THE Kanegafuchi Spinning Company held a general meeting of its shareholders on Tuesday at the Tokyo Bankers' Club, when the following accounts were adopted :—

Brought forward	764,473
Profits during the term	856,046
Total	1,620,519
Reserve fund	100,000
Bonus	38,000
Dividend (14 per cent. per annum)	681,872
Carried forward	800,647

The meeting also resolved upon the presentation of a pair of gold cups and the sum of 3,000 *yen* to Mr. Asabuki, the ex-Adviser, and Mr. Fujimoto, the ex-Auditor, respectively.

DISFIGURING ERUPTIONS



Speedily Yield to

CUTICURA

Soap and Ointment

Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands, from infancy to age, but tends to prevent clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, inflammation, irritation, redness and roughness, and other unsightly and annoying conditions.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Booklet, giving Instruction for the Best Care of Skin, Scalp and Hair.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, July 23.

The Raw Cotton market is unchanged, and little business has been done. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	47.00 to 48.00
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34.00 to 34.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 32.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.31
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels ..Y.	—
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency to weaker.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ...Y.	3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
„ „ Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6.40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester ...Y.	4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3.15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila ...Y.	10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first ...Y.	240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

No business worth reporting has transpired.

			Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks		9.60 to 9.80
Flag	„		9.60 to 9.80
Royal	„		9.60 to 9.80
Trophy	„		9.60 to 9.80
Red Seal	4 sacks		9.60 to 9.80
Lion	„		10.30 to 10.50
Portland	„		9.80 to 9.85
Premier	„		10.00 to 10.05
Japanese:—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*		2.80
Takasago	6 „		2.75
Fuji	6 „		2.85
Pine	6 „		2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	4.80 to 5.00
Red „ „ „	4.70 to 4.80
Blue Stem	4.90 to 5.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been principally for Europe.

On July 21st stocks were: Filatures 8,936 bales; Re-reels, 389 bales; Kakeda, 203 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ...V.	930
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	910
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	900
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	950
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	925
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	900
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	850
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	870
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
15th	864	855	862	866
16th	862	856	—	864
17th	—	—	—	—
18th	862	854	857	862
19th	861	—	855	861
20th	857	—	852	8 8
21st	858	852	853	859

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, without any change in quotations. On July 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 250 piculs; Kibiso, 1,750 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	80 to 90
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices all round have declined. Business, especially for America, has been exceptionally dull.

Kanazawa:—There has been some decline in prices owing to the slackness of business.

Kawamata;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The general tendency of the market is weak.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.45	8.05	8.25	7.95	8.00
27″	8.30	8.00	8.05	7.85	7.80
36″	8.30	7.90	7.85	7.80	7.85

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.60	8.50	8.30	8.00
27″	8.30	8.00	7.85	7.80
36″	7.95	8.90	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.10	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.90	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of July 20th the quotation was £53.7.6.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin "	47.00—50.00
Ore "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,010,520
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	26,455

Delivery.	Closing Price
July	12.00
August	12.42
September	12.73

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July	11.86	July	11.89
August	12.03	August	11.96
September	12.20	September	12.12

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 13.40
Medium	12.40
Common	11.40
Average	12.40

TEA.

No particular change has been noted in the market. Second crop teas prove very poor value.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 2th, 4,975,900 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 255,300 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ...Y.	nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	do
Medium	35 to 37
Good Common	30 to 34
Common	26 to 29

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
July	130.20
August	129.25
September	129.15

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 22.

London silver unchanged, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates all unaltered.

London	Bank T.T	2/0⅜
—	— Bills on demand	2/0⅜@7/16
—	— 4 months' sight	2/0 9/16
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
—	— 6 months' sight	2/0⅞
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	256½
—	Private 4 months' sight	260½
Hongkong	—Bank sight per $100	88¼*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	86¼*
Shanghai	—Bank sight	84¼*
—	Private 10 days' sight	85¾*
India	—Bank sight	152¼
	Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America	Bank sight	49⅜@½
—	Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany	—Bank sight	207½@8
—	Private 4 months' sight	211½@12
Bar Silver (London)		25¼(@21/16

* Nominal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
America.....	P. M.....	China 1	Sa	July 23
Europe	N. D. L...	Kleist	Su.	July 24
Europe	M M.....	Polynesien	Tu.	July 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Tu	July 26
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea 2	Tu	July 26
Hongkong...	O S. S....	Tacoma Maru	W	July 27
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Kamakura M. 3	M	Aug. 1
America.....	T. K. K..	Chiyo Maru 4	F	Aug. 5
Hongkong...	T. K. K....	Nippon Maru	M	Aug. 8
Hongkong...	B. L	Aymeric	Tu	Aug. 9
Vancouver...	C P R....	Em. of China	W	Aug. 10
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Seattle Maru	F.	Aug. 12
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	Th	Aug. 18
Tacoma.....	B. L ...	Oceano	M	Aug. 22

1 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
3 Left Seattle on the 16th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Europe	M M.....	Ernest Simons	Sa	July 23
Australia ...	N.Y.K...	Nikko Maru	Sa	July 23
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Ningchow	Sa.	July 23
Hongkong...	P. M.....	China	M.	July 25
Shanghai ...	N Y K..	Chikugo Maru	Su	July 24
Hongkong...	N.Y.K....	Tamba Maru	M.	July 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R...	Em. of India	Tu.	July 26
Tacoma.....	O. S. S. ...	Tacoma Maru	Th.	July 28
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	Th.	July 28
Europe	N. D. L...	Kleist	Sa	July 30
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Sado Maru	W	Aug. 3
Europe	N Y K...	Atsuta Maru	W.	Aug. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru	Sa	Aug. 6
America.....	T. K. K..	Nippon Maru	W	Aug. 10
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Aymeric	W	Aug. 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	W.	Aug. 10
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Seattle Maru	Sa.	Aug. 13
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa	Aug. 20
America.....	C. R.....	A'ral Hamelin	Su	Aug. 21
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Oceano	Tu.	Aug. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Foreric, British steamer, 2,591, D. A. Gardiner, 14th July,—Barry, Coal.—American Trading Co.

Sayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,230, T. Ota, 14th July,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 14th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, M. Yagi, 14th July,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, J. Sato, 14th July,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Sark, Nowegian steamer, 2,304, A. A. Gjertsen, 14th July,—Portland, Or., Lumber.—Johnstone Cain & Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 15th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 15th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 15th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 15th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 15th July,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 15th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, Manta, 16th July,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, Lorenzen, 16th July,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Strathnairn, British steamer, 2,812, McClay, 16th July,—Osaka, Phosphate.—Cameron & Co.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 17th July,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Theseus, British steamer, 4,299, J. Barwise, 17th July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Dunbar, British steamer, 2,410, Martin, 17th July,—Sfax, Phosphate.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 17th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Java, British steamer, 2,632, A. Thompson, 18th July,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 18th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,284, W. Thompson, 18th July,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kazembe, British steamer, 2,935, Anderson, 18th July,—New York via ports, General.—Sale & Frazar.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irizawa, 18th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Yarwood, 19th July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 2,750, Buyers, 19th July,—Port Tampa, Phosphate.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 19th July,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, McGill, 19th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8 700, E. R. Kitt, 19th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 19th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 19th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Ernest Bent, 20th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 20th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 20th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 3,061, T. Chimes, 20th July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,467, Bouman, 20th July,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 20th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 21st July,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 21st July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 21st July,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Mathæson & Co

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, D. T. Calley, 21st July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 21st July,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 13th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 14th July,—Java, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 14th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, Kobayashi, 14th July,—Muroran, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 14th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 15th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents—American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 15th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kotik, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 15th July.—Petropavlovsk, General.—Smith Baker & Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 15th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bay Castle, British steamer, 2,717, Lightoller, 16th July,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Mecklenburg, German steamer, 2,137, Malchow, 16th July,—Marseilles and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Luetzow, German steamer, 5,134, W. Bartling, 16th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison 16th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 25th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, I. Sato, 16th July,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 17th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 17th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 17th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 17th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cardiganshire, British steamer, 2,689, W. O. Tyers, 18th July,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 18th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 19th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 19th July,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Petrel, U.S. Gunboat, 892, Capt. Taylor, U.S.N., 20th July,—Hongkong via Inland Sea.

Supply, U.S. Supply ship, 4,460, E. S. Bisett, 20th July,—Guam.

Wheeling, U.S. Gunboat, 1,000, Capt. Eberle, 20th July—Hongkong via Inland Sea.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, M. Hagino-20th July,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 20th July,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 3,061, T. Chimes, 20th July,—Marseilles, Havre and London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 20th July,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, E. R. Kitt, 20th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 20th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, McGill, 20th July,—Vancouver and Seattle, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 20th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kazembe, British steamer, 2,935, Anderson, 20th July,—Miike, General.—Sales & Frazar.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 20th July,—Wakamatsu. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 21st July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 21st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathnairn, British steamer, 2,812, McClay, 21st July,—Hakodate, Phosphate.—Cameron & Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,467, Bouman, 21st July,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. Van Nierop & Co.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 21st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Ernest Bent, 21st July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Sayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,230, T. Ota, 21st July,—Moji.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 21st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. F. W. Brown, Mr. R. T. Bryson, Mr. Thos. L. Chimpman, Miss N. Dawson, Miss Dorothy H. Green, Mr. Harry Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Harwood, Miss Hazel Harwood, Miss Martha Hartley, Prof. F. B. Harvey, Mr. C. W. Edge, Mr. R. H. McCrudden, Mr. K. Otsuki, Mr. Hum Boo, Mr. Hum Poy, Col. Medley, Mrs. Olswang, Mr. N. Paul, Mr. Chas. Pfleiderer, Miss G. V. Reid, Mr. Thos. L. Scowcraft, Mr. W. A. Thomas, Mr. F. Tillier and Mr. V. Tovani, in cabin; 4 European steerage and 51 Asiatic steerage.

Per American steamer *Siberia*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. P. Bingham, Dr. E. Bogert, Miss S. M. Dean, Rev. W. C. Fairfield, Miss May Goodrell, Mrs. A. Hellyer and maid, Mr. L. M. Hine, Mr. and Mrs. Cas. S. Weight, Miss L. B. Paty, Mr. T. Inoki, Miss C. Le Rav, Miss M. Mendenhall, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. H. Nakano, Mr. Y. Nitobe, Mrs. C. J. Bond, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. O O. Mattson. For Kobe:—Mr and Mrs. J. Guggenheim and infant, Master J. W. Guggenheim, Master A. L. Guggenheim and Miss L. Schwartz. For Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. M. Weil. For Manila:—Mr. R. L. Allen, Capt and Mrs. L. Anderson, valet and maid, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Boynton, Mr. L. C. Brown, Mr. L. V. Carmack, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss E. E. Chidester, Mr. L. R Clarke, Mrs. W. Cutting, Hon. and Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, Mr. McG. Dickinson, Mr. A. W. Eckman, General C. R. Edwards, U.S.A. and servant, Mrs. Edwards, Miss Bessie P. Edwards aud nurse, Mr. R. J. Fiske, Mr. A. D. Ford, Capt. G. O. Fort, Mr. J. Garcie, Mr. Wm. L. Granbery, Mr. E. G. Hoffman, Mr. T. D. Juan, Mr. J. M. Lasseter, Mr. R. Lemmon, Mrs. W. N. Lemmon, Miss Emma Lemmon, Mr. C. D. Lewis, Mr. Geo. Long, Miss L. M. Owen, Miss O. Salamanca, Mr. O. Soriano and Mr. C. R. Simpkins. For Hongkong:—Mr. Robert Clary, Mr. and Mrs. Chee Mong Ling and infant, Miss Maud Damills, Miss H. G. Getty, Miss A. Halman, Mr. J. M. Lassing, Mrs. E. C. Perry, Miss H. R. Emerson, Mrs. J. M. Lassing, Master Lassing, Miss M. E. McLellan, Mr. Harry Pink, Mr. Brewster Reamey, Mr. H. C. Wilson, Mr. Lee Toma, Mr. J. J. Newcombe, Mrs. J. J. Newcombe, in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* from Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. S Asmajeff, Mr. Rosoff, Mr. Ovsjannikoff, Mr. Ohtani, Mr. Maeda and Mr. Takaoka in cabin; Mr. Livschitz in second class.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs C. E. Stanton, Capt. R. P. Tippetts, Mrs. M. E. Pearley and Capt R. D. Reed. Honolulu:—Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Mr. B. F. Catlett and Mrs. B. F. Catlett and child. San Francisco:—Mr. C. R. Alberger, Mr. J. N. Anderson, Miss G E. Barnard, Mrs. T. Beck, Mr. Philip Bickel, Mr. F S. Chapman, Mr. W. J. Conroy, Rev. F. C. Crouse, Mrs F. C. Crouse, Master Russell Crouse, Master Paton Crouse, Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Rev. W. C. Dodd, Mrs. W. C. Dodd, Miss L. Dodd, Miss A. Donlon, Mr. F. Drion, Mr. E. M. Elam, Mr. A. G. Fanerut, Mr. H. B. Fowler, Mrs. H. B. Fowler, Mrs. D. C. Fox, Rev. W. B. Glass, Mrs. W. B. Glass and 3 children, Mr. Joseph Grondahl, Mr. J. Jalbuena, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Mrs. W. J. Jenkins and infant, Mrs. Warren Jennings, Mr W. H. Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrie, Mrs. John Lord, Mrs, F. Lucker, Mr. W. J. McKee, Mrs. W. J McKee and child, Mr. Jas. S. MacNider, Mr. J. C. Malloy, Rev. P. Fr. F. Martin, Dr. L. C. Mendel, Mrs. L. C. Mendel, Miss Zeta Mendel, Mr. Jas. Miller, Mr. D W. Miner, Mr. S. O. Moller and servant, Mrs. S. O. Moller, Mr. Wm. Neeson, Mr. Fong Pack, Miss S. C. Parke, Miss J. A. Peeters, Miss L. B. Ross, Mr. E. W. Sharples, Mrs. E. W. Sharples and child. Mr. J. H. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr Lewis D. Scott, Mrs. E. Steinmetz and child, Rev. E Stephens, Mrs. E. Stephens, Mr. W. S. Tener, Mr. T. H. Thropp and Miss L. White in cabin

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. J. A. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Butsch and child, Mr. G. Banck, Mr. and Miss Arai, Mr. R. Asano, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Williamson, Brig. Genl. and Mrs. E. J. Cooper and maid, Count Kinjuo Hirosawa, Lieut. R. S. Goff, R.N., Mr. J. Metcalf, Mr. W. T. Payne, Miss Payne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Minturn and Mr. T. Burnley in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, Mr. L. A. Chill and Mr. Berigny in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. R Albenger, Mr. J. N. Anderson, Mrs. A. C. Baldwin, Miss G. E. Barnard, Mrs. T. Beck, Mr. Philip Beckel, Mr. B. F. Catlett, Mrs. B. F. Catlett and child, Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. W. J. Conroy, Rev. F. C. Crouse, Mrs. F. C. Crouse, Master Russell Crouse, Master Paton Crouse, Mrs. Davidson, Rev. W. C. Dodd, Mrs. W. C. Dodd, Miss L. Dodd, Miss A. Donlon, Mr. F. Drion, Mr. E. M. Elam, Mr. A. G. Fanerut, Mr. Fong Pack, Mr. H. B. Fowler, Mrs. H. B. Fowler, Mrs D. C Fox, Rev. W. B. Glass, Mrs. W. B. Glass and 3 children, Mr. J. Grondahl, Mr. J. Jalbuena, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Mrs. W. J. Jenkins and infant, Mrs. Warren Jennings, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. John Lawrie, Mrs. John Lord, Mrs. F. Lucker, Mr. Jas. S. MacNider, Mr. J. C. Malloy, Rev. P. Fr. F. Martin, Mr. W. J. McKee, Mrs. W. J. McKee and child, Dr. L. C. Mendel, Mrs. L. C. Mendel, Miss Zeta Mendel, Mr. Jas. Miller, Mr. D. W. Miner, Mr. S. O. Moller and servant, Mrs. S. O. Moller, Mr. Wm. Neeson, Miss S. C. Parke, Miss J. A. Pieters, Miss L. B. Ross, Mr. J. H. Scott, Mrs. J. H. Scott, Mr. Louis D. Scott, Mr. E W. Sharples, Mrs. E. W. Sharples and child, Mrs. St immetz and child, Rev. E. Stephens, Mrs Stephens, Mr. W. S. Tener, Mr. T. H. Throop, Miss L. White, Mr. K. Bernstein, Mrs. G. W. Colton, Master Mark C. Colton, Mr. M. Costalonga, Mr. W. J. Dickinson, Mr. A. S. Duckworth, Mrs. T. A. Fraser, Mr. H. Gros, Capt. R. Hamilton, Mrs. R. Hamilton and maid, Mr. F. S. Henry, Mr. H I. Ireland, Mr. W, McIndoo, Mrs. W. McIndoo, Mr. C. J. McIndoo, Miss J. McIntosh, Mrs. A. W. McLean, Dr. A, Mudra, Mrs. A. Mudra, Mrs E. V. Strong, Mr. U. Van Scharfenberg, Mr. W. J. Veeder, Mrs. Helen K. Walker and amah, Mr. H. S. Welsh and Mrs. N. Zaima in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. D. Auld, Lt.-Col. G. Barnett, U.S.M.C., Mr A. A. Catton, Lady Davis, Dr. C. A. Devlin, Mr. E. Finnell, Mrs. F. Finnell, Mr. Fung Tom, Miss F. F. Gordon, Mr. L. F. Haber, Mrs. L. F. Haber, Mr. J. E. Harding, Mr. Y. Ishii, Mr. L Jupp, Miss M. Leonard, Mr. B. Mandell, Mr. L. A Ming, Mr. S C. Morris, Mrs. F. P. Pfingst, Mr. Ed. Pfingst, Mr. W. G. Pirie, Mr. Jacob Schloss, Mr. S. Schloss, Mr. C. Schmidt, Mr. R. D. Smart and 2 children, Mr. A. Findlay Smith, Mr. W. Meische Smith, Mr. F. S. Spencer, Mr. S. W. Strong, Mrs. S. W. Strong, Miss N. Tanaka, Miss Voug Tsung Sung, Mr. M. Yamakawa, Miss Ngoo Wa Sung, Mr. W. P. Anderson, Mrs. W. P. Anderson, Mr. R. Arima, Mr. C. S. Ascher, Mr. Melvin F. Barton, Mrs. M G. Beck, Mr. L. Blasquez, Mr. O. W. Bowen, Miss J. C. Cherry, Mr. T J. Edlmann, Mr. H. C. Ernst, Mrs. H. C. Ernst, Mr J. Gibbs, Mrs. J. Gibbs, Miss M. K. Gibbs, Mr. H. Hara, Mr. T. Hara, Mr. C. Hedeman, Mrs. C. Hedeman, Mr. K. Hiraizumi, Mrs. K. Hiraizumi, Mrs. H Ike, Mr. U. Ishiwara, Miss Z. Kincaid, Mr. E. Klautscheck, Mrs. E. Klautscheck, Mr. I Livschitz, Mr. C. C. Locke, Dr. K. Miyake and native servant, Capt. L. B. Montresor, Mr. W. Montresor, Mrs Y. Murai, Mr. H. P. Neeper, Mrs. S. Nishi, Mr. J H. Parke, Mrs. J. H. Parke, Mr. E. C. Peck, Mrs. E. C. Peck, Miss M. Peck, Mr. E. Quelch, Mr. F. H. Redward, Mr. Y. Sakurai, Mr. S Sato, Mr. K. Sujimoto, Mr Elliott C. Taylor, Mrs. Chas. H. Thorn, Mr. M. Tomiye and native servant and Mr. M. Yamasaki in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	England.	France	Zurich.	Moscow.	England	France.	France.	France.
Hara Yushutsuten	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	10	10	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	—	15	—		—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	—	—	—	7	—	—	Peignes	
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	29	—	—	—	—	17	—
Pila & Co.	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	84	10	7	—	—	17	—

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Kumeric* for Vancouver and Tacoma:—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total
Hongkong	150	486	40	790	—	1,436
Shanghai	805	1 587	430	—	—	2,922
Kobe	75	—	—	—	—	75
Yokohama	154	270	—	25	—	449
Shimidzu	1,492	1,0 7	1 257	15	—	3,771
Keelung	150	604	6,540	50	—	7,374
Total	2,826	4,054	8,267	880	—	16,027

SILK.

	New York.	Easton.	Other Cities.	Total
Shanghai	4	—	—	4
Yokohama	25	—	—	25
Total	29	—	—	29

Consumption Can be Cured

AT LA T A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND THAT CURES CONSUMPTION

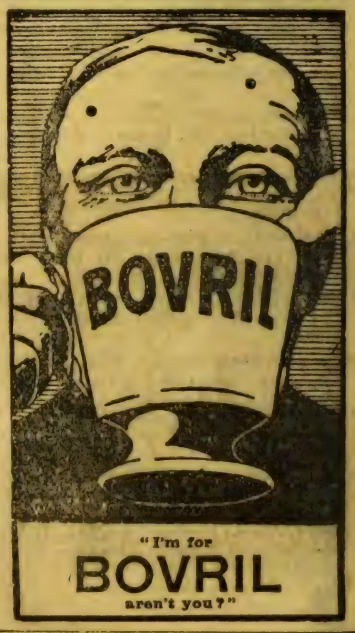


Derk P. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of Science may know of its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give this knowledge to the world, and a book on the treatment can be obtained by writing to the Derk P. Yonkerman, Co., Ltd. (Dept., 237), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the free book. It will be sent to you by return of post, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.



(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ジヤパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 5 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 30TH JULY, 1910. | 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 129
Korea ... 130
The Macao Affair ... 131
Amalgamation ... 131
China ... 132
China and the New Convention ... 133
The American Secretary of War ... 133
The Soy Company ... 133
Formosa ... 134
A Sugar Trust ... 134
Japan and America ... 134
Financial Trouble in Shanghai ... 135
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance ... 136
M. Jules Leclercq ... 135
United States Naval Armaments ... 135
Baron D'Anethan ... 136
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 136
Electric Power Companies ... 137
Floods in Northern Manchuria ... 137
Banquet in Tokyo ... 137
Captain Hobson ... 137
Hokkaido ... 138
Japanese Finance ... 138
The Treaties ... 138
The Tariff ... 139
Gratuitous Insults to Missionaries ... 139
A False Premise ... 139
Mr. Braham ... 139
Unilateral ... 140
Manchuria ... 140
Mr. Matsutani ... 140
The Tanko S.S. Company ... 140
The "Tetsurei Maru" ... 140
Memorial Services Held in Tokyo for His Late Majesty King Edward VII. ... 140
Port Arthur ... 141
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 141
Notes on Current Events ... 141
Leading Articles :—
The Woman Suffrage Bill and the Problem of the Sex ... 142
"Tariff Negotiations." ... 142
The Conference and the Situation ... 143
Racial Antagonism ... 144
The Airship in Peace and War. ... 144
The Bookshelf ... 146
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 149
Viscount Sone ... 151
Russia and the Convention ... 152
The Weather ... 152
The Japan Hypothec Bank ... 152
The Assassin of Prince Ito ... 152
Nippon Race Club ... 152
Railway Accidents ... 152
Local News ... 153
Kobe Yachtsmen in Distress ... 153
Correspondence :—
Japan's Finance ... 153
The Ownership of the Camp Hill Road ... 153
Telegrams ... 154
News of the Week ... 157
Latest Commercial ... 158
Latest Shipping ... 159
Supplement :—
Our London Letter ... I.
Our Russian Newsletter ... II.
Karuizawa Notes ... III.
Christianity in Japan ... III.
Yokohama Engine and Iron Works ... IV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 30TH, 1910.

BIRTH.

MESSER.—At 261, Bluff, Yokohama, on July 25th, 1910, the wife of PAUL MESSER, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

HAHN.—On the 21st inst., at 11.15 p.m., at the Makado Hotel, Nigishi, Yokohama, EMILIE HAHN beloved wife of CARL HAHN, at the age of 57.

HASKERL.—At the German Hospital, WILLIAM HASKERL, of Hamburg, Germany, aged 62.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. MINAMI SHINGO has been appointed a *sonin* Commercial Commissioner.

THE Government authorities are reported to have decided to make Funakawa in Akita prefecture a secondary naval port.

IT is stated that an Imperial Prince will be sent to England as His Majesty the Emperor's proxy to attend the coronation of King George in June, 1911.

AN Oita telegram reports that the Furuichi tunnel at Mikoshi, which is being built, collapsed on the 20th inst. owing to the recent rains. Four workmen were killed instantly and three others seriously injured.

NAGOYA'S houses on the 30th of June last numbered 88,739 and the population 399,150—males, 209,523; females, 189,627. As compared with the previous year, there are 1,348 more houses, and 14,011 more inhabitants.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the Osaka City Council, it was unanimously decided that Mr. Uyemura, Chief of the Kyushu Administration Office of the Railway Board, should be recommended as Mayor of the City.

MRS. MARY MILLS, of Hatfield Hyde, Hertfordshire, who celebrated her hundredth birthday a few weeks ago, has spent practically her whole life in the parish of Hatfield. She is able to perform all household duties and to sew without the use of spectacles.

THE latest official returns show that the foreign residents of Seoul, other than Japanese, number 2,409, including 2,036 Chinese, 138 Americans, 88 British, 57 French, and 90 Russians. There are nine American, eight British, six French, and five Russian missionaries.

BONILLY, the leader of the insurrection in Cuba, is preparing for an immediate campaign. A general uprising is feared in Cuba and the people are in a nervous condition. The press ridicules Bonilly's pretensions to power and attaches no great importance to the outbreak.

STATISTICS compiled show that during 1909 the various life insurance companies in the United States and Canada paid out £106,500,000. Of this amount £73,400,000 went to beneficiaries of the insured, and £33,200,000 went for dividends, surrender values, and payments of annuitants.

THE Naval Department has granted Lieutenant Shirase the free use of the former warship *Iwaki* (667 tons) for the purpose of his Antarctic exploration. The vessel, which is now lying at Saseho, will shortly be brought to Kobe to undergo necessary alterations and repairs at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

IN the southern part of Texas, U.S.A., oranges are cultivated by Japanese over a large extent of land. A joint stock company has recently been established in the place with a capital of 225,000 dollars, divided into 4,500 shares. The object of the company is to import, prepare, and sell orange graftings and other fruit trees.

THE KOREAN CENSUS returns covering thirteen provinces are now complete. The work was commenced in July last year. According to the new returns the number of houses in Korea is 2,741,438 and the population 12,959,981. As compared with the last return these figures reveal an increase of 408,351 houses and 3,178,310 people.

SIR ELDON GORST, K.C.B., who succeeded Lord Cromer in 1907 as British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, is the son of Sir John Gorst, and is forty-nine years of age. He married, at the age of forty-two, Miss Evelyn Rudd, daughter of Mr. Charles Rudd, a South African financier. Entering the Diplomatic Service as an Attaché in 1885, he was appointed to Cairo in September, 1886. He served under the Egyptian Government as Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior (1894) and as Financial Adviser (1898), while in 1904 he acted as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE Government, says one of the authorities concerned, is engaged in the investigation of the income tax revision, with a view to introducing it again to the Diet in the next session. The investigation will, it is said, be finished by the end of this month. According to the new measure, the revenue derived from this source will decrease by some *yen* 4,500,0000.

THE British Admiralty have placed a contract with Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of Glasgow, for two torpedo-boat destroyers of a special type involving many new features. In these vessels the constructors have been allowed to have a perfectly free hand in the design of the machinery, and consequently the trials of these destroyers will be awaited with considerable interest.

ON Tuesday morning the Military Balloon Corps went through a series of experiments with their balloon on the plain of Ishibashi near Utsunomiya, when a thunderstorm arose so suddenly that Major Tokunaga ordered the expert, Mr. Iwamoto, to take proper steps to rip open the gas-bag in order to avoid an explosion. The expert pulled a rope attached to the valve for that purpose, and the balloon was depleted of its gas in half a minute. The balloon alighted safely on the ground.

IT is reported from Shizuoka that since the season for the ascent of Fujisan opened on the 20th inst. a great many parties have climbed the mountain. The temperature on the summit on the first day of the open season was 56° Fahr. and on the 22nd 45° Fahr. The weather was cloudy and there was light rain. On the 23rd, 8 foreigners and 294 Japanese ascended, but no one stayed on the summit. On the 24th about 500 reached the summit. Above the 8th station there is still some snow in places.

THE Railway Board has often been involved in payment of compensation for damages due to fire originating in sparks from passing trains. The districts of the North-eastern railway line being dotted with many thatch-roofed houses which too frequently catch fire, the Railway Board has entered into formal communications with various local governments in that part to take precautionary measures against fire. It was decided that in Aomori prefecture twenty houses along the railway line should be rebuilt into those roofed with a fire proof material. One half of the expenses for this improvement will be defrayed by the Railway Board. Ibaraki, Fukushima, and Akita prefectures will follow the example.

THE schemes for the Tokyo City Hall and the Fine Art Gallery proposed by the Tokyo-fu authorities are reported to have been united in the interests of both the parties concerned, so that the construction of one building available for these two purposes is now on foot by the coöperation of the City assembly and the prefectural government. As to the resources of the fund, the city authorities intend to sell 3,000 *tsubo* of the unoccupied land near the Yurakuza Theatre and the Gonikan Hall, by which means they will obtain some 300,000 *yen*. On the part of the prefectural authorities, they will sell forests for some 200,000 *yen*, so that there will be a fund of half a million *yen*. Hibiya, Mitsubishi-ga hara and Uyeno have been suggested for the site, and of these the last mentioned seems to be most favoured.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, July 22.

The telegraph says that extreme precautions are to be adopted on the 23rd inst. when the new Resident-General makes his entry into Seoul. Some of the measures projected are described in more or less detail, but we cannot see that they differ in any respect from what might have been expected in these circumstances. The situation is in the hands of the military, and it is safe to assert that no precaution will be neglected to preserve peace and good order.

The number of students in custody on a charge of stirring up sedition is now twelve. Their ages vary from 17 to 34 or 35, and they are all without fixed occupation. It does not appear, however, that actual affiliation with any political party has been proved against them, but of course the police must have some proofs or these arrests would not have been made.

Statistics compiled by the gendarmes and police up to June of last year showed that the number of dwelling houses in Korea was 2,741,438 and the number of the inhabitants 12,958,181. Compared with a record previously compiled by the same authorities at a date which is not stated, the above figures show an increase of 408,351 in dwelling-houses and of 3,178,310 in population.

Saturday, July 23.

Seoul wires that on the 22nd inst. the ex-Emperor proceeded to the Palace of the reigning Sovereign and held a four-hours' conference with the latter. The visit was called a "summer call," but its duration suggests that the two monarchs engaged in a consultation about pending eventualities in Korea.

No very signal results have been obtained from the examination of the 12 students recently arrested in Seoul on suspicion of conspiracy. They had carefully refrained from communicating with one another by letter, and in the absence of all written testimony it is difficult to interpret their attitudes confidently. The present idea seems to be that they will be subjected to nothing more serious than a measure of police surveillance.

Certain Tokyo newspapers have the courage to utter more or less explicit predictions about the annexation of Korea. They agree in alleging that the time for this consummation has been left to the discretion of the new Resident-General, who will, of course, be guided by circumstances. But these journals think it very unlikely that annexation will be postponed beyond the end of August. The prevalent idea is that the expenses involved will amount to 15 million *yen* during the first year, and the *Hochi Shimbun* thinks that this money will be obtained by floating Korean Bonds in the Japanese market after the model of the Formosan Bonds.

Sunday, July 24.

On the morning of the 23rd inst. General Viscount Terauchi landed at Chemulpo. Deluges of rain which had fallen up to the night of the 22nd ceased during the night and the ceremony of debarkation took place in brilliant sunshine. Two Imperial Chamberlains had proceeded to Chemulpo to greet the new Resident-General, and one of them handed to him an Imperial message. It need hardly be said that the utmost precautions were adopted to protect the person of the illustrious official. These signal occasions are only too apt to suggest fanatical acts on the part of political monomaniacs. Everything passed off quietly, however. His Excellency made no delay at Chemulpo, but took the train immediately, arriving in Seoul a few minutes before noon. There, too, police and military guards watched the whole route from the South Gate to the Residency-General. It is stated that the Resident-General will have his first audience at the Palace on the 26th inst.

There has been a collision between Japanese and Korean fishermen at a place some 12 miles east of Wolsan. The origin of the trouble is not stated, but it is alleged that the Japanese acted on the defensive and that 20 of the Koreans were arrested by the police.

It is in contemplation to establish in Korea a Savings' Bank under Japanese direction. The principal projectors are the large shareholders of the First Bank and the 130th Bank. They are said to believe that there is no lack of the spirit of effective economy in Korea, and that people would gladly save money if they had any means of doing so safely. There is already a Savings' Bank carried on by a Korean called Cho Pyong-thaik, which, though a very unpretending concern, has obtained considerable success. This project suggests that the Japanese have considerable faith in Korean confidence. If Korean subjects consent to lodge their money in a purely Japanese Savings' Bank, we shall have a very convincing test of the mental attitude of the Koreans towards the Japanese.

Monday, July 25.

On the 25th inst. the Resident-General, and Mr. Ariyoshi, head of the Bureau of Affairs, were to be received in audience by the Emperor of Korea and were subsequently to visit the ex-Emperor. On the evening of that day the Resident-General was to entertain about 60 high officials at dinner.

The latest news from the Peninsula indicates that the general feeling of the Koreans is quite reconciled to amalgamation. But the great question of how to deal with the Yangpan class remains unsettled. Some publicists advise that the Yangpan should be treated as the Japanese *shizoku* were at the time of the Meiji Restoration. In other words, pension bonds should be issued for the support of these gentry. Some other persons contend, however, that the best way to satisfy the Yangpan is to give them official appointments, which have always been the object of their ambition. This second suggestion carries with it the obvious objection that official appointments would thus become the perquisite of men just as likely to be unfitted as to be fitted for such duties. There are, it is said, some 100,000 Yangpan throughout the Empire, and if they regard themselves as hardly treated, they may very easily ferment an insurrection much more serious than anything that has hitherto occurred. The probability is, therefore, that the pension-bond system will ultimately be resorted to. Meanwhile there is vague talk of amalgamation being effected either at the end of August or in the early part of September, but such forecasts must evidently be conjectures.

The *Jiji Shimpo* writes in a very strong strain upon this subject. It radically condemns the idea of being deterred by a small outlay. The conservative folks contend that it would be wiser to wait 4 or 5 years, by which time Japan's financial circumstances will be easier, but who can confidently say that a country expanding as Japan is will have more financial leisure 4 or 5 years hence than she has to-day? The probability is that every passing year will bring its own responsibilities, and it would be foolishly optimistic to sacrifice any important policy on the altar of vague hope. Besides, the *Jiji* does not see that any very large additional outlays need be involved in amalgation. Japan is already bearing a tolerably heavy burden on Korea's account, and there is no apparent reason to suppose that amalgamation will increase that burden sensibly. The Yangpan can easily be disposed of by the pension-bond system, and as for the garrison army, there need not be any addition made to it. Thus the *Jiji* stands to its guns and insists upon amalgamation without delay.

Tokyo newspapers quote Dr. Hatoyama as discussing the interesting question of the procedure to be adopted in the matter of amalgamation. Taking the most modern instance, namely, that of Hawaii, it will be remembered that the Parliament voted to dispense with a sovereign and to ask for inclusion in the dominion of the United States. In Korea, however, there is no parliament, and therefore, the parallel plan would be for the Emperor of Korea to approach Japan with a proposal for amalgamation. As to foreign Powers, the treaties between them and Korea would have to be implemented by Japan until they were replaced by new agreements. Then the question would arise as to the individual rights extended to Korean subjects. Should they he accorded all the rights and privileges enjoyed by Japanese subjects? Dr. Hatoyama thinks this would be premature. His idea is that the Koreans should be treated as England treats the Indians or as Japan treats the Formosans, for a time at any rate.

Tuesday, July 26.

On the 25th inst., Viscount Terauchi, attended by a brilliant staff and escorted by a strong guard of honour, repaired to the Palace and was received in audience by the Emperor and Empress of Korea, and subsequently by the ex-Emperor and Lady On. Handsome presents were made by the new Resident-General to these Imperial personages, and we observe that among these presents the one destined for the Empress was a jewelled ring. The Emperor's address to Viscount Terauchi was of a purely formal character. Its gist was that His Majesty welcomed the new Resident-General and trusted that he would adopt measures for improving the administration of affairs and developing the national resources.

On the evening of the 25th, Viscount Terauchi invited about 250 leading Korean and Japanese officials to a party at the Residency-General. This reunion was by way of introduction.

Of course, all eyes are now directed towards Seoul, but that is precisely one of the reasons which make for a restrained policy on the part of the Resident General. We can be tolerably certain that whatever Viscount Terauchi does, will not be done in a hurry.

Wednesday, July 27.

The new Resident-General has entered upon the duties of his office with great diligence. On the 26th inst he invited to the Residency-General 40 teachers of primary Japanese schools established in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

various parts of Korea To these gentlemen he delivered a long address, inculcating the duties of loyalty to the Throne, patriotism and practical usefulness. It is said that the address lasted 40 minutes and that it abounded in sound commonsense. Subsequently the Viscount made minute and sympathetic inquiries into the condition of various schools.

It is stated that on the 30th inst. the Resident-General will entertain at the new official residence in Yongsan a party of about 2,300 Japanese and Koreans by way of introducing himself in his new capacity.

The Emperor of Korea has presented to Viscount Sone a tea-urn valued at 6,000 *yen*, in token of Imperial recognition of the services rendered by the Viscount to Korea.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, using conspicuous type, alleges that Great Britain, having been consulted about the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire, has given her consent.

Baron Megata is quoted as saying that the annexation of Korea would mean an outlay of at least 10 million *yen* annually from the Japanese treasury. At present, the nominal income of Korea is 23 million *yen*. But only 15 million of that amount is actually collected from the Koreans. The remaining 8 millions represents money contributed by Japan. There can be no doubt that amalgamation would mean some reduction of outlays, inasmuch as the present dual system of administration would be done away with. But, on the other hand, Japan would have to accept many new responsibilities, and she could hardly hope to discharge them at less cost than 10 million *yen*. Where is this money to come from? No doubt the Korean taxes are capable of expansion, but it would be extremely bad policy on Japan's part to increase the people's burdens simultaneously with annexation. The result of such a course would probably be an insurrection costing many lives and much treasure. There is nothing for it, therefore, except that Japan should saddle the burden herself, and seek to develop Korea's material resources so that new factors of wealth may be created. For that policy, also, capital funds are required, and thus at every point the monetary difficulty confronts Japan.

Thursday, July 28.

The memory of the unfortunate reformer Kim Ok-kyun has been rehabilitated. A posthumous name has been given to him and a ceremony has been held at his former residence in the presence of several high officials. Kim undoubtedly was a man of noble aims, but we cannot forget that he sought to accomplish those aims by murderous means. In that respect he stands on a level with the assassin of Prince Ito and the would-be slayer of the Korean Prime Minister. It is a dangerous thing to attempt to differentiate motives which have a common end in lawless violence. The law-breaker should always be held criminal, whatever impulse may have nerved his arm.

We observe a paragraph in the *Jiji Shimpo* which suggests that the Korean students, who recently returned from Tokyo, are engaged in a conspiracy of more formidable dimensions than was at first supposed. Our contemporary speaks of 30 having been arrested, but possibly that may be a mistake for 13. At all events the vigorous measures adopted by the police in Seoul seem to have struck terror into the hearts of the students in Tokyo. Several of the latter who contemplated immediate return to Korea have abandoned that idea, and are following a circumspect course.

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

It is stated that the Chinese Government in consideration of the attack made by the Portuguese on Hengchin Island in Kwolu Bay, has decided to approach the Portuguese Government direct through the Chinese representative in Lisbon, and at the same time to despatch a squadron for the purpose of protecting Chinese life and property on the island. As for the pirates it appears that a greater part of them have made their escape. Some accounts say that this was accomplished under cover of darkness, the Portuguese ships not having used their search-lights with snfficient vigour, but another and more credible story is that the fierce gale which has been reported from Formosa, visited Canton also, and rendered it impossible for the warships to remain at anchor off the island of Hengchin. Sixty Chinese, however, who are suspected of being pirates have fallen to Portuguese hands and are now in confinement at Macao.

It is plain that the Chinese consider that Portugal behaved *ultra vires* when she attacked Hengchin Island. They regard that island as lying beyond the limits of the Macao concession, and this last incident will render it necessary that practical steps for delimiting the frontier shall be taken immediately. It will be remembered that Portugal offered to submit this question to the Hague Tribunal but China declined that proposal, the alleged reason of her reluctance being a doubt as to whether an Oriental country could reasonably expect fair treatment at the hands of such a Tribunal.

According to Hongkong telegrams published by the *Asahi Shimbun* the Portuguese troops made a careful search of Hengchen Island on the 22nd inst., and found it completely deserted. It appears that the pirates managed to break the blockade and effect their escape in the darkness and during a storm. Nevertheless the Portuguese have managed to arrest no less than 400 supposed pirates, and it further appears that all the children whose kidnapping was the origin of the trouble were found on the island uninjured and were happily restored to their parents. The island of Hengchen is about 4 miles distant from the mouth of Macao Harbour, and it has always been a subject of dispute between the Chinese and the Portuguese Authorities, the latter claiming that it lies well within the boundaries of Macao, whereas the former insist that it lies outside those boundaries. The recent events will certainly not have the effect of strengthening China's claim. If the island lies within her territorial limits, the duty of preserving life and property there devolves upon her alone, and from the moment when her manner of discharging that duty is such as to necessitate the interference of an outside Power, China's title is seriously prejudiced.

The state of affairs at Hengchin Island has developed an interesting phase. It was supposed that, taking advantage of the recent gale which swept over South Eastern China, the pirates had all absconded from the island, and on this supposition the Portuguese ships and troops were withdrawn. But it subsequently transpired that the pirates had not left the island, but had taken refuge in a large cave where they are believed to have amassed quantities of arms and ammunition, food and plunder. Apparently this discovery was made through the agency of some of the kidnapped children, for the telegraph states that the troops were guided to the cavern by children. On the 25th inst. an attempt was made to enter the cave, but a volley of musketry received the intruders, one of whom was wounded and the detachment retired to await the arrival of the reinforcements. A volley of rifle-fire which, though delivered at short range, results in the wounding of only one man, does not suggest any very formidable resistance on the part of the pirates. It will probably be found, eventually, that the inmates of the cave are a very insignificant force.

This idea is confirmed by news from Hongkong which says that the leader of the pirates and several of his followers have been arrested in that colony, and that steps for extraditing them are believed to be in progress, though the local authorities are maintaining strict silence. It is evident that if the leader and several of his followers made their way to Hongkong, the inmates of the cave on Hengchin Island cannot be more than a remnant.

AMALGAMATION.

An anonymous Japanese jurisconsult is quoted by several of the Tokyo journals as discussing the eventualities connected with amalgamation on the hypothesis that such a step was taken. He says that on the annexation of a country by a foreign Power, the former's treaties with outside States naturally cease to be operative. Such is not necessarily the case, however, with regard to the vested rights which had been created under the provisions of these treaties. These rights are as far as possible protected. But not necessarily so. Thus when the U.S. of America annexed Hawaii, Japan was in full enjoyment of the privilege of carrying on a steamship service between Honolulu and San Francisco, but after the incorporation of Hawaii in the U.S. Dominions, this privilege was taken away on the ground that the service assumed a coastwise character. The conclusion, therefore, is that only such interests are safe guarded as may be consistent with the domestic policy of the annexing Power. Korea's treaties and conventions with foreign States are of three kinds. First, those concluded by herself in her own name; secondly, those concluded by her in conjunction with Japan; and thirdly those concluded in her behalf by the Japanese Government. The great majority of her conventions belong to the first category. Those falling under the 3rd heading relate entirely to posts, telegraphs and cognate matters, which of course would undergo no change, whereas the treaties concluded by Korea on her own account would naturally cease to be operative. Coming to the tariff, this authority admits that special considerations apply. Thus it does not follow and it might not be convenient that Korea should fall under the customs' system of Japan. It might be necessary to make some special arrangements such as those now existing with regard to Formosa.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, July 22.

Shanghai sends news that the long-talked-of separation of the Post-office Administration from that of the Customs has been definitely decided. It will be remembered that when the system of post-offices was originally contemplated in China, the task of organizing a model was entrusted to the Maritime Customs which has long been regarded as a type of efficient and clever organization in the Middle Kingdom. Under the direction of the customs the service has been carried on for years in a most successful manner, but of course the arrangement was never intended to be permanent, and if the Chinese Authorities can now undertake the management of the system without the aid of the customs, they ought to be congratulated.

Saturday, July 23.

It appears to have been decided that Prince Tsai-Tao will not alight from the train at Harbin on his return journey to China, but will proceed direct to Changchun, where he will be met by a strong guard of Chinese troops. He will then go on to Mukden, reaching that city on the 29th inst. and spending two days there before taking train for Peking. This itinerary is said to have been arranged solely with a view to the better protection of the Prince's person. Of course, the Viceroy of Mukden will proceed to Changchun to meet His Imperial Highness. Harbin has now acquired an evil reputation, not only as the place where Prince Ito was assassinated, but also as a place where a plot was hatched to murder Prince Tsai-Tao's elder brother, Prince Chun.

Mr. Ishikawa Hanzan, Peking correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, recapitulates the various attempts against high personages in Peking during the past few months, but evidently attaches little importance to them. He speaks with a certain measure of contempt about the revolutionary movement. It has not, according to him, any considerable dimensions, and its occasional ebullitions may be regarded as fireworks to keep public interest alive and to stimulate the influx of subscriptions.

Monday, July 25.

Order seems to have been restored at Laiyang in Shantung province, but we gather from the telegrams that the insurrection was sufficiently formidable to call for the services of a mixed brigade of Chinese troops. It is stated that the rioters acquired their strength mainly from the possession of modern arms and ammunition, and rumour has it that supplies of these weapons were carried to Laiyang from time to time in boxes made to resemble coffins. A telegram says that some Germans are disposed to indicate Japan as the source of these supplies, and of course it is not impossible.

The opium dispute at Canton appears to be developing an acute phase. The Viceroy of the Two Kwang is said to have memorialized Peking in the sense that the import duty has nothing whatever to do with the monopoly, and that no foreign Power has any title to interfere with China's right of imposing any domestic taxes she pleases. The Viceroy goes on to point out that whereas great diminution of the import trade has been asserted, the customs' returns do not support that contention. In 1908 there was a diminution of 3 per cent., but 1909 witnessed a more than corresponding increase. On the other hand, the domestic production of the drug has diminished by 70 per cent., so that smokers are obliged to rely almost entirely upon the imported staple. The Viceroy concludes by charging the British Representative with being misled by the interested statements of British merchants, and his Excellency goes so far as to add that whereas Great Britain professed at the outset to sympathise with the movement for the abolition of the opium vice, she is now helping to maintain it.

Prince Tsai-tao intends, it is said, to visit all the principal fields of Manchuria by way of sequel to his inspection of the armies of the West. This will detain him so long that his arrival in Peking is not likely to take place before the early part of August.

The dispute between Russia and China about the navigation of the Sungali River does not seem likely to be quickly settled. China's idea as to the identity of the river differs materially from Russia's idea. According to the former, the Sungali indicated in the Aigun Treaty meant the lower reaches of the Amur river, whereas, according to the Russian interpretation, the term applies to a branch of the Amur lying wholly within Chinese territory. It would seem that considerable time will be needed to reconcile this difference of opinion.

Tnesday, July 26.

It appears, according to a *Mainichi Dempo* telegram, that the Chinese Government has decided to order a cruiser from the United States of America and one from Germany. These ships are to be exactly of the same model as that recently ordered at the Maxim Yard in England.

The final step with regard to the Changsha indemnity, namely the scrutiny and endorsement of the various claims, has now been commenced in Peking. The largest claim has been put in by British subjects, which is natural, seeing that the property destroyed was in the main British.

The Hu river in the vicinity of Changchun has overflowed and a severe inundation has resulted.

Wednesday, July 27.

Prince Tsai-Chun is said to be about to pay another visit to the Occident. The 25th of August is named as the day of his departure, but we learn nothing as to the object of this tour.

Latest news from Macao is that order has been restored. Most of the pirates have effected their escape, but the kidnapped children have been safely recovered. The Portuguese gun-boats and troops have withdrawn from the scene.

It is now stated to be the intention of the Chinese Government to entrust Japan with the building of a gun-boat which shall form a unit of the resuscitated fleet. It will be remembered that, according to previous intelligence, one cruiser each was to be ordered in Germany and the United States of America, on the lines of the cruiser already building at the Vickers-Maxim Yard. The Japanese gun-boat is an addition to the programme. The telegram alleges that the Companies with which orders are to be placed express doubts about China's ability to pay, but it is explained that the money is to be taken from a fund amassed by the late Empress Dowager as property of the Throne. Eight per cent. of this is to be used for the navy and two per cent. for Palace buildings.

Sir Walter Hillier left Peking on the 24th inst. having resigned his post of Financial Adviser to the Chinese Government. He is to proceed to England *viâ* Japan and America. The Chinese Government has presented to him the Second Class of the First Order of Merit.

From Shantung comes news that Chu, leader of the Lai-Yang insurgents, has effected his escape to Tsingtao, and that the German Authorities have refused to extradite him on the ground that he is a political offender. This refusal is said to have caused much unbrage among the Chinese, who consider that the Germans are harbouring fugitive criminals. Japan used to be abused by the Koreans for extending a similar asylum to the fugitives from the Peninsula.

Somewhat important changes are announced in the personnel of the Waiwupu. His Excellency Liang Tun-yen retires on account of ill health, and is succeeded by Mr. Tsau Cha-lai. Mr. Hu, formerly Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan, becomes Vice-Minister. Other changes are announced, but they have no special interest.

Peking wires to the *Tokyo Asahi* that the Viceroy of Manchuria is disposed to think that unless China exerts herself vigorously, she will lose all hold in Manchuria. One immediate result of the new Russo-Japanese Convention will be, according to His Excellency's forecast, the gradual undermining of Newchwang's prosperity, as the linked Russian and Japanese lines will absorb all the traffic. To avert that result the Viceroy proposes to revive the project of dredging the Liao river, so that it shall constitute a really formidable competitor of the railway, and further, to improve the harbour at Newchwang. He has embodied this programme in a representation to the Throne, which document contains also a suggestion that every possible effort should be made to encourage settlers of nationalities other than Japanese and Russian. It is further stated that orders have been issued to the local authorities throughout Manchuria requiring them to insist upon the removal of all Korean settlers whose rights of residence are open to doubt. This last measure, if carried out with any resolution, is not unlikely to cause friction with the Japanese, as the latter have control of Korea's foreign affairs and are charged with the duty of protecting Korean life and property in foreign countries.

Serious inundations have occurred on the Noni river. Tsitsihar is virtually isolated and thousands of people are homeless. This calamity, coming in the sequel of last year's bad harvest, is very severely felt, and the situation is aggravated by the presence of hundreds of Hupeh immigrants who are deprived of sources of livelihood. Another evil feature of the situation is that the bank-notes issued by Chinese firms, being in excess of currency requirements, have fallen into a heavy discount.

Thursday, July 28.

The resignation of Mr. Liang Tun-yen has naturally suggested many theories, but they appear to be based merely upon conjecture. All accounts agree, however, in denying that the state of Mr. Liang's health constituted a valid reason for the resignation. His health is not seriously impaired nor is he in any way incapacitated for discharging his duties. One story, which has much currency, is that when the Prince

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Regent and the Council of State received news of the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese Convention, they naturally consulted Mr. Liang, whose responsible position at the Waiwupu indicated him as the proper person to be questioned. Liang, however, was found to be entirely without any fixed opinion on the subject, or even any certain information. This proved a last straw. The Minister had been unpopular with his colleagues for some time back, and would have been allowed to retire had not a certain Power—the United States of America is evidently intended—interested itself actively in his behalf.

It will have been observed that during the past few days, rumours, more or less substantial, have been circulated with regard to a prospective *entente* between Russia and China. These reports are developing some consistency. The Russian Government is represented as being disposed to take the initiative, and steps are now in progress to collect materials. It certainly seems natural and proper that China herself should be admitted to the Council Chambers of the various Powers which undertake to dispose of her destiny. The trouble is that she has hitherto failed to develop any considerable measure of self-defensive capacity, so that no very great inducement offers to seek her coöperation for conservative purposes in the Far East. That is the truth. In the storm and stress of modern life, men who find themselves falling hopelessly behind the time, are apt to end the futile struggle with the bullet or the knife. A nation cannot commit suicide, but it can do something very similar.

Two Shanghai vernacular newspapers recently published a statement that the British Commandant at Weihaiwei had illegally ordered the police to enter and search the houses of certain Chinese subjects in connexion with the suppression of the opium vice. Criminal proceedings for libel were instituted against the two newspapers by the Commandant, and the case having been tried by the mixed court at Shanghai, the editors and publishers of the two journals were found guilty on the 27th inst., and sentence is to be pronounced to-day. This, so far as we know, is the first instance of a prosecution for libel being instituted against Chinese newspapers by British officials.

A telegram from Changchun says that the bandits, in that district have a grudge against the Taotai, and are planning to attach his yamen, while Prince Tsai-Tao is sojourning there. The Authorities evidently attack credence to this story, for they are said to have changed the dates of the Prince's movements.

CHINA AND THE NEW CONVENTION.

Saturday, July 23.

In a reply to the communication of the new Russo-Japanese Convention, the Chinese Government is said to have addressed to Japan and Russia a note which it proposes to circulate among all the Powers in the event of its receiving the endorsement of St. Petersburg and Tokyo. The *Asahi Shimbun* has obtained a copy of this important document, as has also the *Jiji Shimpo*, and the two papers publish it in their issue of the 23rd inst. The gist of the note is that China consents to the Convention but appends to her consent the interpretation she puts upon the document, namely, that it confirms and pledges its signatories to maintain the conditions provided in the various treaties and conventions that have been concluded with regard to Manchuria. It will thus be seen that China's declaration amounts to this, "I endorse the new Convention provided that its significance be so and so." Of course the Governments of St. Petersburg and Tokyo, since by the new Convention they have pledged themselves to maintain the *status quo*, will make no difficulty about accepting China's conditions of endorsement.

It is stated that at the Council of State held in Peking to consider the situation, three courses were proposed. One was to protest against the Convention; another to accept it on grounds of friendship; and the third to endorse it with a clear synopsis of its purport. This last was the course finally adopted, and Chinese papers are quoted as explaining that the Chinese Government is sensible of the necessity of walking hand in hand with Japan if the peace of the East is to be preserved.

Sunday, July 24.

The news is confirmed that the Chinese Government has frankly signified its approval of the new Russo-Japanese Convention in so far as it guarantees the preservation of the *status quo* fixed by previous treaties and conventions. The Chinese original which conveys this intimation is said to be much briefer and more precise than its English rendering.

The *Peking Daily News* praises China's action in this matter with much emphasis. It contends that inasmuch as she was not consulted beforehand about a convention which so closely concerns her interests, she would have been perfectly justified in protesting after the conclusion of the Convention. But that she has adopted the above course is at once magnanimous and friendly in the opinion of the Peking journal.

For our own part, while we unreservedly agree that China has chosen the wisest route and has shown an excellent spirit, we cannot see that Japan or Russia was in any way bound to consult Peking before concluding a Convention which does nothing more than pledge its signatories to observe, and to insist upon the observance of, conditions created by treaties to which China is already an assenting party.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* distinctly states that on the 21st inst. the Waiwupu handed to Mr. Ijuin an official document signifying China's acquiescence in the new Convention so long as its provisions do not contravene those of the Portsmouth Treaty or impair China's industrial and commercial rights in Manchuria.

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF WAR.

A San Francisco telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that a certain New York journal wired to Mr. Dickinson to ascertain the impression produced on him by his visit to Japan. The Secretary of War's reply is quoted at length. He scouts the idea of war between the two countries; declares that there is nothing whatever to cause a rupture; describes as enemies to humanity and of their own country the persons, whether they be Americans or Japanese, who lend their voices to swell the war-cry; affirms that there is not and cannot be between the two countries any question incapable of solution by arbitration or other pacific devices; points out that Japan's attention is fully engrossed developing her material resources and dealing with the heavy burden of her national debt; and asseverates that even a whisper of war between the two countries is unthinkable, and that each would exert its utmost efforts to prevent any such calamity.

This strong utterance cannot fail to produce a good effect in the United States. But the truth is that very little occasion exists for seeking to produce good effects. The petty band of agitators who keep alive the talk of war, have their own selfish interests to serve, and will not be influenced wholesomely though a crowd of Dickinsons were to undertake their education. As for the vast bulk of the American nation, it needs no guiding in this matter. The bare conception of war with Japan is impossible to the intelligent American, and since it is epually impossible to the intelligent Japanese, both countries may sleep with high pillows, as the Eastern proverb has it.

THE SOY COMPANY.

Friday, July 22.

Tokyo papers allege that Marquis Inouye has agreed to act as a mediator between the Soy Company and its creditors. The first question to be determined is the amount put up by each of the directors towards the total of one million *yen*, which, as a body, they have decided to find. It is thought that some time will be needed to settle this point.

Saturday, July 23.

The clouds have again closed over the horizon of the Soy Company after a brief glimpse of a clear sky. A meeting was held on the 22nd inst. for determining the relative liabilities of the directors who, it was understood, were prepared to contribute altogether a sum of 1 million *yen*. But when it came to deciding how much each would put up, and when the Chairman's share was assessed at 600,000, a protest was immediately formulated by Mr. Tajima's legal representative, and the meeting broke up *re infectâ*. The proceedings in bankruptcy have been stayed until the 27th inst, but there is now very little hope of avoiding that consummation. It will be observed that the directors of the Konoike Bank are justified by the event. They are understood to have expected that when it came to the actual putting up of a million the directors of the Soy Company would be found reluctant.

Sunday, July 24.

Things are becoming more and more complicated with regard to this unfortunate company. The shareholders having refused to pay up the sum of 400,000 *yen*, which is the minimum amount of their liability under the proposed liquidation, the directors decided that the enterprise must go into bankrupcy. In that event the shareholders will have to pay up willy nilly, and they are now said to be vehemently protesting against anything of the kind. The meeting on the 27th inst. promises to be a very stormy affair.

Thursday, July 28.

The shareholders of the Soy Co. held their deferred general meeting on the 23rd inst., and, after a stormy discussion lasting 3 hours, appointed an adjustment committee of five. It does not appear to be thought that matters have been much advanced by this step.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Friday, July 22.

There is no interesting news from Formosa this morning. Alike in the Gilan and the Shinchiku regions things seem to be in *statu quo*. The aborigines are not making any attacks, but there is evidence that their preparations for resistance have not relaxed.

Saturday, July 23.

The Japanese troops seem to have suffered a partial reverse in the Shinchiku region. On the morning of the 20th they were attacked by a considerable force of aborigines, whom they repulsed with a loss of 4 killed and wounded on the Japanese side. Then, on the following morning at 3 o'clock they moved out to attack a position held by the aborigines. After a short fight this position was occupied, but it proved to be so exposed that the assailants had to retire to a point where better cover was available. The fight was still in progress at the date of latest advices.

In the Gilan section of the field it has been decided to increase the Japanese force and to place it under the command of Major-General Koizumi.

Referring to the programme of which present events are a part, it may be well to recall the fact that the Diet in its last session voted a total sum of 15 million *yen* to be spent in 5 years upon bringing the whole of the aborigines into subjection. Of this period, 2 years were to be devoted to operations in the field; 1 year to subsequent pacification, and the remaining 2 years to development.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the forces actually engaged on the Japanese side are, in the Gilan district, 7 companies of infantry, 2,000 Aiyu and 6 field-guns; and in the Shinchiku district, 2 companies of infantry, 600 Aiyu and 2 field-guns. Since the commencement of the operations there have been 160 casualties among the troops and 200 among the Aiyu.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent at the front writes as though Shinarek had not yet been captured. He represents the Japanese as much perplexed in finding roads to approach the positions occupied by the aborigines. We learn from this correspondent that the Formsans describe themselves as the "aborigines of Formosa" and their assailants as the "aborigines of Japan." In short, they claim to be an independent people.

Sunday, July 24.

The repulse of the company which advanced from the Shinchiku direction at 2.30 a.m. on the 21st inst., seems to have been of quite a serious character. At half past 4 a.m. the detachment suddenly found itself confronted by a band of about 200 aborigines who had lain in wait until the Japanese were within 10 yards' range when they opened a deadly fire. Moreover, they deployed, with the obvious intention of enveloping the Japanese, and as the latter had no available cover, they were constrained to retreat, which they did with 8 killed and 6 wounded.

In the Gilan section of the field, recent operations have been confined to the construction of wire entanglements and the consolidation of the positions already won. It appears that there is considerable doubt about the loyalty of the Keito aborigines. These people appear to be guided wholly by the aspect of the campaign. They become hostile at the first symptom of embarrassment on the Japanese side, and when things are going ill for the aborigines, the Keito folks are submissive and friendly.

The rains which set in on the 18th inst. destroyed the bridge over the Dakusui River and made wheel traffic impossible, but with the return of fine weather the bridge has been repaired and there is now no interruption of communications.

Monday, July 25.

The aborigines seem to be pursuing their customary tactics in Formosa. Owing to their great celerity of movement and to their familiarity with the country, they are enabled not only to keep themselves accurately posted as to all the doings of the Japanese, but also to concentrate rapidly for an attack on a particular point. They have indeed almost the capacity of mounted infantry. At present they appear to be delivering assaults at various points of the Japanese line. A scouting party led by Lieut. Nishimura was returning at dawn on the 22nd inst., when the aborigines opened a heavy fire and severely wounded the Lieutenant and a sergeant. Lieut. Nishimura managed to fight on and to carry back a report of the state of affairs, but he had no sooner delivered the report than he fell dead.

On the 23rd inst. by order of Major-General Koizumi, a force was dispatched to seize a hill overlooking the stronghold of the Karahasha aborigines at a distance of 4,000 metres. The position was occupied without encountering any opposition and artillery fire was to be opened from it on the 24th instant.

The subscription lists opened by the Tokyo newspapers for the purpose of supplying comforts to the troops at the front are obtaining munificent support.

Tuesday, July 26.

The situation in Formosa has not undergone any notable change. In the Shinshiku region, up to the morning of the 25th inst., things had remained in *statu quo*, except that the aborigines were making occasional attempts to snipe the Japanese.

In spite of the confident reports previously received, Shinarek Mountain appears to be still uncaptured. It is obstinately held by a party of 50 aborigines.

In the Bonbon-yama district nothing has been seen of the enemy since the storm which visited the place a few days ago. It is mentioned that the total number of officers and men on the sick list in the Gilan district is 62. Of these no less than 20 are laid up with kakke.

Wednesday, July 27.

A telegram from Taipeh, dated the 26th inst., says that the aborigines are at length beginning to weaken in the Gilan district. They are short of provisions and probably also of ammunition. In the Shinchiku part of the field, there is nothing special to report. A constant interchange of rifle-fire is going on, and the number of aborigines in the fighting line is estimated at about 200.

The *Jiji Shimpo* speaks of a reconnoitring expedition undertaken on the 24th inst. by a detachment of some 40 men under the command of Mr. Hagiwara against the Kuru aborigines. It was a night affair, and the idea was to burn out the aborigines if their position was found approachable. The result of this enterprise is not yet reported.

Thursday, July 28.

There is no decisive news this morning. Operations seem to be still on an isolated plan, and it is impossible to decipher any connected scheme of campaign, though such doubtless exists. The Kurusha appear to be the immediate objective, and one of their villages at least has been destroyed by fire. It is thought that considerable developments will soon be witnessed in this region.

In the direction of Shinarek mountain no progress is reported. Neither side is able to show itself without attracting the fire of the other.

In a valley called Chakul a Japanese reconnoitring party seems to have had a very obstinate conflict with the aborigines, but the issue is not yet reported.

The resignation of Mr. Oshima, Chief of the Civil Government Bureau in Formosa has been accepted.

A SUGAR TRUST.

Saturday, July 23.

The four companies engaged in the manufacture and export of sugar from Formosa are said to have formed a Trust by which all their transactions in future will be regulated. They will have a common agency for the disposal of their staple in the domestic market, and they will send abroad their surplus stock. With regard to this latter operation, they do not intend to exploit any of the markets southward of Formosa, since international complications might thereby be created. They will therefore have recourse solely to the markets of America and Korea.

Sunday, July 24.

Later news on this subject shows that the formation of the trust is due to excessive production in Formosa. Japan does not furnish a sufficiently large market to absorb the quantity produced, and the question is how to dispose of the remainder. Figures are given by some of our Tokyo contemporaries but the arithmetic is confused. One great question is that of rebate. All sugar entering Japan has to pay a consumption tax, which cannot be recovered if it is desired to export the sugar. Producers are therefore anxious to have it arranged that sugar imported into this country may be bonded pending sale to consumers or may have the tax returned in the event of export.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* pens a vehement attack upon the Hobsons of Japan. It calls these folks and their American prototypes "commercial politicians," and it declares that all their tall talk about notional defence and international complications is inspired by pecuniary ambition. In Japan there is no desire on the part of either the naval authorities or the dock-yards to manufacture a public opinion favourable to costly shipbuilding, but there is undoubtedly such an ambition in America, and it accounts for the whole agitation. The *Nichi Nichi* evidently aims its shafts at Mr. Takenokoshi, whom we recently ventured to call the Hobson of Japan, though our Tokyo contemporary does not indicate him by name. It says that all sensible persons in the two countries have hitherto regarded the menace of war as pure moonshine, but, none the less, if the agitation be kept up with sufficient persistence it may create a public opinion of its own.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

Saturday, July 23.

It is stated that 2 or 3 Chinese banks have fallen into an embarrassed condition owing to speculations in rubber. They are said to be involved to a total extent of some 5 million *taels*. The rubber boom is certain to claim some victims, and we presume that this is the beginning of the trouble.

Sunday, July 24.

The intelligence this morning from Shanghai is not reassuring. It appears to be unquestionable that several banks have got into serious trouble owing to transactions in rubber shares. Three of these banks are said to have large transaction in general trade, and it is feared that if they close their doors a wide-spread influence may be exercised. A member of the Yokohama Specie Bank is quoted as saying that at the end of June news reached the Bank to the effect that several of the exchange shops (Chienchwang) were threatened with embarrassment owing to purchases of rubber shares which they had not funds to take over. A later telegram, however, said that money had been found and that the crisis would be tided over. There are about 40 exchange-shops in Shanghai. They are run by individuals, but their owners are organized into a guild for mutual protection and assistance. It is not certain yet how far the guilds are involved, but at the date of the latest news a meeting of the threatened banks was said to be in conclave at the office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Tuesday, July 26.

The telegraph says that meetings took place on the 23rd and 24th in Shanghai at the Taotai's Yamen and at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's premises respectively. Representatives of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and other leading firms, both Chinese and foreign, attended these meetings. The object of the conferences was to devise some means of averting the calamity which threatens three of the Chinese banks in connection with speculations in rubber shares. It was decided that if the guarantee of the Nanking Viceroy could be obtained, assistance should be rendered to the banks. The Shanghai Taotai at once set out for Nanking to confer on this subject, but the telegraph does not state exactly how or whence succour is to be given.

Wednesday, July 27.

Very disquieting accounts come from Shanghai. There has been a debacle in the rubber market. It appears that speculators showed some conservatism at the outset of the boom, so that there were only 5 rubber companies at the end of last year. But all restraint was thereafter removed, and in a few months' time the number of companies rose to 30, and the capital involved amounted to 30 million *taels*. The Chinese banks, which enjoy credit out of all proportion to their actual assets, were drawn into the vortex and are now threatened with ruin. A collateral misfortune is that the trade in cotton yarns shows signs of being seriously affected. Several of the Chinese banks are not only refusing to implement orders placed by them with Japanese firms, but are also calling up the accommodation previously given. Meanwhile, nobody will look at a rubber share, and there is no light whatever on the horizon. Very likely these reports are exaggerated. Some hyperbole is inevitable in such circumstances, but whatever allowances may be made on that account there remains a sufficiency of alarming material.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Sir Edward Grey's speech at the luncheon in Hampton Court Palace in honour of the Japanese deputies and of the officers of the *Ikoma* has evidently created a profound impression in Japan. Sir Edward is quoted by the telegraph as having said that the new Russo-Japanese Agreement did not in any way impair but on the contrary materially contributed to secure, the original policy of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, namely the maintenance of peace, and his Excellency added that the renewal of the Alliance had been amply justified. The *Jiji Shimpo* welcomes these utterances in the strongest terms, and says that they will be received with delight by the Japanese nation at large. It was owing to the Alliance that disturbances in East Asia were replaced by calm, and that Japan emerged from those troubles with a full share of renown. All the other *ententes* subsequently concluded have been based upon this Alliance, and from that point of view, its consequences have been most far-reaching. The fact that the English Foreign Secretary seized such an occasion to make such a declaration is appreciated at its true value by the Japanese people.

The *Nippon* has an interesting article on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It says, in effect, that by making friends with all the countries of the world Japan may possibly run the risk of failing to acquire any one real friend. There was first the Anglo-Japanese entente; then this was converted into an alliance; then followed an entente with France; then one with Russia; then one with the United States, and now another with Russia. All these things are sincere causes of congratulation and the *Nippon* is very far from desiring to minimize the value of any one of the compacts. But it insists that in riding upon this sunny sea of amity Japan should never lose sight of the ground which holds her anchor. That ground is England. Had not Great Britain set the example of joining hands with Japan, there had not been any alliances or any *ententes* whatever, so far as human understanding can discern. People are now rejoicing over the last compact with Russia, but they must not for a moment forget that that compact has its roots in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and that England is the friend toward whom Japan's eyes must always turn.

M. JULES LECLERCQ.

M. Jules Leclercq's interpretation of the "Japanese Soul" has justified the French journalists' judgment in publishing it, for it continues to be widely re-produced. In this 20th century one need only be sensational to secure an audience. Our readers may have forgotten all about M. Jules Leclercq. To refresh their memories we may recall him as the essayist whose recent contributions to the *Revue Générale* contained the following statements *inter alia*:—

"Under this feigned politeness, which is merely a mechanical and hollow piece of flattery, they conceal a profound aversion for foreigners. This feeling is ready at any moment to burst out into violence as brutally as the cannon shot with which the Japanese fell upon the Russians without previous declaration of war. This was, of course, a proceeding quite unworthy of a nation which boasts of being chivalric. The Japanese have studied our civilization merely for the aske of contending with us. Their cry is 'Death to the barbarians!'"

"I met at Kobe an English merchant who held the Chinese in high esteem, but had such a contempt for the Japs that he declared that their moral level was lower than that of the cannibals of Central Africa. Is it not surprizing that, while the Chinese are perfectly honest in trade, the Japanese are the most openly dishonest of all civilized peoples? . . . . With prodigious rapidity they have acquired a military education as a people, but it will take them two or three generations to acquire commercial education."

"Europeans generally leave Japan without regret, and with the impression that it is over-artificial and effete. The landscape offers to the eye neither variety nor surprise. The trees are too little; the people live in Lilliputian houses. They do not understand grandeur in architecture, and their temples are wanting in fine and noble lines. Their style is monotonous. We soon grow tired of what is so small and pretty, and when we bid good-by to Japan we find ourselves repeating the words of the old diplomat:—

"Flowers without scent;
Fruit without flavour;
Women without modesty."

To those that have studied the Japanese for years as numerous as the days devoted to M. Leclercq's examination, the thoughts that suggest themselves are, first, how can any civilized man be so grossly rude as to publish such a diatribe; and secondly, how can any reasoning man be so deluded as to believe such fictions? If a Japanese publicist, be he ever so insignificant—and Mr. Leclercq is described as a well-known French traveller and journalist—penned and printed such an attack upon any Western nation, what would be the unhesitating verdict of the world? It is, however, plain that M. Leclercq's reasoning faculties are so blunted as to render him almost irresponsible. Otherwise must it not have occurred to him to recognise that nothing conceivable is more impossible than for a nation to preserve during 60 years a perfectly polite and smiling demeanour towards folks for whom it entertains a "profound aversion"? Such a feat would be supernatural. What a parody M. Leclercq is of the typical Frenchman!

UNITED STATES NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

The Two Houses of Congress appear to be vying with each other in voting naval appropriations. The Washington Government, according to telegrams published by the Tokyo press, introduced into the Lower Chamber a bill providing for the construction of two monster battleships of 27,000 tons each and a big depot ship. The House did not consider this sufficient. It added 4 submarines and 2 coal-ships. In that form the bill was sent to the Senate, whereupon the latter augmented the programme by adding 6 destroyers. Usually the Government's demands in such matters exceed the nation's ideas, but in the case of the United States the people's representatives are evidently determined to go the Government one better.

It may be here mentioned that, according to a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from San Francisco, the Washington Government has decided to despatch a squadron of 18 battleships to European waters at the close of this year. This big fleet will visit various ports and will include the Mediterranean in the field of its cruise.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BARON D'ANETHAN.

With the profoundest regret we record the death of His Excellency Baron d'Anethan, which took place at 2.30 a.m. on the 25th inst. in the Belgian Legation in Tokyo. For several months the Baron had been suffering from an illness which was recognized as incurable. He was perfectly sensible of the fact that death must soon overtake him, yet he never lost his cheerful fortitude nor ever failed to take a keen interest in every-day affairs. His bravery and his patience were in truth a model. Baron d'Anethan served as Belgian Minister in Tokyo during a space of some 20 years, and throughout the whole of that time he took an invariably luminous view of Japanese politics and of Far Eastern complications. Never once did he err in judgment and invariably his procedure was justified by events. His personality was eminently lovable, and among all those who had the honour and pleasure to make his acquaintance at his hospitable home in Tokyo, there is not one that does not cherish his memory with affection and respect. The deepest sympathy will be felt with his bereaved widow.

The Tokyo press has naturally a great deal to say about the late Baron d'Anethan. From information supplied by the Secretary of the Legation, it appears that the late Minister's first connexion with Japanese affairs was in 1871, when he was appointed by the Belgian Government to be a member of the committee organized for the reception of the Iwakura mission at Brussels. His Excellency arrived in Yokohama in 1873, as second secretary of Legation, and 3½ years later he became secretary, thereafter moving to the Belgian Legation which was then established in Tokyo at Nagatacho. He subsequently served for several years in Brazil and Washington and ultimately returned as Minister to Tokyo in 1893.

Tokyo newspapers universally recognize that the death of this illustrious diplomat is a heavy loss to Japan. From the very outset he seems to have had an intuitive perception of this country's capacities, and he never wavered in his friendly attitude though he was always frank in his criticism. His last wish was that his body should be buried in the country to whose service the best years of his life had been given, and in compliance with that wish his grave will be in Aoyama cemetery. He leaves a host of sorrowing friends.

Among those whose appreciations are published by Tokyo newspapers is Mr. Nagasaki, Chief Chamberlain. He speaks in the warmest terms of the noble character and high intellect of the deceased, and he recalls the fact that during 10 years the Baron acted as doyen of the corps diplomatique, taking the leading part in all the functions at the Palace. Mr. Nagasaki speaks also of the distinguished literary ability of Baroness d'Anethan and says that she has the profoundest sympathy of the Japanese nation in her bereavement.

Mr. W. H. Stone has been interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun* and is quoted as speaking in warm terms of the great diplomatic ability of the deceased; ability so fully recognized that the Baron was always the tribunal of appeal in any difficulties. Mr. Stone recalls his unvarying friendship towards Japan, and says that Baroness d'Anethan, whose literary ability has won for her wide distinction, did not yield to her husband in good will towards this country.

We understand that a short service will be held at the Belgian Legation at 6 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), after which the remains of the late Baron will be removed to the Catholic Cathedral, Tsukiji, followed by any intimate friends who may wish to be present.

The official part of Thursday's ceremony will end with the Requiem Mass, which will be attended by the Diplomatic Corps in uniform. Afterwards friends who may desire to do so will accompany the cortège to Koishikawa Cemetery.

If any proof were wanted of the universal esteem in which the late Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Minister at the Court of Tokyo, was held by all classes of the community, and for the widespread sorrow at the demise of this distinguished diplomat, this proof was strikingly afforded at the funeral service held yesterday morning at 8 o'clock in the R.C. Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

The remains had been removed from the Belgian Legation to the Catholic Cathedral, Tsukiji, on Wednesday evening. A short service was held at the Legation at 6 p.m., after which those personal friends who had attended the service, proceeded in carriages to Tsukiji, following the hearse. The procession was headed by a mounted policeman, followed by three carriages containing the numberless wreaths which had arrived at the Legation since last Monday.

Immediately following the coffin was the carriage conveying Baroness D'Anethan, who was accompanied by her niece, Miss Haggard, and Mrs. Bonar. The six pall-bearers (Mr. Idaka, Interpreter of the Belgian Legation; Mr. Yoshida, of the Foreign Office; Dr. Fuehr, of the German Embassy; Lieut.-Colonel Boger and Lieutenant Piggott, of the British Embassy; and Colonel Dani, of the Austrian Embassy), followed in two carriages, bearing the deceased Minister's decorations. The carriage procession of nearly half a mile was watched by large crowds of townspeople, who lined both sides of the route the whole way to Tsukiji. In the neighbourhood of tram lines, the cars all came to a standstill as the mourners passed. Among those present were H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald, Baroness Sannomiya, Count Kagawa, Count and Countess Toda, Mr. and Miss Anker, Admiral Dundas, Mr. Rumbold, Mr. Hobart-Hampden, Mr. Strong, Captain Boyle, Mrs. Dani, Miss Sullivan, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, and a few other personal friends of the late Baron. The body was deposited at the Cathedral at 7 p.m., after which the company dispersed.

Long before the appointed hour on Thursday morning, the roads leading to the Cathedral were lined with a vast concourse of people, while half a division of troops, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, under command of Major-General Semba, were drawn up along these main thoroughfares. The little church itself was packed to its utmost capacity by a distinguished company, including the Ambassadors, Ministers, and the entire Staffs of all the Embassies and Legations represented in Tokyo. H. I. M. The Emperor was represented by his Court Chamberlain Mr. Nagasaki, while The Empress, and the Imperial Princes and Princesses, were severally represented by specially appointed Court functionaries. Count Komura, the Minister for Foreign Affairs with Baron Saito, the Minister for the Navy, together with the Ministers for the Interior, Education, and of the Imperial Household, personally represented their respective Departments of State, while the Army and Navy Departments had sent some of their most prominent officers to testify to the respect in which the late minister had been held. The Governor of Tokyo represented in his person the Tokyo Community. Bishop Cecil of Tokyo, Viscount Aoki, Baroness Sannomiya (who had specially travelled from the interior to be present) and many prominent members of all nationalities were present.

The inside of the Cathedral, draped in black, presented a most striking spectacle. The profusely decorated and heavily gold-laced uniforms of the high Civil and Military dignitaries assembled, formed a brilliant frame around the bier upon which the coffin was lying, buried under an enormous mass of wreaths and flowers. Half way up the aisle, and in front of the pulpit the magnificent floral tributes covering the mortal remains of the deceased, had immediately alongside of them his widow, his niece, Miss Haggard, together with Mrs. Bonar, the wife of H.B.M's Consul General at Seoul and an intimate friend of Baroness d'Anethan, who had travelled post-haste from Seoul to attend the ceremonies, while Baron Henry de Woelmont, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, stood as Chief Mourner at the head of the Coffin.

The impressive requiem mass, according to the elaborate rites of the Roman Catholic Church, was conducted with full choral service by Père Everard, *Supérieur de la Mission*, and preceded by a salute of 19 guns, the report of which reverberated through the little church, but after the benediction had been given the Imperial band stationed outside the Cathedral struck up a *marche funèbre*. The officiating priest, preceded by his acolytes, then headed the procession filing slowly out of the church. Immediately following him came the coffin, carried by the following intimate friends of the deceased statesmen. Dr. Fuehr of the German Embassy; Lieut.-Col. Boger and Lieut. Piggott of the British Embassy; Col. Dani of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Mr. Yoshida of the Foreign Office, and Mr. Itaka, Interpreter of the Belgian Legation. After the coffin, draped with the Belgian flag, had been placed in the hearse standing before the Cathedral doors, the British Ambassador led the widow of the late Baron d'Anethan to her carriage which then proceeded to the Koishikawa Cemetery only attended, at the express wish of the family, by the nearest friends and relatives of the late Minister, while the numerous friends and official representatives dispersed after taking leave of the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires at the entrance to the Cathedral.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

A member of the Tokyo Municipal assembly who has just returned from London, and who speaks through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, describes the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition as a signal failure. He says that a very wrong impression prevails as to the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

enterprise being supported by the Governments of the two countries. It has no connection whatever, with the British Government, and if a few special exhibits he excepted, there is practically nothing worth looking at in the British section. As for the Japanese section it has been planned and managed entirely on commercial principles under the direction of a Polish Jew whose one idea throughout is to make money. Many of the principal Japanese exhibitors are now complaining that if they had known what was before them they never would have sent anything to the Exhibition, and are bitterly regretting the false impression that the whole show must create as to the dominant character of Japanese civilization. This informant goes so far to say that the question of the Japanese Government's responsibility is not unlikely to be brought up in the next session of the Japanese Diet.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has one of its eminently sensible articles on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. So far as we can make out, the Exhibition itself is highly creditable to Japanese manufacturers and to the Japanese management in general, but some of the side-shows are not very edifying, and there is a great outcry among Japanese in London lest the conduct of wrestlers and other professionals should be taken as illustrative of the manners and customs of the Japanese nation. But the *Jiji* wants to know what is to be taken as illustrative. If the city of Tokyo could be spirited across the ocean on some magic carpet and dumped down in London, would the Japanese residents of the British Metropolis be content to accept the over-sea city as truly depicting every-day life in Japan? They would have to do so, and yet undoubtedly there would be much to injure their self-esteem. After all, Japan remains Japan, and even in the most highly civilized countries the best picture of manners and customs has its reverse. There is nothing specially to be ashamed of in that. But what is to be said about the behaviour of the upper classes who may reasonably be supposed to have the reputation of their race at heart? Our contemporary says plainly that the behaviour of these people, not the incidents of a side-show at an exhibition, constitute real reasons for humiliation. It goes on to elaborate this theme by speaking of the manners and methods of Japanese tourists and cognate matters. Undoubtedly, a volume of precepts relating to the rules of social etiquette as observed in Europe and America might be published with great advantage in Japan, but on the other hand, there is in the Japanese social code many a feature which, imitated in the West, would add materially to the graces of life

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* discusses the same subject but from a different standpoint. It attaches little importance to the success or failure of a solitary exhibition, but it attaches great importance to this demonstration of the fact that foreigners and Japanese do not understand each other sufficiently to be partners in business. One hears a great deal of talk of the introduction of foreign capital for coöperative purposes, but it is tolerably plain that the English and the Japanese nations have still to form a better mutual acquaintance before that hope can be realized. We, *Japan Mail*, do not quite see the connection between side-shows at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition and coöperative industrial enterprise in Japan, but we quote the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as an evidence of what the Japanese are thinking.

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANIES.

There is further talk of amalgamating the Anglo-Japanese and the Kinugawa Hydro-electric Power Companies. On the 21st inst. a meeting of the promotors of the former company was held in Tokyo, when it was decided that, so far as amalgamation was concerned, no objection will be raised, but everything depended on the conditions, and Messrs. Asabuki and Otaguro were commissioned to confer with the Kinugawa folks in order to arrive at a clear understanding of the latter's views. It is added that the English shareholders of the Oigawa group have also intimated their willingness to amalgamate if satisfactory terms can be made.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun* a difficulty has arisen with regard to the amalgamation of the Anglo-Japanese and the Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Power Comnies. We explained in our recent issue that the water power in the lower reaches of the Kinugawa was in the hands of the Otaguro section, whose charter expires next December, unless work of construction is commenced by that date. No satisfactory scheme can be devised, however, for utilizing the lower reaches of the river independently of the upper, and the converse difficulty exists with regard to the upper reaches, which are in the hands of the Kinugawa Company. The amalgamation of these two parties of projectors became therefore inevitable, and there was no hesitation in agreeing that the establishment expenses of the Otaguro group, namely, 200,000 *yen*, should be endorsed by the combination. But the chief shareholders of the Otaguro group are also largely interested in the Oi gawa Anglo-Japanese project, and they are working to bring the latter in also. On the Oi-gawa scheme, however, a sum of 700,000 *yen* has been expended, and the Kinugawa folks are very unwilling to saddle their enterprise to that extent. At present the difficulty looks insuperable.

FLOODS IN NORTHERN MANCHURIA ETC.

Telegram from Changchun indicate that devastating floods are out in the Tsitsihar region. The water is said to have reached a level 3 feet higher than its maximum point in 1908, when the inundation was said to be greater than anything witnessed for 30 years. A great deal appears to depend upon an enbankment at the Noni river. When the latest advices were telegraphed, this embankment was in a perilous condition, and if it gave way very serious results must ensue.

In southern Korea, also, floods are prevailing. The Masan Railway is under water and traffic is suspended.

As for Japan she is surrounded by menaces of storms, as is usual at this season. There are small centres of depression in the south of Hachijojima and in the north of Manchuria, and there is a more serious phenomenon of the same nature, which, having made its first appearance between the Ogasawara and Marianne Islands, has approached Ryukyu, whence it may possibly make its way to Japan. Otherwise, the climatic conditions are quiet enough, but the temperature is slightly below the normal.

BANQUET IN TOKYO.

On the 21st inst. a banquet was given in Tokyo at the Bankers' Club by the leading bankers of the city to the business-men who recently visited China and to others who have just returned from tours in the West. Baron Shibusawa acted as principal host and proposed the healths of the returned travellers. Mr. Okubo, of the department of Agriculture and Commerce, and Mr. R. Kondo speaking on behalf of the business-men tourists, delivered short addresses. Mr. Kondo said that he endorsed the truth of the old proverb that if one wants to hear news of Yedo, one should enquire of a new-comer rather than of a constant visitor. He himself had been so often in China that he really had nothing novel to relate about that country, but he might venture to say that the recent visit of the tourists had produced an excellent effect on the relations between the two people, and he hoped a hearty welcome would be given in Japan to any Chinese tourists who might visit this country.

Mr. Odagiri, formerly Japanese Consul in Shanghai, and now a leading official in the Specie Bank, alluded in strongly condemnatory terms to the attitude of indifference maintained by Japan towards Indian commerce. He pointed out that the exports from India to Japan exceeded 60 million *yen* last year, whereas the exports from Japan to India did not amount to 15 millions. An idea prevailed that the climate of India made it a difficult country for foreigners to reside in, but such was not the case really. Japanese could live very comfortably in India. Yet at the present moment the total number residing did not exceed 400 and of these no less than ¾ were women who pursued a disgraceful career, so that only about 100 were genuine tradesmen. The Japanese Government did not even appoint a Consul-General in India, and the knowledge possessed by the Japanese of the state of affairs in the Great Dependency was lamentably difficient. A great deal of talk had been heard recently of tours of business-men to China and America. That was all very well in its way, but why not organize a similar tour to India?

CAPTAIN HOBSON.

This gentleman, who may fairly be called the stormy petrel of Far-Eastern politics, has been lecturing at Toledo in Ohio on the subject which seems to obsess him perpetually. He declares that the insufficient defence of the Pacific coast offers an invitation to Japanese aggression; he urges that a powerful American fleet should be massed on the Pacific, and he maintains that the relations between Japan and the United States are going from bad to worse. Certainly, so far as Captain Hobson's doings are concerned, this last proposition is unquestionable. The speeches and the writings of men of his persuasion must gradually embitter the relations between his country and Japan, however great may be the friendship felt towards each other by the bulk of the two nations. We have no right to suppose that Captain Hobson is not perfectly sincere. He doubtless believes in the reality of the dangers which he so persistently depicts. But it is an infinite pity that some means cannot be devised for muzzling the gallant Captain and all his fellow-thinkers.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HOKKAIDO.

Saturday, July 23.

The Diet in its last session gave its consent to the programme introduced by Mr. Kawashima Jun., Chief of the Hokkaido Administration. This programme contemplated a total expenditure of 7 million *yen* spread over a period of 15 years, that amount to be contributed by the State, and to be augmented by appropriations from the local funds whenever such became available. We gather from Tokyo journals that this scheme is working very satisfactorily, and that in addition to 2½ million *yen* contributed by the Government during the current fiscal year, a further sum of 900,000 will be available from the local funds.

Sunday, July 24.

The mountain called Usudake, which is one of the volcanoes in the neighbourhood of Volcano Bay, began to be very uneasy on the morning of the 22nd, from which time onwards it emitted frequent rumblings and volumes of smoke, these phenomena being attended by earthquakes. Numbers of villagers have made their escape to Muroran. It is stated that Usudake erupted actively four times between 1661 and 1850 so that its periodical disturbance is now overdue. In two of the above four cases loss of life resulted.

Monday, July 25.

Usudake continues to give ominous warnings. There have been 18 strong shocks of earthquake and 230 minor shocks, and the Toya lake has fallen by one foot. An eruption is regarded as inevitable. All the inhabitants of Date Mura, numbering about 15,000, have been obliged to leave their houses and are flocking in the direction of Muroran.

Tuesday, July 26.

On the afternoon of the 25th inst. at 3.35 o'clock, the seismic disturbance at Usu-dake developed such proportions that 60 houses were destroyed wholly, and 30, partially, in the village of Abuta, while in the village of Date the entire population was driven out. In the bay of Usu an eruption of sand took place and a small island was formed at a spot where previously there had been a depth of 4 fathoms. It should be explained that these phenomena have occurred on the east coast of Volcano Bay, and that the distance from Date to Muroran is about 25 miles.

It is not expected that this disturbance will develop any very serious proportions; Usu Hill is only 2,000 feet high, and, though an active volcano, has never shown any great destructive force.

What has most to be apprehended is a tidal wave, to which the Ainu are said to be looking forward with much apprehension. There does not seem to have been any loss of life hitherto. The people showed great reluctance to abandon their houses in Abuta village and the Authorities were obliged to issue peremptory orders. The number of persons who are rendered homeless is put at 8,000.

Wednesday, July 27.

Seismic conditions have become a little quieter at Usu-dake. On the 25th instant there were 3 or 4 severe shocks of earthquake, and some 40 minor shocks, but since then things have been calmer and the worst appears to be over. Outside the village of Usu several large fissures opened in the ground, and a number of houses were overwhelmed by land-slides. At Abuta village a store-house was partially wrecked, and the ground was fissured at several places. The report received as to the formation of a new island in Usu Bay proves to be incorrect, but a new crater has been blown out on the south-west face of the mountain, and a great number of solfataras have been created. There has been no loss of life, so far, but great apprehensions are entertained as to the danger of a tidal wave. It is stated that a party of house-breakers took advantage of the confusion, and to restrain this abuse it was found necessary to post police in the deserted village and to organize a band of self-protectors.

Thursday, July 28.

On the 25th inst. at 10.20 p.m. the seismic disturbance which had been almost continuous since the 21st inst. culminated in the formation of a new crater. The site of the latter was at a point about 100 feet below the summit of a small hill, some 600 feet in elevation, lying behind Tokotan. The crater is oval-shaped, with a greater diameter of 40 yards and a lesser of 30. The ejectamenta were carried to a distance of over 7 miles and were deposited in places to a depth of 3 inches. This effort seems to have exhausted the violence of the disturbance, for things have been quieter since the opening of the crater. Of course, there are the usual phenomena of trees overturned or reduced to white skeletons. It is stated that the column of ashes and smoke discharged from the crater reached a height of 300 feet. There has been no loss of life, so far, but about 10,000 people are said to be homeless and destitute.

JAPAN'S FINANCE.

We find in the *Nippon Shimbun* an interesting statement of Japanese finance which our contemporary attributes to an official source. The information is published in a tabular form. In the first place we have a table showing the sums which actually have passed into the Treasury's hands during the current year. Table (A) is as follows:—

	Yen.
Ready Money subscription to the 1st, 4-per-cent. loan	30,000,000
Carried over from the previous year's consols	21,000,000
This year's consols	60,000,000
Ready money subscription to the 2nd 4-per-cent. loan	15,000,000
Proceeds of bonds floated in France	156,300,000
Sum remaining after paying back 93 million *yen* of endorsed 4-per-cent. bonds in England	3,400,000
Total	285,700,000

The second table shows the purposes to which a part of the above money has been applied:—

Table (B.)	Yen.
To redemption of Naval Bonds and Consols	30,000,000
To redemption of War Bonds	86,000,000
Total	116,000,000

Subtracting the total in table (B) from that in Table (A) the remainder is 169,700,000, which will be applied to purposes of redemption this fiscal year, as follows:—

Table (C.)	Yen.
5-per-cent bonds to be redeemed after July	50,000,000
Second redemption of Tobacco Monopoly Bonds	34,000,000
Total	84,000,000

This leaves 85,700,000 to be still disposed of. Moreover, it may confidently be expected that the two operations of redemption shown in Table (C) will produce some ready money payments from the public. Calculating these ready money payments at 15,000,000 in the case of the 5-per-cent. Bonds, and at 10 millions in the case of the Tobacco Bonds, we obtain a total remainder of 110,700,000 to be carried to next year.

Passing now to the funds available for redemption next year we have the following:—

Table (D.)	Yen.
Residue from Table (C)	110,700,000
Sum appropriated in the budget of next fiscal year	70,000,000
Total	180,700,000

The next point is the amounts falling due for redemption next year. They stand as follow:—

Table (E.)	Yen.
Emergency Bonds	279,093,000
3rd period Treasury Bonds	59,024,000
Tobacco Bonds	4,605,000
Total	342,722,000

It will be observed that the total in Table (E.) exceeds that in Table (D.); in other words the assets in sight are less than the liabilities to be discharged. But it has to be remembered that the Deposits Bureau, the Imperial Household and the Bank of Japan hold fully 100 million *yen* worth of bonds which will be re-written. It is further a reasonable expectation that from 72 to 73 millions of securities will be presented by the general public for re-writing. If these facts be taken into consideration it would be seen that the situation is assured.

THE TREATIES.

It is explained by a Tokyo newspaper that the U.S.'s interpretation of the duration of the present treaty is not prompted by any desire whatever to embarrass Japan. Neither does it make any material difference to Washington whether the period of the present treaties terminates at the end of 12 years, or whether notice of its termination has to be then given. The simple facts are that the prerogative of ratifying Treaties rests with the Senate of the United States, and as the treaty is explicit in fixing its own minimum life at 12 years, the Senate cannot be asked to change the letter of the law without some good reason. There can be no doubt that in amending the text of the original Treaty so as to read in the sense now attached to it, the U.S. Senate desired to abbreviate rather than to prolong the time of the document's duration, the idea of the Senate being to avoid long-period obligations. But, unfortunately, the amendment had a different effect, since it virtually assured the Treaty a life of 13 years instead of 12. The *Mainichi Dempo* believes that the only exit from the dilemma is for Japan to frankly acknowledge the situation and to address to the State Department of Washington a request that the U. S. Treaty shall be placed on the some footing as the Treaties of all the other Western Powers. Equipped with such a request, the President would be in a position to approach the Senate with a good chance of success.

A REPORT from Nagano says that at 10.54 a.m. on the 20th instant a rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in that district. A loud rumbling sound was heard in the district of Sakagi.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN.

THE TARIFF.

The following portion of a letter to *The Times* is well worthy of perusal :—

An attempt has been made to introduce into this question arguments for Tariff Reform, but it would be most unwise to complicate the matter by any such addition, which, moreover, appears to be irrelevant to the present considerations and particularly so when Japan's trade with Britain and various other foreign countries is considered in detail. For the major part of England's imports from Japan consist of raw materials, while in the case of foreign countries their "bargaining power," if existing and if employed, would be used for the benefit of their own exports to Japan and not for those goods in which England is pre-eminent. Only the United States and France have larger imports from Japan that Great Britain has, but if those were used for "bargaining" it would be to benefit an export to Japan of very different goods from those dealt in by this country. Other foreign nations import so much less from Japan than Great Britain does that their "bargain-power" must be small.

Our negotiations for a reduction of the tariff must, therefore, be based on different grounds from these.

What is required is that the British Government should make it clear to the Government of Japan that it is their intention to support, uphold, and assist by every means in their power British commercial and shipping interests, and not only that in view of our long-standing and consistent friendship in all dealings with Japan they expected and required a special convention for British goods, but also that any such course of action as was foreshadowed in Count Komura's speech in the Japanese Diet a few months ago (viz., the granting of conventional tariffs to certain Continental countries, though not to Great Britain) would influence our diplomacy in future dealings with Japan.

It is, there is reason to believe, the case that for some months past the German Ambassador to Japan has been in negotiation with the Japanese Government regarding the duties upon those articles which are of most interest to German traders, but the British Embassy is not known to be taking any action, and is credited with the opinion that the advances in the tariff are not of such importance that the British merchant will suffer seriously.

It is hoped that members of Parliament from the districts chiefly concerned, well provided with facts from their constituents, will, by questions in the House and general insistence, make sure that the British Government take up a strong line in this important question.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DUNCAN G. LAW, President Bradford Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated).

Exchange, Bradford, June 15.

We invite the *Jiji Shimpo's* attention to the above. The *Jiji* has suggested as an exit from the present situation that to England, as a most favoured nation, there should be extended *gratis* all such concessions as other Powers may acquire by bargaining. But there are two obvious difficulties. One is that foreign Powers would be unwilling to pay for concessions which were to go to England without payment; the other, that the concessions for which foreign Powers might be disposed to bargain are not at all likely to be of any benefit to England.

Sir Edward Grey's statement in the House of Commons that the British Government is conferring with the Japanese on the subject of the tariff has naturally awakened much interest at this end of the world. The *Asahi* publishes a statement said to have emanated from a Japanese official. His name is not given, and we suspect it will be very difficult to identify him, but the view attributed to him is that this tariff question is being subordinated to the purposes of party politics in Great Britain. He thinks that the question of free trade and fair trade has assumed concrete proportions in consequence of the Japanese problem, and that considerable trouble may ensue. It appears to us (*Japan Mail*), however, that the history of the complication up to the present cannot be reconciled with the theory attributed to the above official. It is from the men actually interested in the trade that the protest against the new duties has emanated, and we may take it for granted that these hard-headed merchants are swayed solely by facts and have not allowed themselves to be carried away by any economic vertigo. They believe sincerely, and they are certainly qualified to form a belief, that British manufactures will lose a market representing roughly 10 million *yen* worth of demand if the new tariff be applied in its entirety. It is possible and, indeed, probable that the advocates of fair trade have welcomed this opportunity for practically illustrating their contention; but it is neither possible nor probable, in our opinion, that the present Government of Great Britain is approaching the controversy from the standpoint of party politics. Moreover, we are firmly convinced that Japanese statemen will not thus misconstrue British action.

GRATUITOUS INSULTS TO MISSIONARIES.

Replying to the *Kobe Herald's* strictures on the *Japan Herald's* advocacy of an anti-missionary society, the latter journal writes thus :—

Our contemporary tries to ridicule an anti-missionary society as an absurdity by comparing it with such impossibilities as societies against business-men, journalists and explorers. But missionaries do not stand on the same footing as business-men, journalists and explorers. If all business-men gave false weight and measure, if all journalists were prevaricators, if all explorers were Dr. COOKS, we say we would not only approve of societies "anti" all such harmful members of society; we would if possible join such and subscribe to them.

Now what does that mean? What can it mean except that missionaries are all—all without exception—dishonest men? The *Japan Herald* approves the idea of an anti-missionary society. It would also advocate an anti-business-men's society, would "join it and subscribe to it," "if all business-men gave false weight and measure"; it would advocate an anti journalist society "if all journalists were prevaricators"; and it would advocate an anti-explorers' society "of all explorers were Dr. Cooks." Hence it constructively declares that all missionaries are deceivers and liars. There is no avoiding the conclusion. It is scarcely possible to be more insulting or more untruthful. The *Japan Herald* must know well that in no other section of the community is moral rectitude in all its phases more highly valued and more rigorously respected than in the missionary section. That such men should be arraigned by such a slanderer on such charges is the very extreme of effrontery.

A FALSE PREMISE.

We have already adverted to the attempts of the *Japan Herald* to prove the inherent mendacity of missionaries, but its methods well repay study. In its issue of the 22nd inst., it reproduces extracts from the account of the World's Missionary Conference furnished by our own correspondent, places these side by side with another and fuller report, and then makes the remarkable discovery that there are statements in the more detailed report that are not to be found in our report. It then gratuitously assumes that our correspondent is a missionary, and from this false premise, with the above "interesting little discovery" for a jumping-pole, leaps to the fond conclusion that all missionaries are liars. It would have been as well for our infidel contemporary, with its professed veneration for "logic," to have at least made sure of its premises before arriving at its conclusion. *Our correspondent is not a missionary.* If the *Japan Herald* were not blinded by its own atheistic prejudices, it might have observed, in the concluding paragraph of our report, a virtual statement to that effect. We reproduce the paragraph in question, italicizing the words which show the independent status of our correspondent :—

With the exception of the unsympathetically received utterances of one or two speakers who deprecated any attempt at unity until the Greek and Roman communions were willing to join—which will surely be in the Greek Kalends—not a jarring note was heard throughout the entire Conference, the predominant features of which—*as they appeared to an outsider*—were unity of feeling and of purpose, a clear recognition of the present time as the golden moment of opportunity in every great mission field, an equally clear perception of the causes that have militated against success in the past, and a decidedly business-like determination to put the entire work of missions—at least on its intellectual side—on a higher plane.

The "outsider" from whose necessarily abbreviated account the *Japan Herald* draws such unwarrantable inferences is one who has recently retired, full of years and honour, from the service of the United States Government. But this excellent specimen of the atheist journal's "logic" deserves to be placed on record. Here is the syllogism :—

(1) The *Japan Mail's* correspondent is a missionary;
(2) He has been guilty of a *suppressio veri*;
(3) Therefore all missionaries are liars.

Of course the third of these propositions is a conclusion at which this organ of "rationalism" has long since arrived. It is now engaged in the congenial task of looking for evidence to justify its own discreditable conception. We can not congratulate our contemporary on the result of its researches up to the present. Meanwhile, as the first of the above two premises is false, and the second open to dispute, the intelligent reader will know just how much value to attach to the *Japan Herald's* "conclusion," and its methods generally.

MR. BRAHAM.

Mr. Braham, assistant editor of the foreign department of the *Times*, arrrived in Tokyo at 8.30 p.m. on Monday and proceeded at once to the Imperial Hotel. We regret to learn that the distinguished journalist has not been very well since leaving Vladivostock, but it is probable that a short sojourn in Japan will restore his health. A representative of the *Jiji Shimpo* went as far as Kozu to meet Mr. Braham, and had some interesting conversation with him. He learned that Mr. Braham had been *Times* correspondent in Constantinople, in Berlin and in St. Petersburg, from the last of which cities he had been required by the Government to withdraw owing to the severity of his criticisms on affairs in Russia. With regard to the new Russo Japanese Convention, Mr. Braham is quoted as saying that it is heartily welcomed in England, since it constitutes another guarantee of the peace of East Asia.

We gather that Mr. Braham will spend some months in the East and that his sphere of observation will extend to Korea, Manchuria and China.

INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNILATERAL.

The *Japan Gazette* says :—

There is actually no such thing as a "unilateral" Convention. In her past commercial treaties Japan doubtless made concessions in her tariff to foreign nations, but in every case it will be found that she obtained a *quid pro quo* from those nations. Notably in the last treaties she obtained the abolition of extra-territoriality in Japan. Her treaties were quite fair, and, under them, her foreign trade has advanced by leaps and bounds. This constant complaint that they were "unilateral" is not only an insult to her negotiators, but entirely ignores the substantial diplomatic benefits that accrued additionally to her trade progress.

As to the proposition that there is no such thing actually as a unilateral convention, we must assume that it is formulated with reference to Japan alone, for as a general statement it is obviously untenable. Even when its application is thus limited, however, we doubt whether it can justly be maintained. As a matter of fact, the conventional tariff now in operation was not a concession made by Japan to Foreign Powers, but was rather a concession made by Foreign Powers to Japan. Europe agreed to double the import duties of the old tariff in consideration of Japan agreeing to postpone for 12 years the complete recovery of her tariff autonomy. Surely it is therefore a misnomer to speak of the present conventional tariff having been purchased with the abolition of extra-territorial jurisdiction? That would imply that the Foreign Powers made two concessions to Japan in exchange for nothing. Consular jurisdiction and the tariff were, in our opinion, quite independent. For the abolition of the former, Japan agreed to open the whole country to foreign trade, travel and residence. And for agreeing to postpone the full recovery of her tariff autonomy Japan was permitted to double the existing import duties. But these things are mere matters of history. The important point is that so long as Japan's tariff was dictated to her by the *force majeure* of a combination of Foreign Powers while they themselves remained free to impose any duties they pleased on her commodities, just so long was the tariff unilateral, and all the academical discussion in the world cannot obscure the fact.

MANCHURIA.

A fresh complication appears to have arisen in Manchuria. The Local Assembly at Chinchow having addressed to the Viceroy in Mukden a representation to the effect that 50 Korean subjects were unlawfully engaged in agriculture at the former place, the Viceroy replied that those aliens must be required to take their departure inasmuch as their presence in the district in question was not consistent with Treaty. These 50 Koreans appear to have been peacefully engaged tilling the fields, but of course it is quite conceivable that they were working outside treaty limits. Nevertheless the Viceroy's decision is said to have created some consternation inasmuch as at Hsinmingtun and other places in Manchuria many Korean subjects are earning their livelihood by farming, and it would follow that all Koreans so engaged outside the specially marked region in the neighbourhood of the Long White Mountain are violating the law.

There is a somewhat inconclusive telegram from Harbin to the Tokyo *Asahi Shimbun*. It says that there are two strong bodies of bandits operating in Mongolia. As to one of these bodies no information whatever is given, but the other is said to have assembled in the neighbourhood of Manjuri station, and to be making its way steadily southward towards Yaonan. Its objective point is supposed to be Tofuto, and as the bandits are robbing and murdering *en route*, the unfortunate inhabitants have nothing for it but to abscond.

There are 3 competing Tobacco Companies in Manchuria. One is called the To-A Enso Kaisha, and is a Japanese concern, having its principal places of business at Dairen and Port Arthur. The second is called the Ei Bei Enso Kaisha and has its headquarters at Newchwang, and the third is a Russian Company located at Harbin. The Russian Company does not appear to be making much progress in a southern direction, but the Anglo-American Company, by cleverly catering to the taste of the Chinese for their own tobacco, is said to be driving the Japanese Company to the wall.

MR. MATSUTANI.

Saturday, July 23.

This celebrated character seems likely at length to be brought to book. In the sequel of a prolonged investigation, the final phase of which lasted from 4 p.m. on the 21st instant to 3 a.m. on the 22nd, evidence was obtained justifying a charge of forgery, fraud and malversation. This is the gentleman whose machinations kept the Rice Exchange in a ferment for several months, and whose latest escapades in connexion with the Jinju Insurance Company were on everybody's lips for some days. He is generally spoken of by the Japanese newspapers as "Tenichibo," to establish his likeness to the celebrated impostor who attempted to usurp the Shogunate in the days of Yoshimune.

Sunday, July 24.

According to this morning's news a barrister named Kawashima has been arrested on a charge of collusion with Mr. Matsutani. The story is that this person acted simultaneously as the legal adviser of the Insurance Company and of the bank from which it borrowed money, and that he played fast and loose with both his clients.

THE TANKO S.S. COMPANY.

We observe that newspapers like the *Niroku Shimbun* and the *Nippon* are publishing erroneous statements as to the conditions imposed by Admiral Baron Yamanouchi in connexion with his acceptance of the post of Chairman of the Seikosho. These journals inform their readers that another source of friction has declared itself between the Tanko S.S. Co., and the Seikosho, and that the next general meeting will be the scene of a fresh commotion. We can only recommend our readers to receive all such statements with extreme reserve.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that the Tanko S.S. Co.'s returns for the first half of this year show a net profit of 600,000 *yen*, and if to this were added 400,000 brought over from the previous half-year, a dividend of 2 or 3 per cent. could be declared. But it has been decided to carry the whole amount forward and to write down the value of the stocks of coal held by the Company.

THE "TETSUREI MARU."

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamship *Tetsurei Maru*, which left Dairen on the 21st inst., bound for Bakan, ran aground in a thick fog on an island between Quelpart and Mokpho. She had on board 246 passengers, among whom was Mr. Cunningham, British Consul at Osaka. The passengers were all sent forth in 6 boats, but at the date of the latest advices only two of these boats were reported to have reached the shore. As, however, the sea was calm, and as numerous islands exist in the vicinity, no apprehension is entertained about the safety of the passengers. Several vessels have hastened to the scene to render assistance. The *Tetsurei Maru* is a ship of 2,142 tons.

The *Tetsurei Maru* has now gone to the bottom, only the tops of her masts being above water. At this moment of writing (Tuesday morning), there are still 70 persons missing, namely, 40 representing the crew of the steamer, and 30 passengers. There is a theory that these 70 persons remained in the vessel and sank with her, but as no bodies have been found, the idea is scarcely tenable. Neither is it at all likely that all the crew have been lost. It will probably be found that the missing people have effected their escape to some island in the vicinity.

According to an official report from the Kwantung Government Office to the Department of Communications, an official who had been in charge of mails on board the steamer *Tetsurei Maru* arrived at Mokpho on Sunday afternoon. The *Tetsurei Maru*, he said, ran on a rock at 7.45 p.m. on the 22nd instant. Immediately he ran to the room where the mails were placed, but it was already so full of water that he could save none of them. The mails on board the vessel, amounting to 133 bags, were thus all lost. They could not be salved unless a diving apparatus was employed.

A report from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha says that the steamer *Kamiyo Maru* has arrived at Fusan having on board six first-class passengers, including the British Consul at Osaka and a Russian merchant, nine soldiers, three women, six children and fifteen others.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD IN TOKYO FOR HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.

H. M. King George Vth has read with deep interest the despatches forwarded by H. M. Ambassador in Tokyo reporting on the Memorial Services held for His late Majesty King Edward Vth in Holy Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, so courteously placed at the disposal of H. M. Embassy by the Right Reverend Bishop McKim; on that held in the East Hongwanji Temple in Tokyo and conducted by the Reverend Count Otani Soncho; as well as on the Shinto Ceremony held on the 20th May last and conducted by Viscount Honda.

The British Ambassador has been consequently commanded by His Majesty King George to convey to those who so kindly manifested their sorrow and sympathy and by their presence and assistance at these Memorial Services contributed to so solemn an observance of this sad occasion, His sincere appreciation of the tribute thus paid to the memory of His late Majesty and His grateful thanks for the many kind expressions of condolence which have been communicated to Him from Japan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PORT ARTHUR.

The Italians were the first to pay a congratulatory visit to Port Arthur after the opening of the harbour to trade. The British followed immediately afterwards, and now we learn that an American squadron has steamed into the place, and that the Admiral and his principal officers have been entertained by the local authorities.

It is stated that the Japanese engineers have drafted their final plans for converting Port Arthur into a suitable commercial harbour. The idea is to cut a wide canal across the isthmus of Tiger's Tail, and thus create a new entrance entirely for naval purposes. Pending the completion of this cutting, a large wharf will be built on the west harbour and the approaches to it will be dredged. The sum required for the first year's operation of these works is 1½ million *yen*.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 22.

A marked improvement was witnessed yesterday and the market closed firm.

Saturday, July 23.

The market was very weak yesterday, without any specific cause other than a general feeling of depression. Doubtless something of this may be attributed to the fact that Japanese securities are temporarily out of favour in London.

Monday, July 25.

Proximity of settling day and absence of any encouraging cause produced a dull feeling yesterday, and prices were barely maintained.

Tuesday, July 26.

The market opened dull yesterday, and though some improvement was seen in the afternoon session, it proved very slight.

Wednesday, July 27.

The unsettled state of the weather and the news of a bad market in London have produced a depressed feeling in Japan.

Thursday, July 28.

The tone of the market yesterday was tolerably firm, though little business was transacted. Saturday being settling day, the session on the 28th lasted during the forenoon only. We append the quotations for September delivery:—

	July 27th.	July 28th.		
Tokyo Railway	75.40	75.35	—	.05
Kei-Hin Railway	53.80	54.60	+	.80
Yusen Kaisha	102.70	102.95	+	.25
Tanko Kisen	28.95	29.00	+	.05
Toyo Kisen	23.90	24 20	+	.30
Specie Bank	299.95	300.00	+	.05
Tokyo Gas	117.15	117.50	+	.35
Tokyo Dento	89.80	90.20	+	.40
Fuji Gas Spinning	96.00	95.45	—	.55
Fuji Paper	28.40	—	—	.—
Tokyo Spinning	46.05	44.95	—	.10
Kanegafuchi Spinning	109.85	109 75	—	.10
Beer	83.15	82.60	—	.55
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	73.60	73.75	+	.15
Nippon Oil	89.50	89.70	+	.20
Rice Exchange	123.55	122.00	—	1.55
Stock Exchange	224.95	223 85	—	1.10

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There was held in Tokyo on the 21st inst. a meeting of the committee appointed to investigate the question of overhead and underground railways in the city. It will be remembered that there are two companies in the market. One proposes to build an overhead line along the banks of the Sumida-gawa; the other wants to construct an underground road through the centre of the city. The committee showed considerable perplexity *vis-à-vis* this question. It did not appear that the members were even prepared to discuss the matter intelligently, and they finally separated for the purpose of collecting further material.

The Times Exhibition number was published on the 19th inst. Advanced proofs were forwarded to Tokyo so as to reach that city simultaneously with the publication in London, the intention being that Tokyo papers should have access to them at the earliest possible opportunity. All the leading journals comment on the fact and say that they must necessarily abstain from reproduction until the full number comes to hand, which will be about the middle of August.

The Municipality of Tokyo is now in possession of lands reclaimed at Toranomon, Kotohiracho, Uchi-saiwaicho and elsewhere. The total area is 15,000 *tsubo*, and it is proposed to sell this at 40 *yen* a *tsubo*, thus obtaining a sum of 600,000 *yen*, which could be devoted to the building of the much talked of City Hall (Kokaido). Forty *yen* a *tsubo* seems much too cheap for land in such positions. We should think 80 or 100 *yen* would be nearer the mark. However, the Municipal Authorities have not by any means decided yet whether the land should be sold or whether more profitable results would not be obtained by renting it. As between these two propositions there surely cannot be much doubt from the point of view of *yen* and *sen*? The Municipality can easily get a return of 10 or 12 per cent by renting the land.

The Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Tokyo is said to have decided to take advantage of the easy condition of the money market by floating a loan of half a million *yen*. The rate of interest will be 5½ and the issue price 98. It is believed that people will tumble over each other to obtain blocks of this loan. Not only is it the first loan made by the Bank, but also the terms are eminently favourable. Mr. Toyokawa, of the Mitsubishi Ginko, is quoted as saying that his Bank would gladly take the whole of the loan.

There has been for some time talk of establishing a new bank in Tokyo under the name of "Kabuto Ginko," so called because its locality will be Kabutocho, the site of the Stock Exchange. The Bank is to be the financial organ of the Exchange. Its shareholders will consist solely of brokers and members of the Stock Exchange. The capital is to be 2 million *yen*, and the proportion which has to be paid up in order to satisfy legal requirements, namely, one-fourth, will be obtained from the funds now standing to the credit of the various brokers.

It appears to be thought that this Bank will be quite inadequate to affect the situation materially. It may contribute in a small degree to the facilities for spot transactions, but that will be about its limit.

It is stated that Mr. Shiraishi, director of the Toyo S.S. Company, who is now in the United States, has effected an arrangement putting an end to the relations hitherto existing between the Japanese Company and the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., and establishing a similar relation with the Western Pacific S.S. Co. Mr. Shiraishi and Mr. Avery, the Toyo S.S. Co.'s agent at San Francisco, have reached New York, where the final agreement has been signed.

The Japanese are not resting on their oars in the matter of aerial navigation. Some experiments which are described as having been very successful, took place on the 24th inst. on the Ishibashi plain near Utsunomiya. The aeronauts were Major Tokunaga and Captain Ito. They ascended to a height of 800 feet and after traversing a distance of 1,500 metres alighted safely and easily. The machine used is said to have been of a Russian type.

A dinner is to be given by the International Press Association of Japan at 7 p.m. on Friday, July 29th, at the Imperial Hotel, in honour of Mr. Braham, of the London *Times*, Mr. Seitz, who recently arrived at Tokyo as the *New York World's* special correspondent, and Mr. Zumoto, who is to leave Yokohama on August 3rd for New York.

The Tokyo Gas Company held an extraordinary general meeting on the 25th inst., and decided unanimously to increase its capital from 17 million to 35 million *yen*. Moreover the action of the directors in purchasing the Furukawa coal works was approved.

It is stated that the Railway Board has decided to lay down two more lines of rail between Tokyo and Yokohama having a gage of 4 feet 8½ inches, and to employ electricity for driving the trains on these additional lines. Passengers only will be carried, and the time between Yokohama and Tokyo will be materially shortened.

We read in the *Yamato Shimbun* that there is at length a prospect of the cement companies forming a league. There has been talk of this from time to time and we are not in a position to say whether the latest rumour is more credible than its predecessors.

The party of 18 Japanese students who recently set out under the guidance of Mr. Suzuki Otohei for a tour in Siberia, reached Nicholaiesk safely, and from that town proceeded up the Amur to Habarovsk, where they are said to have received a most cordial welcome. This party of tourists must be said to be particularly fortunate, for their arrival in Russian territory synchronizes almost exactly with the conclusion of the new Convention.

The *Mainichi Dempo* says that the Government, is considering a scheme for converting the pawnbrokers' business into a State monopoly. The project seems to be still in embryo, but the main purpose is to bring cheap capital within the reach of the poorer classes. Our Tokyo contemporary, in connexion with this theme, makes some novel statements about pawnbroking in Europe and America.

New York seems to have had one of its sweltering days on the 25th inst. There were no less than eleven deaths from sunstroke. People were driven to sleeping on the roofs of their houses, and the Parks were filled to overflowing. It is an interesting coincidence that the 23rd inst. was the hottest day of the year in Japan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILL AND THE PROBLEM OF THE SEX.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 23.*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

ON the 12th instant, as reported in our telegraphic columns, the second reading of the Bill for extending to Parliamentary elections the municipal franchise already held by women was passed by a majority of 299 to 109 votes. While this may be hailed by the suffragettes as a triumph, or the first of a series of triumphs, it constitutes in reality a hollow success which, in our opinion, will do no more than mark the beginning of strife. Indeed, its evil effects are as likely as not to recoil, in the first instance, upon the heads of the ASQUITH Ministry. For the Prime Minister and certain of his colleagues are virtually playing with a question which, rightly or wrongly, is regarded seriously, and with almost frantic enthusiasm, by a large number of women, whose capacities for making trouble for the Government have been fully demonstrated in the past. To afford facilities for the second reading of a Bill and then to refuse its further progress is a proceeding which resembles that of the ill-natured youth who held a biscuit out to a hungry dog and then struck the animal across the nose when it eagerly reached forward to seize the proffered gift. In one respect, we admit, the analogy is not complete. Mr. ASQUITH may be freely acquitted of any deliberate intention to deceive, for he made his position perfectly clear to the deputation of Female Suffragists that waited upon him prior to the introduction of the Bill. He reminded the promoters of "Votes for women" that he was opposed to their cause; that, nevertheless, "in view of the increasing amount of attention excited in the country by the question," the House of Commons ought to have an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it; but that the "prospects of such a measure passing through all its stages, or even being submitted to the ordeal of all its stages, were exceedingly remote." This remoteness has been now brought home to the Suffragists by the rejection of the motion to send the Bill to a Grand Committee—which means, of course, the shelving of the measure. It will be noted that, significantly enough, the majority by which the motion was rejected was considerably larger, with practically the same House, than the majority for the second reading, namely, 145 as compared with 109. Indeed, we should not be wide of the mark were we to say that the second division indicates the real attitude of the House towards the measure. The first division, in favour of the second reading meant very little more than nothing. A small section of the Commons are doubtless sincere in their support of Mr. SHACKLETON'S Bill. In the majority of cases, however, the votes have been cast by members, doubtless in fulfilment of election pledges, but also in the full knowledge that these votes can have no practical effect in the direction of legislation this session, or, in all probability, during the life of the present Parliament. This sounds cynical, no doubt, but, as a London journal remarks, "there is nothing the ordinary Member of Parliament enjoys more than voting for woman suffrage when he knows that his vote will be resultless." Some of the Female Suffragists are still clinging to the barren hope that, despite such engrossing and critical issues as the Constitutional question, Home Rule and the Budget, the over-laboured Commons will find time for a measure more contentious and, in a sense, more revolutionary, than any of these. Such a hope, of course, is vain; and when the suffragettes, militant or mild, discover how they have been fooled, Mr. ASQUITH and the Liberal Party will doubtless have their attention drawn to the matter in a personal and practical manner, respectively. The tactics of the Suffragists, it must be confessed, closely resemble those of the Constitution-wreckers, in that they trust to rushing their revolutionary proposals through Parliament, by hook or crook, before the country is aroused to the gravity of the change and its far-reaching consequences. There is at least one body, however, that is determined that the country should be enlightened as to mischievous effects of handing over the Empire to petticoat government at the cost of the destruction of the home and the ruin of the race. We refer to the Women's National Anti-Suffrage League, which, under the energetic leadership of such women as Lady JERSEY, Mrs. ARCHIBALD COLQUHOUN and Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, has been unusually active of late. A great protest meeting "against votes for women" was arranged to take place at the Queen's Hall on the 11th instant, with the Earl of CROMER in the chair. The great Proconsul is known to be an uncompromising opponent of Woman Suffrage, and the character of his views may be gathered from a recent pronouncement upon the subject. "The issue at stake," said the late Representative of England in Egypt, "is that the supreme government of the British Empire, which has heretofore been in the hands of one sex, shall be transferred to the two sexes, in which the female is numerically greatly superior to the male. Why should the vast fabric of the British Empire be made the dumping-ground for a crude experiment which has never yet been tried by any other of the great nations of the world?" In this statement of opinion Lord CROMER treats the subject from the Imperial, rather than from the sociological and racial, point of view; but in in our opinion these aspects of the matter transcend even the other in importance, for whereas the one affects but an Empire, the others have the profoundest bearing, for good or ill, on all humanity. As to the numerical preponderance of women, a recent writer in *The Times* attributes to this very fact all the ills of which the modern woman complains. The whole status of woman has suffered in consequence, there has been "a certain cheapening of the sex," and an embittering of many individual women "who have had no choice between a scramble for a husband and the struggle for hard and ill-paid work." The remedy, claims this writer, is to turn that majority into a minority. Women would then find themselves—if the commercialism of the expression be pardoned—at a premium: "those who prefer to marry would have ampler opportunity; those who prefer to work at those branches of employment at which women excel would find their services in demand, the remuneration offered fair and adequate." It must be remembered that, as far as Britain is concerned, "there are a million women in the wrong place." This excess should be removed to the Colonies, where women are wanted—not, of course, the society popinjay or the "bachelor-girl," who are neither flesh nor fowl nor good red-herring; but women who are prepared to be the mates of pioneers, the bearers of children, the makers and keepers of homes. It is by such means as these that the women of England can effect an adjustment of their grievances, while at the same time fulfilling the highest functions of womanhood. The Parliamentary vote is no panacea for the ills of the sex. Those who, for its pursuit, are giving up so much—all indeed that, to the average woman, makes life worth living—will find it in the end a barren quest. It glitters, but is not gold.

"TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 26.*)

IF that very elusive journal, the *Japan Gazette*, possessed any acquaintance with the modern history of Japan, its comments might be nearer to the point. But so innocent is it of any knowledge of the annals that it denies the propriety of the epithet "unilateral" as applied to Japan's original conventional tariff, and condemns as wanton mischief-making the statement that *force majeure* had much to do with the arrangement of that tariff. Yet the facts are that the 5-per-cent. tariff was one of two concessions made to Sir HARRY PARKES in 1865 when he repaired to Kobe at the head of a united squadron. Sir HARRY'S programme was to require three things; first, the ratification of the treaties by the Emperor; secondly, the reduction of the tariff to a 5-per-cent. basis, and, thirdly, the opening of Osaka. He was prepared to make one concession on his side, namely to remit the remainder of the Shimonoseki indemnity; but since the Japanese Authorities declared

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

themselves unready as yet to guarantee the security of foreign life and property in Osaka, it was decided to postpone the opening of that port, and in the sequel the 5-per-cent. tariff and the Imperial ratification were obtained without any concession whatever on the foreign side. There can be only one epithet for a tariff negotiated in such circumstances, and that epithet is "unilateral." Everybody except the *Japan Gazette* knows these things, but there would be no occasion to allude to them did not that journal persist in its silly denial as to the propriety of the epithet "unilateral" which the *Japan Times* and other Tokyo journals have employed. But when these things are admitted, what follows? Does it follow that all conventional tariffs are necessarily unilateral or that Japan should not, if possible, conclude one with Great Britain? Of course not. The past is past, and its history need not be repeated. Japan recovers her tariff autonomy next year, and she will then be competent to negotiate what tariff conventions she pleases. Naturally, no publicist is so giddy as to lay down the hard and fast rule that tariff concessions are purchasable with customs' rates alone. Mr. BALFOUR is telegraphically reported as saying that although England's free-trade policy deprived her of weapons for a tariff war, there was nothing to prevent her negotiating with Japan for better terms. It is to be hoped devoutly that the Unionist leader was speaking advisedly when he made that remark,—if indeed he did make it—and that some such exit from the present situation may be found. We have entire faith in the sincerity of the Japanese experts who drew up the new Tariff. We believe that they endeavoured to make things as easy as possible for British importers. But their success does not appear to have been commensurate with their goodwill, and if diplomacy can find some means of removing the present impasse, everyone will be gratified.

THE CONFERENCE AND THE SITUATION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 27.*)

THE announcement as to the political situation which appeared in our telegraphic columns yesterday contained, despite its brevity, two items of the first importance. These are (according the message a full measure of credibility) that the Constitutional Conference has virtually arrived at a successful issue, nothing remaining to be settled but "the details;" and, secondly, that an early election—viz., in the autumn or in January—is not expected. Another version of the telegram gives this information on the strength of a statement by the Lord ADVOCATE, Mr. URE, of Old-age-pension fame. Ever since Mr. URE's "frigid and calculated" incursion into the realm of political fiction, he has been regarded as the Ananias of the Radical Party, and it may be remarked that a similarly confident prediction came from the same quarter a month ago. Seeing that the proceedings of the Conference have been regarded from the first as confidential, and that the desperate attempts of the Radical Extremists to extract from the PRIME MINISTER an official statement as to its progress have failed, it is not a little surprising that, before the conclusion of the discussion, the Government should put up its most discredited member to make a public statement as to its proceedings. Of course the deliberations of the Council of Eight have, since their inception, been the subject of many rumours, adverse and otherwise. In its early stages, it was more than once whispered in the lobbies that the Conference had broken down. On the other hand, at the beginning of July, Mr. JAMES O'GRADY, Labour M.P. for East Leeds, declared that "a settlement had already been fixed in the minds of both parties," and that "the Liberal Government was going to get 95 per cent. of the points they had been asking for." However, as the Radical cry all along has been "the Parliament Bill, the whole Parliament Bill and nothing but the Parliament Bill," as their irreducible minimum for the basis of a settlement, doubtless the Labour Member's optimistic estimate was begotten rather of desire than of reason. Nevertheless there is no inherent improbability in the information contained in yesterday's telegram, although it was anticipated in well-informed quarters that the meetings of the Conference would continue till well on into the autumn—a belief which in part accounted for the anxiety of the Radicals for a statement to be made as to its progress before the House rose, or, failing that, for an autumn session, so that no settlement should be carried into effect while Parliament was not sitting. Indeed, it may be claimed that the postponement of the final stages of the Budget till November indicates byond dispute the desire of the Government to defer, to the latest possible period, the crisis which must come with the conclusion of the Conference, whether a settlement has been reached or not. On the other hand, the Council of Eight has now met six times, and it is known that several promising schemes, containing at any rate the seeds of a solution, have been brought forward for consideration. One of these is outlined in the *The Times* of July 8, and consists, in the main, of the formation of a Joint Committee of the two Houses for the settlement of disputes in all matters of ordinary legislation, while the House of Lords resigns the right of rejecting Money Bills, on the understanding that an impartial authority shall be set up to decide on questions of "tacking." Of course the idea is not a new one, but the suggested composition of such a Committee —which is the main consideration—shows some elements of novelty. Thus it is proposed that the Lords and Commons should nominate an equal number of representatives, the Upper House contributing an equal number of Liberal and Unionist peers, while the moiety from the Lower House should reflect proportionally the strength of the respective parties. Hence, in the suppositional case given by the London journal for purposes of illustration, if the number of the Joint Committee was 100, there would under present conditions be nominated to it, for the Commons, 21 Liberals, 3 Labourites, 5 Nationalists and 21 Unionists; and for the Lords, 25 Liberal peers and 25 Unionist peers. The objection which naturally presents itself to the composition of the Committee on these lines is that the great preponderance of Unionist sentiment in the House of Lords is not correspondingly represented on the Committee; and that, consequently, if the voting in the Committee was carried out on strict party lines, the Government of the day could secure the passing of any measure over which the deadlock had arisen. However, it would no doubt be possible to adjust the numbers with such nicety as to secure the requisite impartiality. As to the formation of a Joint Committee constituting a solution of the present crisis, it might be regarded as a possible means to that end, but in itself, of course, it would be no settlement at all. The various issues raised by the Radicals would be found *in statu quo*. The House of Lords would remain as it was, and the Veto question still await solution. Mr. REDMOND would continue to demand Home Rule under threat of sending the ASQUITH Ministry into the wilderness, and the precise part to be played in the Constitution by the CROWN would still be liable to be subjected at any time to the same unseemly discussion as that which is said to have hastened the death of King EDWARD. We venture to hope therefore that if the Conference has indeed reached the end of its deliberations, it has accomplished something better than merely devising a means for dealing with future deadlocks. As to the non-occurrence of a General Election at an early date, it is clear, as we have already pointed out, that, whatever may be the issue of the Conference of 1910, as compared with its prototype of 1884, the real crisis will arise when its decision is submitted to Parliament. The factions by whose sufferance the Government has so far been permitted to remain in power will not tamely submit to a compromise involving, as any compromise must involve, the sacrifice of their favourite schemes. With the diminishing prospect of Home Rule, on the one hand, and Single Chamber Government, on the other, the extremist storm will burst, with accumulated force, about the heads of the ASQUITH Ministry.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RACIAL ANTAGONISM.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 28.*)
(COMMUNICATED).

IT is impossible for Englishmen to look with indifference upon the extraordinary outburst of racial antagonism, evidenced by a widespread series of riots, which, in the sequel of the recent prize-fight, disfigured so many parts of the United States. We say it is impossible for Englishmen to look unmoved upon this turmoil, not because they are in haste to condemn, but because, in their world-wide Empire, they are likely at any time to find themselves confronted with the same problem of the "colour-line," and, conceivably, in the same aggravated form. It is difficult for Britons at home—more so, perhaps, than for Britons abroad—to understand how the mere fact of the defeat of a white man by a black, in the more or less discreditable surroundings of the prize-ring, should become the signal for an outbreak of racial riots from New York to Colorado; and the conclusion which forces itself upon the impartial onlooker is that a vast amount of racial hatred must be simmering below the surface if so small a provocation as the unpopular issue of a pugilistic encounter is sufficient to cause a violent and wide-spread eruption. Be that as it may, however, the Englishman cannot afford, in this instance, to take up the attitude of the critical, but otherwise unconcerned, observer. At home, his knowledge of the coloured man may extend to missionary meetings and occasional lectures from returned explorers; but at a dozen points in the oversea Dominions he is face to face with the elements of the racial problem in divers, and possibly conflicting, forms. Is that problem, with its varying conditions and complexities, to be met and solved, or is it destined to become, as in America, a gigantic and perilous evil? There is already in South Africa, in Australia, in Canada a racial question. Must there necessarily follow, for our kinsmen across the seas, an era of race-riots and mob-law, of recourse to the stake and the gibbet?

We do not know that the history of the negro problem in America has much to teach the Briton in his dealings with the coloured races of the Empire, for it possesses features that render it unique, or nearly so. In no other country, so far as we know, have millions of black men been brought from slavery to political enfranchisement, as it were, at a single step. America is now paying the price of a too swift transition, the serious consequences of which even the sagacity of a LINCOLN could scarcely have foreseen. The negro is now very much in evidence in the Great Republic, he shows every sign of being increasingly so, and thus the problem grows. Indeed the position is such that a well-known American publicist is said to have declared, with a full sense of responsibility, that a settlement could only be arrived at "by murdering the whole negro population or deporting them." The third alternative, that of assimilation of the negro element by means of intermarriage, is, to the average American, unthinkable. Therefore the white citizens of the Great Republic may truly, if regretfully, say that the negro problem (like the poor) threatens to be always with them. Is any British Dominion threatened with a similar impasse? We think not, and for these reasons. In the first place, the Briton at home may look with sympathetic interest upon his "poor black brother;" but when he goes abroad, and comes into direct relation with the coloured races, Exeter-Hall sentiment is laid aside and the requisite "line" is sharply drawn. Nevertheless, his innate sense of justice and his traditions of honest dealing do not forsake him. It is here that the colonizing genius of the Englishman asserts itself: he holds the scales evenly between familiarity and fairplay. Furthermore he profoundly respects, and trusts, "the long arm of British law." Consequently, never in a British Colony has there been suffered to grow up the exasperated conditions of race-hatred and lawlessness which render possible the hounding of a negro to his death at the hands of an infuriated mob. In other words, whether by personal tact or by restrictive legislation, the situation is kept in hand, and no such big and irrevocable step is taken as that which followed in the sequel of the American Civil War. Thus, in Australia no coloured man or woman, however advanced in civilization, is admitted as a settler; in Western Canada the Oriental is similarly excluded, or prohibitively taxed; in South Africa, where the conditions more nearly resemble those of the Southern States, the immigration of Asiatics is forbidden, lest the problem of dealing with the native races already in the country be further complicated. There remains, of course, what may be called the evolutionary aspect of the problem, but little hope of its solution is, we fear, to be gleaned from such considerations, either as regards the United States or any of the British Dominions. Rightly or wrongly, the theory prevails—more as a kind of instinct than as a reasoned principle—that in miscegenation of a white with a coloured race, the former stands to be degraded. Hence that "broad and instinctive feeling against colour inter-marriages" which, as a writer in *The Times* recently remarked, has probably existed throughout all history, and which "all the philosophical generalizations in the world, all the marshalling of striking exceptions, will not alter." With this sentiment most thinking men will concur; or, if they do not concur, they will at least agree that it is a force to be reckoned with. The conclusion seems inevitable that the evil spirit of racial antagonism can only be exorcised by wise restraint and good Government.

THE AIRSHIP IN PEACE AND WAR.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 29.*)

EVENTS of late have been following fast upon one another in the domain of that element which has hitherto been denied to man. Already it may be claimed that aviation has ceased to be a sport, costly and perilous, for it has now definitely entered into the realm of commerce and of war. Not that its progress in either direction has been unmarked by victims—the death-roll, indeed, has been terribly heavy; but such is the price man has to pay for the conquest of the air. The tragic death of the Hon. C. S. ROLLS at Bournemouth, so soon after he had accomplished the feat of crossing and recrossing the Channel in a heavier-than-air machine; the hurling to the ground, from terrible heights, of DACHTER and KINET at Rheims, and of that intrepid lady-aeronaut, the Baroness DELAROCHE; the disaster to the German airship *Deutschland*, which might so easily have ended in a series of fatalities—all these within the past few weeks have served to remind the world that Science has to pay Nature a heavy toll for each advance into the unknown. Nevertheless, there is no hanging-back. Less than four years ago, M. SANTOS-DUMONT achieved the feat of covering 230 yards—the first aerial record. Within the past two weeks one aviator, M. OBESLAGER, covered 245 miles in 203 minutes, and another, M. LABOUCHERE, 211 miles in 277 minutes. The contrast is eloquent of the rapidity of aeronautic progress in recent times. Meanwhile companies have been formed, Germany taking the lead, for the transportation of passengers and goods by means of dirigible airships of the Zeppelin type, and there is even talk, in America, of constructing a vessel of this description for the purpose of crossing the Atlantic. It is recognized that size, in its effect upon buoyancy, is an important adjunct of safety, and as considerations of storage constitute the only serious difficulty on this score, there seems little to prevent further striking development in this direction. The passenger-airship which came to grief recently in Germany was credited with a carrying capacity of twenty tons, apart from the weight of its propelling machinery, and, while further safeguards and improvements will have to be made before the travelling public will trust themselves "on board" a dirigible, the conveyance of light goods by such means should soon prove an easy and profitable undertaking. But the utility of both the two great varieties of air-ship, the buoyant and the heavier-than-air, in warlike operations, whether naval or military, has received immediate recognition, and many types of aerial craft are now in process of construction for the principal Powers. At present the dirigible is a more reliable instrument than the aeroplane, but, on the other hand, it is much more costly. Indeed we have here

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR LONDON LETTER.

"THE COCOA PRESS."

London, July 2.

The question of the Ethics of Journalism is a modern problem which in its many and various aspects frequently occupies the public mind. The latest development of the subject has been causing a good deal of discussion during the past month. It is the result of the investigation of a series of facts in themselves sufficiently startling and distressing, the conclusion forced upon the unbiassed observer being more melancholy still.

Three journals of note, the *National Review*, *The World*, and *The Spectator*, have joined together in a campaign against what has come to be known as *The Cocoa Press*. The meaning of this term is explained by a writer in the *National Review*:

"When the history of British journalism in the twentieth century comes to be written, one of its most interesting chapters will certainly be that devoted to the *Cocoa Press*. Few of the British public have the slightest idea that three of the leading Radical and Free trade newspapers, the *Daily News Morning Leader* and the *Star* are controlled by cocoa manufacturers. Still fewer are aware that this control in the cocoa interest is exercised in the main by the Cadbury family, will known Quakers, who have made an enormous fortune in the Cocoa Trade and who are understood to be large contributors to the finances of the Radical Party."

The actual figures are as follows. Messrs. Cadbury together with other cocoa magnates, notably members of the Rowntree family, own all the shares in the company controlling the *Daily News*; they own seventy per cent. of the *Morning Leader* and seventy per cent. of the *Star*, an evening paper with a very wide circulation.

Thus it will be seen that the *Daily News* is entirely controlled by the Cocoa Interest, and that the *Morning Leader* and the *Star* are practically and to all intents and purposes also so controlled.

Now of course, there is no reason on earth why either cocoa millionaires or rich Quakers should not own newspapers, or be shareholders in newspaper-owning companies. But it is very important that the public should be aware of the fact. Loudly expressed Free Trade opinions come with a special significance from persons whose fortunes have been made through a protected industry. Furious diatribes against Chinese Labour in the Transvaal have a strange sound upon the lips of those who keep dead silence regarding their own prolonged transactions in the matter of slave grown cocoa from the Portugese Colonies.

The *World* and the *National Review* have dealt with these aspects of the case. Foreseeing the imputation of political motives, or understanding the possibility of extenuating circumstances, the *Spectator*, with immense moderation, has put them aside and confined itself to a third inconsistency practised by the Cocoa Press, regarding which there can exist not a shadow of uncertainty.

". . . Fine professions of purity come very oddly from people who derive profit from circulating betting news. When Messrs. Cadbury took control of the *Daily News* it was pompously announced that they would 'cleanse Fleet Street.' There is no betting news in the *Daily News* it is true, but it is guilty at one remove. "Captain Coe's" betting notes appear daily in the *Star*, and, we believe, sell that paper largely. Why not Captain Cocoa? Both it and the *Morniug Leader* devote much space to betting and racing. And the *Daily News*. . . owns some 9,000 shares in these two journals."

It is a curious situation from every point of view. It is calculated to cause distress and to destroy illusion; at the same time it is not devoid of grimly humorous qualities.

Here are a set of men famous for high religious profession, for excellence of conduct, for a wide philanthropy, strict morality, for a thousand generosities and a thousand charities. Thus they stand revealed to the world through their public acts and through the pages of their organ the *Daily News*. Through the *Star* which is equally under their control they seem to countenance an unbalanced, untruthful, violent and vulgar form of journalism, selling betting news and continually inciting their fellow countrymen to an insidious and ruinous form of gambling, a form of gambling connected with all that is lowest and dirtiest in our national life, which leads to the deterioration of character and of virtue.

Arraigned before the tribunal of the public mind upon this shameful indictment, the masters of the Cocoa Press maintain absolute silence. It is easy to believe that they have nothing to say.

Not so a host of their sympathisers. Documents from all sorts of people, including journalists, socialists and "men of the world" have flooded the pages of the *Spectator*. There has been a good deal of empty invective and a quantity of arguments of which the following are a few selected at haphazard.

It has been said that much of the profits of the *Star* company have been devoted to charitable purposes. It has been said that the *Star* is no shameful exception, that the vast majority of newspapers publish betting tips. It has been said that if Messrs. Cadbury and their friends abandoned the *Star*, it would continue to publish betting tips, and that things would be in no way improved. It has been said that the *Star* depends for its circulation upon its betting tips, that without them it would cease to exist. It has also been said that the owners of the *Star* intend to abolish its betting news at an early date.

These statements are really beside the mark. There is no room for any misconception. Nothing can be made of the case because the facts speak too plainly for themselves. "Let not your right hand know what your left hand doeth" is the command, and Messrs. Cadbury and Rowntree have been busy putting a very strange interpretation upon it. There is no doubt that these are really good men, but they have been utterly blinded by their self-righteousness, cooped up within the narrow limits of their pious self conceit. They have shown to the world the power of cant, and bred a deep distrust of all who make philanthropic professions.

THE "STRAND'S" TRANSGRESSION.

The *Strand Magazine* for the month of June is guilty of a transgression against Journalistic Ethics, but the error into which it has fallen is different in nature from the practices of the *Cocoa Press*. The *Strand* contains an article entitled *The Assassination of Plehve by one of the Assassins*; with the following note or foreword:

"The narrative which we are here enabled to set before our readers is unique and sensational in the highest degree. For the first time the secrets of the Russian Revolutionary Party—the aims, methods and characters of the terrible "Fighting Organization"—are revealed to the public by one of their own body. It is a real "human document" throwing a flood of light upon the inner history of one of the most sensational assassinations ever planned. It is difficult after reading it to avoid the reflection that these men and women, perpetrators though they were of what is commonly regarded as the vilest kind of murder, have something in them of the stuff of which, in better causes, heroes and martyrs are made."

Of course it is in the light of heroes and martyrs that these murderers, or dangerous lunatics, call them which you please, are presented. Here is the description of Sazonoff, anarchist, who threw the bomb that killed Plehve.

"Sazonoff was young, healthy and strong. The force of young life emanated from his sparkling eyes and ruddy cheeks . . . he believed in success and expected it. He also regarded terroristic work above all as a personal sacrifice, as martyrdom. But he accepted this martyrdom gladly and calmly as though he gave it no thought, just as he never thought of Plehve. He was a revolutionary of the old 'will of the People' type and knew neither doubt nor hesitation."

Besides this dangerous person may be placed the two women of the community.

"Narovo had spent her hard life in prison and exile. Her pale wrinkled old face was lit up by clear kind maternal eyes. All the members of the organization were, so to say, her children. She loved them all alike with a steady, gentle warm love."

Dora Brilliant, "the silent timid modest Dora, lived solely by her faith in the Terror. She loved the Revolution, grieved at its failures and while recognising the necessity of killing Plehve, feared this assassination. She could not reconcile herself to bloodshed; it was easier for her to die than to kill, and yet her perpetual prayer was that she might be allowed to throw one of the bombs."

There is no doubt that this article has proved to be very *good copy* for the *Strand Magazine*. Indeed the numbers for the month of June have gone off like hot cakes. All the same it is very pernicious stuff, and its publication makes for the wide spreading of ideas which are incorrect, undesirable, and dangerous. It encourages a morbid temper, at present only too common, together with the spirit of discontent and revolt which are fast becoming the nation's bane. Nor is this all, though perhaps it is the worst. Considering the relations of this country with the Empire of Russia, the publication of such an article as the *Assassination of Plehve*, prefixed merely in the bland and light-hearted note quoted above, shows a regrettable lack of tact, and a fault in taste both irritating and foolish. In the third place the insertion of the article is to be condemned from a purely moral point of view. The action will tend to increase the extraordinary confusion and the reversing of values, which is inculcated by so much of the literature of to-day. It is now the villainous fashion to say that black is white and that white is black, or worse still that there is no black and no white, but only a dirty sort of grey. It is wrong and dangerous to enlist the sympathies of a guileless public upon the side of the perpetrators of a foul murder, and to give the impression that the murderers are of the stuff whereof heroes, and martyrs are made.

"A JAPANESE ARTIST IN LONDON."

A good deal of interest has been aroused by Yoshio Markino's book, *A Japanese Artist in London*. It is introduced to the public as follows:—

"The force and irresistible humour of Yoshino Markino's writing are already well known; for his Prefaces to "The Colour of London," "The Colour of Paris" and "The Colour of Rome," (all of which he illustrated)," have attracted wide attention by their peculiar and engaging qualities. In his new volume, *A Japanese Artist in London*, Mr. Markino (one wonders a little, by the way, at the "r" which he has put into his name) reveals afresh that astonishing blend of natural gaiety and philosophic shrewdness which delighted the readers of his Prefaces."

Mr. Douglas Sladen begins the book with an "Appreciation" of the author's literary style and personal character. The former he compares in certain particulars to that of Carlyle; the latter he rates as highly as possible.

"Mr. Markino," he writes, "has as white a soul as ever entered human body. He is absolutely candid and entirely without false shame. . . Yoshio Markino is more like a spirit than most of the spirits clothed in flesh which we call human beings."

The book is written with very considerable talent. Its author has a gift of humour, a knowledge of human nature, a charm of style which makes his work eminently readable and amusing.

Mr. Markino came to London from America, where his experience had been exceedingly unpleasant. The attitude of Londoners was a delightful change. The author records his first sight-seeing experience in one of the public parks which he had timidly entered.

"Nobody shouted me. Then I went near the crowds of people with still more fear. Being quite ignorant of the English civilization I anticipated some pebble showers every minute. I waited and waited with beating heart, but nothing happened to me at all. I walked into the crowds who were feeding birds in the lake of St. James' Park; nobody spat on me! I ventured

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

myself into the thickest crowds and I was squeezed between the peoples. Nobody took any notice of me. 'Hallo, hallo, what's matter? I said in my heart. 'Perhaps they don't know I am a Japanese' I took off my hat on purpose to show my black hair. Finally, one man pushed me quite accidentally, and he touched his hand to his hat and apologised to me very politely. I realised at last I was in a country where I could enjoy my liberty quite freely."

Mr. Markino has nothing but good to say of that often maligned person, the English Landlady. It is refreshing to hear of the many kindnesses that he received from the members of the poor families where he lodged, of the sympathy which existed between them and him. His description of his friendship with "Elsie" and "Winnie" the two little Greenwich girls is particularly charming.

"On Saturdays . . . I used to buy oranges or apples at Charing Cross Stating, and put them in my pockets. They (the children) were always waiting me at the Mazehill Station. They often waited two or three hours there when I was too busy at the office. Soon as I got off the train they would search all my pockets and find out "someting." Then they were so happy. I used to carry Winnie on my back while Elsie pulled my coat to guide me to home. If I had an early afternoon, I used to take them to London to see Zoo, Parks or some Music Hall. They were too frightened of traffics to cross the road. I used to carry them in my arms, one each time, to the other side."

The chapter enittled *Japanese Impressions of London*, which is in the nature of a Symposium conducted by Mr. Markino and his Japanese friends; should prove instructive and teach us a little to see ourselves as others see us.

"I say Markino, don't you feel it is more like a shop than a drawing room when you go to the English house? They put all their properties in their drawing rooms."

"I love both ways, Japanese as well as English. It is only different taste, that is all. Certainly it is very artistic taste to have only one genuine Kakemono on the Tokonoma, and it concentrates all our eyes there. It gives me a very pleasant feeling. But on the other hand, I don't object the English idea at all. When they are arranged beautifully it is awfully nice....."

When a book is so undeniably amusing, so breezy and so original as Mr. Markino's, it seems ungracious to suggest that upon the whole it is disappointing.

As a subtle study of the artistic temperament, it is certainly beyond all praise. But there is something in its tone, in the flourish with which it is put before the public, and in its manner of reception by that public, which cannot but jar upon all true lovers of Japan. Charm and a most engaging frankness have been attained only at a real sacrifice of dignity. Mr. Markino is exceedingly direct; does that prove that he is entirely sincere? For one who knows ever so little of actual circumstances there seems to be so much between the lines and behind the scenes of his book. For what is unconvincing, Mr. Markino's English friends are doubtless largely responsible. They admire his silence and secrecy under privation and suffering, and immediately induce him to describe his experiences in a book, which apparently he is not loath to do, and does with a complete lack of reserve. The recital of all this delights and entertains a fickle English public; Mr. Markino's name is in every mouth.

Perhaps it may not be equally delightful and entertaining to the efficient officials who work in London for the comfort and protection of their fellow Japanese.

Probably they learned that Mr. Markino was somewhat hard to help. It would appear upon his own showing that his periods of dire poverty were interspersed with periods of a somewhat lively prosperity. What of the seven bottles of *saké* (or was it nine?) consumed at a sitting?

But, after all carping is unprofitable. The book as has been said, is a study of the artistic temperament; if it be at all touched with charlatanism, the charlatanism is delightful. To say any more would be to open up the old unsolved question of artistic sincerity in autobiographical literature.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

OPINION ON THE CONVENTION.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, July 7.

The Russo-Japanese Convention was signed on Monday by M. Izvolsky and Baron Motono and will be officially published early next week. I am enabled to give from an authoritative source the following details of this important instrument.

The Convention is a brief document of about a dozen lines of text and consists of a preamble and three articles. The Preamble refers to previous instruments between the two Powers, in particular the agreement of July 1907, and goes on to say that being mutually desirous of assisting in the facilitation of the through traffic of the world for commercial and economic purposes the two Powers have executed the following Convention. Art. 1. Russia and Japan, the two Powers possessing railways in Manchuria, agree to render mutual assistance and friendly offices in everyway that may be conducive to the better exploitation of these railways, and further undertake to refrain from any form of competition between the lines belonging to the two contracting parties. Art. 2. The contracting parties agree to maintain the *status quo* now existing in Manchuria as defined by various treaties etc. covering this region. Art. 3. In the event of anything occurring to threaten the continued existence of the present *status* in this region, the contracting parties agree to confer together on the measures to be taken to maintain the *status quo*.

It will be noted that there is no reference in this Convention to Mongolia, and statements made in certain quarters to that effect are erroneous. In general the text of the Convention reminds the reader of the Declaration of 1908 signed by Russia, Denmark and Germany concerning the *status* of the Baltic Sea.

I have had the advantage to-day of hearing from a highly placed official, whose information on the subject is first-hand, the following remarks upon the Convention and cognate questions. He said: "This Convention merely puts on record the situation which has been arrived at in the course of friendly negotiations between Japan and Russia. Japan is satisfied that we have no intention of undertaking a *revanche*: we are satisfied that Japan does not desire to extend her acquisitions any further. Each of us, however, is determined to maintain what each has gained. Our interests are therefore identical in Manchuria, and this instrument is the outcome of our joint desire to maintain the *status quo* now existing according to treaties and agreements—of Russia with Japan, and of both Powers with China—regulating the *status* of this part of the world. The Convention is not aimed at anybody else and merely secures the continuance of tranquillity and peace. It was, of course, communicated to the allies of the two contracting parties, France and England, and it may be taken as another guarantee of the peace of the world. You ask about the American proposals of Mr. Knox. We considered that we had a right to be consulted, if not first, at any rate not last, on the proposition to neutralise Manchurian railways. We have received assurances from the United States that they do not seek any political objects but are interested only in commercial and economic problems in this part of the world. From the Russian point of view, however, the line proposed from Chinchow to Aigun has no economic value whatever unless it be joined up to the Russian Manchurian line. This we could not, of course, allow: it threatens us politically and strategically not only in Manchuria but conceivably also north of the Amur River in Russian territory. We sympathise with China's aspirations after economic development, but we cannot recognise the economic value to China of this line unless it had a junction with our line. Moreover we do not understand China's alleged eagerness to build precisely in this direction, for she has by treaty the right of purchase of our Manchurian line in 35 years and in 70 years it will become hers without purchase. It is therefore not clear to us why China desires to expend money on a new railway precisely in this corner of her territory. We have consented to her building a line from Pekin via Kalgan and Urga to join our Great Siberian line east of Lake Baykal. Even this is not at all in the interests of Russia, but we are willing to make some concession to our friendship with China in this matter."

The Convention is welcomed by the Russian Press. The *Novoe Vremya* concludes a long article by gracefully acknowledging that its trenchant criticisms of M. Izvolsky's conduct of the Russian Foreign Office have been heavily discounted by the conclusion of this Convention.

The spy-case of Baron Ungern-Sternberg, a Russian subject, and correspondent of various Austrian and German papers and agencies, and also of the *Daily Mail*, resulted in a domiciliary perquisition at the house of Reuter's Correspondent in St. Petersburg, who has been implicated by the Baron's confessions. Eight men invaded the Englishman's flat and carried off everything with writing on it, including all private and home letters. The Correspondent was examined before the judicial investigators yesterday and subsequently left by boat for London. It is believed by those who know Reuter's representative here that the Baron may have preferred to give up his name rather than that of another representative of an English paper with whom he was on very intimate and close relations both socially and professionally.

The failure of the coal-combine "Produgol" (=Coalsel) is reported to have been followed by a vigorous movement on the part of German agents in buying up cheaply all the mines and properties that are falling into the market consequent on the smash of the combine and the depressed condition of mining in South Russia.

A girl has just been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude at Pskov for having participated, dressed in man's clothes, with a body of desperadoes in the sacking of a monastery some years ago during which several monks were killed. She will now be tried once more on a series of similar charges relating to another part of the country. Her fellow-expropriators were dealt with at the time but the girl showed signs of mental failure and was put back until she fully recovered.

Over 2000 cases of cholera have been registered at Rostov-on-Don, and in other towns of South Russia the epidemic is very serious indeed. From various centres come the usual stories of doctors and men-nurses from the hospitals being subjected to rough handling by crowds of ignorant muzhiks, who say and believe that cholera is an invention of the learned because "doctors must live"!

An over-zealous steward of an estate in the Province of Samara finding a number of village women trespassing on his fields rounded up eleven of them and imprisoned them in the "pound" like cattle. They were only released on payment of a ransom by their respective husbands, some of whom took all night to make up the sum demanded, which was only sevenpence halfpenny!

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Ardebil in Persia, twenty cases and six deaths having occurred to date.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 22nd are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	3	8	2	1	—
Died	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	17	42	4	—	—
Died	—	2	6	1	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KARUIZAWA NOTES.

On reading the column under the above caption in a local journal, I greatly hesitated to cast in my lot with those exposed to the round of dissipation therein threatened; but now that the venture has been made, I find that, like the usual society column, the threat was greatly exaggerated, and life is here not nearly so frivolous as the said journal's readers might anticipate.

Everybody seems to be here in the same old way. Stroll up and down the main thoroughfare of the village about four or five o'clock in the afternoon, when most of the female portion of the community may be expected to be on view, and the same old faces with the same old looks, followed by the same old children (always a little older) attended by the same old husbands, all in the same old styles, grace the various *rendez-vous* of the hamlet in the same old way. In fact Karuizawa is much as it used to be, which will be information for the uninitiated. A strange face cropping up here and there but lends emphasis to the rule that in this famous resort all things continue as they have been from time past. Even Asama is no exception to this statement, despite the alarming reports which we read in certain newspapers. The soul of the crater does grumble a bit now and then, probably in sympathy with the congestion of the district at this season, but the old mountain looks just the same old way.

On Monday there took place the same old weekly concert in the same old way. This repetition of emphasis on repetition I trust will not be misunderstood as casting any reflection on the tendency. It is only natural that good people should be the same and act in the same old way. Even that they should be able to look in the same old way, despite advancing years, is something they can be grateful for. Well, the weekly concert began, continued, and ended in the same old way, which, for the benefit of strangers, I may say, was not a *bad* way; and as for old frequenters of the place, it will be suffcient for them to hear that it was the same. The famous but tedious five minutes' intermission for digestion of grace received were utilized in the same old way; for the same old gentlemen went forth to greet the same old ladies in the same old manner, and I presume indulged in the same old jokes and greetings. A new and decided addition to the same old artists was a Miss Artzct, a lady of excellent talent and execution. She was ably assisted by the Misses Landis, and Miss Laning gave some interesting recitations to vary the situation. The first of these described the same old object in the same old way; which was quite in harmony with Karuizawa precedent, for there is probably no place in Japan more given to engagements than the same old Karuizawa Indeed when one looks back over the last ten years and considers how much this little nook has done to carry out the Rooseveltian command to increase and replenish the earth, the most that one can hope is that the spiritual increase will be equal to the natural.

Sometimes when I gaze upon these seven or eight hundred men and women, all in this country for the purpose of teaching the Japanese a truth they believe will promote the happiness and welfare of the nation, and when I think of the immense sum of money invested by the English and American people for this purely philanthropic purpose, and for the sake of Japan in the best sense of the word, I wonder what the Japanese really think of it all. Because the Japanese are not like other non Christian peoples; they are a highly civilized nation of fine instincts, and, therefore, capable of appreciating a courtesy offered or a benefit conferred. Do the Japanese adequately realize the immense amount of money and educated human character and life that England and America have handed over to them as a free gift for purely moral and educative purposes? This is a delicate subject, and one that only an outsider could mention; but I believe that all the more thoughtful of the people of the Empire are duly appreciative of what Japan owes to the good offices of the foreign missionary.

The railway authorities at Karuizawa are behind time in the same old way. What I mean is that when the Department of Railways decided to build a new station at this resort the structure should have been completed before the arrival of the summer visitors. As it is, everything is in a half-finished condition, with piles of lumber lying here and there, all the usual offices changed, and everything in a mess. All this could have been as easily attended to a month ago as it is now; and how different would be the impression left upon the public. The Karuizawa post office is doing the same old business in the same old way. The postmaster is neither bigger nor smaller, the delivery neither earlier nor later than usual, and the old clock is on the same old key.

The population appears to be building new houses in the wonted manner. Five or six new ones are already completed this year and others are under contemplation. But the same old styles obtain in the same old way. When Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun he was supposed to be labouring under a bit of self satiated monotony; but he was nearer right than his critics; for does not the tree grow in the same old style; and fine food and good company appeal to us in the same old way? But even into so select a place as Karuizawa innovation is said sometimes to creep, though it finally die for want of patronage; but there are one or two tailors of lady persuasion who may be said to have succeeded with some difficulty in not making female attire in exactly the same old way. Whether it be an innovation or a mistake must be left to the public to decide.

The old notice board contains the same old notices in the same old chirography, dilating on the same old themes. Mrs. Stout wants to sell a bed that doesn't quite fit; while Mr. Skip hurt his ankle and will dispose of his matchless racquet at an enormous reduction on import cost. Mrs. Symthy has two or three cooks she would (thoughtfully) like to find places for, hoping never to hear from them again; and Mrs. Jolly's baby has outgrown the sweetest baby-carriage ever bowled by a hubby. The same old notice about the same old house in the same old Grove is still there, and the house is for the same old rent in the same old way. The same old fish-monger has the same old fish, origin unknown, at the same old price; and Willie Kidkin has found a hat pin, which he will convey by legal process to the legal owner upon the usual conditions. Those wishing to go on picnics will send notice to the proper authorities and chaperons will be provided.

The *Japan Mail* is being congratulated on all sides by Karuizawa readers for the excellent reports of the Edinburgh Missionary Conference appearing in its columns. "SEMPER IDEM."

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The work of Protestant Missions in Japan is furnishing a new test of the truth and power of the Gospel. Never have such conditions existed before, and obstacles of the same character and strength. In a "Report on the Evangelization of Japan: A study in Conditions, Principles and Policies," which was presented at the World's Missionary Conference at Edinburgh by Mr. Galen M. Fisher, he says, "Rarely, if ever before in her history has the Church attempted to Christianize a people so advanced at once in intellectual, moral and material culture as the Japanese. A people in whom the spirit of progress rests upon so deep a substratum of conservatism cannot be shaken loose in a day. The expectations entertained twenty years ago that they would be swept into Christianity *en masse* have given place to the realization that the Christianization of the Empire is a task of generations."

But in spite of all hindrances the work is growing year by year, and the outlook to-day is indeed hopeful. From the statistics which have just been compiled for the new issue of "The Christian Movement in Japan" we learn that there were 6,285 adult baptisms reported during the past year, and the present Church Membership is 76,249. There are now 563 Ordained Ministers, and 603 unordained Ministers and Helpers. Of the 543 fully organized Churches 172 are self supporting. The total contributions last year were *yen* 269,343; which is an increase of nearly 10,000 over the preceding year.

These figures are not large; and for various reasons. In the first place it is impossible to make them complete. Then the Christians are, as a class, more ambitious and enterprising than the ordinary people, and a much larger per cent. of them will be found among the emigrants to other countries where native churches are being very generally established. The Japanese are also accustomed to frequent change of residence; and so, as they leave for some other part of the country, their names are dropped from the roll. Some find churches at their new locations with which they unite, but a considerable number do not; and so they are no longer counted in the returns.

Another cause is that each church is assessed according to its reported membership for the support of denominational causes; and it is therefore desirable that none but actual members should be counted, as it would otherwise necessitate the payment of more than their proper proportion by the others.

Then too there are unorganized groups of Christians, and individual believers all over the land whose names do not appear on the rolls of any of the churches. Each year there is an increasingly large number of those who accept Christ as their Master and the Bible as their guide who are not connected with any of the churches. If all such were known and counted, the number would be far in excess of what is now reported.

There is another feature of this work that marks it as peculiar, and it is of special interest. In a "Report of a Visit to China, Japan and Korea," by Rev. Arthur J. Brown, D.D. (one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions), he says, "The influence of Christianity is far greater than the given figures would indicate. In most countries Christianity made its first converts among the lower strata of society; but in Japan it has won its greatest success among the Samurai or knightly class. This is the class which has furnished the majority of the army and navy officers, journalists, legislators, educators, and leading men generally of the new Japan. It can readily be understood, therefore, that the Japanese churches have a strength out of all proportion to their numbers.

"But there are notable evidences of Christian influence which can not be tabulated in statistical tables. Seven years ago, the pupils of the Government schools in a certain city were not allowed to attend Sunday School. Now they are not only free to attend, but six of the teachers are Christians, and four of them teach in the Sunday School. In another Government School, of the five students who stood at the head of the graduating class, four were Christians. The Principal reported that fourteen other students gave "no religion" in response to his inquiries, but stated that they were inquirers. The missionary asked the Principal what they were inquirers of, and he replied, Christianity."

Then again the past year has been to some extent a period of transition. For some years past the questions of administration, of the relation of the missionaries to the native churches and the place which the Japanese pastors were to occupy have had a large prominence in the minds of all connected with the work; while other, and the real work of evangelization has suffered. In some of the churches the question of independence and self-support has been so prominent as to occupy the thoughts of the pastor and members to the exclusion of almost everything else. All these questions are being gradually adjusted, and both Japanese preachers and missionaries are settling down to the steady and definite work of evangelization. In an address by Rev Mr. Uye-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

mura at the Semicentennial Conference at Tokyo he spoke with great earnestness of the need of a change in the preaching, and that more emphasis should be given to the presentation of the claims of Christianity and its adaptation to meet the needs of men. The salvation of souls is more important than self-support or freedom from foreign control.

It is a matter for rejoicing that at this early stage of the church in Japan there has been raised up a native ministry so capable and so truly consecrated to their work. Of what Dr. Brown saw during his visit he writes, "The more I see of the Christians of Asia, the more I respect and love them. I expected to find intelligence and earnestness in the Japanese leaders, for I knew the social and intellectual strata from which most of them come. They manifest a fidelity and courage and loving devotion to Christ which deeply move me. If, as Amiel says, the test of every religious, political or educational system is the man which it forms, Christianity is meeting the test in Asia. These men are doing, to say the least, quite as well as any of us would do in similar circumstances. Let us honor them and trust them. Let us no longer call them our agents or helpers but our co-workers and friends."

Writing upon the same subject Rev. Dr. Greene says, "It is only just that we should recognize, as we most joyfully do, the maturity of faith, the ripeness of experience and the fitness for leadership of our Japanese associates. Within our individual spheres we may be fitted to serve as experts in the furtherance of Christian work; but the responsibility of leadership is theirs, and it is a joy to know that this responsibility has fallen upon men so worthy of the confident loyalty of their Christian countrymen."

For many years there has been a discussion as to whether the missionary force in Japan should be increased or the work left to the Japanese Christians; and good men have differed in their views on this subject.

But the question is no longer a matter of doubt in the minds of those who properly understand the situation; and it is now a matter of deciding how many new missionaries are needed, or can be supplied in order to meet the present and prospective requirements for the proper continuance of the work.

Speaking upon this point, Rev. Mr. Makino says, "We are very few; we feel our ranks are very thin. You may say that new missionaries require time to become well prepared. More time is necessary to raise us up native Ministers. At least ten years are needed for use to become efficient Ministers, after we have given proof that we are thoroghly converted, and that we are good Christians. You are teachers. You must be conscious that we need you especially for this purpose. How can we teach all these new members?"

Dr. Brown says in his Report, "The leaders of the Church of Christ frankly told me that they needed the help of their brethren in Europe and America. They stated that while large reinforcements were not required, the present foreign force is too small." Mr. Fisher reports that, "Both Japanese and missionary leaders, so far as interviewed, are almost unanimous in believing that the missionary force should be increased. Bishop Honda favours doubling it. A conservative consensus of opinion would call for an increase of 25 per cent., and all are agreed that this increase should take place within the next ten years."

Much has been said and written as to the kind of Christianity that is needed for Japan, and some have the idea that a new form of doctrine must be devised to meet the peculiar demands of this people. But experience shows that it is those churches which maintain the essentials of the accepted doctrines of the evangelical Christiandom that are making real progress, or have any vitalizing power. In the address of Rev. Mr. Makino he says, "Not discussion not theory, but positive truth must be taught; such as can only spring from spiritual experiences of Christian nurture. Life can be inspired by life only."

Some years ago the question arose in connection with the work of the Y.M.C.A. as to whether Unitarians should be recognized as eligible to active membership in that organization. Mr. John R. Mott was present at the discussion and insisted upon an orthodox basis for membership, and that was adopted. Subsequent events have shown the wisdom of such action, as the success of the Y.M.C.A. has been phenomenal, and in marked contrast with the results of so called "Liberal Christianity."

"One weakness of the Christian movement," says Mr. Fisher, "is the fact that the majority of the members of the city churches are not drawn from the permanent old residents. It should be said however, that the new-comers are generally free from social opposition and consequently easier to approach; like all pioneers, they are apt to be enterprising; and hence, when once won, make active workers.

"Japanese youths respond readily to the idealistic appeal of Christianity, but their faith generally lacks the subsoil of early Christian nurture, in which the emotions and the will are rooted secure from surface disturbances; so that when doubt or the seductions of money-making, or the frowns of superiors assail them, their faith, not seldom, is blasted, and they are added to the roll of "graduate Christians," a burden and a reproach to the Church. Yet when all discounts have been made, there are left such vigour and loyalty, such masculine valour and feminine sensitiveness as have already given the world fresh and beautiful types of Christian character.

"The work of the past fifty years has included all phases, although the industrial has been insignificant and the medical has steadily decreased. Emphasis from the first has been placed upon education, preaching and women's work. Children's work in Sunday-schools and kindergartens has been extensively carried on and has been very fruitful. The exceptional intelligence of the Japanese Christian workers is largely accounted for by the early attention paid to education. This attention was due both to the foresight of the missionaries and to the thirst for instruction on the part of the intelligent middle class of Samurai descent.

"The surest ground of hope for the comparatively early Christianization of a considerable proportion of the people is the fact that within a generation of the founding of the first church, Christianity has become naturalized, has given birth to leaders comparable in character and ability to those of the West, and has created several aggressive self-governing bodies."

In summing up the whole results of his journey Dr. Brown concludes; "I am inspired by a stronger confidence in the vitality of the Gospel, a more assured conviction that amid the tumult of a changing order, the purpose of the omnipotent and ever-living God is being steadily developed. If all Churches in Europe and America will address themselves to the world-wide opportunities of the age, the next decade may decisively affect the spiritual destinies of the whole non-Christian world.

"God is working His purpose out as year succeeds to year;
God is working His purpose out, and the time is drawing near
Nearer and nearer draws the time, the time that shall surely be,
When the earth shall be filled with the glory of God as the waters cover the sea."

H. LOOMIS.

YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRONWORKS.

The following report and statement of accounts were presented to the meeting of the above Company held on Monday at No. 151, Yamashita cho, when the former Directors and Anditors were elected *en bloc*, after the adoption of the report:—

The Directors beg to submit to the Shareholders the Statement of Accounts for the Year ended 31st May last.

The Balance standing at the credit of Profit and Loss Account on that date, after providing for Depreciation, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, &c., amounts to *yen* 39,956,02, which the Directors recommend should be carried forward.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.—Messrs. B. C. Howard and L. J. Healing retire by rotation in accordance with the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.—Mr. W. D. S. Edwards retires and offers himself for re-election. Mr. M. D. Currie having resigned Mr. J. H. Lind has been appointed to fill the vacancy, and this appointment together with Mr. W. D. S. Edwards' re-election is submitted for confirmation to the General Meeting.

B. C. HOWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Yokohama, 15th July, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1910.

LIABILITIES.

To Share Capital:—		
In 10,000 Shares of *yen* 50 each	Yen. 500,000.00	
7,800 Shares issued at *yen* 50 each		Yen. 390,000.00
To Provision for Depreciation of Plant and Machinery..		65,000.00
To Sundry Creditors		68,415.02
To Banking Account		38,463.00
To Profit and Loss Account...		49,956.02
		621,834.04

ASSETS.	Yen.	Yen.
By Land Account	152,640.00	
By Plant and Machinery Account	150,337.28	
By Buildings Account	180,200.69	
By Steam Launches Account.	15,000.00	
By Office Furniture Account..	5,014 70	503,192.67
By Stocks on hand as per Inventory		98,284 00
By Sundry Debtors		19,984.98
By Cash on hand		372.39
		621,834.04

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MAY, 1910.

Dr.	Yen.	Yen.
To Depreciation written off...	18,583.42	
To Fire Insurance	4,463.46	
To Wages and Expenses	172,647.28	
To Taxes	7,528 37	
To Rent	8,429 38	
To Directors & Auditors Fees	1,900.00	
To Upkeep and Repairs	5,290 38	
To Interest	9,487.19	228 329 48
To Balance carried down		39,956.02
		268,285.50

1909. Cr.	Yen.	Yen.
June 1.—By Balance		39,834.33
By Appropriation from "Provision for Depreciation of Plant and Machinery Account"		10,000.00
By Transfer Fees	25 00	
By Gross Earnings..	218,426.17	218 451.17
		268,285.50
1910.		
June 1.—By Balance brought down		39,956.00

B. C. HOWARD,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.

We have examined the foregoing Accounts and Compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

W. D S. EDWARDS
J. H. LIND } Auditors.

Yokohama, 12th July, 1910.

ACCORDING to the statistics published by the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, the total value of the tobacco sold during the month of June was 3,978,000 *yen*, in cigarettes, and 524,200 *yen* in cut tobacco. The accumulated figures for the three months April, May and June, are 17,209,340 *yen*, which shows an increase of 504,583 *yen*, as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the case of the battleship and the torpedo-boat over again. It has been argued by one school of naval experts that as forty torpedo-boats can be built for the cost of a single battleship, the wisest policy, as well as the most economical, is to construct a great number of these mosquito-craft, rather than a few battleships, any one of which might, with good fortune, be sent to the bottom by one well-aimed blow from the deadly torpedo. Nevertheless, battleships continue to be built, and to form the criterion of naval power. So, in the warfare of the air, the dirigible will be pitted against the aeroplane, with the advantage of size on the one side and of numbers on the other. So far the balloon-type has the advantage in one respect—it can rise to greater heights than the aeroplane. Even this superiority, however, threatens to be short-lived, for the aviator DREXEL, in a flight at the recent Bournemouth meeting, rose to a height of 2,500 feet. Some experts hold that the day of the dirigible will be over when the aeroplane can rise above it, for not only does the gas-bag of the former get in its own way, as far as firing at the enemy is concerned, but it is liable to swift destruction by explosives dropped upon it by the aeroplane. To meet this danger, a dirigible has already been designed by a German firm with a gun-platform on top of the gas-bag, and connected with the lower parts of the ship by means of a spiral staircase through the gas-bag itself. Again, the inflammable nature of the gas with which the balloon is inflated—hydrogen is usually employed—constitutes a dangerous weakness from which the aeroplane is free. The latter, too, presents a small and infinitely less vulnerable target. In fact, the capacity of the aeroplane for scouting purposes seems to be already established; and that its possibilities do not end there may be inferred from experiments recently carried out by Mr. CURTISS, the American aviator, against a target representing a battleship, which he speedily destroyed by means of high explosive bombs dropped from a given height. It is clear that the destructive capabilities of the airship in this respect, while rendering it a formidable adjunct to the panoply of war, must certainly, and at no distant date, effect a revolution in the design of warships. Threatened below the surface by the torpedo and the submarine, the naval constructor of the future will, at the same time, be called upon to devise means of protection from aerial attack; and he will be required also to perform that most difficult of feats, the designing of a gun that can be effectively used against an enemy overhead. In view of these circumstances, is it too confident a prediction to make that, in a very few years, the rapid development of the airship and the submarine will render battleships and cruisers a thing of past?

THE BOOKSHELF.

Peace or War East of Baikal? by E. J. HARRISON. Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Yokohama.

A SITUATION of great interest exists to-day in East Asia. It is a situation with definitely fixed limits and indefinite potentialities. If the conventional restrictions be observed, the outcome ought to be peaceful. If they be not observed, the map of the world may be tumultuously changed. Some publicists hold that the letter of the treaties will be adhered to. Others hold that the thing is impossible. The former take the view that the issues at stake are too large, too momentous, to be paltered with, and that the dangers involved in any breach of the international compacts formed during the past 5 years will ensure obedience. The latter are persuaded that those compacts contain in themselves elements fatal to observance. In other words, the second class of thinkers are convinced that the compacts, when the time for terminating them arrives, will be found to have begotten material interests too stupendous to be sacrificed on any altar of international ethics. That is the problem which Mr. Harrison has proposed to himself for solution in the volume now before us. As to the spirit in which he has approached his task, the following extract from his preface is instructive:—

> In political controversy some may aspire to impartiality but few achieve it, and perhaps I am no more fortunate than the majority in this respect. I have at least done my best. I trust, too, that the context will make it abundantly clear that I by no means share the belief of many publicists in the sinister and warlike preparations of Japan for an epic effort to win the hegemony of East Asia. The fact that the scaremongers in Russia are convinced that Russia is Japan's prospective foe, and that the same gentry in America are equally certain that for Russia we must read the United States, should be sufficient to demonstrate the unstable foundation upon which all such sweeping conclusions must necessarily rest. In any event it seems unfair to censure Japan for faithfully following the example of every other first-class Power in the world to-day. If in this respect her *post-bellum* actions may impress political purists as incompatible with the higher ethics and the behests of the categorical imperative, she is at any rate sinning in good company. For the rest her statesmen have left no stone unturned to prove that their aims are essentially defensive, not offensive; nor will any unprejudiced onlooker blame Japan for declining to commit her destinies on the mainland to the efficacy of sweet reasonableness, in preference to more lethal arguments. So far, be it noted, no single Power has had the temerity to accuse Japan of failure to live up to the principle of the open-door and equal opportunity in Manchuria, and this being the case, it is unreasonable to expect the Government of the country to be for ever controverting what from its point of view can only be characterized as the conscious or unconscious misrepresentations of private individuals. As a national partisan one may do everything in one's power to retard Japanese progress on the continent, but as a cosmopolitan with no personal axe to grind, one must perforce admit that the sum-total of Japanese foreign policy is perfectly normal and, judged by international standards set by the Powers long before Japan won a place for herself in their comity, perfectly legitimate. As an admirer of both Japan and Russia I rejoice over the *rapprochement* which has set in between the two erstwhile foes, and the evolution of a more enduring and specific compact in the near future would appeal to me as a very natural consummation in view of the identity of their interests on the mainland.

Whether Mr. Harrison has succeeded in maintaining this attitude of impartiality throughout, we do not propose to discuss here. It is enough to say that if he had maintained it, his work would not be as interesting as it is, for an evenly-held scale is, after all, a comparatively tame affair. And his book is very interesting. He does not by any means confine himself to political disquisitions. On the contrary, these are largely subordinated to topographical and ethnographical descriptions which are at once picturesque and instructive. He seems to have a good working knowledge of the Russian and the Japanese languages, and every one of his twenty-three chapters holds attention and embodies valuable information. His style, too, though sometimes aggressive, is incisive and lucid, and altogether we regard his work as a highly valuable addition to the library of the Far East. He is an avowed admirer of Millard, of Straight, of Cloud, of Bethell, of McKenzie, of Hulbert and of Young, yet we venture to think that his mind is cast in a more impartial mould than is the mind of any of these seven publicists. It should be added that there is an appendix containing the text of several important treaties, and that some valuable maps are added.

Studies in the Decorative Art of Japan, by Sir FRANCIS PIGGOTT, Chief Justice of Hongkong. Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

THIS is a unique work and will remain unique. The decorative art of Japan has already inspired essays. Its beauties and its novelties could not fail to attract attention. But everything hitherto written about it has been of a cursory, fugitive character. No one has attempted to analyse it. Sir Francis Piggott is the first to treat it in that manner. Himself an artist of no mean skill, he devoted much time during his sojourn in Japan to studying typical examples of the country's decorative art amid the *entourage* for which they were designed, and by copying them with his own hand, he arrived at an intimate knowledge of their elements and their composition. The results of his labour of love are now given to the world in seven chapters, entitled "The Art of Temples;" "The Decoration of Flat surfaces;" "Wave and Cloud Forms;" "Lattice Work;" "The Decoration of the Japanese;" "The Use of the Circular Form;" "The Pakwa Diapers and the Key Borders." There are a multitude of illustrations, always apt and enlightening, and always finely executed, some in colour, some in sepia. Indeed we hasten to say that the printing establishment—the Box of Curios—where the work was produced has done honour to Yokohama, as has also the enterprise of the publishers, Messrs. Kelly and Walsh. We quote here one or two typical passages of this illuminating work:—

> I now turn to the purely conventional ornament of the Japanese. There is in it, as in the decoration of all countries, a broad division between conventional and naturalistic treatment of its subjects; but it is, I think, more sharply marked here than in any other art. Language in its art department is terribly poor, and writers are driven to invent terms, which, as often as not, till their meaning is grasped, seem to be in direct survival from the first confusion of speech. But the two expressions, "natural conventionalism" and "conventional naturalism," do, I think, convey a definite meaning. By natural conventionalism will be understood the conventional treatment of natural forms. The term serves to mark designs which base their form on nature, and to distinguish them from pure line ornament—"geometrical design" as it is sometimes called: "arabesques," and all which is "line for line's sake," and not convention at all. But in conventional naturalism the form of the flower or leaf, which are its most common subjects, is preserved; the treatment only is conventional. It is "form for form's sake"; and it is in this branch of decorative art that the Japanese so greatly excel.
>
> * * *
>
> The great lesson which this series, and every

INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

design of the series, teaches, is much needed by western artists. It is not merely the graceful flow of line which charms and holds us, but even more the subtle distribution of the masses of colour and space, and consequent repose to the eye; and this in spite of an inequality which is very perceptible, and a certain touch of the hap-hazard. This, the greatest virtue which designing can possess, is I believe, purely Japanese; for I can find but little trace of it even in the work of the Chinese.

The position which blank space holds in the art of the Japanese is responsible for one of its most subtle and attractive qualities. In their pictures there are great spaces without so much as a line or faint wash of colour. They are not "wasted," as we should think, and sometimes say: they take their share in the general effect, as any one may prove to his dissatisfaction, if he cut off the blank space from one of his pictures. So it is in these designs. There is in all of them a mysterious sense of proportion of colour to space, never the same, in which the eye delights as much as it does in the delicate tracery of the design itself.

These extracts convey an idea of the author's deep insight into his subject. They do more: They reveal a style which is in itself high art; a style which carries us along from cover to cover, and is of the finest without any visible suggestion of striving to be fine. Mr. Binyon's delightful dissertations on Chinese pictorial art and Sir Francis Piggott's apppreciations of Japanese decorative art are the two revelations of the twentieth century in their own line. We have noted that the last chapter of Sir Francis' work is devoted to a study of the Pakwa diapers and the Key border. Hitherto it has been an article of faith in art circles that China derived the "Key border" from Greece; that this familiar decorative design was a gift from Græco-Buddhistic art; that it came to China *viâ* India at the time of Alexander's conquests and that it reached Japan from Korea. The late Dr. W. Anderson lent the weight of his great authority to support this theory. But Sir Francis Piggott shatters it. He shows—conclusively in our opinion—that the Key border was derived from the Pakwa; in other words, from a recognised religious symbol of the Orient, and that, so far as Greece was concerned, she entered into possession of the design by borrowing from China. Incidentally, Sir Francis discusses the origin of the *Svastika* or fylfot, which by ordinary lexicons is defined as a "rebated cross," but which Sir Francis, deriving it from the Pakwa, prefers to call "the Wheel of Life." We close this fascinating volume with reluctance, and with a strong recommendation to our readers to lose no time in furnishing themselves with a copy.

A History of Japan. Vol. I. From the Origins to the Arrival of the Portuguese in 1543 A.D. By James Murdoch, M.A. (sometime Assistant Professor of Greek in Aberdeen University). Published by the Asiatic Society of Japan, 1910.

I.

The reading public owes a debt of gratitude to the Asiatic Society of Japan for going to the expense of publishing Vols. I. and III. of Mr. Murdoch's History of Japan. Vol. III. is still in the author's hands, but it will no doubt appear in the course of a few years. Authors are seldom capitalists, and hence it follows that, from lack of funds, they are often compelled to refrain from the preparation of highly valuable learned works whose sale is comparatively limited. Mr. Murdoch's work as a historian and a critic is well known to the world. Several years ago he published as a private venture a book entitled "A History of Japan during the Century of Early European Intercourse (1542-1651), an Octavo volume of 714 pages, with Maps. Commenting on that volume and its compiler in the columns of the *Kobe Chronicle*, Mr. B H. Chamberlain expressed himself thus:—"To be sure few investigators are equipped for such a task as he (Mr. Murdoch) is. Latin, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, French, also Dutch, German, and of course English, in which eight languages the original documents on the European side are severally composed, are all familiar to him; and to guard against a perhaps insufficient mastery over Japanese, he has associated with himself a Japanese collaborator, who has supplied excellent translations from the standard Japanese authorities and from mauuscripts hitherto unpublished. Mr. Murdoch's general culture includes an intimate acquaintance with the standard literature of Europe, ancient as well as modern, and more especially with European history. When we add to this that he proves himself to possess the historic sense and the impartial mind, and that he is the spokesman of no party, either religious or political, it is evident that the beau ideal of a historian is here very nearly realised."

Mr. Murdoch is in the fortunate position of possessing the necessary leisure for the compilation of an elaborate and learned work such as the one he has now given us. It requires no small amount of pluck to tackle such a gigantic task as the conversion of the chaos of Japanese ancient history into such a well-ordered cosmos as the one Mr. Murdoch has created. So called historic truth, in that it depends on evidence drawn from slipshod writers, from documents that were penned in uncritical ages, often for political purposes, can never claim to be throughly trustworthy. How far the early Chinese and Korean comments on Japan, to the discussion of which Mr. Murdoch devotes a chapter of his History, are reliable, it is impossible to say. Many of the statements of Chinese writers on Japanese subjects found in ancient records have been shown by Japanese scholars to be erroneous. It amounts to this, that in the ages which Mr. Murdoch's History deals with, thoroughly reliable authorities did not exist, and we are therefore solely dependent on the judgment and critical acumen of the modern historian for the settlement of the question as to how much weight is to be given to the testimony of each writer quoted.

One thing strikes a reader of Mr. Murdoch's History very forcibly, and that is the open-mindedness of the author. Mr. Murdoch does not write like a historian who sets out with certain fixed theories and subsequently marshals his facts in such a way that they shall support these theories and no others. Such opinions as Mr. Murdoch expresses from time to time have evidently been formed as a result of patient study and research, and to these opinions I for one attach much value; since there is no European or American in this country who has given so much time and attention to the study of Japanese history as Mr. Murdoch. It is therefore highly important that the reading public should know what conclusions Mr. Murdoch has reached as a result of unbiassed examination of the records on which all historians in this country depend for their knowledge of what actually happened in the early Christian centuries and the Middle Ages. Part of his work may be described as destructive and part as constructive. He has swept away much that has passed as history among the conservative School of Japanese historians. Trees that have cumbered historic ground this woodman has not spared. Chamberlain and Aston have accomplished much in this line. In dealing with the *Kojiki* and the *Nihongi* Mr. Murdoch has stated the theories which these two eminent scholars elaborated in a concise and trenchant way. Considerable interest is attached to what may be designated the constructive part of Mr. Murdoch's book. He rightly claims that it is impossible to understand modern Japan without possessing a minute knowledge of the stages of development through which the nation has passed.

Without further preface I shall in this and a subsequent article furnish in as small a compass as possible a statement of the contents of the book and of its salient features together with certain of the views adopted by the author. I will begin with the Introduction, which covers 30 pages.

In the opening Chapter of his work Mr. Murdoch draws attention to the great diversity that has always existed between the Japanese and ourselves, a diversity that, as far as the bulk of the nation is concerned, is as marked in this 43rd year of Meiji as it ever was. On this topic Mr. Murdoch writes:—"With us, thanks greatly to the Roman Law, the social unit is the individual; in Japan from time immemorial it has been the family. Hence for our intense individualism the islanders of the Far East could have, and had, but little sympathy. Their art canons were not those of peoples that drew their inspiration from ancient Hellas; the concepts of their philosophy and of ours seemed to lie in entirely different fields; their ideas of poetry were such that the highest fetches of the European muse were meaningless to them, while not a few of the leading ideas in their literatnre, if they did not actually elude, at all events failed to excite any emotion, except perhaps sheer amazement in the mind of the European reader. When their thoughts were even as ours, the expression of them was cast in an entirely different mould. Everwhere the qualiying word, or phrase or clause before what it modified, no relative pronoun, little or no personification, and as often as not predicates without subjects."

Mr. Murdoch is of opinion that Japanese have always been intellectually active. What Xavier wrote of them in 1551 he thinks applies to their mental state in earlier times:—"These Japanese are supremely curious—eager to be instructed to the highest degree. Their spirit of curiosity is such that they become importunate; they ask questions and argue without knowing how to make an end of it; eager to have an answer and to communicate what they have learned to others." It must be borne in mind that the Jesuits were at this time among the finest schoolmasters of Europe. They are unanimous, Mr. Murdoch tells us, in rating the capacities of the Japanese youth as much higher than those of European pupils generally at that time. In some cases, the Jesuits affirmed, Japanese students acquired a better knowledge of Latin in a few months than some Europeans do in many years.

According to Mr. Murdoch the introduction of the Sung Philosophy in Japan at the beginning of the 17th century played the part of the European Scholasticism of the eleventh, the twelfth and the thirteenth centuries; it sharpened the reasoning faculties of Japanese scholars, but it failed to add to the stock of general knowledge, owing to the worthlessness of the assumptions on which the reasoning of the Japanese disciples of Chutsz was based. Mr. Murdoch thus concisely states his opinion as to the intellectual position occupied by Japan in 1854:—

"In the year 1854, Japan, intellectualy speaking, stood *mutatis mutandis*, pretty much where Europe did in the days of William of Occam. Chinese philosophy had done and was then doing for Japan what Scholasticism had done for Europe four or five long centuries before. William of Occam died in 1347, and with him all that was vital in the lore of the Schoolmen departed. Yet Scholasticism continued to stalk abroad as a sort of venerable gibbering ghost until the death of Saurez in 1617. It was just about this date that the Sung philosophy was beginning to make real substantial headway in Japan. For two centuries and a half it was all powerful in the Island Empire; even in 1854 it was lustily, nay militantly, vigorous."

After touching on the effect of the teaching of rival schools of philosophy, of that of the advocates of pure Shintō and of that of the enthusiasts who favoured Dutch learning on the Japanese mind, Mr. Murdoch goes on to call attention to the fact that in two generations during this Meiji era Japan leapt from a condition of culture analogous to that of the fourteenth century in the West to one fully in line with that of Europe to-day.

"All the secret lore Europe has been laboriously wresting from nature for the last three centuries Japan has brilliantly mastered in less than fifty

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

years." Mr. Murdoch does not think the Japanese are incapable of making discoveries of their own. Already in Medicine, in Chemisty, in Physics, in Seismology, in Bacteriology, Japan has begun to contribute to the general store of international knowledge valuable material. But in making up the leeway of three hundred years the Japanese have taxed all their powers during the past few decades. It is as yet too early to decide how they will compare with other nations as inventors and discoverers. Mr. Murdoch observes that among all the assets of Japan the national intellect is by far the most considerable. The high average of intelligence throughout the nation doubtless accounts for the inherent capacity for organisation, to which Mr. Murdoch draws special attention—a capacity that served the Japanese in such good stead in their two great wars.

Mr. Murdock, for reasons which he states with considerable minuteness and force, has reached the conclusion "that it is in her armaments that Japan is seen at her best." In building a house the Japanese, after laying a fairly stable support for the uprights and placing them in position, proceeds to clap on the roof, leaving the rest of the structure to be completed at leisure, months or even years passing before the dwelling is ready for occupation. "In her army and navy Japan has provided herself with a national roof more than strong enough to safeguard her against all possible external dangers. But it has been reared somewhat at the expense of the general efficiency of the national fabric which supports it, and which it exists to protect. In other words the creation of her armaments has put a severe strain upon Japan's economic resources."

Mr. Murdoch next goes on to show how poverty-stricken Japan was when she set out on her new career of progress. This was the result of backwardness in the development of agriculture and the insignificance of her manufactures, added to ruinous export of metals that went on for a series of years. In 1708 Arai Hakuseki computed that some 15,000 *kobans* left the country every year; so that in ten years a sum of £2,250,000 was exported.

After showing that the present Imperial Cabinet of ten Ministers with their departments and departmental officials is a modified revival of the Eight Boards adapted from China and established in the seventh Century and that the division of the country into *ken*, *gun* and *son* was also a revival of the system of local administration introduced from China at the same period, Mr. Murdoch goes on to give us the plan he decided to follow in his History. According to him Japanese history may conveniently be divided into seven periods as follows:—(1) Ancient Japan before the great Reform of 645 A.D. (2) From 645 to about 1145—the Fujiwara Age. (3) From 1156 to 1322. (4) From 1338 to 1573. (5) From 1542 to 1616. (6) From 1616 to 1854. (7) From 1868 to 1910. It will be seen that Period 5 was dealt with in *The History of Japan during the Century of Early European Intercourse*, published a few years ago. Periods 6 and 7 will have a separate volume devoted to them.

All critical students of Japanese ancient history will agree with Mr. Murdoch when he says:—"The work of the historian on this period (prior to the Reform of A.D. 645) can be only tentative at best, for the story can only be reconstructed in the fashion in which the tale of contemporary Celtic Britain can be reconstructed. Such written documents as deal with it were composed in the subsequent period. Indeed the earliest Japanese records were compiled almost excactly when the Venerable Bede was beginning work on the *Ecclesiastical History of our Island and Nation*. And just as, apart from the inferences that may be gathered from archæological remains, our most trustworthy information about Celtic Britain is to be found in Cæsar and other foreign authors, so the historian of Ancient Japan finds stray notices in contemporary Chinese records of inestimable value when he essays the task of penetrating the darkness that enshrouds the origins of the Japanese people. Inasmuch as the art of writing seems to have been introduced into Japan only a little before the date when Honorius withdrew the Roman legions from Britain (410 A.D.), these Chinese notices of Japan become almost as precious to the historian as the leaves of the Cumæan Sibyl were to the Roman King of old."

By most of the foreigners who have undertaken to write on Japanese history the Ashikaga period has been regarded as the most barren and unprofitable in the annals of the nation, but Mr. Murdoch, whom we may correctly describe as the most enthusiastic of all writers on Japanese history, maintains and marshals facts to demonstrate that modern Japan owes much to the period when the system of predial serfdom so long in force was finally shattered, when a great development in pictorial art was witnessed, when the first attempt to establish an over-sea commerce was made, and when a still more remarkable phenomenon was seen, the founding of a City (Sakai) that closely resembled one of the Italian City Republics of the Middle Ages. In the latter days of the Ashikaga rule the citizens of Sakai were sufficiently powerful to challenge the arrogant pretensions of the overbearing *Buke* or military class by which they were confronted. In a very interesting manner Mr. Murdoch shows how the series of events which preceded the final overthrow of the Ashikaga Shogunate brought into existence some of the greatest generals and administrators Japan has ever possessed. Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, Ieyasu, Takeda, Uesugi, Hōjō, Mōri (Motonari), Chisokabe, Ōtomo, Ryūzoji and Shimazu were all to a great extent the product of the age which gave them birth. As Mr. Murdoch points out, "Under a strong central government there would have been no opportunity for these men to prove their sterling mettle. It was the very stress and struggle of the later Ashikaga times that tested and tempered and schooled the youth of such men, and furnished the early training and discipline that lay at the base of their subsequent greatness. But for this very stress and struggle the annals of Japan during the first half of the century of early foreign intercourse would have been less remarkable for the long roll of illustrious names that lends such an unusual and dazzling lustre to them, and would have lacked many of their most stirring and picturesque pages."

The above remarks and hundreds of other passages to be found in the History suffice to show how richly endowed with the instincts and the aspirations of the true historian is the author of this instructive work. A historian to the manner born must always be an enthusiast, or he will be repelled by the unpromising appearance of the material which he has to work into shape and for which he has to find a suitable place in the structure he is erecting. That Japanese historic annals, in the form they have hitherto been given to the world, have proved very dry reading is certainly the opinion of the majority of foreign perusers of these records. But no scholar will deny that Mr. Murdoch has succeeded in telling the story of Japanese national development in a more entertaining and instructive manner than it has ever been told. It is not for a moment to be supposed that all the author's theories are absolutely correct. Some of them are merely tentative and are probably only intended as suggestions, or possible explanations of events that occurred. But the earnestness with which Mr. Murdoch discusses each question, event, or theory will certainly have the effect of exciting interest in the mind of every reader of his History in topics which might otherwise appear unimportant. When one observes the patient and painstaking way in which Mr. Murdoch collects and arranges evidence bearing on disputed points, and notes the unimpassioned and unbiassed manner in which he draws his conclusions from the facts which he has culled from so many different sources, one perceives that in him the critical faculty is highly developed. That he is a great admirer of the Japanese and that the gigantic task of preparing a history of Japan that will eventually cover over 2,000 octavo pages is with him a work of love, goes without saying. Every scholar in this country, and not a few in other lands, can not but rejoice that we have here a learned Society in possession of sufficient available funds to cover the heavy expense of the publication of such bulky volumes as those with which Mr. Murdoch is enriching the libraries of the world.

In this article I have confined myself to general remarks on the nature of the History under review, in a second notice of the book I propose to give in an abbreviated form the views of the author on some of the disputed and important questions connected with Japanese history. Because it is unquestionable that Mr. Murdoch has qualified himself to speak with great authority concerning all that forms a part of a field of research which he has explored more minutely than any European writer living.

II.

THE first chapter of Mr. Murdoch's *History of Japan* entitled Protohistoric Japan deals with the undetermined question of the origin or origins of the Japanese. Like other writers on this subject, Mr. Murdoch attaches great importance to Japan's connection with Korea in the early Christian centuries, to which special attention is drawn in the *Nihongi*. Shortly after the withdrawal of the Chinese from Korea in the first century B C. three Kingdoms were founded: (1) Koguryu in the North (called Koma in Japanese annals) established in B.C. 37 and lasting down to 668 A D.; (2) Silla (called Shiragi in the *Nihongi*), founded in B C. 57 and continuing till 935 A.D. and (3) Pakche (called Kudara by the Japanese) which lasted from B.C. 17 to 650 A.D. The relations between the Japanese and Silla were generally hostile and it was this State that Jingō Kōgō is alleged to have conquered in 200 A.D. From Takche it was that the inhabitants of these islands obtained their first knowledge of continental civilisation. But along the southern sea-board opposite a line drawn from Tsushima to Quelpart and for more than a hundred miles inland, there existed in the early Christian centuries a loose confederacy which was neither subject to Silla nor to Pakche. Japanese influence in this territory was very strong. There were settled the Han tribes, the Ma-han, the Chin-han and the Pyon-han, who, Mr. Hulbert contends, were not of northern but southern origin and who according to this authority reached Korea from over-sea. Two of these tribes had the Japanese for neighbours and were much influenced by contact with them. The Han language, Mr. Murdoch holds, became the basic element in Korean, notwithstanding the fact that modern Korean in its vocubulary shows few signs of this. On the question of the origin of the Japanese, here is an epitome of Mr. Murdoch's opinion expressed in his own words:—"The inhabitants of the Lūchūs, of Satsuma and the rest of Southern Kyūshū and the peoples of the old Hans in Korea are, or were, of the same stock or origin—either Malay or Indonesian. And just as the people of the three Hans supplied the basic element in the Korean language, so those of Lūchū and Kyūshū have furnished that element in the tongue of modern Japan. Furthermore, they have furnished Japan with her Imperial House and with the greater part of her aristocracy and ruling caste. So far from southern Kyūshū and Lūchū having been peopled from Korea, it is not at all either impossible or even unlikely that it was South-Western Korea that was peopled from Lūchū and Kyūshū. That Southern Kyūshū and South-Western Korea should have been settled by immigrants from the Southern Seas need excite less surprise than the fact that Madagascar has been mainly peopled, not from the neighbouring continent of Africa, but from a remote Malay-Polynesian Centre."*

Concerning the origin of these Southern inva-

* And in Madagascar too the immigrating tribes, the Hovas, subdued and governed the Sakalavas and Betsimasaraka races.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ders and concerning the route by which they arrived in Japan there has been great difference of opinion. On this subject Sir Ernest Satow writes:—"Tradition points to a conquest of Japan from the side of Korea by a people settling in Idzumo and speaking a language allied to Korean. These were followed by a race of warriors coming from the South and landing in Hyūga (Hyūga in primæval times included Ōsumi and Satsuma. It was in Ōsumi that the Emperor Jimmu and his ancestors settled)—it might be Malay or perhaps a branch of that warlike and intelligent race of which a branch survives in New Zealand." Dr. Baelz holds an opposite theory. He maintains that the warriors referred to above, though not of the same stock as the settlers in Idzumo, entered Japan by the same route as these settlers, that is, through Korea. After carefully going over all that has been written on the origin of the Japanese, Mr. Murdoch has come to the conclusion that "it is questionable whether we can ever rise to anything beyond a mere conflict of rival hypotheses." Learned opinion is by no means agreed as to when writing was introduced into Korea. One great authority, Tong-Kam, asserts that the Kingdom of Pakche at any rate had no writing previous to 375 A.D. This means that the statements found in Korean histories, which were compiled centuries later, all rest on oral tradition or were quoted from Chinese records. Mr. Murdoch ridicules the faith put in early Korean records by Mr. Hulbert as unwarranted by facts. As for the dates given in the *Nihongi* for events which took place hundreds of years before that work was compiled, Aston and the great Japanese scholar Motoori have shown that they are all wrong by 120 years. This means that certain events assigned to 225, 260, 265, 272 and 277 by the *Nihongi* really occurred in 354, 380, 385, 392 and 397 respectively. It must be continually borne in mind that neither the *Kojiki* nor the *Nihongi* gives us the traditions of ancient Japan, but merely a *selection* from these traditionr. Yasumaro, who edited and committed the *Kojiki* to writing and who was also joint author of the later *Nihongi*, tells us this expressly in his preface:—"Then on Nov. 3rd, 711, the ruling Empress Gemmyō commanded me, Yasumaro, to *select* and record the old words learnt by Hiyeda-no-Are according to the Imperial Decree, and dutifully to lift them up to Her. In reverent obedience to the contents of the Decree I have *made a careful choice*." The general impression made on readers of this part of Mr. Murdoch's work will certainly be that the early history of the Japanese people is enveloped in mist and that it is impossible to be sure of one's facts owing to insufficiency of reliable data.

When we pass on to the perusal of the chapter which describes the Great Reform of 645, we find ourselves on solid ground. No event in ancient times played so important a part in the history of national development as the issue of the four famous Edicts which may be said to have Sinicized the Japanese Government. Into the provisions of these edicts it is impossible to go here. A few extracts from Mr. Murdoch's account of the age in which this great political transformation took place will certainly be of interest to readers of this journal. "In Japan at this time (645) there was not one single town in the Chinese sense of the word. On the death of a sovereign—and often on other occasions—the palace was abandoned and the Imperial residence transferred to some other of the Imperial manors in what were to be known as the Home Provinces (Go-kinai)* from 646 onward. . . . Furthermore there was the idea that death defiled the dwelling where it occurred." Taxes were all paid in produce at this time. Often it happened that no suitable payment could be made by persons liable to taxation and in these cases they were required to put their contributions together and purchase a horse. The decree on this tax ran thus:—"For horses for public service, let every hundred houses contribute one horse of medium quality. Or if the horse is of superior quality let one be contributed by every two hundred houses. If the horses have to be purchased, the price shall be made up by a payment of twelve feet of cloth for each house."

In the Code of *Taihō* (702) there is a full account of Japan's first central organization with its Dajōkwan or Council of State (abolished in 1885), consisting of the Sadaijin, Minister of the Left, an Udaijin, Minister of the Right, Dainagon, First Adviser of State, and the Minister of the Imperial Household. Under this Council there were eight Boards. Mr. Murdoch draws attention to the enormous importance attached to ceremony at that time and in after ages. Three of the eight Ministries were occupied with the details of ceremonial and another superintended court affairs:—"A full half of the elaborate machinery of the Government was thus almost exclusively occupied with the affairs of a select aristocracy of perhaps less than 10,000 individuals all told in a population of some four millions." One of the proofs of the thoroughness with which the old Yamato-damashii was permeated with Chinese thought is seen in that strong attachment to ceremony which is an ineradicable element in Japanese character. What Cullery says of the Chinese applies to the Japanese to a considerable extent "for it (China) ceremonial is man, the man moral, the man politic, the man religious, in its numberless relations with the family, society, the State, morality and religion."

One noteworthy characteristic of the new form of government established in 645 was the comparative insignificance of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of War in that age. In those days, Mr. Murdoch tells us, "every one appreciated the importance of agreeing with his adversary quickly lest worse betide. As regards the rank of the Ministry of War, the situation is very different to-day. As Mr. Murdoch reminds us, "The War Office and the Admiralty are of all Ministries the strongest in the Empire." With the sway exercised by the great Sat-chō heads of the two services no political party, no Minister of State is allowed to interfere. The lion's share of the taxes falls to them. Only what they leave is available for education or other purposes. "On none in the public service of Japan," says Mr. Murdoch correctly, "are titles of nobility, high rank, and still more substantial emoluments showered with more liberal hand than upon the great captains and the great sailors of the Empire. In China, on the other hand, the military man is, if not a pariah, at all events an exceptional barbarian, whom policy makes it advisable to treat with a certain amount of gracious, albeit semi-contemptuous condescension. In old Japan it was this Chinese view of the case that prevailed for centuries after the Reform of 646. To guileless Europeans who have heard so much of the *Samurai** and of *Bushidō*—the Way of the Warrior,—this statement may very well come as something of a shock. But it is simple, sober, literal truth."

One might suppose that the newly established Government, in that in China the administrative system in force had as one of its chief objects the suppression of feudalism and the prevention of its reappearance, would have rendered the development of a privileged class, which prepared the way for military caste, impossible, but the opposing forces were too great to make this practicable. And so we find that in 682 Emperor Temmu issued the following edict:—"Let the lineage and character of all candidates for office be inquired into before a selection is made. None whose lineage is insufficient are eligible for appointments, even although their character, conduct and capacity may be unexceptional. Thus was a hereditary governing caste created.

Mr. Murdoch's comments on the attitude of the new Government to the various cults and the development which religion underwent at that time, may be summed up in the statement that the upper classes regulated their lives by Confucianism and that Buddhism too was then mainly a cult of the upper classes, though pains were taken to make use of it as an instrument for controlling the ignorant.

Mr. Murdoch devotes a chapter to a history of the reign of Kwammu Tennō. It was in this reign that a distinct military caste began to make its appearance. On this subject Mr. Murdoch writes:—"For the first five generations after the Reform of 645 the civil official had been what he is now in China,—almost everything. During that period there had been one great civil war, one considerable rebellion, and several lesser internal disturbances. But all these contests had been fought out by civilians armed for the occasion, and they had all without exception been of very brief duration."

One interesting part of this chapter is the account given of the power of the Ainus at this time. As early as 720 it had been found necessary to call out the militia of nine provinces in order to withstand their attacks, but in 789 we read that they beat the Japanese both on land and on the sea. A force of 52,800 men consuming 2,000 *koku* of rice per day found itself effectually blocked at Koromogawa and utterly unable to advance. It was not till 802 that that great warrior Saka-no-ue Tamuro Maro succeeded in effectually, though not finally, subjugating the the hairy aborigines who had held out against the Japanese for 20 years. He received the title of Se-i-tai-Shōgun (Great Barbarian-subduing General) and became the first of the warrior statesmen of Japan, holding subsequently the office of Chūnagon and Dainagon in succession. In 812 the Ainus rose again, but the revolt was stamped out in a single campaign owing to the skilful generalship of Fumiya no Watamaro. At the conclusion of this campaign the Northern aborigines were for the first time placed on the same footing as ordinary Japanese subjects.

In Chapter IX. Mr. Murdoch goes minutely into the history of the great Fujiwara House. His opinion on the part played by Sugawara Michizane in the political events of that time is less favourable to that polished scholar than that held by many Japanese and some foreign historians, though he bears testimony to the brilliance of his career as perhaps the finest writer of that time. "Michizane was in no sense a reformer. . . . There is nothing to indicate that he had any real grip upon the essentials of the great problem of the time,—the economic and local administrative evils that were rapidly sapping the foundations of the Imperial power, eating into the vitals of the State and reducing it to anarchy from which it could only be rescued by the rise of the feudal system and that privileged military class it had been one of the main objects of the Reformers of 645 to prevent. Here Michizane appears to sad disadvantage alongside of Miyoshi Kiyotsura."

After devoting a chapter to "Cloistered Emperors" Mr. Murdoch proceeds to trace the steps by means of which Taira Kiyomori raised himself to power that overshadowed that wielded by the Emperor at that time. Concerning Kiyomori Mr. Murdoch quotes the saying:—"'Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon 'em.' Such measure of greatness as may be conceded to Kiyomori would seem to be derived from each of these sources in fairly even proportions."

The next Chapter deals with "The Fall of the Taira" and this is followed by one on "Yoritomo and His Work." Among the opening remarks of Chap. XIV on the Kamakura Bakufu there is a passage which draws attention to a peculiarity of Japanese politics, to an ineradicable national sentiment in reference to the Imperial line and its prerogatives. "In China, says Mr. Murdoch," and indeed in most European countries, it is almost certain new Imperial or Royal dynasties would have been established by such men as Taira Kiyomori, Yoritomo, Ashikaga Takauji, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi and Tokugawa Ieyasu. But

* Yamashiro, Yamato, Kawachi, Settsu and Izumi.

* The word *samurai*, as the ideograph shows, means "one who waits" and the original *samurai* were very humble individuals who passed their time in menial service of different kinds.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

not one of these great and illustrious subjects thought for a moment of usurping the throne. If constrained to do so by the exigencies of the situation, some of them, such as Ashikaga Takauji, would have small compunctions about replacing one titular sovereign by another. But the new and rival Emperor was invariably selected from among the lineal descendants of the Sun-Goddess. The simple fact is that the institution of the Emperor has always been a most convenient one through which to work in Japan."

When the Kamakura Bakufu fell it looked for a while as though military rule was at an end. The real Emperor, Daigon II., first set up his Court in Hoki, the place of his exile, but subsequently journeyed to Kyōto and assumed supreme power. Kōgon Tennō, the usurper, was not deposed; in theory he had never reigned. The Court nobles of that time felt sure that once more Kyōto was to be everything and the rest of the empire nothing. No longer now would the proudest *Kuge* have to go cap in hand to a Shōgun to receive their orders. Things were to revert to the conditions of the Engi period, that is to say, to that of the early half of the 10th century. But these nobles had reckoned without their hosts, the warriors who had overthrown the Hōjōs. Though in this Meiji era the men by means of whose swords a great revolution was effected consented to lay aside their weapons in obedience to the orders of civilians, in the fourteenth century the age was not ripe for the carrying out of any such heroic measures. It soon became quite evident that the country, was to be ruled by the sword, that military power had only changed hands—the Kamakura Shōguns were to be succeeded by the Ashikaga line of military despots, that was all. The account of the Succession Wars, the struggle between the Northern and Southern Courts, which lasted from 1337 to 1392, to be found in Chap XIX of Mr. Murdoch's History, is a lucid piece of writing, and when studied by means of the well-drawn coloured map supplied, one has no difficulty in mastering the numerous details which an intelligible history of 55 years of fighting must necessarily contain.

With a chapter on Ashikaga Feudalism, which is full of useful information carefully classified and succinctly set forth, this learned volume is brought to a close. The author has evidently prepared his index with the greatest care. There is one thing that one misses, and that is a separate list of the authorities consulted. The names of various writers will be found in footnotes, but for a book of reference such as this is designed to become something more than this seems desirable. The work is remarkably free from misprints* and the printing and general get-up of the book are first-class. That this and the other two Volumes on the history of Japan will for many years to come take the precedence of all else that has been published on this topic and contribute largely to the interest and the intelligibility of the numerous details given while conferring on their compiler lasting fame, will certainly be the opinion of all competent critics of this truly great work.

W.D.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Shin Bukkyō* has just issued a special Number in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Sect whose organ this well-known magazine is. The Number contains a great many well-written articles by the chief authorities on modern and ancient Buddhism, and by philosophers like Doctors Inoue Tetsujirō, Katō Hiroyuki, Miyake Setsurei, and others. In epitomizing as many of the articles as we can find space to notice here, we will begin with Mr. Sawayanagi's review of the history of the New Buddhists' Sect during the past ten years. When writing articles for the perusal of his own countrymen, Mr. Sawayanagi is never given to trimming. In the number of the *Shin Bukkyō* which we are reviewing there are no more outspoken utterances than those penned by this well-known educationist and devoted Buddhist. Here is the gist of his observations on the influence of the New Buddhists on religion, morals and philosophy during the last ten years:—

That the founding of the new sect called *Shin Bukkyō* was a progressive measure I am prepared to admit, but that the Sect itself has made any advance during the past ten years I fail to see. Though of course statistics bearing on the number of converts attached to each sect are not altogether reliable, I have a feeling that Buddhist adherents are on the decline. This might be inferred from the increase reported by Shintō sects like the Tenri-kyōkwai and the Kinkō-kyōkwai. This increase is certainly at the expense of a corresponding decrease of Buddhist converts. It seems to me that those who accept and believe in the deeper truths of Buddhism are certainly not growing larger in number as the years go by, even if it be true that they are not actually diminishing.

In my opinion the chief function of religion is the comfort and enlightenment of individuals, the planting of faith in the heart to an ineradicable extent. As regards works of charity, and the improvement of society generally, these are carried on as indirect and incidental effects of religious teaching, but they cannot be regarded as strictly religious at all. In this indirect work Buddhism cannot be said to have made any special progress during the last decade compared with that made by Christianity, which has concentrated its efforts on this class of work. During our war with Russia, although Buddhist chaplains were sent with the troops, the work they accomplished in the field was surpassed by that of Christian pastors.

Coming to the subject of the production of fine types of character in the ranks of the Buddhist priesthood in recent years, our experience has been, that while the older men of character are dying off, no young men make their appearance to fill the places of those departed. Just as old teachers of Chinese in this country are passing away without creating any worthy successors, so virtuous and highly respected old Buddhist priests are creating vacancies in the ranks of our Buddhist Sects which it is at present quite impossible to fill up. The number of Buddhist graduates at our universities has in recent years been very large, and though in former times such men were almost invariably sent to the University by the Shin Sect, now there is keen competition in giving priests a high education among all Buddhist sects. But when we come to ask whether these university graduates are well versed in Buddhist doctrines, the reply is that they are by no means so. Buddhism seems in their case to have been crowded out by other studies. Perhaps this is unavoidable while they are at the University, but in that case one would expect them to make use of the intellectual superiority acquired by the training received at the University for the purpose of studying Buddhism in after years in a more thorough manner than is possible in the case of men whose minds are undisciplined. But unfortunately instances are very rare in which this occurs. According to present appearances the higher education of Buddhist converts is not conducive to the progress of Buddhism The sects are spending large sums of money on the training of young men in a manner which yields no good results from a strictly religious point of view.

Turning to Buddhist literature, the outlook is no more promising. It would be untrue to say that there is any solid progress here. Neither in general knowledge, in history, nor in philosophy, has any new investigation been carried on by our Sect. After surveying the whole field, I have reached the conclusion that we an standing still, that we are quite asleep. To take an optimistic view of the situation is impossible. (*Bukkyōkai no jūnen wa rakkwan subeki mono de naku, hikwan subeki mono de aru to omou*).

Mr. Sawayanagi has more to say of the same kind. Nothing could be more gloomy than the picture he paints. There is no gleam of sunshine anywhere. He concludes his article by observing that things must grow worse before they can mend. Even now priests find it hard to live, but according to Mr. Sawayanagi, they must be reduced to still more grinding poverty before they will realize what is the matter. No religion has a better set of doctrines than Buddhism, it is living exponents and examples of the nobleness of its teaching that this creed so sadly needs in Japan to-day, concludes Mr. Sawayanagi.

Dr. Nanjō says that he knows little about the doings of the New Buddhists and that he has not found time to read their magazine. But as regards the progress made by Buddhists in the past 10 years, he thinks it worthy of mention that Buddhist preaching services and lectures have of late been much more largely attended than they were a few years ago, and he says that nothing could exceed the earnestness with which sermons are listened to by the large audiences which he himself has often joined. He thinks that the late war in some way convinced Japanese society of the need of religion.

Dr. Takakusu writes in hopeful tones of the future of New Buddhism. He notes that the conditions which led to the formation of the sect known as the Shin Bukkyō-ha were precisely those which induced Shaka Muni to found a new religion. It was the formalism, superstition, idle speculation, class-distinctions and theological dogmatism that characterized orthodox Brahmanism which appeared so repellent to a spiritually-minded and practical man like Shaka, and so he gave to the world a religion which was at once ethical, philosophical, practical and secular. But as time went on, all the evils from which Shaka delivered his followers returned, and the work of reform had to begin over again. That the new Buddhists are on the right track Dr. Takukusu feels sure. But to him it appears that the work they have accomplished in the last decade has been no more than preparatory. Their big battle with opposing forces has still to be fought. They must adapt themselves to the spirit of the age, which demands from all religious teachers practicality, moral excellence, philosophy, and earnestness in the cause of social reform.

Dr. K. Ukita affirms that the views held by the new Buddhists on religion represent the conclusions he himself has reached. There is no bigotry or narrow-mindedness about the adherents of this Sect. They accept whole-heartedly the teaching of science and such doctrines of other religious sects as appear to be supported by reason. Dr. Ukita says that in Japanese ancient poetry he has discovered much Buddhist thought which is in entire agreement with the teaching of modern science. The Buddhist attempts to explain the principles which govern nature have been remarkably successful, considering the ages in which they were made, says Dr. Ukita.

Dr. Murakami Sensei, one of the greatest of all authorities on Chinese and Japanese Buddhism, in an article published in the number of the *Shin Bukkyō* we are reviewing, compares the fortunes of the creed in the two countries. He says that during the three thousand years of its history, as far as its literature is concerned, Buddhism has nowhere undergone such development as it has in China. Concerning Buddhist sects in China he observes that ages of division and sub-division have been followed by a remarkable state of union. In Japan schism has been carried to greater lengths than it has been in China. Prior to the Kamakura era there were in Japan eight sects only, but in that age the Zen, the Shin and a vast number of sub sects were formed, and the members of these sects indulged in the most ridiculous hair-splitting, not on doctrines only but on all sorts of trifles. If they read the same scriptures, they quarrelled over the way in which they should be read. Even the manner in which flowers should be set up in temples or offerings placed on the altar became subjects of noisy dispute. We have not even to-day passed the age of division,

* Attention may be called to one on p. 10, however, where Fujiwara Seigwa is represented as living 100 years—from 1500 to 1600. The correct figures are from 1561 to 1619.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

says Dr. Murakami. But is union among us desirable? This is questionable (*Shikashi gōdō ga hatashite yorokobubeki mono naru ka ina ka wa gimon de aru*). To Dr. Murakami it does not appear as though there were anything in New Buddhism of any great importance. In the concluding part of his article he says that whereas the Neo-Buddhists do a certain amount of good among educated young men, they have no message for the ignorant, the old and the wearied. A religion that has no words of comfort for those who have reached a stage of life when physical and mental pleasures are alike curtailed, when gloom is apt to envelop the soul and loneliness of spirit to be a constant companion, lacks one of the most valuable of all the characteristics of religious faith. At such a time as this mere theories and logic-chopping fail to give satisfaction.

Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, like the other gentlemen from whom we have quoted above, attended the huge meeting held in honour of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the New Buddhists' Sect, and in his address delivered on that occasion, spoke his mind unreservedly. We have no space for a full epitome of his speech, but among other observations the following seem to us worthy of attention:—

The members of this Association have always shown great zeal and steadfastness of purpose, and I for one have no little admiration for men who have these qualities, but nevertheless in reference to the scheme which they are bent on carrying out I have something to say which may seem somewhat out of keeping with the tone of the proceedings here to day. In recent times Buddhism has done nothing but go from bad to worse, and it is to-day in a pitiable condition. It is just living on the small amount of more than half spent energy that remains to it. It still succeeds in giving a certain amount of comfort to ignorant old men and old women on whom its priests manage to impose. It is not the Buddhist religion that is bad, but its professors. As a religion, Buddhism is superior to Christianity, but Christian pastors are greatly superior to Buddhist priests. Now it is to this point that I wish to draw the attention of the members of the Sect. What the Sect should aim to do is to effect a practical reform in the Buddhist ranks, to turn out a new class of Buddhist teachers, to save Buddhism from extinction. Buddhism to-day is confronted by Christianity, which comes from abroad, and by such low-class teaching as that of the Tenrikyō. Although there are among the Buddhists a small number of highly respected and highly virtuous priests, they are known more as scholars and men of refinement than as teachers of religion. The influence they exercise on the millions of professing Buddhists is infinitesimally small. Speaking of the religion generally, we may say that it has descended to the level of a sale of prayers and ceremonies for such payment as people can be induced to make.

Dr. Katō then cited, as an illustration of the extent to which the secularization of Buddhism has taken place, the tactics adopted by the Shin priests attached to the Eastern Hongwanji to pay off the heavy debt incurred by that temple. Not only did they sell all the heirlooms of the temple, but they scoured the country for the purpose of extracting from the purses of poverty stricken ignorant adherents of the Sect every *sen* procurable, on the plea that the givers were laying up treasure for themselves in heaven by providing money to pay off debts caused by extravagance or at any rate unwarranted expenditure in the past and by making the same misuse of money possible in the future. In conclusion Dr. Katō says, "Whether the present occasion is one that calls for congratulation or for condolence is perhaps a little uncertain, but my advice to the clever and well educated young men who belong to this Association is that they set themselves earnestly to reform the evils of society, which every day seem to grow worse, and leave off fruitless disputation."

Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's interesting address is reported at great length in the pages of the July *Shin Bukkyō*. On many of the points discussed by Dr. Katō, Dr. Inoue expressed a different opinion. In reference to the New Buddhists regarded as a Sect, Dr. Inoue represents them to be a very powerful body (*Konnichi no Bukkyō kai ni oite wa mottomo yūryoku naru dantai no hitotsu de aru to kangayete orimasu*). Since Dr. Inoue's address covers some fifteen pages of the Magazine, reproduction even in an abbreviated form here is out of the question.

Reports of some sixty addresses appear in the *Shin Bukkyō* of July, which we would recommend missionaries to study for themselves. These speeches convey a very accurate representation of the state of religious opinion in this country at the present time. The meeting convened by the New Buddhists was a veritable *tour de force* the like of which has not been seen in this country for a long time. The fact that so many of the leading scholars, priests and philosophers responded to the invitation of the New Buddhists to take part in the proceedings furnishes ample proof of the respect felt for the Sect in learned circles.

Dr. Miyake Setsurei's address was entitled New-Buddhists and New-Christians. He showed that in the main the movement in Christendom in favour of dropping out references to a future life from the sermons and lectures delivered, and of preaching on ethics, the uses to which religion can be put in this world, charity, social reform, and the like, is precisely identical with what the New-Buddhists regard to be their special mission. The movement in each case had its origin in pressure from without. Neo-Buddhism, like Neo-Christianity, is an attempt to meet the demands of the leaders of thought to-day.

* * *

An article which appeared some weeks ago in the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* entitled *A Great Defect in our National Education* has attracted considerable attention in the religious press. In very temperate and guarded language it points out that, excellent in many respects as is Japan's system of education and abundant as is the good fruit it has borne, it has one serious defect, and that is the narrowness of the ideal it sets before young men and young women. For the past forty years the Department of Education has never preached anything more than *Chū-kun ai-koku*, loyalty to superiors and love of country. It has never aimed at mental or spiritual development of any kind beyond what is required for the production of obedient citizens. It is somewhat surprising that even a statesman who has spent his whole life in preaching liberty, independence and the development of special individual intellectual and moral powers should in his old age have brought out a *Reader* that is ultra-conservative in type, that reiterates and emphasizes the old watchwords and gives no hint that a new educational ideal possessing a wider and a superior outlook is one of the great wants of the present age. That one of the chief objects of State education is to impress upon the minds of the young the necessity of bowing to lawful authority goes without saying. In loyalty to the throne and in respect for the powers that be, we Christians are not surpassed by any other class of citizens, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, but it seems to us that in addition to our duties as Japanese subjects we have numerous obligations as citizens of the world, as members of the human family and as the transmitters of a message containing glad tidings for mankind. We regard all men as our brethren. We recognize that religion and morality have authority that is separate from that of the State and the Law (*Seiji, hōritsu igwai ni shūkyō dōtoku no keni wo mitome*). We realize that we have relations to the Universe and to the Supreme Being and that we are endowed with spiritual aspirations that need satisfying. Of these things our narrow-minded educationists take no account. The way in which the minds of the young are exclusively centred on this one country and its affairs and the efforts that are made to feed the fire of patriotism are very harmful in many ways, tending to encourage national vanity and to encourage jingoism of a dangerous type. National education conducted on these narrow lines is assuredly most defective, and everyone who has the future welfare of the nation at heart must be apprehensive as to the results of the further pursuance of this short-sighted policy. (*Hōka no zento no tame ni utata yūryo ni taezaru nari*). The more stress there is laid on the importance of loyalty to superiors and love of country, the less is faithfulness and real love displayed in the daily lives of our people. The Imperial Rescript is read repeatedly, but the culture of virtue is not promoted thereby. Universal love and the great doctrines of humanity are not taught in our State Schools and we are suffering much from this defect.

* * *

In the July *Kaitakusha* we find an article contributed by Mr. S. Nemoto, Member of the House of Representatives, on the large number of high-class idle people there are in this country. This phenomenon, he argues, has been brought about by a variety of causes. From ancient times the Japanese gentry have always despised manual labour of every kind, and this antipathy to working with the hands has spread to the middle classes, most of whom prefer to receive very low salaries rather than apply themselves to work which would yield greater profits. This feeling is doubtless one of the remnants of feudalism and should have long since disappeared, but of its disappearance there are as yet no signs. Four causes may be alleged for the love of ease and luxury which characterizes the higher classes in this country at the present time.

(1.) *Lack of humility.*—Those who do not work are often too proud to work. They think that work is beneath their dignity. Some of these are learned, and they consider that their scholarship exempts them from the obligation of undertaking any earnest work. If we turn to Christian countries, and ask ourselves how it is that they have become so wealthy and prosperous, the answer is that Christians are endowed with sufficient humility to make them take to work congenially. One would think that we Japanese would have learned the lesson of humility from the Chinese and the Koreans, from whom in ancient times we obtained so many intellectual and moral benefits. Humility has too again and again been preached to us from the throne in Imperial Ordinances, but still there is no denying that our higher classes have not yet learned the lesson of lowliness of mind.

(2) *Lack of perseverance* —That we Japanese are deficient in the spirit of persistency is undeniable. The anti-Japanese spirit in America concerns the lower orders, and hence too much importance is not to be attached to it. Nevertheless, to a certain extent the opposition which our countrymen have encountered in the States is to be attributed to their fickleness. But it is no doubt true that there are Japanese living in foreign countries who are gradually learning from Anglo-Saxons how to stick to work that has been commenced until it has been successfully finished.

(3) *Lack of devotion to a cause* —Among the upper classes there are many who never get enthusiastic about anything. In order to become useful members of society we must have some special aims in life and we must persistently endeavour to enlist public sympathy with these objects.

(4) *Lack of optimism* —We are born into this world to enjoy ourselves. Cheerfulness is necessary to activity. Idle people often lack this because they do nothing but think of their own affairs and worry about small vexations In the great outside world there is to be seen much that should gladden the hearts of onlookers. Idleness is conducive to gloom.

Capt. T. Okada contributes an article to the July *Kaitakusha* entitled "An Important Duty with Religious People." The important duty is to alter religious teaching so as to bring it into agreement with current thought. There are ages, says Captain Okada, when religious zeal is fervent, when religious feeling and life carry everything before them. The doctrines taught at that time suit the minds of those for whose benefit they are elaborated. But these doctrines often fail to meet the requirements of a succeeding age. Reli-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

gious doctrines to-day are to a large extent unsuited to the age. (*Genson no kyōgi ōku wa hi* [非] *ni shite, jisei ni tekiō sezu.*) The new type of man is not satisfied with traditional thought. Modern thought and religious teaching are at variance with each other. It is an urgent duty with Christians to bring them into line. This must be done by analysing current religious doctrines and keeping only what is worthy of being retained. But when we come to ask whether it is possible to restore the old religious life to-day along with the change of doctrines, the reply is that this is by no means certain. It would seem to be an undeniable truth that religious activity has hitherto been greatest in non-intellectual ages.

There is truth in the remark that religion dedepends more on the characters of its professors than on thought. Great men, we are told, are needed to give a new impetus to religious teaching. But it must not be forgotten that the term great as applied to men is relative in meaning, and there is no denying that some of the great men of former days would be regarded as ordinary men to-day (*Mukashi no daijin wa ima no bonnin taru mono mo arō*). Owing to the great progress of society the appearance of men who tower over the heads of their fellows has become increasingly rare. There is no saying that a great religious teacher will not be given to the world, but as it will not do to depend on an uncertainty of this kind, ordinary folks like ourselves should each strive to further the interests of religion in his own way. In Western countries there seems at present to be little expectation of the appearance of a great religious teacher. The various sects and parties, with the exception of the conservative school of thinkers, are busy recasting their creeds. Liberty of thought in the religious world is far more common now than it was some years ago. There is still a certain amount of persecution in some quarters. But public opinion condemns it unequivocally and is invariably on the side of the persecuted.

There is one particular in which very little religious progress seems to be going on in Western lands. The Sects do not unite, though they undoubtedly have common ground on which to join hands. In this country we have never been attached to sectarianism and hence its abolition ought to prove easy to us. It is a great drawback to us to be divided up into a number of different sects in the way we are now, and there is no thoughtful man among us but desires to see a union at any rate among the progressive members of the Church of Christ in this land.

Numerous are the mistaken notions entertained by Christians. One of these it is worth while to mention here. It concerns the actual intellectual and moral condition of different members of the human race. It is proclaimed as one of the fundamental doctrines of Christianity that all men are equal in the sight of God and as members of Christ's Church. But it is plain that this theory is only partially true. There are numerous radical differences between men in different states of enlightenment. They may profess to believe in the same God, but in reality they do not, as the conceptions of each mind concerning the Deity are so affected by intellectual capacity or incapacity as to have hardly anything in common. The same religion for all people is no more possible than the same God for all people There is a religion for superior minds and a religion for inferior minds; a religion for the weak and a religion for the strong (*Yuye ni ikanaru shūkyō tote bammin ni zenzen dōyō de aru hazu wa nai. Sono uchi yūsha, kyōsha no shūkyō mo, ressha, jakusha no shūkyō mo shōji kitarazaru wo yenu*). At the present time there is greater need for a religion for the strong than for the weak, for the intellectual rather than for the unintellectual. If religion can not be rendered equal to the task of guiding the minds of the most intelligent members of society, if it is never to rise above the level of helping the weak and the ignorant, it will turn out to be a very poor thing. The notion that the same kind of religious teaching will suit divers states of mind and the different stages of enlightenment through which men pass is evidently false. Religious teachers must take note of the wide gulfs which separate men from each other, in order to adapt their doctrines to the needs of each.

Captain Okada thinks that there is an essential difference between the way of salvation as preached by Shaka Muni, and as preached by Jesus Christ. The main object placed before the seeker for salvation by Buddhist teachers is deliverance from trouble, cessation of conflict, entire ease of mind, superiority to and isolation from the turmoil and stress of human life, but Christianity, on the other hand, teaches that life is one series of battles with adverse circumstances of all kinds, and as long as it lasts there can be no real rest, no relaxation of energy. We have to work out our own salvation with fear and trembling. The life of the Christian is one in which hardship must be expected, and all that is to be obtained from the Christian religion requires strenuous efforts on the part of Christians. In the religion of Shaka dependence on outside help is rendered most prominent, and dependence on self-help is not insisted on in the same way as we find it is in Christian teaching.

Coming to the subject of delusions, Captain Okada observes that those who are victims of delusion or illusion are seldom aware that they have gone astray. The fact is that everything is so mixed in this world of ours and we are all so subject to the influence of our environment that unconsciously we are swayed this way or that. Thorough enlightenment is hard to obtain. To separate the good from the bad, to distinguish between right and wrong is often extremely difficult.

Captain Okada concludes his article by insisting on attaching greater importance to intellectual development than has hitherto been the case with Christian teachers. He desires to see Christianity become the religion of the most intelligent and the strongest members of society. In order to fulfil the function of serving as a guide to the intellectual aristocracy of the world, Christianity, he considers, must be rendered more philosophical and be brought into harmony with modern science and modern thought.

* * *

In the July number of the *To-A-no-Hikari* appears a longish article from the pen of Mr. K Akashi entitled "The Future of Christianity;" the substance of which we give below. In the United States among a population of over eighty million people not more than forty million have any connection with the Churches. It is true to say that among those who go to church the majority do so not on account of the preaching but from other attractions the churches have to offer, the chief of which is music. In some cases organists are paid higher salaries than pastors. Now, though there is much that is refining and soothing in music, it certainly is not religion nor is it connected with any set of doctrines taught. To listen to music is a pleasure, but is pleasure the chief object churchgoers should have in view in attending a place of worship? If people neither assemble to worship God nor to be instructed by the preacher, they can not be said to be religious. The fact is that knowledge has advanced so much on all subjects that nowadays many well educated laymen are quite as well versed in the subjects on which preachers discourse as Ministers of the Gospel. The Laymen's movement in the States is one of the results of prevailing opinion on this subject.

In Japan there is a great dearth of public speakers who have the ability to interest audiences week after week on the platform or in the pulpit. Christianity is largely dependent on preaching. By its means it manages to instruct and enlighten its converts in a way that the Buddhists fail to accomplish. But Christian pastors find it extremely difficult to keep up the interest of their flocks Sunday after Sunday. This can only be done by the study of modern thought and its tendency. What keeps people away from church in this country and in the West is the fact that nowadays men generally no longer hold the views propounded by orthodox preachers. Concerning the universe, God, man, the Bible and Christ men's ideas have all changed, and it is strictly maintained by advanced thinkers in Christendom that orthodox theology does not represent Christ's actual teaching. Enlightened Christian pastors are well acquainted with the progress religious thought has made. They learn this from the books to be seen in their libraries. But do they as a rule preach what they know? By no means. They are afraid to do it lest they should encourage scepticism in any of their hearers, and so they go on repeating the old meaningless shibboleths. The ideas they entertain in their studies and those they preach in the pulpit are totally at variance with each other (*Benkyō-shitsu no kare to sekkyō-dan-jō no kare to wa sono shisō ga zenzen koto natte oru*). They utter what they know to be false as a means of saving their flocks from unbelief. It was to this that Bishop Brooks referred shortly before his death when he told certain Christian ministers that they must know that they had a biblical faith which they did not reveal to their flocks. We have ministers of this kind in this country. There are Presbyterians and there are Methodists of this sort known to me. One Methodist preacher* is in the habit of letting the world know of his real sentiments now and again, which are Unitarian in character. (*Oriori sono toku tokoro ga shinjitsu sono shinzuru tokoro de, shikamo Unitarian shisō-teki de aru*). When this was pointed out in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, this gentleman was at once called to account by a certain missionary for his heterodoxy. Whereupon he said that the utterances quoted represented the opinions of other people and not his own. "A strange answer forsooth, and one that is enough to cast doubt on the sincerity of the man who gave it" (*Myōnaru kotae de aru. Shikamo kore wa sono hito no seijitsu wo utagau no ichi dai jijitsu to naru*). One is astounded at the flippancy displayed on this occasion in such a serious matter as a man's inner religious convictions. Tactics of this kind constitute one of the greatest causes of the dissatisfaction felt by worldly people with Christian preaching to-day. (*Kono keiko ga tashikani sejin wo shite dendōsha no sekkyō ni tai shite fuan wo idaku no jūdai-na genin de aru*).

Some little time ago, continues Mr. Akashi, I held a conversation with one of the leading pastors of the Kumiai Kyōkai, in the course of which he remarked:—We have a great many old people in our church and so for some time I never felt at liberty to give the congregation my own thoughts unreservedly, for fear of unsettling the faith of these old Christians. But on sounding some of them I found that they were far more advanced in thought than I had supposed, and that my anxiety on their behalf was quite uncalled for. And so after that I preached the doctrines of the new theology without reserve. This was unquestionably the right course to pursue for what Christians are there in this country that are so blind, bigoted and superstitious and so chained to orthodoxy that they cannot be told the truth? That there are men among us who are prepared to utter lies for God's sake (*Kami nō tame ni kyogen wo haku*) is one of the reasons why people keep away from our Christian places of worship. That they should absent themselves from the churches where such pastors officiate is only right and proper. We shall continue this subject in our next Summary.

VISCOUNT SONE.

Viscount Sone's illness is steadily developing dangerous symptoms. He now obtains relief solely from anodyne injections. The only hopeful symptom is that the temperature remains comparatively low.

* Dr. Takagi, of the Aoyama Gakuin, whose orthodoxy (?) has been repeatedly defended in these columns by Dr. Berry.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RUSSIA AND THE CONVENTION.

(*From our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, July 9.

The Russo Japanese Convention will be published simultaneously here and at Tokyo. It is rumoured to-day that on the back of this Convention is an understanding that Russia will acquiesce in the Japanese annexation of Korea, and Japan guarantees Russia's position in Manchuria. The rumour on the face of it emanates from the now customary source of interesting stories detrimental to Russia—those "diplomatic circles" to be found in the neighbourhood of the Embassies of the Germanic Powers. The confident assertions of some German papers to the effect that the Convention is little better than a desperate expedient to stave off yet a little longer the inevitable war between two "natural enemies" merely excites a smile in well-informed quarters. It should be remembered that Japan offered her alliance to Russia before she offered it to Great Britain and only the cumbrous and dilatory methods of the Russia of tho e days and the fatal division of authority, prevented an arrangement being come to. The present Convention is not an alliance, though there seems no particular reason for doubting in this case, as in the case of other Conventions in which Russia is concerned, that it might develop into an alliance under the hostile influence of pressure from without.

Nor is it correct to say that the Convention is aimed at China. There are no outstanding questions between Russia and China that are of vital interest, and no occasion therefore exists for Russia to arm herself with a new instrument pointed in any way at China. Indeed, Russia is willing to show that her age-old friendship for China is still strong by encouraging Chinese ambitions in the direction of economic development. While unable to admit the proposed Chinchow-Aigun Railway as being utterly fatal to her own interests, both economical and imperial, Russia is willing to assist the building of a Chinese line through Mongolia to link up with her Great Siberian Railway. This is a not inconsiderable sacrifice of selfish interests and should suffice to prove to China that the old feelings of neighbourliness are still unimpaired. But the proposal put forward by Senator Knox on behalf of the United States could only have been regarded as a feasible proposition if Russia had been a second or third rate Power reduced to a state of spiritless dejection. It is a mistake to suppose, as many do who listen to the suggestions of those "diplomatic circles" above referred to, that Russia has been crippled and beaten to earth by all she has gone through in the past decade, that she is weakened by the new institutions slowly developing the forces needed for secure government, that she has so many internal troubles on hand, with Finland, Poland, the Caucasus etc., as to be a quantité negligeable in international affairs of the first importance. Russia is made up of many nationalities, and they are not unlike some families, always bickering and snapping: thanks to the new institutions and ideas, the Duma and the press-freedom, these squabbles are now become the public property of the world. But there is another side that is often lost sight of. Russia has never yet in history fought a war with the body-weight of the nation behind the blows struck by her armed forces. The next war will be inspired by those feelings of national interests, national purpose, national ambitions that win more fights than any generalship. It is very often precisely the most divided and quarrelsome households that show the most dangerous front to outside interference. There is every reason to believe that Russia belongs to this category. The Convention signifies "hands off!" in Manchuria, with a reservation regarding the treaty rights of China. But as for America and her most prominent backer in recent attempts to trouble the waters again in the Far East, she is advised to abandon the task of urging on China the construction of railways with a maximum political, and minimum economic, significance. If America really means what she says in her assurances to Russia that her objects in this part of the world are purely economic and commercial, Russia would be glad to see some demonstration of her sincerity in the building for China of other roads. —there is ample room for choice—that might serve the economic interests of China and of Russia as well. What is wanted is lines that would serve as feeders for the trunk lines in Manchuria belonging to Russia and Japan. Here is a legitima e field for American-Chinese enterprise. But it leaves out Germany, which, properly viewed, might be only an additional recommendation.

THE WEATHER.

The meteorological authorities predicted a storm on the 27th or on the 28th inst., but in this case their forecast seems to be defective. There has been rain enough and more than enough up to the present, and though the *doyo* season opened so propitiously, it is beginning now to be felt that more continuous sunshine is badly needed by the farmers.

On the 21st instant, the first day of the *doyo* season, the weather was fine in Kyushu and the central part of the main island, while it was cloudy in the other parts In Tsuruga districts there was some rain. Throughout Japan the south wind blew, strongly in Kyushu. The temperature fell in the Hokkaido, but generally speaking it went up in the other districts. In Yokohama the thermometer registered 91.9° F. So high a temperature on the first day of the *doyo* season has never been experienced since 1898.

According to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, a low atmospheric pressure was felt on Monday morning in the south-west of Hachijojima and a violent wind blew over the island. On the other hand a high pressure area developed off the east of the Hokkaido. In consequence of the Hachijojima depression the atmospheric pressure in the Tokyo-Yokohama district was so much affected that a strong wind began to blow about 10 a.m. on Monday, lasting till 7 p.m. In the afternoon it rained from time to time more or less heavily. The wind was always in a north-easterly direction, and it was strongest at one o'clock in the afternoon, the velocity being 13.7 metres per second. On Tuesday the rainfall was much heavier at intervals compared with the preceding day, while the force of wind was not so strong as it was on Monday. The precipitation of rain measured 29.4 mm. at 2 p.m. A little past 2 p.m. several peals of thunder were heard to the N.N.E.

According to the observations of the Imperial Meteorological Observatory, a hurricane is raging to the east of Loochoo and Oshima, and is proceeding towards the north-west. Storms are expected in Kyushu and Kwansai provinces, and strong winds with occasional showers in the provinces east of the Kyoto and Osaka districts. The weather will be alternately cloudy and fine in the Hokkaido, whereas in the Tokyo-Yokohama district it will be generally fine.

THE JAPAN HYPOTHEC BANK.

A general meeting of the Japan Hypothec Bank was held on Monday, when the following accounts were adopted :—

	Yen.
Brought forward	97,153,713
Profits during the term	576,667,343
Total	673,821,055
Reserve fund for losses	92,000,000
Reserve fund for the equilibrium of dividend	23,000,000
First dividend (5% per annum)	169,250,000
Bonus	57,600,000
Second dividend (5% per annum)	169,250,000
Special reserve fund	65,000,000
Carried forward	97,721,056

THE ASSASSIN OF PRINCE ITO.

In a report of an address by Rev. Mr. M. Uyemura who came back recently from a tour in Manchuria and Korea, we find the following intetesting item.

"I happened to be a passenger in the same ship with the chief judge of the Supreme Court of Manchuria who is a man from Kochi Ken, and openly declared that he does not like Christianity. He is said to have personally examined An Jukon, assassin of Prince Ito, and praised him greatly, as well as proved that he was an honest and extraordinary man.

"Just at the time when the case was pending a Catholic priest contributed an article to the *Japan Gazette* denying that An Jukon was a member of the Catholic Church, but the Judge who examined him was deeply impressed by the manifestation of his Christian faith.

"When I was at Port Arthur, a Japanese advocate called on me to inquire into Christianity. He was the man who pleaded for An Jukon. Just on the day previous to his execution the advocate, having no more suitable words to salute him, said to him merely as a matter of courtesy." I will see you again in the Kingdom of Heaven."

"An Jukon answered him seriously "Yes, I hope so, but it needs a change in your condition to meet in Heaven. It is all right with me as I am Christian, but how is it with you? If you do not yet believe in Christ you must not neglect it, but prepare for it."

"Having personally seen the great faith of this man who was so soon to die, and who looked upon death as going back to his own home, the advocate was greatly surprised at such a result of his conviction. From that time, he became anxious about religion and abstained from wine and began to attend the Church service.

"While I was in Korea, a host of the house said to me that he had read a secret document, which was written by An Jukon in the prison giving some account of his parents and the history of his own conversion. The composition and contents are excellent; and it shows that he was a man of extraordinary spirit and burning faith. It is said that this composition is kept secret because it might create a disturbance among the Koreans should it be published."

NIPPON RACE CLUB.

ARRIVAL OF COUNTRY-BRED SUBSCRIPTION HORSES.

A promising batch of 15 thorough-bred country subscription horses for the forthcoming Autumn meeting arrived at Negishi on Wednesday and were drawn for at the race-course yesterday morning, as follows :—

54	Chestnut	Mr. K. Mori.
55	Bay	Mr. "Tandem."
56	Brown	Mr. N. Kawakita.
57	Brown	Mr H. Blum.
58	Bay	Mr. S. Isaacs.
39	Brown	Mr. H. Kashiwagi.
60	Brown	Mr. E. C. Davis.
61	Chestnut	Mr. F. M Tegner.
62	Brown	Mr. L. J. Healing.
63	Chestnut	Mr. "Latham."
64	Bay	Mr. T. Mitsui.
65	Chestnut	Capt. S. Minoda.
66	Brown	Dr. Wheeler.
67	Brown	Mr. T. de Berigny.
68	Chestnut	Mr. "Prince."

All the horses are four-year olds and stallions.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

On the morning of the 21st inst. a collision between a subsidiary engine and a passenger train occurred in the compound of Jinmochi Station on the O ou line. Thirteen persons were more or less seriously injured. The accident is said to have been due to the carelessness of an inexperienced stoker, who was set to act for a moment for the driver in charge.

Another railway accident took place at Osaka Station the same morning, when a goods train ran on to the wrong line and dashed into some

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

unoccupied carriages, which were made to strike with great violence against a brick fence near a signal post. These carriages were much damaged and two persons by the post were seriously injured.

LOCAL NEWS.

The annual summer fête at Ryogoku, Tokyo, will be held on the 6th proximo.

There will be a competition for the July Medal at the Nippon Race Club at Negishi on Sunday.

The Prince and Princess Imperial will leave Tokyo on Saturday for the Detached Palace at Nikko.

A general meeting of the First Bank was held on Tuesday, when an annual dividend of ten per cent. was declared.

The Prince Imperial honoured on the 23rd inst. with his presence, the first meeting of the Tokyo Race Club at Meguro.

The resignation tendered by Mr. Oshima, Chief of the Civil Administration Office in Formosa, met with approval on Wednesday.

The market price of ice has since Monday advanced to 2 *yen* per 10 *kwamme*. It was quoted at 1.40 *yen* a few days ago.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have sent their messengers to the Belgian Legation to convey their feelings of condolence.

The rivers in this prefecture are reported to have risen from seven to ten feet in the last few days. The Rokugo temporary bridge was washed away.

The trial of the Yokohama horse-race betting case, which was to take place on the 27th inst. in the Yokohama Local Court, has been postponed *sine die*.

The Imperial Household despatched a message of condolence on Tuesday to the Royal Court of Belgium on the death of its veteran representative in Tokyo.

On the 21st inst. Mr. Komatsubara, in his capacity as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, entertained at luncheon at the Fujimi-ken the business-men who had recently returned from their Chinese tour.

A telegram received by the U.S. Consulate-General at Yokohama says that the cruisers *Charleston* and *New Orleans* will arrive at this port on the 15th proximo, under the command of Rear-Admiral Harber.

On the first day of the *doyo* season (21st inst.), Their Highnesses the Prince and Princess Imperial, and Princes Fushimi, Jr., Takeda, and Asaka paid visits to the Imperial Palace to inquire after the health of Their Majesties.

Prince Higashi-Fushimi attended on the 24th inst. the second meeting of the Tokyo Race Club at Meguro as His Majesty the Emperor's proxy. The Prince presented the Emperor's Cup to Mr. Ando, the owner of the horse that won the day.

Baron Megata, ex-Financial Adviser to the Korean Government, will, it is believed, be recommended as a candidate for the Mayorship of Yokohama. In the meantime the salary attached to the position will be increased from 5,000 *yen* to 7,000 *yen* a year.

Mr. Tsukita Tozaburo, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, is to represent Japan at the Third International Agricultural Conference to be held at Rome in March next. He will start on board the *Miyazaki Maru*, which weighs anchor on August 31, and will land at Marseilles, whence he proceeds to London to visit the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. He will then travel in Europe. After the conference he proceeds to Russia, whence he visits America and returns home some time in July next. His chief mission is to inspect the regulations for and the conditions of land adjustment in Europe and America.

The Meteorological Station of this prefecture issues the warning that a hurricane which has been raging in the south of the Bonin Islands, is apparently proceeding in a W.N.W. direction. It is, however, open to doubt whether this district will be visited by the hurricane.

His Imperial Majesty, appreciating the services of the attacking troops and of the Formosan Government officials in this hottest season of the year, has ordered Lieut.-General Nakamura to the Island to look after their health. The Lieut.-General left Shimbashi on the 22nd inst.

Mr. M. Hashimoto, ex-Chief of Police of this prefecture, who has recently been transferred to the Secretaryship of the Hokkaido Government Office, will leave Yokohama Station on Tuesday by the 9.42 a.m. train for his post. The new Chief, Mr. H. Hiratsuka, arrived here on the 23rd instant.

The establishment of a mining company is on foot under the promotion of Messrs. Sonoda Sanenori, Endo Kichihei and others. The capital of the company is 2,000,000 *yen* and its object is to operate coal, kerosene oil and other mineral products both in the Hokkaido and in Echigo province.

The British steamer *Kasenga* with general cargo on board, arrived at Yokohama on Sunday morning from New York *via* ports. On the 17th June when the steamer was making for Singapore, fire broke out in one of the holds, resulting in the destruction of about a thousand tons of cargo. A process of slow combustion lasted for a week, but little or no damage was done to the vessel herself.

On Wednesday the Yokohama City Assembly and Council held a joint meeting at the City Office to discuss the leasing of the Yokohama gas-works. The members of the City Assembly were all inclined to conclude an agreement with the Tokyo Gas Company in this respect. The meeting lasted for several hours, but nothing definite was arrived at on account of some objections on the side of the City Council to the conditions proposed by the City Assembly.

Members of the special committee for the investigation of the financial resources of Yokohama met on the 21st and the 22nd instant. In the first place they discussed the question of leasing the gas works and that of a municipal electric tramway. They also considered a new proposition for the establishment of a municipal slaughter-house, purchasing the present Yokohama slaughter house, which is now managed by a private company. At the meeting some members suggested the advisability of municipal control of the removal of night-soil, so that the undertaking will not only increase the city income, but effect an improvement in sanitation.

On the 24th inst. the Yokohama supporters of Lieutenant Shirase, in his enterprise of an Antarctic expedition, held a lecture meeting at the Josetsukan, which was so largely attended that there was no standing room left. Count Okuma, Dr. Miyake, and several others from Tokyo made speeches in enthusiastic support of the enterprise, advising the audience to contribute according to their ability towards the necessary fund. Lieutenant Shirase spoke of the hard toil and application that he had experienced up to this day, and he said he had a strong conviction that he would succeed in his undertaking. The alumni of the Yokohama Commercial School availing themselves of this opportunity, gave a luncheon in honour of Count Okuma and Lieutenant Shirase at the Social Club. Mr. Misawa, Director of the School, and several prominent business-men of the city were also present.

KOBE YACHTSMEN IN DISTRESS.

A party of local yachtsmen met with a rather exciting experience yesterday afternoon, says the *Kobe Herald* of the 27th inst., an experience which might easily have had a tragic outcome. At a little after five, Messrs. W. Neill, A. R. Macqueen and J. D. Abell, with a sendo, started out for a short sail in Mr. Neill's yacht, the *Abunai*. It was their intention to go out as far as Wada and there have a bathe. As a nasty sea was running, it was decided to put into the Mitsu Bishi camber. There they had their dip, and while the men were still in the water, it was noticed that the weather was rapidly growing worse, so it was decided to turn back with all haste. Beating back to Kawasaki the boat shipped a lot of water and it was thought best to run back. Before this could be done a big sea struck the boat and she rapidly filled and sank in Hiogo Bay. The men hung on to whatever they could, and their cries soon drew the attention of a Nippon Yusen Kaisha launch, which went to their rescue and picked them up. They were in the water fully 15 minutes. Mr. Neill, who was not fully dressed, lost all his clothes. Beyond a few small articles including watches, glasses and keys, no serious damage was sustained. The party may congratulate themselves on getting off so cheaply. The *Abunai*, we understand, lies in 4½ fathoms of water.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPAN'S FINANCE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Under the above heading in this morning's issue of your paper you have favoured the public with a translation from the columns of the *Nippon Shimbun* of a statement of Japanese finance, attributed to an official source, but as there are some statements not quite clear, it will enhance the obligation of your readers if you can enlighten them on the following points:—

After quoting, under Table B, figures for redemptions that took place at the end of May and June this year, Table C goes on to say that *yen* 50,000,000 of 5 per cent. Bonds are to be redeemed *after* July, no mention being made of the large quantity of 5 per cent. Imperial Bonds (*Goburis*) which are down for redemption on the 30th inst.

Table C. further states that a second redemption of Tobacco Monopoly Bonds to a value of 34,000,000 *yen* is to take place this year. Can you say when the first redemption of Tobacco Bonds took place? To prove there is something wrong in this statement, it is a matter of fact that the three different issues of Tobacco Monopoly Bonds never aggregated such an amount, the total issue being under 15,000,000 *yen*.

The balance of unredeemed second Exchequer Bonds and all Tobacco Bonds of the B issue, have to be redeemed this year, as they are actually due, and it would be a matter of interest for holders to know at what date they are to expect payment.

Yours truly, FINANCIER.

Tokyo, July 28, 1910.

THE OWNERSHIP OF THE CAMP HILL ROAD.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Dear Sir,—As no one seems to have contraverted my opinion, expressed in two previous letters in the columns of your valuable paper, that that part of the Bluff road from the foot of Camp Hill to the corner opposite No. 110 is the personal property of the Kirin Beer Brewing Co., I am now fain to believe that such is really the case, and would therefore suggest to the Municipal Authorities that this part of the road be called "Munich Boulevard" or "Pilsner Avenue" as a graceful and appropriate tribute to the high and mighty company and to the truculent coolies who dominate it.

Yours very truly, BICYCLIST.

Yokohama, July 28th, 1910.

Resident-General Viscount Terauchi, with his family and suite, left Bakan early on she 21st inst. for Fusan on board the warship *Yakumo*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE CORONATION.

London, July 21.

There will be a ceremonial proclamation of the date of coronation at St. James' to-morrow, very similar to that observed in the proclamation of the accession by the Garter King-at-Arms, heralds, etc., who will then march in procession to Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, proclaiming the date of coronation at each place.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR ARTILLERYMEN.

A memorial service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral for the men of the Royal Artillery who fell during the South African war. The service was stately and solemn and there was a great military display. The Duke of Connaught pressed an electric button at St. Paul's unveiling the memorial in the Mall. King Edward had intended to unveil this as a mark of recognition of the gallantry of the Royal Artillery.

STRIKE ON THE N.E.R.

Twenty-five thousand men are affected by a strike on the London and North Eastern Railway.

The officials and strikers met yesterday evening and there is good hope of a settlement.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

London, July 22.

The amalgamated society of railway-men has refused to support the strikers financially. The men are most obdurate. The rejection of peace overtures has deepened the impression that the shunting incident was a pretext for ventilating other complaints. The strenuous efforts of the Railway Company have secured an improved service.

SUICIDE OF STOCKBROKER.

The well-known city stockbroker, Mr. Athelstan Cornforth, committed suicide today in the Central Park, New York. He was an ex-clergyman and had suffered from a nervous breakdown of late. His financial embarrassment was small.

FATAL GUN ACCIDENT.

At Fort Monroe, Virginia, ten men were killed and fire injured by the blowing out of the breach of a 12-inch gun.

OBITUARY.

The Countess of Westmorland.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Later.

The end of the strike on the North-eastern Railway is ended. The men surrendered in consequence of the dislocation of trade and the idleness into which 30,000 miners would have been plunged.

FRAUDULENT BILLS OF LADING.

The Committee of Bankers formed on the 23rd June cabled yesterday to the leading American bankers notifying that they would decline, from the 31st October next, to accept bills of lading accompanying cotton bills unless their genuineness is guaranteed by the Exchange buyers in America.

A QUESTION OF TAXATION.

Later.

Replying to a deputation with reference to the double income-tax paid by companies who have their headquarters in England and who are operating in the Colonies, Mr. Lloyd George said that a concession would mean a tremendous inroad into the Treasury. The whole question was whether the Motherland or the Colonies should surrender the tax. Until an arrangement was concluded, he thought it hard that England should be asked to surrender her rights.

EX-PREMIER MAURA SHOT AT BARCELONA.

London, July 23.

The ex-Premier of Spain, Senor Maura, was shot at Barcelona and wounded in the leg, while a friend accompanying him was also wounded in the leg.

The assailant was arrested in the act of firing a fourth time.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners, at a meeting in Manchester, resolved to continue short time and increase where possible. The meeting confirmed the wages settlement with the operatives.

NAVAL ATTACHÉ AT TOKYO.

Captain Sir Douglas Egremont Robert Brownrigg, R.N., has been appointed Naval Attaché to the British Embassy at Tokyo.

[Captain Brownrigg was born in 1867, and entered the service in 1881. He married in 1896 a daughter of Sir C. Clement Smith.]

THE "PLUVIOSE."

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

As a result of the inquiry into the sinking of the French submarine *Pluviose*, it is considered that fire took place owing to a short circuit before collision with a Channel steamer and that the crew were asphyxiated and not drowned. The submarine was probably not under control at the time of the collision.

CIVIL LIST PASSED BY COMMONS.

In the House of Commons the Civil List has been passed by 197 to 19 votes.

JAPANESE DEPUTIES ENTERTAINED.

The Government gave a luncheon at Hampton Court Palace in honour of the Japanese Deputies who came out by the *Ikoma*.

The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, First Commissioner of Works, presided. Sir Edward Grey and other Ministers and Ambassador Kato were present. A message from the King was read, welcoming the Japanese guests in the most cordial terms and assuring them that he always treasured the memory of his visit to Japan in 1881.

Sir Edward Grey, in proposing the toast of The Mikado, said that the Russo-Japanese Agreement is nowise impaired, but on the contrary materially contributed to secure, the original policy of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the maintenance of peace. The renewal of the Alliance had been amply justified.

Prince Tokugawa replied to the toast.

RUSSIA AND THE "OPEN DOOR."

London, July 24.

The German paper *Vossische* draws attention to the recent semi-official Russian announcement that the Russian Government is considering the introduction of a transport duty on foreign goods despatched to the Far East via the Siberian Railway. The journal asks whether this implies the intention of Russia to hamper foreign trade in Manchuria, or is this the first consequence of the innocent Russo-Japanese Agreement opening the door to all nations.

A SENSIBLE PLAN.

London, July 25.

Berlin.—The Socialist organ *Vorwaerts*, in announcing that the Government intends to introduce another Navy Bill in 1912 after the elections to the Reichstag have taken place, urges a mighty agitation in order to induce the Government and the Reichstag to adopt the alternative policy of an understanding with Great Britain.

A DISASTROUS HURRICANE.

A hurricane has taken place in the Milan district, fifty persons being killed and hundreds injured.

THE AEROPLANE IN WARFARE.

Reuter's correspondent at New York telegraphs that the U.S. Army and Navy officers, in reporting on the experiments of Curtiss in an aeroplane dropping bombs on a target representing a battleship, say that no firearm in existence can cope with perfected aerial torpedoes.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Later.

The constitutional conference will probably be successful. Nothing remains except to arrange details. It is not predicted that there will be an early election.

THE ATTACK ON SPANISH EX-MINISTER.

The outrage against Senor Maura was doubtless in revenge for his severe repression of the revolt in 1909.

TURKEY AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The forthcoming visit of the Turkish Grand Vizier to Austria has evoked much speculation in the Austro-German Press as to the possibility of a rapprochement between Turkey and the Triple Alliance in order to offset the Russo-Japanese Agreement. The Turkish newspapers emphasize the necessity of Turkey remaining neutral and perfecting her internal organization.

HEAVY LOSSES OF AMERICAN COMPANY.

The Fidelty and Trust Company of Louisville, Kentucky, announces the loss of £228,000 sterling, the result of defalcations.

ACCIDENT TO PRESIDENT TAFT.

President Taft has sprained his ankle while golfing.

"THE TIMES" ON FREE TRADE.

London, July 26.

A statement by the Tariff Commission has been issued, showing the injurious effect of the new Japanese tariff on British trade. *The Times*, in an article, considers it extraordinary that a highly intelligent and progressive Oriental people agrees with Western people in absolutely repudiating the glorious doctrines of free-trade, and, even more extraordinary, that both prosper amazingly upon this repudiation.

THE QUESTION OF PREFERENCE TO BRITISH COLONIES.

During the discussion on the Budget resolutions in the House of Commons, Mr. Fitzalan Hope (C., Sheffield) moved the reduction on the duty on tea grown in the Empire to four-pence a pound as an experiment in preference to the Colonies. The motion, however, was rejected by 188 to 145 votes.

MR. ASQUITH AND THE CONFERENCE.

Later.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, speaking to an

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

eagerly awaiting House, again announced the postponement of his statement with regard to the constitutional conference.

THE TEA DUTY.

An amendment introduced into the House by Viscount Castlereagh (C., Maidstone) to reduce the tea duty to fourpence a pound, has been rejected by 162 to 99 votes.

THE AMENDMENT OF THE OATH OF ACCESSION.

A petition from Canada, signed by 25,000 persons, has been forwarded to the King opposing the amendment of the declaration of the oath of accession.

Mr. Asquith has refused to receive a deputation from the English Protestant Societies. An exciting debate is expected on the second reading of the bill.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

VICEREGAL COMMISSION SUGGESTS NATIONALIZATION.

London, July 26.

The majority report of the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways appointed in 1906, favours nationalisation with a view to working the railways as a single system, thus meeting economic requirements and developing resources.

A CASHIER ABSCONDS.

The cashier of the New York branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank has absconded with $600,000 in securities.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

London, July 27.

Mr. Sydney Buxton, replying to a question in the House, said that the Board of Trade was fully alive to the probable detrimental effects on British trade from the new Japanese tariff. Many representations had been received and careful enquiries were being made. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, was, he said, now in communication with the Japanese Government on the subject.

THE ABSCONDING CASHIER.

Besides the $600,000 worth of securities belonging to the bank, Wider, the absconding Russo-Chinese Bank cashier, is also reported to have taken 500,000 dollars worth of bonds belonging to the customers of the bank.

KING GEORGE AND HIS NAVY.

Later.

King George has arrived at Torbay to witness the secret practical exercises on board the *Dreadnought*. No outsiders were allowed on board the ship except a Japanese naval officer.

THE REPORTED RESIGNATION OF ADMIRAL TIRPITZ.

Berlin.—A semi-official denial has been published of the rumour that Admiral Tirpitz, the Minister of the Navy, has resigned. This is regarded as a blow to the agitators for an Anglo-German naval understanding.

INDIA AND CHINA.

TREATY RELATIONS AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

London, July 27.

In the Indian Budget debate in the House of Commons, the Hon. E. S. Montagu, Secretary to the India Office, said that the treaty with Bhutan furnished evidence of the Government's determination not to allow foreign interference with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, and he was glad that those States shared the determination. As regards Tibet the Government made it clear to China that they would require strict conformity with the Anglo-Tibetan Convention of 1904 and the Anglo-Chinese Agreement of 1906. Assurances had been received from the Chinese Government which left no room for fear regarding its good faith.

Referring to the Opium question, Mr. Montagu said that China claimed she had reduced her output by more than three-tenths. No absolute proof of this contention existed, but there was no reason to doubt it. His Majesty's Government accordingly waived the production of statistical proofs and offered China an extension of the agreement for three years more.

With reference to the suggestions to shorten the period, China herself suggested a decennium, and did not suggest reduction. Any alteration would involve serious administrative and financial considerations.

The Government was examining in a friendly spirit America's tentative programme for an opium conference at the Hague, but could not agree to any discussion of Great Britain's diplomatic relations with China. It was also desirable to know whether the Powers were willing to deal with the exportation of morphia and cocaine to the East.

CONVENTION ENDORSES TAFT'S POLICY.

London, July 28.

Columbus, Ohio.—The Republican State Convention, after the defeat of the insurgent Republicans, adopted a platform which is expected to serve as a model to other State platforms. The Convention warmly endorses President Taft's legislation, which it says is unequalled in history, and also extols the Tariff Law.

LIBERIA AND THE POWERS.

Later.

The Liberian Minister in London has been interviewed by Reuter. He says that there is no question of an American protectorate. The object is merely to place the country on a stable basis and put an end to the frontier friction with England and France.

MR. BRYAN AND THE DEMOCRATS.

Mr. W. J. Bryan has been defeated on a question of procedure in the Democratic Convention at Nebraska. This is regarded as his downfall as the Democratic leader.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE OFFICERS OF THE "IKOMA."

London, July 22.

At a reception given by the Japan Society to the officers of the *Ikoma*, Ambassador Kato received the guests. It was a brilliant gathering.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

Later.

On the London Stock Exchange Japanese securities are dull.

IN HONOUR OF THE LATE MR. ROLLS.

The British Aerial League has decided to commemorate the death of the Hon. C. S. Rolls by instituting an aviation school for the management and manufacture of aeroplanes.

"THE TIMES" SUPPLEMENT.

Mr. Teijiro Obiko writes to the Press that the Japanese number of *The Times* is the greatest mark of kindness shown to Japan by any country.

Mr. Satoni Kato describes the number as an authoritative reflection on Japanese life.

THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

Teheran.—The Mullah is promoting an agitation against the Constition, as a protest against the failure of the authorities to avenge the death of Mujtehid (?)

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT CALCUTTA.

Calcutta.—A large quantity of ammunition and revolvers has been discovered in a house occupied by two Bengalis.

COLLAPSE OF STRIKE.

The strike on the North eastern Railway has been settled.

JAPANESE DEPUTIES IN LONDON.

London, July 24.

The Japanese Members of Parliament have lunched at Hampton Court Palace, as guests of the Government. King George commanded Mr. Lewis Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works, to convey his greetings, saying that he treasured the warmest recollections of his visit to Japan. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, toasting the Mikado, said that the alliance with Japan had been fully justified and had been productive of the world's peace. The Exhibition, he said, greatly impressed the English with the patriotic spirit of Japan.

Prince Tokugawa replied.

REPORT ON THE NEW JAPANESE TARIFF.

London, July 25.

The British Tariff Commission has issued a report on the effect of the Japanese tariff on British trade. It points out that the decreases are few and the increases large. Numerous cotton goods are heavily penalized. It is stated that there is reason to anticipate the exclusion from Japan of £1,000,000 worth of British goods, covering a wide range. Lancashire and Yorkshire commodities are adversely affected. Anxiety is caused by the power of the Executive to alter the specific rates by giving six months notice, without consulting Parliament.

THE "IKOMA."

Later.

Baron Oura has entertained the officers of the *Ikoma* at a reception. Afterwards the crew were feted at Gravesend and races between ship's boats took place. The men subsequently marched to London, with military bands playing.

"THE TIMES" ON THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

The Times, commenting on the Japanese tariff, says that Great Britain has no advantages to offer Japan and consequently Japan has none to offer England. The tariff is not the result of any desire on Japan's part to treat England harshly. It is solely to promote Japan's well-being. The journal points out that England should follow the example of others by instituting a tariff.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

London, July 26.

On the London Stock Exchange, Japanese bonds have declined.

AWARDS AT THE EXHIBITION.

Mr. Jokichi Takamine has been awarded a grand prize at the Exhibition.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Toronto.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, says that the Canadian tariff must be reduced gradually, and advises the appointment of a commission similar to 1897.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ARMAMENT OF GERMAN "DREADNOUGHTS."

Later.

A leading German newspaper announces that Germany is preparing to arm her future *Dreadnoughts* with 14-inch guns manufactured by Krupp.

THE "IKOMA."

Ambassador Kato has given a dinner at the Embassy to Mr. McKenna, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the officers of the *Ikoma*.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Buenos Aires.—The Brazilian deputies at the pan-American Conference have proposed a resolution in favour of the adoption of the Monroe doctrine in American Republics. The Argentine press, however, disagrees with this proposal. It welcomes commerce, but is unwilling to submit to dictation.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

London, July 27.

Toronto.—Captain Benier, who is navigating the steamer *Arctic* towards the Pole via Labrador, has been ordered by the Government to attempt the North-west passage, ending the voyage at Victoria.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Later.

The Times points out that Mr. S. Montagu, in expounding the Indian Budget in the House of Commons, would have been well advised to abstain from claiming a revulsion of Indian feeling in favour of Great Britain. The journal recalls a similar statement made by Lord Minto and Lord Morley as being justified.

THE "IKOMA."

The officers of the *Ikoma* gave an "At Home" on board to 500 guests, including Ambassador Kato, Prince Tokugawa, Messrs. Yanadzu, Takata, Seki, Admiral Fremantle, and Sir John Alexander Cockburn.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Mr. Buxton has announced in the House of Commons that Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Minister, is communicating with the Japanese Government on the tariff question.

JAPANESE SECURITIES.

London, July 28.

On the London Stock Exchange, Japanese securities are steady.

THE "IKOMA."

The *Ikoma* has arrived at Sheerness. After saluting the port, she steamed away for Chatham.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

Later.

Rangoon.—Mr. Clarke, superintendent of the Elephant Department, has had his commitment quashed on a charge of defrauding the Government of 250 elephants worth £33,000. It is reported that he has died of anthrax.

ILLITERACY OF FRENCH CONSCRIPTS.

Paris.—Among this year's Army conscripts, there were 14,225 illiterate recruits.

MANŒUVRES IN THE ALPS.

During the manœuvres, the French Alpine Chasseurs covered 115 kilometres in 60 hours among hills rising 3,600 metres, each man carrying 20 kilogrammes.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE CHILEAN CENTENARY.

Ambassador K. Inouye, who has been specially despatched to attend the Chilean centenary, arrived in Honolulu on the afternoon of the 25th and left that place at 6 p.m. the same day.

THE N.D.L. NEW PORT OF CALL.

From Ambassador Chinda.

The North-German Lloyd's steamer *Princess Alice* which left Hamburg for the East on the 8th of last May, called at Tsingtao, and was thereafter to call there on both the outward and the homeward voyage. Hitherto these ships had touched both ways at Nagasaki, but from May last they began to call at Tsingtao only. Thus the connexions with Shanghai will be somewhat changed, but there will be no alteration in the dates of the service there.

THE "IKOMA."

The I.J.S. *Ikoma* has left Gravesend for Chatham.

(Published by the Naval Department.)

THE LOSS OF THE "TETSUREI MARU."

July 24, 10.45 p.m.

The S.S. *Tetsurei Maru* has run ashore near Chuk-do Island in the Mokpho offing. Her passengers number 246, the foreigners being the British Consul at Osaka and one Russian. Forty have been landed. Nothing is yet known of the rest.

July 25, 3.16 a.m.

Judging from the various reports hitherto received, all seem to have been saved. The British Consul is on his way to Japan by the *Kamishimo Maru*.

We left Chemulpo at noon on the 24th to render assistance, and we encountered a thick fog which lasted from 2 p.m. on that day until 9 a.m. on the 25th. Thus we were delayed 7 hours, and at half-past noon on the 25th we reached the scene of the *Tetsurei's* disaster. Search was made, and we found that the ship had sunk completely, no part of her being above water. Among her six boats, one reached Ui Island and another Kadok Island, whence their passengers, over 40 in number, were sent to Mokpho. Nothing is known on the other four boats. Having received a report that the *Mayasan Maru* had gone ashore at Daiheuksan Island, we proceeded thither, leaving to the *Mishima*, which had come from Saseho, the duty of continuing the search for the *Tetsurei Maru's* boats.

At 6 p.m. on the 25th we reached Daiheuksan Island and commenced to investigate. We found that on the 21st instant at 12 p.m. the *Mayasan Maru* had run on that island in the Chishima archipelago at low water, but had been only slightly injured. Having discharged her cargo, she floated off on the afternoon of the 25th and set out for Mokpho. Her crew of 48 were all safe. On this island also there were no signs of anyone belonging to the *Tetsurei Maru*.

The *Mishima* reports that at noon on the 26th she met four patrol-boats in the Koje Island waters, and learned from them that the *Tetsurei Maru* launched 6 boats containing 180 persons, all of whom seem to have been saved. But the others who remained in the steamer are missing. The *Mishima* then continued her search at Chuk Island and elsewhere.

The Commander of the *Yodo* reports:—According to intelligence received at Mokpho on the 26th instant, two boats reached Kasa Island, two made Ili Island, and one each reached Kal and Ninshi Islands. These 6 boats have been found. All the 1st and 2nd class passengers have been saved, all the 3rd class with the exception of 32, and among those rescued are 36 of the crew. Those missing probably went down with the steamer. The strange thing is that not one body has been washed ashore.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

TURKEY.

Berlin, July 21.

The Sublime Porte has promised to give full compensation for the murder of a German subject at Haifa, as reported yesterday, and to provide for full protection of the German colony at that place.

WEST AFRICA.

The native troubles in Kamerun have been suppressed.

SUMATRA.

A German subject called Dietrich has been murdered by natives in Sumatra.

CHINA.

A Convention has been concluded between Germany and China as to the mutual exchange of parcels of a weight up to 10 kilo. in all post-offices in China.

FRANCE.

The breaking out of a new railway strike appears to be probable in France.

CROWN PRINCE TO TOUR THE WORLD.

Berlin, July 22.

It has been officially announced at Berlin that the German Crown Prince will carry out a round-the-world trip, during which he will visit India, China and Japan.

THE KAISER.

The Kaiser will go to Stettin on August 3rd and will receive the British Special Mission sent to announce the change on the Throne, under the guidance of Lord Roberts, on September 4th.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE CONFERENCE.

An agreement as to various legal questions has been arrived at by the World Conference now assembled to consider a uniform Exchange Law.

The President of Brazil has arrived at Berlin.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.

The imposition of a duty on foreign goods destined for Manchuria is being considered by the Russian Ministry of Trade and Commerce at St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, July 23.

Rumours are current at St. Petersburg, which are well sustained, according to which the Tsar's family will go to a European, perhaps German, bathing resort.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* publishes the verbal text of the Chinese reply to the Russo-Japanese Convention.

The duties on foreign merchandise, going into Manchuria, *via* Siberia, the imposition of which is now being considered by the Russian Ministry for Trade and Commerce, will be of the nature of transit duties only,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and not local duties, levied in the Manchurian district.

Cholera in Russia is steadily increasing.

GERMANY.

A cyclone has passed over the middle districts of Germany and has done much damage at Nuernberg.

EX PREMIER SHOT.

The Spanish ex-Minister Maura has been shot and wounded at Barcelona. The would-be assassin has been arrested.

UNITED STATES.

Berlin, July 24.

It is rumoured that an extensive theft of bank-notes has been carried out in the branch office of the Russo-Chinese Bank at New York.

AUSTRIA.

The long-negotiated Treaty of Commerce between Austria and Servia has been concluded.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to July 5th and July 9th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on July 22nd and 24th.

CHINA.

Berlin, July 25.

Freiherr von der Goltz, formerly Councillor of German Legation at Peking, has been nominated German Minister at Bangkok as successor to Herr von Prollius, the former Minister.

THE ZEPPELIN POLAR EXPEDITION.

The Zeppelin preparatory expedition, which left Germany for Spitzbergen a few weeks ago to seek for a well situated base for the airship expedition of next year, has given up the extension of its voyage to Greenland.

FEARFUL STORMS CAUSE MANY CASUALTIES.

A terrible hurricane has been raging in Northern Italy, by which many lives have been lost.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 26.

Rumours which have been current as to the resignation of Herr von Tirpitz, the German Secretary of State for the Navy, are not based on facts.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN MANCHURIA.

The Russian transit duties which will be imposed on foreign merchandise to be imported into Manchuria, will only be levied on the line from Vladivostock to Pogranitschnaia. German goods sent to Manchuria viâ Siberia, as well as the "Open Door" of Manchuria itself, will not be affected by the new duties.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EXCHANGE.

The international conference as to the Exchange Law, now being held at Brussels, has been concluded, after having passed the outline of an international agreement. The final form will be decided upon at a second conference, when it also will be signed by the Powers.

TURKEY.

Hakki Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, now at Marienbad, has held conferences with Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and will perhaps also have a conference with M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, as to the Cretan question.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 27.

The Kaiser, on his Northern trip, has returned to Bergen.

President Fonseca of Brazil, now visiting Germany, will attend the Imperial manœuvres in Western Prussia and the review to be held at Danzig.

The German Press, reporting the loss of the Japanese steamer *Tetsurei Maru* on the Korean coast, reminds its readers of the fact that the ship carried Duke Johann Albrecht when returning from Japan a few weeks ago. The Duke had expressed himself in very eulogistic terms on the treatment he had received on board this steamer.

All rumours as to an outbreak of mutiny on board the German cruiser *Bluecher* are stated to be pure inventions.

TUNIS.

Fighting is going on between Arabian tribes and French troops on the frontier between Tunis and Tripoli.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE "King's Colonials" are to change their name to "King Edward's Horse (King's Overseas Dominions Regiment)."

THE Korean Crown Prince is reported to have arrived at Kitsuki, Izumo province, on the 24th inst., His Highness visited and worshipped at the Oyashiro Shrine.

THE Nippon Petroleum Company at Kashiwazaki held a general meeting of its shareholders on Wednesday, when the net profit of 948,064 *yen* during the term was approved.

LORD STRATHCONA has contributed £10,000 to establish a chair of agriculture at Aberdeen University. He has already given more than a million pounds sterling for the public benefit.

THE Fujimoto Bill-broking Bank has effected perfect adjustment in all respects, and will reopen business on the 1st proximo at the head office in Osaka as well as at the Tokyo and Nagoya branches.

THE cinematograph pictures of the Jeffries-Johnson fight are not to be shown in London. After a long discussion the London County Council has decided that it would be inexpedient to exhibit the pictures.

AN Aomori despatch says that the Iwaki and other rivers in that prefecture have risen owing to the recent heavy rains. Several bridges were washed away, causing the death of a few persons. Crops sustained much damage.

A YOUNG man committed suicide on the 22nd inst. by throwing himself into the crater of Mount Asama. The man was afterwards identified as a telegraph operator, belonging to Akihanohara station. He is said to have been suffering from mental disease.

A COLLISION between the N.Y.K. steamers *Hitachi Maru* and *Bingo Maru* is reported to have occurred on Tuesday near the pier at Hongkong. The damage sustained by these steamers was so slight that they left on Thursday for Kobe and Shanghai respectively.

WITH reference to the Japanese schooner captured by the Russian guardship off Petropavlovsk, the *Asahi* says that the schooner may have been the *Koyo Maru* (58 tons), and not the *Kamo Maru*, as stated in a Vladivostock telegram received by the same newspaper. The crew numbered 15, all of whom were at once imprisoned at Vladivostock on suspicion of poaching. Afterwards Mr. Oshima, the Japanese Consul-General, having exerted himself on their behalf, they were released and were permitted to return home, excepting the chief of the fishermen, who is still in custody.

SPECIAL honours are to be accorded the representatives of the Colonies at the Coronation ceremonies in June next year. The King has himself intimated that the Commissioners from the Colonies will have special seats reserved for them at Westminster Abbey.

IN Yokohama a slight earthquake shock was felt at 9.29 a.m. on the 22nd instant, lasting three minutes and forty-eight seconds, and another feeble one at 11.02 a.m. the same day, which lasted two minutes and thirty-two seconds. The oscillations in each case were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

A NUMAZU despatch reports that owing to the recent heavy rains, various parts of the railway line between Numazu and Hara have been damaged. On Tuesday the engine and several wagons of a goods train coming from Kobe were derailed near Numazu. No casualties are reported, but traffic was temporarily suspended.

A BRITISH naval officer has received the following letter from the King's Private Secretary:—"In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, the King has much pleasure in giving his sanction to the continuance of the permission granted by King Edward that total abstainers may drink His Majesty's health in any non-alcoholic beverage."

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Tamba Maru*, which sailed from Yokohama at 2 p.m. on June 8th, arrived at Seattle at 6 p.m. on June 22nd, delivered her raw silk and silk goods at New York at 5.30 a.m. on June 28th, the total time in transit being 19 days 12 hrs. 30 mins. The latter was made up as follows: Ocean time, 14 days 4 hrs.; lay in Seattle, 7 hrs. 45 mins.; time on rail, 5 days 45 mins.

PAYMASTER E. GRAHAM and three members of the crew of His Majesty's ship *Proserpine* arrived on July 5 at Plymouth, having been invalided home from Bombay with beri-beri. The disease broke out when the vessel was in the Persian Gulf, and these cases became so serious that the sufferers had to be sent home with all possible speed. There were further cases under surveillance on board the *Proserpine* when the patients left her.

ACCORDING to a report from Mr. Suzaki, Japanese Consul at Nicolaivsk, the party of Japanese students who arrived there on the 17th instant, was received at the pier by the Commander of the Fort, the Municipal representatives, and a number of school teachers and students. Subsequently a dinner was accorded the visitors and in the evening they were taken to the theatre. Houses in the city are decorated with flags to welcome the party.

THE steamer *Mayasan Maru* (992 tons), owned by a shipbuilder of Osaka, which left Moji on the 21st instant for Chefoo, ran aground in a thick fog near Daikoku Island, off Mokpho, about 2 a.m. on Saturday. There were only two passengers on board, while the cargo consisted of some 800 tons of matches and cotton yarns. According to a telegram which reached the owner, the damage sustained by the vessel was so slight that she is expected to be refloated easily. The steamer *Hiogo Maru*, belonging to the same owner, which was lying at Moji, proceeded on Monday to the scene to render assistance.

IT is not often that Emperor William allows himself to be snubbed, but, remarks *M.A.P.*, he did on one occasion last summer. The Kaiser was on board the *Hohenzollern*, which was entering a German port on the North Sea. The Imperial yacht took a pilot, "and this authority posted himself at the wheel." The Emperor, who regards himself as a perfect master of steering,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

stationed himself in the vicinity of the pilot, and suggested giving him a hand at the wheel. The rough sea-dog, not recognizing the Emperor, turned round with a snarl. "Are you pilot, or am I?" he growled. Amazed, Wilhelm II. retired crestfallen to his stateroom. But he thought better of it, and in a few minutes returned to the bridge, and in great humility laid a box of cigars beside the pilot, with the remark, "Thou art the pilot."

TAKING as text Mr. Ellis Barker's book "Great and Greater Britain," the Conservative and Protectionist *Kreuzzeitung* indulges in a pæan of triumph on "the decay of Britain and flourishing progress of Germany." The journal says the mounting yield of the British income tax is utterly deceptive and Consols are only kept up by Government support. Taxation in England in 1908 amounted to £4 15s. 10d. per capita, in Germany to £2 8s. 2d. Emigrants leave Britain by the 100,000, German emigrants are counted by tens of thousands. The Germans have in the savings banks nearly four times as much as the Britons. The journal says that the explanation of these evils is largely to be found in Free Trade and the depopulation of the countryside.

THE total number and tonnage of vessels built in private yards in Germany amounted in 1909 to 814 ships (aggregating 327,230 tons), whilst there were 900 vessels, of 279,743 tons, in 1908, and 333 vessels, of 208,555 tons, in 1868. The increase in the size, expressed in registered tons, it will be noticed, is far smaller than the increase in the number of vessels. The 143 merchant vessels constructed abroad in 1909 to German orders had a total tonnage of 67,477 tons, while the 166 vessels built in 1908 registered 91,812 tons. The number of river boats ordered abroad was almost the same in the two years—19 in 1909 and 18 in 1908; but the average tonnage had increased in this case, total tonnages being 3222 for 1900 and 1135 for 1908.

THE course laid down for the *Daily Mail's* £10,000 prize flight lies in a great circle from London over England and Scotland, and back to the metropolis. The flight will be made in twelve stages, the course being as follows:

London to Harrogate	182	miles.
Harrogate to Newcastle	68	,,
Newcastle to Edinburgh	93	,,
Edinburgh to Stirling	31	,,
Stirling to Glasgow	22	,,
Glasgow to Carlisle	86	,,
Carlisle to Manchester	103	,,
Manchester to Bristol	141	,,
Bristol to Exeter	65	,,
Exeter to Newport (I.W.)	93	,,
Newport to Brighton	52	,,
Brighton to Tunbridge Wells	28	,,
Tunbridge Wells to London	31	,,
	1,000	,,

The date of the contest is provisionally fixed for the second week in July next year.

QUEEN MARY, who has just received six more fragments of the Cull nan diamond, is much more fortunate than was Queen Victoria at the time of her accession. The Duchess de Dino mentions it as a grievance that at that time Her Majesty had no diamonds. The diamonds belonging to Queen Adelaide, the wife of William IV., were the property of the Crown of Hanover, and were claimed by the Duke of Cumberland (between whom and his niece no love was lost) when, on Queen Victoria's accession, the Thrones of Great Britain and Hanover were separated. That deficiency of adornment, of course, attached to Her Majesty in her personal, and not her constitutional, capacity; for the State Crown glitters with gems of purest ray serene. The crown made for Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838 contained nearly 2,800 diamonds, 377 pearls, 17 sapphires, 11 emeralds, and five rubies. It weighed nearly three pounds and a quarter, which was two pounds less than George the Fourth's. Queen Alexandra's coronation crown contained as many as 3,688 diamonds.

MASS OF ECZEMA FROM KNEE DOWN

Suffered Intense Pain for 3 Years—Skin Inflamed and Covered with Scales—Limb Badly Swollen, with Terrible Itching and Burning.

CURED BY CUTICURA WHEN ALL ELSE HAD FAILED

"Previous to using Cuticura I suffered intense pain for three years from eczema on my leg, from the knee down. It began from a small spot the size of a penny piece and broke in a watery way over the ankles. It spread rapidly to the knee. It looked like an eruption, the skin red and inflamed and covered with a coating of scales. The leg became very swollen, with a terrible itching and burning sensation. In this way I suffered for the three years. I assure you I have tried all kinds of remedies and consulted several medical men. In fact I tried almost every kind of treatment one could mention, but all to no avail. My disease was as bad or worse than ever until I tried Cuticura. After a few applications I felt relief and I continued until cured. Now thanks to Cuticura, I can walk about with ease and comfort, the itching is gone and my leg is its normal size.



"I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to a friend who had suffered from eczema twenty-seven years. He has commenced the use of Cuticura and is rapidly getting cured. Richard Barrett, Mission to Seamen Institute, Ruperra St., Newport, Monmouthshire, England, Nov. 24, 1909."

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands and afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method known for preventing and treating torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, from infancy to age. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to effect a speedy, permanent cure when all else fails.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the Treatment of Skin Troubles.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, July 30.

The Raw Cotton market is unchanged, and little business has been done. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	47.00 to 48.00
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34.00 to 34.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 32.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	,, 0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency to weaker.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
,, ,, Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6.40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3.15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
,, (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
,, second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
,, second	280.00
Madras, first	—
,, second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

No business worth reporting has transpired.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	9.60 to 9.80
Flag	,,	9.60 to 9.80
Royal	,,	9.60 to 9.80
Trophy	,,	9.60 to 9.80
Red Seal	4 sacks	9.60 to 9.80
Lion	,,	10.30 to 10.50
Portland	,,	9.80 to 9.85
Premier	,,	10.00 to 10.05
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 ,,	2.75
Fuji	6 ,,	2.85
Pine	6 ,,	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	4.80 to 5.00
Red ,, ,,	4.70 to 4.80
Blue Stem	4.90 to 5.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been principally for Europe.

On July 27th stocks were: Filatures 10,543 bales; Re-reels, 408 bales; Kakeda, 192 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 930
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	910
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	900
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	950

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	925
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	900
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	850
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1½	870
Re-reels—No. 2	—
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	—
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	—
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	June delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
22nd	855	846	—	856
23rd.....	852	844	846	850
24th.....	—	—	—	—
25th.....	840	840	840	840
26th.....	839	839	—	841
27th.....	837	835	—	837
28th.....	838	835	837	839

WASTE SILK.

Market quiet, without any change in quotations. On July 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 250 piculs; Kibiso, 1,750 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ... } Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ... }	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	80 to 90
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium ... ... } Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior... ... ... }	115 to 125
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices all round have declined. Business, especially for America, has been exceptionally dull.

Kanazawa:—There has been some decline in prices owing to the slackness of business.

Kawamata;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The general tendency of the market is weak.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.45	8.05	8.25	7.95	8 00
27″	8.30	8.00	8.05	7.85	7 80
36″	8.30	7.90	7.85	7.80	7.85

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.60	8.50	8.30	8.00
27″	8.30	8.00	7.85	7.80
36″	7.95	8.90	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.10	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.90	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of July 28th the quotation was £54.12.6

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin ... ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin ... ... "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin ... ... "	47.00—50.00
Ore ... ... "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	933,570
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	24,008

Delivery.	Closing Price
July.....	11.95
August	12.37
September	12.59

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
July.....	11.36	July.....	11.52
August	11.80	August	11.77
September ...	12.12	September ...	12.99

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 13.10
Medium	12.10
Common	11.10
Average	12.10

TEA.

No particular change has been noted in the market. Second crop teas prove very poor value.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to July 27th, 5,262,000 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 227,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	nominal.
Choice		do
Finest		do
Fine		do
Good Medium		do
Medium	35	to 37
Good Common	30	to 34
Common	26	to 29

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
July	—
August	129.70
September	129.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama July 28.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower for spot and unchanged for forward, China sterling quotations and all local rates unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/8
— — Bills on demand	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 4 months' sight.....	2/0 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 7/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100	88*
— Private 10 days, sight do	86*
Shanghai—Bank sight	85*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	86½*
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight.....	49 3/8 @ ½
— Private 30 days' sight	50 3/8
— Private 4 months' sight	50 7/8
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	211½@12
Bar Silver (London	24 13/16 @ 5/8

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Seattle .....N. Y. K....		Kamakura M. 1	M.	Aug. 1
America.....T. K. K..		Chiyo Maru 2	F	Aug. 5
Hongkong...T K. K....		Nippon Maru	M	Aug. 8
Hongkong ..B L.....		Aymeric	Tu	Aug. 9
Europe .....M M.....		Australien 3	W.	Aug. 10
Vancouver...C P R....		Em. of China 4	W	Aug. 10
Tacoma .....O. S. S....		Tacoma Maru	F.	Aug. 12
America.....P M.....		Asia	Sa	Aug. 13
Hongkong...C. P. R....		Em. of Japan	Tu	Aug. 16
Hongkong...P M.....		Siberia	Tu.	Aug. 16
Hongkong...G. N.....		Minnesota	Th	Aug. 18
Tacoma .....B L.....		Oceano	M	Aug. 22

1 Left Seattle on the 16th inst.
2 Left Honolulu on the 26th inst.
3 Left Saigon on the 29th inst.
1 Left Vancouver on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.	
Europe .....N D. L...		Kleist	Sa	July 30
Hongkong...P. M.....		Manchuria	Sa.	July 30
Shanghai ...N Y. K..		Kosai Maru	Su	July 31
Seattle .....N. Y. K..		Sado Maru	W	Aug. 3
Europe .....N Y. K...		Atsuta Maru	W.	Aug. 3
Europe .....M M.....		Polynesien	Sa	Aug. 6
Hongkong...T. K. K..		Chiyo Maru	Su	Aug. 7
America.....T. K. K..		Nippon Maru	W	Aug. 10
Tacoma .....B. L.....		Aymeric	W	Aug. 10
Hongkong...C. P. R...		Em. of China	W.	Aug. 10
Hongkong...O. S. S....		Tacoma Maru	Sa.	Aug. 13
Vancouver...C. P. R...		Em. of Japan	Tu	Aug. 16
America.....P. M.....		Siberia	Th.	Aug. 18
Tacoma.....B. & S.....		Antilochus	Sa.	Aug. 20
Australia ...N. Y. K....		Kumano Maru	Sa	Aug. 20
Seattle .....G. N.....		Minnesota	Sa	Aug. 20
America.....C. R.....		A'ral Hamelin	Su	Aug. 21
Hongkong...B. L.....		Oceano	Tu.	Aug. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, O. Pahnke, 22nd July,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 22nd July,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Brain, 22nd July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 22nd July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasenga, British steamer, 2,923, Dobbs, 24th July,—New York via ports, General.—Sale & Frazar.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 24th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Indien, Danish steamer, 3,613, Cabe, 25th Juiy,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel Samuel & Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada 25th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 26th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,757, A. G. Stevens, 25th July,—Valparaiso via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 27th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg. 27th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Bruno, 27th July,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 27th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents American line O.S.K.)

DEPARTURES.

Antenor, British steamer, 3,503, Yarwood, 22nd July,—Macassar, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, M. Yagi, 23rd July,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 23rd July,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Foreric, British steamer, 2,591, D. A. Gardiner, 23rd July,—Kobe, Cneral.—American Trading Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 23rd July.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 24th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, American steamer. 3,186, D. E. Friele, 25th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 25th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Albenga, German steamer, 2,769, Lorenzen, 25th July,—New York via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Dunbar, British steamer, 2,410, Martin, 26th July,—Moji and Hongkong, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Theseus, British steamer, 4,299, J. Barwise, 26th July,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 26th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Benvorlich, British steamer, 2,164, D. T. Calley, 27th July,—Hongkong, General.—Cornes & Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 28th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 28th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 28th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 28th July,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, America Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Indien, Danish steamer, 3,613, H. Berg, 28th July,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China* from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Duebell, Mr. E. Garnier, Miss Lela Glasscock, Miss Harriett Glasscock, Mr. and Mrs. Val Heizell, Mr. W. E. Holmes, Mrs. E. Kyle, Mr F. L. Lowell, Miss Lucy Tappan, Father Faurie, Miss Kate Baker, Miss Ellen Baker, Miss E. C. Markell, Miss A. L. Fousse, Mr. Y. Nosse, Mr. Fritz Obermore, Miss Mary Porter, Mrs. E. K. Rinehardt, Miss Gertrude Rinehart, Miss Elizabeth Rinehardt, Mr. S. M. Shimmi, Mr. N. C. Stines, Mr. J. H. Schmidt, Miss Lina Whitford, Miss E. H. Schutes, Miss K. Woodford, Miss J. Anthony and Miss W. H. Williamson. For Kobe :—Mr. J. W. Lattan and Miss H. A. Taylor. For Nagasaki :—Miss Carrie E. Church and Miss Jessie Bradley. For Shanghai :—Mr. Jos. F. Bristow, Mr F. J. Perry, Mr. and Mrs. Jee Gam, Miss Jay Carter, Mr. Luther M. Jee, Mr. Benton Jee, Miss V. T. Sze, Miss Mae Jee and Mr. Jno. Zetterlund. For Hongkong :—Mr. J. Adeinour, Mr. B. J. Aiken, Miss Irine Aiken, Mr. S. W Allen, Mr. R. L. Barry, Miss Marjorie Baier, Mr. M. J. Bedall, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Bredell, Mr. Chun Yolk Man, Mr. Chuck Jaw, Mr. F. J. Clifford, Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Davis, Master W. S. Davis Jr., Mr. Stephens C. DeBruhl, Mr. C. E. Geru, Mrs. Walker C. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Haddock and infant, Master Jno. Haddock, Miss M. L. Hopkins, Mr. Jew Sing Hung, Miss Harriett Hanlon, Mr. Lung Joe Sum, Mr. W. J. King, Mr. W. D. Christian, Mr. Leveson Ogildie, Miss M. Lynch, Miss C. Klass, Mr. Y. L. Leong, Miss M. McElibtock, Mr J. McPherson, Mr. Dan O'Sullivan, Master Rue Preston, Mr. Quan Hoe, Miss Quan Yit, Mr. Quoe Shung Tuey, Mrs. P. P. Rue and servant, Mrs. Jas. Sisk and infant Miss Constance V. Sisk, Miss Veda Tolchard, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Tuckey, Miss M. Tuckey, Mrs. K. Van Buskirk, Mr. H. A. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. W. Weaver, Miss E. W. Whitcomb, Miss Helen Wright, Miss C. B. Young, Mrs. H. S. Patrick and Mr. A. R. Patrick in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Hongkong via ports :—Rev. B. L. Aucell, Mr. Carl Hoffmann, Mr. Gustof Oberg, Mr. R. W. Jappan, Mr. J. Wroe, Mr. M. Gaety, Mr. A. L. MacGregor, Mr. H. D. C. Jones, Miss Dunstan, Mr. Johns and Mr. Zublin in cabin ; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blanchflower, Rear-Admiral Lyon, Mrs. Lyon Miss Lyon, Mr. R. H. Shearer, Mrs. J. Morgan Phillips and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inglis, Miss M. Inglis, Rev. and Mrs. E. Crable and child, Mr. C. N. Crone, M. J. P. Tudgey, Mr. E. C. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith, Mr. M. W. Gorgan, Mrs. F. J. Carson and child, Mr. W. Schen, Miss Inglis, Bishop F. R. Graves, Mr. D. Hanghton and Miss Hortopp in transit.

Per American steamer *Korea* from Hongkong via ports :—Mr. O. W. Atkinson, Mrs. O. W. Atkinson, 2 children and 2 servant, Mr. M. B. Brown, Mrr. Furcell, Mr C. A. Hannan, Mr. I. Haimovitch, Mrs. M. Koron Cheek, Mr. Yung Kai Pong and servant, Mr. H. Ollerdesser, daughter and 2 servant and Master P. H. McKay. For Honolulu :—Mrs. Wong Shu, Miss Chun Nan Bow, Mr. H. C. King and Mrs. J. Tanaka and infant. For San Francisco :—Mr. N. J. Breen, Mrs. E. Barton, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Dr. A. D. Foster, Mr. Miller Joblin, Mr. C. D. Pierce, Mr. Wm. Robinson, Mr. Wm. H. Watson, Mr. Edward Poskett, Mr. F. W. North, Mrs. H. R. Shattuck, Mr. J. W. Hansseiman, Mr. C. Kitagawa, Mr. H. Noze, Mrs. J. P. Campbell and Mrs. A. B. Genso in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* from Vladivostock :—Mr. Thom, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sugimura, Mr. Pjankoff, Mrs. Pjankoff and Mr. Pjankoff in cabin ; Mr. Reuber, Mrs. Smuidis and son, Mr. Takase and Mr. Gotoh in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Ernest Simons* for Marseilles via ports :—Mr. Theo Thurn. Mme. Lind and 2 children, Miss Stilling Worff, Mr. Bandry, Mr. Kinoshita and son, Mr. Ly Can Pierre, Mr. J. Weill, Mr Cheung Hung Hin, Mr. J. N. Dutt and one child in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for Hongkong via ports :—Mr. J. W. Lattan Miss H. A. Taylor, Mr. Jos. F. Bristoe, Mr. F. J. Berry, Mrs. Jee Gam, Miss Carter, Mr. J. Adbelhour, Mr. B. J. Aiken, Mr. S. W. Allen, Mr. R. L. Barry, Miss M. Barber, Mr. M. J. Badall, Mr. Jno Bradell, Mrs. Jno. Bradell. Mr. Chun Yolk Man, Mr. Chuck Jaw, Mr. F. J. Clifford, Rev. W. S. Davis, Mrs. W. A. Davis, Mr. Webster S. Davis, Jr., Mr. Stephen C. De Bruhl. Mr. C. E. Gern, Mrs. Walker C. Graves, Mr. A. C. Haddock, Miss M. L. Hopkins, Mrs. A. C. Haddock and infant, Master John E. Haddock, Mr. Jew Sing Hung, Miss Harriet Hanlon, Mr. Jung Joe Sum. Mr. W. J. King, Mr. W. B. Christian, Miss C. E. Church, Mr. L. Ogildie, Mrs. H. S. Etrick, Mr. Luther M. Lee, Mr. Benton Jee, Miss Mae Jee, Miss V. T. Sze, Mr. Jno. Zetterland, Miss C. Klass, Mr. Y. L. Leong, Miss M. Lunch, Miss M. Lunch, Miss M. McClintock, Mr. J. McPherson, Mr. D. O'Sullivan, Master Rue Preston, Mr. Quan Hon, Miss Quan Yit, Mr. Quon Shung Tuey. Mrs. P. P. Rue and servant, Mr. Jas. W. Sisk, Mrs. Jas. W. Sisk and infant, Miss C. V. Sisk, Miss V. Tolchard, Mr. H. W. Tuckey, Mrs. H. W. Tuckey, Miss M. Tuckey, Mrs. K. Van Buskirk, Mr. H. A. Walsh, Mr. Jno. W. Weaver, Mrs. Jno. W. Weaver, Miss E. W. Whitcomb, Miss Helen R. Wright, Miss C. B. Young, Miss Jessia Bradley, Miss Irine Aiken, Mr. A. R. Patrick and Miss E. Morrison in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* for Vladivostock :—Bishop Sergy, Mrs Kushlyansky and children, Mr. K. Amano, Mr. Guedes, Mr. U. Durran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawson, Mr. K. Grom, Mr. Smith, Mr. Kawai and Mr. H Foin in cabin ; Mrs. Smirnowa and Mrs. Terehowa in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* for Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Blanchflower, Mrs. F. J. Carson and 2 children, Hon. Edward Rev, and Mrs. Crabb and child, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. J. F. Dallas, Mrs. A. Dewette, Capt. C. Garcia, Bishop F. R. Graves, Mr. R. M. Gregan, Comdr. and Mrs. J. Harrison, Mrs. L. C. Harrison, Miss L. Mr. Saml. Haughton, Mrs. H. S. Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Aook, Miss H. Hook, Mr. D. Hook, Mr. R. Hook, Mr. G. Hook, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inglis, Miss Inglis, Miss M. Inglis, Mr. and Mrs. M. Isaacs, Mr. V. H. Jackson, Mr. B. Lockhart, Rear-Amiral Lyon, R.N., and valet. Mrs. and Miss Lyon and Mr. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. E. C. Oliver, Mr. T. Morgan Phillips and 2 children. Miss C. Rayner, Miss M. D. Riddell, Mr. H. Schlee. Mr. R. H. Shearer, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith, Miss Mr. H. B. Stephenson, Miss M. M. K. Wilson and Mr. Edgar Worch in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. E. Barton, Mr. N. J. Breen, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mrs. J. P. Campbell, Miss Chun Man Bow, Dr. A. D. Foster, Mrs A. B. Genso, Mr. J. W. Hausseiman, Mr. Miller Joblin, Mr. H. C. King, Mr. C. Kitagawa, Mr. F. W. North, Hr. H. Noze, Mr. C. D. Pierce, Mr. Ed. Poskett, Mr. Wm. Robinson, Mrs. H. R. Shattuck, Mrs. J. Tanaka and infant, Mr. Wm. H. Watson, Mrs. Wong Shu, Mr. J. Agnew, Mrs. J. Agnew, infant and maid, Mr. J. R. Barrott, Mr. J. Bryant, Mrs. J. Bryant, Mr. O. Bryant, Miss Alice L. Coates, Mr. J. P. Downs, Mrs. J. P. Downs, Mrs. C. B. Ever, Miss M. Eyer, Mr. Y. H. Faber, Mr. I. Isaacs and servant, Mr. Chas Le Roy, Mr. M. Mantelli, Mr. F. Mesguich, Mrs. M. Ogawa, Mr. L. Streetman, Mr. D. Thiemann, Mrs. D. Thiemann, Mr. C. de Tincean, Mr. G. Tobler, Mr. E. Wolf and Mr. M. Yamamoto in cabin.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼發行人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十番
ヲヤツメンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 6. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 6TH AUG., 1910. | 明治北五年三月卅日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News .. 161
Korea .. 162
The Tariff .. 164
Betting at Horse Races .. 164
Formosa .. 165
A London Sensation .. 165
The "Japan Herald" and Germany .. 165
China .. 166
Usu-Dake .. 167
The Sungali Question .. 168
The Macao Affair .. 168
Chinese Immigrants to Manchuria .. 168
The New Convention .. 169
Interview .. 169
The Tokyo Railway .. 169
A Rumour .. 169
Banquet in Tokyo .. 170
Japan's Foreign Trade .. 170
The Bank of Japan .. 170
Port Arthur .. 170
Mr. K. Kondo .. 170
Death of Viscount Inouye .. 171
The Seisan Chosa-kai .. 171
Light Railways .. 171
The Industrial Bank of Japan .. 171
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition .. 171
The Economic Situation .. 171
The Crown Prince of Germany .. 171
The Financial Trouble in Shanghai .. 171
The Weather .. 172
The Tokyo Stock Exchange .. 172
Notes on Current Events .. 172
Formosan Campaign .. 173
The Counter-Blast at Berlin .. 173
Leading Articles :—
The Chinchow-Aigun Railway .. 174
The Effect of "Scares" upon the Empire's Defence .. 174
The Imperial Aspect of Woman Suffrage .. 175
Church and State at War .. 175
Foreign Fire Insurance Companies in Japan .. 176
Competition in the Camphor Industry .. 176
Our Russian Newsletter .. 177
The Newfoundland Fisheries .. 177
Through Russia to Constantinople .. 178
The Laying of the Ghost .. 180
China Notes and News .. 181
Grand Hotel, Ltd .. 181
The Uses of Divorce .. 182
Railway and Communication Returns .. 182
Meeting of the Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. .. 183
The American Consul-General on Tour .. 183
Yokohama and Kobe .. 183
Japanese Paper .. 183
Local News .. 185
Correspondence :—
Aid to the Drowning .. 184
The National Debt .. 184
Telegrams .. 184
Imperial Defence .. 186
American Attitude towards Filipinos .. 188
News of the Week .. 188
Latest Commercial .. 190
Latest Shipping .. 192

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, AUG. 6TH, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

CATTEL—ANCELL.—On Saturday, July 30, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by Rev. H. St. George Tucker, Miss FRANCES FENTON CATTELL, of New York, to Rev. BENJAMIN L. ANCELL, of Yangchow, China.

DEATH.

McCANCE.—On the 1st August, at 276-c Yamashita cho, MARY JANE STEWART, beloved wife of RICHARD McCANCE, aged 53 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NIIGATA despatch says that the students of the Niigata Commercial School will shortly start for Vladivostock on a tour of study.

EARL GREY'S term of office as Governor-General of Canada has been extended for one year. Earl and Lady Grey left Euston for Canada on the 14th ult.

THE two new Weir steamers, *Luceric* and *Orteric*, of about 11,000 tons, fitted with luxurious passenger accommodation and wireless telegraphy apparatus, are expected to leave the Clyde shortly for the Orient to engage in trans-Pacific trade for the Weir Company.

THE Department of Home Affairs has decided to establish a state reformatory. An outlay of 100,000 *yen* will be included in next year's Budget for the purpose.

FURTHER failures of Chinese banks are reported from Shanghai and Hankow. Foreign bankers in the former place are devising measures to maintain the equilibrium of the market.

THE Tohoku University at Sendai will be opened next year. The name of Professor Nagaoka Hantaro, *Rigaku-hakushi*, is mentioned as the probable appointee to the post of Directorship.

THE tramway between Kyoto and Osaka has now been opened to traffic, and the Railway Board on the 1st inst. decided to cease collecting extra fares on the Tokaido express trains between those cities.

MR. WANG, the newly appointed Chinese Minister to Tokyo, is reported to have left Tientsin on the 28th ult. by the steamer *Yinkow Maru* for his post. The Minister is accompanied by his family.

THE Korean Crown Prince who is now on a tour of inspection through the Sanyo districts, arrived on the 30th ult. at Hiroshima, after visiting the Okayama Orphanage, the noted Koraku-en, and other places of interest in Okayama prefecture.

THE mining products of Korea for 1909 were 3,845,568 *yen* of gold, 548,355 *yen* of gold dust, 4,096 *yen* of silver, 42,835 *yen* of gold and silver minerals, 2,727 *yen* of copper mineral, 327,613 *yen* of iron, and 225,865 *yen* of coal, making a total of 4,997,059 *yen*.

A NEW YORK despatch to the *Asahi* reports that the agreement between the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Western Pacific Railway Company will come into force in January next, as the contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expires at the end of this year.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, who is now staying in London, is reported to be leaving for home about the 10th proximo. After visiting places of interest in Norway and Sweden, His Highness will proceed to St. Petersburg about the middle of September, and return to Tokyo, *via* Siberia, a month later.

LIEUT.-GENERAL NAKAMURA who was ordered by His Imperial Majesty to proceed to Formosa in order to inquire after the health of the Japanese troops in the island, arrived at Taipeh on the 28th ult. A hearty welcome was accorded the Imperial messenger by the Japanese officials and civilians in Formosa.

ACCORDING to Russian papers a project is now being planned at St. Petersburg to establish a Russo-Japanese bank. The scheme was discussed by Baron Mitsui and some Russian capitalists, when the Japanese millionaire recently visited the Russian capital. It is reported that the scheme will materialize at no distant date.

IN anticipation of the busy traffic on the opening of the Antung-Mukden railway, the Railway Board has it in contemplation to build two vessels of each 3,000 tons or thereabouts to run between Shimonoseki and Fusan. The designs for the new ships are progressing in the Shipping Section of the Board, according to which, each vessel will be able to accommodate 40 first class passengers, and will have a speed of 15 knots an hour. Heretofore, the service between Shimonoseki and Fusan required eleven hours, which will be reduced to nine or ten by the new ships. The cost is estimated at some 18,000,000 *yen*. The construction will be placed with the Mitsubishi or the Kawasaki Dockyard.

JAPAN has joined the International Hygienic Exhibition to be held at Dresden in May next. The expenses for the exhibition are estimated at about 200,000 *yen*, of which sum over 117,000 *yen* will be required for the construction of buildings and about 80,000 *yen* for sundry expenses. The estimates will be brought forward at the next session of the Diet.

MR. HARADA TORATARO of the Yasuda Bank, Tokyo, having concluded close investigations regarding financial circles in China and Manchuria, the Bank is reported to have decided to establish branches at Shanghai, Hankow, Suchow, Kiangchow, and Ningpo. In the meantime the Third Bank and the Hundred and Thirtieth Bank will rouse themselves to action in Formosa and Korea, respectively.

THREE railwaymen were killed and the lives of 300 passengers were imperilled by the derailing of an express train from New York near Albany on the 10th ult. One passenger was cut by flying glass, but the others were uninjured. The accident was due to the express colliding with a freight train. The engine and luggage-car of the express were overturned and five coaches left the track. The fireman and luggage guard were killed instantly. The driver, who was alive when taken from the wreck, died later.

A GENERAL meeting of the Tokyo Artificial Fertilizer Company was held on the 28th ult., when an annual dividend of eight per cent. was declared. Subsequently Mr. Tsurahara, the President, explained in detail the profitableness of amalgamating with the Osaka Baiyo Kabushiki Kaisha, and the shareholders present unanimously consented to the provisionary contract. As the result the amalgamated company will in the future carry on business under the title of the Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Company, with increased capital of 6,250,000 *yen*.

ON the 27th ultimo a shipping accident again occurred at Port Arthur. The steamer *Yasaki Maru* (53 tons) which left Dairen at 11.30 on that morning, just passed the entrance of the harbour of Port Arthur, when she ran aground on a shoal. With no loss of time the Naval Station despatched the steamer *Joto Maru* and two steam launches to the scene. Sixty-three Chinese passengers on board the vessel where taken safely to land, and the steamer seemed to have sustained no great damage. The *Yasaki Maru* is on the regular line between Dairen and Port Arthur.

AN Osaka telephone message, received by the *Chugai Shogyo*, says that telegrams from London and New York report the establishment of a Spinning Mills Trust, with a capital of $20,000,000. The business firms concerned, however, have not received any such intelligence, and the above telegrams are open to doubt. It was several years ago that over 25,000,000 spindles were working at spinning mills in the United States, so that the total amount of capital in these companies must have been over $1,000,000,000. It need not be said that the new trust could not possibly buy all the spinning mills. In the meantime it is anticipated that there may arise a new trust for purchasing materials and selling manufactured articles. If this proves to be the case, Japan's spinning mill business will be much affected, as far as Chinese markets are concerned.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, July 29.

Things are quiet in Seoul. No indications are visible of the signal events which were expected to follow Viscount Terauchi's arrival. The Viscount is said to be denying himself to all visitors except those who come on very important business.

The Emperor of Korea annouced his intention of calling on Viscount Terauchi at the Residency-General on the 29th inst., and doubtless the visit was paid yesterday. It is understood that in taking this exceptional step His Majesty desired to convey his appreciation of the very friendly autograph letter from the Emperor of Japan which the new Resident-General carried to Seoul. At the same time, the fact is recalled that never previously, except to return the Japanese Prince Imperial's visit and to say farewell to Prince Ito on the latter's final departure from Seoul, has the Emperor of Korea visited the Residency-General.

On the 28th inst. Viscount Terauchi summoned to the Residency-General 300 high officials, Korean and Japanese, and exhorted them to discharge their duties aithfully and earnestly without regard to nationality.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, which has always been an earnest advocate of amalgamation, now quotes an anonymous politician, said to be well versed in Korean affairs, and attributes to him a statement that the original idea was to take the final step about the 10th of next month, but that a difficulty has occurred which will probably necessitate a postponement. That difficulty is that none of the statesmen now in Power seem inclined to accept the official responsibility of holding a portfolio at the time of amalgamation. The Prime Minister pleads his debilitated condition; the Minister of Justice recalls the unpopularity he incurred in connexion with the transfer of Police Authority, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce is assuming an anti-Japanese tone. On the other hand the Residency-General wishes to associate the Yi Cabinet with this important measure, and, in fact, it would be highly inconvenient to entrust the necessary arrangements to a new ministry. These things may cause more or less delay.

The Korean students in Tokyo are quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo* as claiming that no patriotic man could stand by quietly and witness the loss of their country's independence. They admit that under that conviction they have taken some steps against the annexation of Korea by Japan, but they insist that they have not in any way incited, nor do they intend to incite, ignorant recourse to violence. They believe, however, that an insurrection of some kind on the part of the literati throughout the Peninsula will certainly follow the announcement of amalgamation.

Two bands of Korean insurgents, numbering about 17 each and armed with modern rifles, are endeavouring to excite the people of Pyongan-do to revolt, but in spite of promises to respect persons and properties of their own countrymen, these rioters appear to be plundering freely.

It appears that Chentao is gradually becoming the rendez vous of Korean malcontents. Fragments of several political associations are assembling there and are establishing communication with Vladivostock.

Saturday, July 30.

On the 29th ult, the Emperor of Korea paid his visit to the Residency-General. His Majesty was introduced to Viscountess and Miss Terauchi, and he remained about half an hour conversing on general subjects.

There is beginning to be a great deal of talk about the system of customs' dues to be adopted in Korea in the event of amalgamation with Japan. A representative of the *Jiji Shimpo* has interviewed Mr. Sakurai, chief of the Customs' Bureau in the Department of Finance, and has obtained from him an expression of opinion which is decidedly inconclusive. Mr. Sakurai is made to say that Korea cannot be admitted to the Japanese system without great embarrassment, and cannot be exceptionally treated without almost equal difficulty. He cites the case of *saké*. It is obvious that the Korean people could not possibly afford to pay anything like the tax imposed on *saké* in Japan, and, on the other hand, if the tax be lightened in Korea, the Peninsula will become the brewery of all Japan. Similarly, with regard to general merchandise. If the present treaties of commerce and navigation be continued in Korea's case after she becomes a part of the Japanese Empire, all imports to Japan will come *viâ* the Peninsula, thus paying 5 per cent. duty instead of 15. Mr. Sakurai is quoted as dwelling upon other duties, but we confess that the points made by him do not strike us as being so very formidable after all.

Sunday, July 31.

There appears to be quite a considerable movement of insurgents in western Chhollado. News comes that no less than three armed bands, consisting, respectively, of one hundred, one hundred and forty, and nine, have been seen in the neighbourhood of Mokpho and Kunsan. Some vessels of the Preventive Squadron (Keibi-tei) have been sent to the scene.

On the evening of the 30th ult. the new Resident-General gave a party for the purpose of introducing himself to the citizens of Seoul, official and private. Some three thousands persons were present, and the whole entertainment consisted in a brief speech by Viscount Terauchi, a stand-up collation, and a band of music. The extreme simplicity of the arrangements is said to have been quite striking. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent describes the affair as having been in accordance with the "Terauchi-pattern." The Viscount, having now completed the ceremonial part of his functions on entering office, is expected to lose no time in applying himself to the practical parts.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* alleges that a movement is on foot, among the *Seiyu kai* politicians, to insist upon the convention of a special assembly of the Diet to discuss the Korean problem. These politicians are said to take the view that, if war were going on, or if this problem had to be solved in the immediate sequel of war, no occasion to appeal to the Diet would exist. But as everything is to be done in a peaceful and orderly manner, while at the same time the affair must be regarded as of prime national importance, it becomes, plainly, an occasion for joint action on the part of the Government and the Diet. If amalgamation is not contemplated before October or November, the ordinary session commencing in the latter month will be in sufficient time. But if there be any idea of carrying out amalgamation in August or September, it would not be right to leave to the Government an entirely free hand during such a long interval. Our Tokyo contemporary does not say whether this view is held by any of the leaders of the great party: it attributes the proposal simply to a section of the *Seiyu-kai*.

Baron Megata, formerly financial adviser to the Korean Government, is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as adducing figures the gist of which is that Japan will have to put her hand in her pocket to a further extent of 10 million *yen* annually if she annexes Korea. The detailed figures upon which this estimate is based are given by our contemporary, but as the totals do not in every case tally with the items, we confine ourselves to a brief outline. It appears that the total income of the Korean Government at present is 24 million *yen*, whereof 15 millions accrue from taxation and 5 millions are obtained by loans, the remainder being contributed by Japan. On the other hand, the outlays, ordinary and extraordinary, total 24 millions, and in addition to this the Residency-General, the prisons, the army and the navy, all together cost Japan, 8½ millions, besides which she spends 9 millions in extraordinary outlays. Baron Megata thinks that Japan would be obliged to put up another 10 millions if she annexed Korea, always remembering that the main purpose of annexation would be to develop the resources of the Peninsula and enable the nation to defray its own outlays.

The problem of the Yangpan continues to be discussed. It seems to be thought that to provide for these people by the simple process of handing to them a quantity of pension bonds would be to encourage their already indolent disposition. Hence, the better plan would be to devise some bread-winning industry in which they might take part. One project is to establish sericultural institutions, including filatures, and having equipped them thoroughly, to hand them over to the Yangpan as a source of livelihood.

Monday, August 1.

On the 1st inst. Viscountess Terauchi and her daughter were received in audience by the Empress of Korea.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul which says that the Emperor's visit to the Residency-General on the 29th ult. has been misconstrued by a section of the Korean people. They do not recognize that His Majesty merely returned the call previously made at the Palace by Viscount Terauchi, and they are indignant because the latter has not yet returned the Emperor's visit.

There continues to be much talk about amalgamation. The question now chiefly discussed is the method of procedure. The *Hochi Shimbun*, speaking in the name of an anonymous high official, says that the programme adopted by the French in Madagascar and by the Americans in Hawaii seems most appropriate. As for the treaties between Korea and the foreign Powers, they necessarily cease and determine from the moment that annexation becomes an accomplished fact. Thus, extra territorial jurisdiction, which is acquired under these treaties, comes to an end with the treaties. But, of course, this principle does not hold in the matter of vested rights enjoyed by foreigners in the Peninsula: these will be fully respected. With regard to the customs' tariff, that too, being a matter of treaty, would cease *de facto* to be operative, but there

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

would not be any actual change of the tariff: it would be re-enacted by Japanese Imperial rescript. There would, however, be a special provision to prevent imports of merchandise to Japan *viâ* Korea. Our contemporary seems to think that this programme would lower the rates in the case of a few staples, such as aniline dyes, inasmuch as these rates are smaller in the Japanese tariff than in the Korean. But we do not profess to understand how the Korean tariff is to be at once re-enacted in its present form and revised into the Japanese form.

Meanwhile, the Yangpan problem attracts much attention. These folks have no parallel in the body-politic of any other country. They came into existence 500 years ago, and were then regarded merely as a privileged class, having a prior claim to be appointed to office, but not receiving any emoluments unless they were actually serving the State. The exact number of the Yangpan is not known, but it probably amounts to 40,000 or 50,000. To saddle the country with the payment of interest on pension-bonds handed to these idlers, would be an injustice to the nation, and to leave the Yangpan unprovided for would be to add a large contingent to the ranks of the disaffected. Thus, the problem is decidedly difficult. As for the Throne, it appears to be generally thought that the shadow, at all events, of Imperialism must be preserved.

The Emperor of Korea has conferred the First-class Order of Merit on Viscount Sone. We may here mention that the *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a rumour to the effect that the use of radium has proved so efficacious in Viscount Sone's case that his life is no longer in danger.

Tuesday, August 2.

It is evident that newspaper correspondents in Seoul are watching, with keen attention, every incident, trivial or cardinal. Thus we read, in the telegraphic service of the *Mainichi Dempo*, that on the 31st ult. the Prime Minister Mr. Yi, pretexting a desire to visit his private residence, proceeded thither with a very small retinue, and on his arrival telephoned for Mr Pak, Minister of Home Affairs and Mr. Cho, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. With these two colleagues, Mr. Yi is said to have held a long conference, which furnishes much proof for conjecture.

The same correspondent is sufficiently courageous to formulate an analysis of the attitude of the Korean nation towards amalgamation. He briefly dismisses the lower orders by saying that the problem of earning a livelihood engrosses their attention, to the exclusion of all political topics. In the province of Pyongan, however, and in Chientao there are some unquiet elements, but as they are under strict Japanese surveillance, they are not likely to attempt anything serious. It is from the Yangpan and the literati alone, that opposition is to be expected, and how to be deal with these recalcitrant elements, is the whole question of the hour.

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in publishing an item of intelligence which may be supposed to have been furnished by a news agency. It speaks of amalgamation as though that measure were on the immediate tapis. We are informed that as laws issued under the authority of the reigning Sovereign will become invalid *de facto* so soon as annexation is announced, steps are now being taken to provide for the simultaneous re-promulgation of all these laws, with the necessary emendations. Special care will be taken to safeguard the vested rights hitherto acquired by foreigners in the Peninsula.

The above is a paragraph which any one of sufficient courage might sit down to indite at any moment without much fear of being proved a false prophet, but evidently it must not be read in the sense that amalgamation is about to take place to-day or to-morrow.

The *Chuo Shimbun* has a curious appreciation of the mental attitude of foreign countries towards the question of amalgamation. It opines that people who found in the murder of a missionary a sufficient pretext for the seizure of a friendly Power's territory, have no reason to be surprised if the assassination of the Empire's leading statesman produces a similar result. The obvious reference here is to Germany in Shangtung. But we may remind our Tokyo contemporary of the truism that two wrongs do not make a right. It would be a sacrilege to the memory of Prince Ito to convert his terrible end into a pretext for gratifying international ambition. The *Chuo* is on much safer ground, we venture to think, when it refers to the general trend of events during the past 15 years and to the various treaties, conventions and *ententes* concluded in that interval. All these point plainly enough to Japan's supremacy in Korea, and it may be taken as axiomatic that no Western Power will raise a finger to save Korea from the good fortune of becoming a part of the Japanese Empire.

Wednesday, August 3.

On the 2nd inst. a meeting of Cabinet Ministers and high Japanese officials took place at the Residency-General. The Korean members of the Cabinet solemnly pledged themselves to coöperate with the Resident General, and it was decided that, failing any specially important business, no further councils should be held at the Residency-General.

Again rumours are circulated about political movements on the part of Korean converts to Christianity. Thus we read that at a meeting of the Y.M.C.A. held in Seoul on the 31st ult. a very incendiary address was delivered by one of those present. Ascending the rostrum, he declared that if Japan attempted to carry out her policy of annexation, there would certainly be trouble in Seoul, and Japan would doubtless resort to armed force for the purpose of maintaining order. In that event, she might turn her hand against the Korean Christians, but if she did, she would fare badly. The assassination of even one Christian would at once evoke protests from the foreign consuls, and Japan's dream of being able to annex the Peninsula would be rudely disturbed.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent, who sends this report, takes care to discriminate between the foreign missionaries and these hot-headed converts. He says that among the foreign missionaries there is none so short-sighted and ignorant as to entertain such views, but undoubtedly among the Korean converts, many believe that the mantle of Christianity may be conveniently converted into political armour.

News comes from the north-west of Korea to the effect that the anti-Japanese leader, Yi Pon-yun, has fallen into disfavour with his followers. He is charged with collecting large sums of money on account of his propaganda, but the subscribers witness no results from their liberality. There is consequently talk of making away with Mr. Yi.

The police in Seoul have traced the source from which arms and ammunition have hitherto been supplied to the insurgents in Hwanghai-do, and have arrested the principal persons concerned.

Mr. Uchida Ryohei is quoted as having made some interesting remarks about the Yanpangs. He denies that they have any legalised existence whatever. They are merely a remnant of the days of patriarchal government, and the only substantial privilege that they possess is exemption from taxation. They are obsessed with a sense of their own dignity, and the idea of labour in any shape or form is utterly repugnant to them. Thus, a typical Yanpang, if he wants to write a letter, will not even grind his own ink or wet his own pen. He will have these offices performed for him by a servant. There are about 200,000 Yanpang in all, and the great majority of them are tolerably well provided for. But some are miserably poor, and as it is an inviolable principle with them that they must never beg and never toil, they often contract fatal diseases from privation. To furnish these men with the means of continuing a life of indolence would be to create conditions entirely inconsistent with an age when the survival of the fittest is the universal rule. Mr. Uchida strongly deprecates the idea of giving pension bonds or any other unearned income to the Yanpang. He recommends that some kind of employment should be found for the needy among them, and if they don't choose to work, they must take the consequences.

There continues to be much discussion about the question of customs arrangements in the event of the annexation of Korea. Rice and *saké* are the two staples principally spoken of. At present *saké*, exported from Japan to Korea, is entitled to a rebate of the monopoly tax, and can thus be sold in Korea at a moderate price. But if Korea becomes an integral part of Japan, this system will have to be changed, and then the Koreans will have to pay for their *saké* such a price as would make them compulsory teetotalers. With regard to rice, the Korean staple pays an import duty at present when it enters Japan, and if that duty were remitted, Japanese rice would have a powerful competitor; a result which would be very unwelcome to the former, though very pleasant to the consumer. Baron Sakatani has expressed his opinion upon these subjects, and the gist of what he says is that when amalgamation is consummated, all fiscal distinctions must cease. They may be continued for a time in a modified form as expediency directs, but they must be abolished in the long run. In the matter of financial system, however, the Baron is inclined to think that the plan pursued with regard to Formosa may be adopted in Korea's case, that is to say, a special system may be organized. He has great confidence in the future of Korea, mainly because it has no appreciable national debt, and because it possesses large resources awaiting development. He thinks that in a few years the 15 millions of Korean inhabitants will find themselves in a very different pecuniary position if they have an improved form of Government.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Thursday, August 4.

The entertainments in honour of the new Resident-General and Vice-Resident General are still going on in Seoul. On the 3rd inst. the Japanese community of that city gave an entertainment in honour of the newly appointed officials. All the arrangements are said to have been in accordance with the so called "Terauchi-pattern," which expression has come to be synonymous with austerity and economy. In his speech replying to the toast of his health, the Viscount alluded very plainly to his earnest desire that his countrymen in Korea should order their lives in accordance with codes of strict morality and avoidance of ostentation, in order to become models to be followed, not examples to be shunned.

From various reports coming to Japan since Viscount Terauchi's arrival in Seoul, it is evident that the new Resident General and the Vice-Resident General are determined to set their faces sternly against everything in the shape of dissolute or irregular conduct on the part of officials or private Japanese subjects in Korea. It is very plainly hinted that under the regime of the previous Resident-General the sound of the *samisen* was not infrequently heard in official buildings, and men sometimes found themselves considerably poorer or considerably richer, as the sequel of an evening spent at houses where gambling ought to be the last thing permitted. Very likely this talk is largely hyperbolical. The new broom is always supposed to sweep clean. On the other hand, there must be some ground for the stories, and, certainly, it is correct to say that such doings will not find a moment's grace at General Terauchi's hands.

It would of course be very interesting to be able to see behind the curtain at this juncture, so as to discern what measures are being taken by way of preparation for the drama which cannot now be long deferred. But it is evident that military secrecy is to be observed. Japanese officers proved conclusively, during the recent war, that if there be one thing which they can do better than another, it is to hold their peace. We can be quite sure, therefore, that nothing of what is going on in Seoul will be known by the world until the moment comes when no inconvenience will attach to general knowledge. For the rest, intelligence now sent across the wires by newspaper correspondents is of very little value. To-day they tell us that everything is quiet and that even among the Christian converts there is no movement worthy of notice; whereas yesterday they had a very different tale to recount. We possess our souls in patience.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent wires that, in his opinion, a false interpretation has been given to the acts of the Korean Cabinet Ministers. Thus, the Premier has been represented as anxious to resign in order to clear his own skirts in the presence of amalgamation, and a secret meeting—as reported in our last issue—is said to have been held at his private residence, between himself and two of his colleagues for the purpose of escaping responsibility. All this is now contradicted by the *Kokumin's* correspondent. He represents the Cabinet as comparatively unperturbed, and as quite prepared to abide by the acts of the Resident-General. The same correspondent explains that it was a misapprehension to infer the taking of special precautions because, apparently, an exceptional number of troops and police guarded the roads on the occasion of the arrival of the Resident-General. The police were simply acting in accordance with their newly perfected organization, and if many troops were *en evidence*, it was because of Viscount Terauchi's military rank.

Mr. Rawabata, correspondent of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, alleges that, according to recent investigation, there are in Korea no less than 32 political associations, broken up into 700 minor bodies, and comprising a membership of 463,964. These numbers are sufficiently startling, but according to this correspondent they mean very little. The associations, though undoubtedly political in character, cannot be said to have any distinct political views. Their dominant impulse is to follow wherever strength leads. They are quite persuaded that amalgamation is inevitable, and that any struggle on Korea's part to evade it would be futile. At the same time, they do not want to march in the wake of the Il Chinghoi. They want to find some independent means of asserting their own value. Nothing else troubles them seriously.

We do not pretend to attach any importance to analyses of the above nature.

A great deal continues to be written about the difficulty of adjusting the customs arrangements, if Korea be amalgamated with the Japanese Empire; but as all this is a mere matter of manipulation, we see no reason to discuss it at length.

THE TARIFF.

Saturday, July 30.

Naturally, the telegrams from London about questions asked and answered in the House of Commons are attracting considerable attention in Japan. Summing up the views expressed by Tokyo journals, the salient features may be said to be a desire on Japan's part to come to some friendly understanding with her ally, and a conviction that the whole difficulty is due, not to any want of good-will on the part of Japan, but to special circumstances. England's exports to Japan consist mainly of manufactured goods, and as all manufactured goods are heavily taxed for the purpose of promoting domestic industry, English exporters are the chief sufferers under the new rates. That is merely an accident of the situation, and cannot justly be attributed to any design on Japan's part. The *Hochi Shimbun*, which has taken a very intelligent view of this problem throughout, now contends that if the principle of reciprocity were carried to its logical terminus, all British merchandise would have to be admitted free to Japan, since all Japanese merchandise is admitted free to England. But, for the matter of that, if countries were guided solely by academical considerations in forming their tariffs, free-trade would be universal. However, the point to be noted is that the leading Japanese newspapers are evidently desirous of reaching a settlement which will be satisfactory to England, though unfortunately no publicist has yet been able to formulate a working basis of compromise.

Sunday, July 31.

The *Mainichi Dempo* professes to have made inquiries in official quarters, and thus to be in a position to deny that anything in the nature of protest has been formulated by the British Government in the matter of the tariff. It is true that Downing Street has asked Japan to furnish an explanation accompanied by her own views, but there has been nothing that can be called a protest. Our contemporary makes an interesting allegation, namely, that Japan originally approached England on the subject of a conventional tariff, but the British Government replied that it had nothing to give in exchange, and on the strength of that reply Count Komura's explanation was made in the Diet. The *Mainichi Dempo* thinks that the difficulty will be solved when Japan comes to negotiate for conventional tariffs with Germany and France. England will then be admitted to equality of privileges under the most favoured-nation clause. But that method does not offer any satisfactory solution. It is a matter of course that all privileges extended to any one nation become enjoyable on equal terms by every most favoured nation. It is more than doubtful, however, whether a conventional tariff with France or Germany would affect staples of prime importance to England.

Tuesday, August 2.

Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice-Minister of Finance, is credited with the opinion that the problem of the Japanese tariff will have some influence, direct or indirect, upon the question of fair trade or free trade in England. He thinks that the cause of fair trade has made steady progress among the educated classes in the United Kingdom during recent years, and that the object-lesson furnished by the Japanese incident, will have the effect of concentrating public attention upon the problem. The Vice-Minister does not predict any sudden or very salient effect, but he evidently believes that England has only to open her eyes wide enough and she will immediately recognize the disadvantage at which she has voluntarily places herself. But Mr. Wakatsuki does not hint, however remotely, at any practical exit from the situation now existing between England and Japan.

BETTING AT HORSE RACES.

The police authorities have released the persons arrested for engaging in lotteries on the Meguro Race-course. It seems to be uncertain whether this is to be interpreted as abandonment of the prosecution, or, as due to the fact that no occasion exists to detain such persons pending investigation. The incident has naturally evoked much comment. The Government has many critics, and no one can pretend to think that the Authorities have showed much foresight or practical good sense in connexion with this matter. The offence charged against the actor, Shikan, the proprietor of the Kagetsuro, Mr. Namba, and a geisha, is that they purchased lottery tickets from a person who conducted the business on a basis of percentage. There would not, we presume, have been any fault found if this professional element had not been introduced: in other words, if the lottery had been of a purely private nature, such as is commonly organized by persons frequenting races. But so soon as a percentage was charged for the trouble of organization, the process became illegal. It is, at best, a very trival offence, and we are disposed to agree with the critics that, if the Government expects to have horse-races entirely free from any element of gambling, an impossibility is aimed at.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Saturday, July 30.

There is no news of a conclusive nature this morning. Some execution has been done with guns posted on a high hill in the Gilan district, and there has been a conference between a party of some 40 Gaogan aborigines and the Japanese reconnoitring detachment. The Gaogan leader offered to make peace, if the Japanese agreed to abandon all further advance; or, in other words, to give up the whole purpose of their expedition. We need scarcely say that this proposal was peremptorily negatived. Thereafter, the aborigines succeeded in killing 3 of the Japanese labourers in the Gilan district.

In the Shinchiku quarter, operations have been limited to a fruitless interchange of rifle-fire; to an unproductive use of artillery, and to the laying of some wire entanglements in the face of great difficulties. On the whole, the reports may be compressed into three words, no special progress.

Sunday, July 31.

Again, there is nothing of any importance so report. Operations in the Shinchiku tection of the field are confined to sharpshooting. It is related that two aborigines were recently descried, in a tree, at a distance of about 70 or 80 metres, and one of them was shot on his perch. The aborigines are resorting to all kinds of devices for the purpose of impeding the progress of the Japanese wire entanglements. It would seem that a concentration of force has been effected by them in the Shinchiku region. They have drawn off largely from the Gilan quarter, and some 700 are now opposing the advance of the Shinchiku force.

Meanwhile on the 28th inst. a detachment, under the command of Lieut. Oba, succeeded in placing itself in the rear of the aborigines, who were holding the second spur on the southern face of Shinarek mountain. The battalion, under Major Scigusa, advanced immediately and took possession of the position. This is an important success, as it enables the Japanese to cut the communications of the enemy. The latter will probably struggle hard to recover the lost ground. In the above operation, the Japanese had two killed and ten wounded. On the 29th ult. a fierce encounter is reported from this part of the field, the aborigines massing all their force to drive back the Japanese, and attempting to turn the latter's flank with mounted men.

Monday, August 1.

There is no news from Formosa this morning, but we must confess that the comment of the *Asahi Shimbun* on this campaign does not seem to stand on the high level of perspicacity generally reached by that journal. The *Asahi* admits that the enterprise must now be carried to the bitter end, but it frankly expresses the opinion that General Sakuma did not fully understand the nature of the task awaiting him and that he did not take sufficient measures to understand it. Our contemporary bases this comment on the supposition that the aborigines have some special form of tactics. But have they? So far as we can see, and we have followed the movements pretty closely from the beginning, the one idea of the aborigines is to take full advantage of the facilites which their own colour and disguise furnish for concealment, and to avail themselves thoroughly of the extremely difficult topographical features of a country with every inch of which they have been familiar since their childhood. Credit the aborigines with an ordinary measure of courage, and supply them with good rifles, as well as a fair store of ammunition, and they must be expected to do exactly what they are doing. The only basis for criticising Viscount Sakuma's programme is, we venture to think, that he essayed to carry it out, in the first instance, with *Aiyu* only. That fact suggests that he underrated the defensive capacities of the aborigines.

Tuesday, August 2.

According to telegrams from the *Asahi's* correspondent, Shinarek mountain continues to be the scene of severe fighting. On the 28th ult., Capt. Sazawa's company captured the 2nd spur of the mountain. This was a substantial success, and on the following day the aborigines made a desperate attempt to recover the position. Their attack was so fierce that they succeeded in inflicting 29 casualties on the Japanese, and they were not forced to retire until the 30th ultimo when a heavy artillery fire was directed against them.

It would seem that three Japanese forces are operating simultaneously against this Shinarek position, and that the one spoken of above is the central body. The force on the Japanese right flank has found it impossible to advance, owing to the nature of the ground, but the force on the left flank, under the command of Capt. Yamai has occupied a position 700 metres up the mountain.

On the same day, 29th ult., a Japanese police officer, named Nakama, appears to have conducted a reconnaissance with 70 aborigines, of whom 8 were despatched to the camp on the top of the mountain. They appear to have peacefully interviewed the defenders, but were jeered at for submitting to the Japanese, and finally ordered to return without loss of time. They brought back intelligence that the position at the top of the mountain is fortified and strengthened in every possible way.

Wednesday, August 3.

The telegraph says that the casualties in Capt. Sazawa's force during the operations on the 28th and 29th ult. were 9 killed and 18 wounded. These were the operations which ended in the capture of the second spur on the south of Shinarek mountain.

The Gaogan aborigines are said to be working hard to persuade the other aborigines to join them. From this it is inferred that the Gaogan men are growing weary of the contest. They talk very big, but, owing to their limited numbers, it is not possible that they can hold out very long without the assistance of other tribes.

On the Shinchiku side, the troops seem to be engaged for the moment in making a clearing through the forest, and getting rid of trees which afford cover for attacks by the aborigines.

A LONDON SENSATION.

A fortnight ago London was startled by a gruesome discovery made in the cellar of a house at 39, Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Town. Suspicion had fallen on an American doctor named Hawley Harvey Crippen, who had been practising for some years at various London addresses as a "Yale Tooth-specialist" and representative of Munyon's remedies. It seems that in February last Crippen took into his house Miss le Neve, a typist, and shortly afterwards circulated a circumstantial story of the departure for America of his wife, Mrs. Cora Crippen, otherwise known as Belle Elmore, a popular music-hall artiste. The announcement of Mrs. Crippen's "departure" was followed, in due course, by the "news" of her subsequent illness and death in California. It was not however till a few weeks ago that suspicion as to the truth of Crippen's story was aroused, and the first breath of doubt was sufficient, apparently, to lead to the disappearance of Crippen and the lady-typist. A search of the premises at Hilldrop Crescent led eventually to the digging up of the basement cellar, when the remains of a woman's body were found. The body had been dismembered and buried in quicklime, but exmination left little doubt as to its identity, and a warr rant for the arrest of the absconding docto- and his typist, who it was thought would be disguised as a boy, was at once issued. Judging from a telegram in yesterday's issue of the *Japan Advertiser*, the guilty parties have at length been overtaken by the long arm of the law. They were arrested, according to the telegram in question, on board the steamer *Montrose*, at the entrance to the St. Lawrence. Our contemporary regards the telegram as "evidently referring to some New York sensation," adding that Crippen may possibly be the name of the absconding Cashier of the Russo-Chinese bank at New York. However, that defalcator's name has already been transmitted as "Wider," and, in view of the above-mentioned tragedy in London, no doubt remains as to the identity of the arrested man. His companion, of course, must be the lady-typist. Whether or not the latter was accessory to the crime it is too soon to say, but there is some satisfaction in knowing that this peculiarly cold-blooded murder is not likely to be added to the list of undiscovered crimes.

THE "JAPAN HERALD" AND GERMANY.

We have read with astonishment and some amusement a leading article in the *Japan Herald* attacking the *Japan Mail* as anti-German because we said:—"Of course, it is not possible to speak with absolute assurance on such a topic, but we feel tolerably confident that Germany will not assume an attitude in any sense unfriendly to the Russo-Japanese Convention." If such writing be "anti-German" what, we should like to know, is pro-German? The whole paragraph on which the *Japan Herald* bases its extravagant and most unjust charge was written with the intention of contradicting a rumour that China was planning to enlist German coöperation in a campaign against the Russo-Japanese Convention. Our comment was, in effect, that China may save herself the trouble, for Germany will not join her in such an enterprise. Thereupon the *Japan Herald* cries out that we are anti-German! Our local contemporary will pardon us if we say that the anti-German display is entirely on its own side. For it represents Germany in the light of a hysterical child too nervous to distinguish its friends from its foes.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, July 29.

The removal of the celebrated Mr. Wu Ting-fan from office some time ago, followed now by the retirement of Mr. Liang Tung-yen, appears to have caused much dissatisfaction in Canton, to which city both of these statesmen belong. It is rumoured that prior to finally submitting his resignation, Mr. Liang sought the advice of the ex Viceroy Yuan Shih-ki, and received for curt reply the query "are you unacquainted with the sentiments of Prince Ching?" Liang took the hint and resigned at once.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has an instructive article on these events. It points out that after the retirement of Viceroy Yuan, the conduct of China's foreign affairs devolved upon Mr. Na Tung and not on Mr. Liang, the Minister who has just resigned from the Waipuwu. Mr. Na came to Japan in 1900 to offer explanations and apologies in connexion with the assassination of Mr. Sugiyama at the time of the Boxer *emeute*. He has always been very friendly to this country. The successor of Mr. Liang, namely, Mr. Tsau Chia-lai, has no very definite policy so far as the public knows, but there can be no doubt about the sentiments of Messrs. Hu and Tsao, who have now been appointed to be Vice-Ministers of the Waiwupu. Mr. Hu served as Chinese Representative in both St. Petersburg and Tokyo, and Mr. Tsao spent several years in Japan. Both of these statesmen are thoroughly friendly to Japan and Russia alike, and they form with Mr. Na Tung a triumvirate which may be relied on to interpret Tokyo's acts and words in a friendly spirit.

We find in the *Hochi Shimbun* a long account of a plot planned and successfully carried out by Messrs. Nakamura Yaroku (of *Nunobiki-Maru* celebrity), Miyazaki, Sugano, Kodama and Kondo. This band of intriguers has been for some years maintaining or pretexting close relations with anti-dynastic agitators in China, and in the late spring of the current year a scheme was elaborated to exploit the Tokyo share-market by spreading rumours of a pending disturbance in China. For this purpose several of the accomplices proceeded to China, and by simulating direct connexion with Dr. Sun and his followers, as well as cleverly manipulating the various newspaper correspondents in China, succeeded in getting reports forwarded to Tokyo from various parts of the Middle Kingdom to the effect that an extensive insurrection was on the *tapis*. Early in June this scheme matured, and the conspirators are said to have realized no less than 700,000 *yen* by selling short on the stock-market. Their proceedings were discovered by a mere accident. The police had occasion to take action against a group of men who had started a news-agency called the *Nichinichi Tsushinsha*, and in the perquisition that followed evidence against the principal conspirators came to light quite by chance. The story is somewhat complicated, but these outlines will suffice for our readers' information.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the Chinese newspapers in that city publish what purports to be the text of the secret agreement concluded between Japan and Russia by way of sequel to the late Convention. This secret document consists of four articles. The first is that all the region northward of the Yellow Sea shall be under the protection of Russia and Japan. The second, that the capital of Japan shall be moved to Korea. The third, that Japan shall assist in the Moscow undertaking—whatever that may mean. And the fourth, that Japan and Russia shall combine to regulate China's finance.

The correspondent infers from this publication that some one is trying to alarm the Chinese and create the impression that the partition of the Middle kingdom is imminent. The inference which we should draw is that some mischief maker is at work who estimates Chinese intelligence very cheaply. The alleged conditions can only be called grotesque, and that any Chinese newspaper should have been found to publish such phantasies seriously is not the least curious part of the affair.

Saturday, July 30.

Mr. Wang, the new Chinese representative at the Court of Japan, left Peking for this country on the 29th inst.

Signal failure seems to have attended the efforts of certain patriotic students and business-men at Nanchang to raise funds for constructing the Yangtsze Railways and thus dispensing with the necessity of recourse to a foreign loan. After much agitation and canvassing, the total sum promised did not exceed 2,000 *taels* and the enterprise has had to be abandoned incontinently.

The telegrams suggest that rioting, on a considerable scale, has taken place at Kungan, on the borders of Hunan. The cause of the disturbance is, as usual, distress. Millions of people in China live on the verge of want, and the slightest change in normal conditions means keen suffering for these unfortunates. Nevertheless, one hears it repeatedly asserted that China is a wealthy country with immense resources.

From a place called Chanhsangtun comes news of a raid made by 20 bandits. This place being in the vicinity of the Mukden-Antung Railway, it might have been expected that Japanese subjects would have been the object of the bandits' attack. But they turned their hands against a Chinese police-station, killed one of the constables and stole a quantity of arms and ammunition. Thereafter they raided a Chinese store and got possession of a sum of 300 dollars.

Sunday, July 31.

It appears to be thought by many people in Shantung that responsibility for the recent riot at Laiyang is to be laid on the shoulders of the local officials, rather than on those of the Chinese inhabitants. The Peking residents of Shantung origin are reported to have held a meeting and to have resolved to petition the Shantung Local Assembly in the sense that steps should be taken to investigate the matter fully, so as to prove whether the riot was not due primarily to oppression and corruption on the part of the local officials. It cannot be denied that the provincial assemblies in China are beginning to be an important factor in the life of the nation.

Prince Tsai-Tao arrived safely at Mukden on the 30th ult. The telegrams show that a very large force of troops and police were employed to guard the route, and that the precautions taken were quite un-precedented. In the afternoon of the same day, the Prince visited the Eastern Mausoleum.

Monday, August 1.

Some time ago a special committee was appointed to consider the state of Manchurian finance which has long been been a troublesome problem. This committee's report is said to have been recently presented, but we do not gather that it included any suggestions of a drastic nature. The only immediate outcome is that a number of superfluous offices are to be abolished. Among these are comprised the Bureaux of Foreign Affairs at Tiehling, Liaoyang and Antung. Considering that the annual deficit of revenue in the Three Eastern Provinces amounts to many hundreds of thousands of *taels*, a few reductions of the administrative personnel seems a very futile remedy. But, probably, the report contains other more vital suggestions.

It is stated that applications made by Chinese merchants for compensation in connection with the Changsha riots amount to 170,000 *taels*, and that as the total demands do not exceed 880,000, the foreign portion may be assumed to aggregate 710,000. It was originally proposed to pay this money by means of a foreign loan, secured by the hypothecation of certain mining privileges in the province. But as this method evoked strong expressions of dissent on the part of the rights-recovery politicians, another programme has been adopted, namely to borrow the necessary money from the Bank of China.

Further telegrams from Kungan, which lies opposite to Shashi, indicate that the insurrection in that region is more widespread than was at first supposed. The trouble has its origin in the usual Chinese factor of unrest, namely, starvation; but the anti-dynastic politicians have been very busy sowing revolutionary seed throughout these regions and it is thought that if the present distressed condition continues much longer, serious riots will ensue.

Tuesday, August 2.

As might have been anticipated, Pratas Island has proved a white elephant to the Chinese. It is highly improbable that had the island really offered any opportunities for material development, these would have been neglected through so many centuries. In the hands of Mr. Nishizawa no very signal results were obtained, and we are not surprised to read that the Viceroy of Canton has grown a little weary of the appanage. It is now stated that his Excellency has engaged a Japanese expert, Mr. Kakiuchi, to plan and superintend work on the island, and that this gentleman left Hongkong on the 1st inst. attended by 70 Chinese labourers. Mr. Kakiuchi served for a long time on the island, managing its affairs in the interests of Mr. Nishizawa, and he doubtless possesses an intimate knowledge of the resources that invite exploitation.

England's procedure with regard to Tibet appears to have awakened some apprehensions on China's side. The Peking Government attached a sinister meaning to the mobilization of British troops on the Tibetan frontier, and inferred the existence of some ambitious designs an England's part. But Sir Edward Grey has emphatically disclaimed any aggressive intentions. He declares that so long as British life and property are not endangered, no recourse will be had to military aid. Evidently the entry of Chinese soldiers into Tibet is highly calculated to exasperate the inhabitants and to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

precipitate collisions. It is in view of such contingencies that Great Britain has made preparations.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Wang Ta-hsieh left Taku for his new post in Tokyo. His suite consisted of 17 persons, among whom are two sons of the late Viceroy Chang. Mr. Wang has had much to do with foreign affairs and especially with England during his official career. In 1903, he was appointed Secretary of the Waiwupu, and two years later he represented his country at the court of St. James. After one year's service in that capacity, he became Vice-President of the Waiwupu, and a year later—namely in 1907—he was appointed Special Commissioner to study the constitution of England, whither he proceeded for that purpose in the spring of 1908.

Wednesday, August 3.

It is curious to observe that the intrusion of religion into secular life is disturbing sumultaneously two districts so remote as Tibet and Spain. It would seem that the Chinese Government's attitude towards the Dalai Lama resembles more or less the attitude of the Spanish Liberal Ministry towards the Pope. Both Governments desire to exclude religion altogether from the region of civil law. The people of Tibet, on the other hand, are showing strong sympathy with the Dalai Lama, just as the people of Spain are with the Vatican.

England is placed in a somewhat difficult position with regard to Tibet. If she uses her influence in a sense hostile to the Dalai Lama, she alienates the sympathy of the Tibetans, and may find the lives and properties of her subjects menaced; but if she supports the Buddhist Pontiff, she will antagonize the Chinese Government. The best exit from the dilemma would seem to be the appointment of a new Dalai Lama. There is talk of something of the kind, and rumour adds that if a suitable person were chosen, England would be willing to send a force of troops for the purpose of guarding him safely on his way to Lhasa.

We stated, in a recent issue, that the amount of the indemnity to be levied in consequence of the Changsha riots was fixed altogether at 800,000 *taels* aproximately, out of which total about 700,000 represented foreign property destroyed by the insurgents. Further intelligence explains that the Japanese portion of the indemnity amounts to about one-third of the whole, and is claimed mainly on account of the destruction of the Mitsui store and of the buildings belonging to the Nisshin S.S. Company. This is somewhat perplexing, for it was distinctly stated, as our readers doubtless remember, that no injury has been sustained by the Nisshin Company's buildings, and the fact that they had been unmolested attracted considerable attention at the time.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to raise its postal rates throughout the Empire. At present, the minimum charge is two *sen* for a letter not exceeding 15 grammes, but in future the former figure will be changed to 3 *sen* and the latter to 20 grammes. It is expected that this change will bring a considerable increase to the revenue of the posts. During last year the stamps sold aggregated 1 million *yen*, and the calculation is that this amount will become 1½ millions when the new rate is imposed.

Everything goes to show that the movements of Prince Tsai-Tao, after reaching Chinese territory, were largely influenced by apprehensions of violence. The original programme was that His Highness should reach Tientsin on the 4th inst, but this arrangement was hastened by three days, so that the Prince reached Tientsin at 4 a.m. on the 1st inst., and went straight on to Peking without alighting from the train. This change of programme is said to have been directly caused by a report from the local officials of Hunan, that a party of ten insurgents had set out for Peking by the Lu-Han railway, and by reports from Shanhaikwan, as well as from Changchun, to the effect that symptoms of unrest were visible at both places. Naturally, as so much secrecy was observed, the number of dignitaries who assembled at the station in Peking to welcome the Prince was not large, and the Japanese Representative is said to have been the only member of the *Corps Diplomatique* present on the occasion.

All recent events go to show that the spirit of unrest prevails widely in China. Ever since the demise of the Empress Dowager, things seem to have passed more or less beyond the control of the Authorities, and the impression produced upon outsiders is that China stands in urgent need of a firm hand at the helm of State.

Thursday, August 4.

The idea that the disturbance in Shantung had been completely quelled seems to have been premature. The latest telegrams say that, on the contrary, the numbers of the insurgents have increased largely, and, on a date which is not given, they assumed the offensive and commenced an attack on their own side in the Lanjang district. It appears to have been a very sharp combat while it lasted, for nine of the Imperial troops, including a Colonel, were among the dead, and the rioters are said to have had no less than 230 killed. The local officials telegraphed to Peking in a somewhat alarmist strain and spoke of the insurrection as having extended to Taiyang and Haiyang. The losses on the side of the rioters constitute a terrible record, for if 230 were killed, at least twice as many must have been wounded. When we consider that these unfortunate people are driven to violence by what they believe to be oppression resulting in starvation, it is impossible not to sympathise with them, to some extent at all events. China may be said to be the only country in the world which presents such a spectacle to the observation of the nations.

Rumours have recently been in circulation to the effect that the Chinese Government had placed orders for warships with an American and a German firm, but a message now received by the *Mainichi Dempo* speaks of the so-called American firm as the "Cunard," which ascription of nationality is perplexing. The name of the German firm which has secured the contract is so mutilated in transliteration that the only word we can decipher with certainty is *und*. At all events the firm has its headquarters at Hamburg.

It is announced by telegraph from Changchun that on the 3rd inst. the Russian and the Japanese Consuls were to commence, at that place, a series of conferences for the purpose of settling the various questions in connection with private ownership of fixed property in Manchuria by Russian subjects. A good deal has been heard about this matter from time to time, especially about property at Dairen and Port Arthur. Full five years having elapsed since the war, it might not unreasonably be supposed that all such problems would have been settled long ago. But five years are often a very paltry period in international doings, and with all the desire in the world to arrive at a settlement, satisfactory to both sides, the Japanese and Russians seem to be only now approaching the threshold of a final understanding.

USU-TAKE,

Friday, July 29.

Usu-dake is not yet quiescent. Another new crater 300 yards long and 60 yards wide was blown out in the Sobetsu direction at 2 p.m. on the 27th inst.

The people of Abuta and Tokotan seem to have suffered the most. Many of them are described as being without homes or means af sustenance. Of course, the fall of ashes has wholly destroyed the crops in the vicinity.

Saturday, July 30.

Up to the present, six new craters altogether have been opened in the Usu-dake volcano, but, on the whole, things are quieter. Communication between the villages of Sobetsu and Abuta is interrupted, but the inhabitants are returning to Date mura.

Prof. Omori is quoted as saying that the worst is probably over. He thinks that, judging from the conditions in Volcano Bay, a tidal wave would not be likely to work much damage, and he further thinks that the opening of so many craters will constitute safety-valves. It should be noted that this opinion was expres ed before the professor's departure for the scene, which took place on the 28th ult.

Monday, August 1.

On the 31st ult. at 9 a.m. there was another violent seismic disturbance in the district surrounding Usudake, and the ashes were blown by a strong north wind over an area of some 10 miles' radius. Prof. Omori and his fellow scientists set up their instruments at Mombetsu and ascended the mountain at 7 a.m. on the 31st ult.—that is to say, just two hours before the renewed activity of the volcano. A party under the guidance of Prof. Sato had commenced the ascent somewhat earlier, and considerable anxiety is said to be entertained as to their fate.

Tuesday, August 2.

It is pleasant to learn that the apprehensions entertained for the safety of Prof. Sato and his associates have been dispelled. In answer to telegrams sent from Tokyo, an intimation has been received that all the scientists who visited the volcano are safe, and that none of them were in any way inconvenienced by the eruption on the 31st ultimo.

Prof. Omori, who ascended the mountain two hours before its last eruption, does not anticipate that there will be any repetition of the phenomenon on any destructive scale. He is quoted as saying that the centre of disturbance is above the sea-level, and that the eruption is not likely to continue active for any great length of time.

VISCOUNT SONE, the ex-Resident-General, has been decorated by the Korean Emperor with the Grand Order of Merit.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SUNGALI QUESTION.

The 31st ult. was the last of the 30 days of grace asked for by China for the purpose of discussing the Sungali-River problem. It was understood that unless a settlement satisfactory to Russia was arrived at within that time, St. Petersburg would declare the River open everywhere to Russian vessels. A telegram, to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking says, however, that a solution satisfactory to both sides has practically been found, and that although a few days may be needed to obtain St. Petersburg's signature, there can be no doubt that a convention will be signed about the 2nd or the 3rd instant.

In our last issue we published a statement that a happy result has attended the conferences held during the month of July between Russian and Chinese officials with regard to the question of the Sungali navigation. The *Kokumin Shimbun* is quite emphatic on the subject. It says that the 30 days' grace asked for by China has resulted in complete agreement between the two Powers, China fully recognizing the navigation rights claimed by Russia under the Aigun Treaty. The High Contracting Parties are to be congratulated on this result. It seemed at one time that the dispute might develop an acute phase; for the difference between the Governments hinged on a question of geography which looked very difficult to solve, and Russia had announced her intention of taking the law into her own hands unless her claim was admitted. Thus the settlement now reached clears the atmosphere appreciably, and we may fairly assume that although China is represented as having recognized Russia's claims in their entirety, the St. Petersburg Government has made concessions calculated to smooth a way for China.

There has been talk for some days past of a settlement of the Sungali problem having been reached by the Russian and Japanese commissioners, and now, the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent wires the main features of the alleged agreement. The first provision is that the whole of the river within the limits of the Three Eastern Provinces shall be opened to navigation by ships of all countries. In the next place, import duties shall be remitted in the case of all goods used within a region of 100 Chinese *li* from each bank of the river. Thirdly, shipping dues shall be levied, not according to the size of the vessels concerned, but according to the quantity of goods carried by them. The fourth provision is that import duty on cereals shall be reduced by one-third of the amount hitherto paid.

It must be confessed, however, that there is some uncertainty about these conditions. Thus, another account states that the free-trade zone is to be 50 versts, and further, that this privilege is to be extended to goods carried in Russian and Chinese ships only. We find the latter discrimination incredible, in the face of the most favoured nation clause.

There is said to be also a provision in the sense that transit duties shall be imposed instead of tonnage dues; a change which will bring to the Chinese revenue an increase of 25 per-cent. Finally, it is agreed that the service of the tug-boats shall be in Chinese hands. It will probably be found, when the text of the convention is published, that the above statements require modification, but there appears to be no reason to doubt the main fact, that this troublesome question has been settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides.

China's attitude towards the Sungali question seems to have been much appreciated in Russia. Peking not only accepted the Russian proposals, but is also understood to have explicitly based its complaisance upon a desire to promote neighbourly friendship. A telegram from Vladivostock interprets public opinion in that city as being persuaded that the Chinese action in this matter is a direct outcome of the new Russo-Japanese Convention. Underlying that theory there is an evident hypothesis that the Chinese Government is alarmed and has made up its mind to avoid furnishing any pretext whatever for joint action in defence of the *status quo* by the signatories of the Convention. China's mood, on any special occasion, invariably furnishes food for conjecture to many publicists, but in this case it is very easy to believe that some connection does actually exist between the Sungali question and the new Convention. Peking's wisest course is obviously to throw open the Three Eastern Provinces without loss of time, and, thus to constitute an object of material interest to as wide a circle of Powers as possible. The opening of the Sungali River to the flags of the world belongs to that category of diplomatic acts.

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

Friday, July 29.

The Portuguese troops continued their attack upon the cave on Heng-chin island on the 27th inst. They burned sulpher at the mouth of the cave, and this led to a sortie of the inmates who are said to have used dynamite against their assailants. Volleys were also fired from the interior of the cave. The Portuguese, nevertheless, succeeded in arresting 15 men and 14 women, and also in recovering 3 children who were found to be kidnapped on a previous occasion. There were several casualties among the assaulting troops, and fighting was still in progress at the date of the latest advices. It is stated that the cave is of very large dimensions and has been used for many years by the pirates as a place of refuge.

Sunday, July 31.

The latest from Hengchin Island is that the pirates have surrendered completely, and that the Portuguese forces have been withdrawn. Nothing more is related about the cave which formed the last stronghold of the pirates, through the public are much interested in learning how an entry was effected. It appears that the pirates who have been taken prisoners are very anxious not to be handed over to Chinese jurisdiction. This anxiety is easily understood, for, capital punishment being no longer inflicted under Portuguese law, the pirates, if tried by the Portuguese judiciary, would escape with a term of imprisonment, whereas, were they handed over to the Chinese, decapitation would be certain.

As to the international phase of this affair, an interesting document is reported to have been addressed by the Viceroy of the Two Kuang to the Viceroy in Chungkin, though, whom the latter epithet is intended to designate we do not know. The document says that pirates having kidnapped a number of Chinese children and carried them to an island in Kolowan Bay, the boundaries of which place are in dispute, the Chinese Authorities of Canton proposed to the Portugese Authorities at Macao a joint expedition to exterminate the pirates and recover the abducted children. But the Portuguese took action on their own account, independently of the Chinese, so that the latter had no recourse except to maintain an observant attitude. The despatch adds that the matter is now under consideration.

This document, if one may accept it as authentic, clears up many doubtful points in the reports hitherto received from Macao. We now understand the neutral action of the Chinese Authorities, and the rumours that they had protested against Portuguese procedure. Doubtless, one result of the incident will be a final settlement of the boundary question. It must be confessed that, whether they were in the right or in the wrong, the Portuguese showed great resolution and commendable activety in this affair. The objects to be attained were the extirpation of a band of truculent ruffians and the recovery of 13 or 14 children who had been abducted. Not an hour could be lost in accomplishing these objects, and instead of waiting to talk, the Portuguese acted. We are much mistaken if the world does not applaud the course taken by them on this occasion. The Chinese, on their side, seem to have behaved with much circumspection. Had they attempted to enforce their claim—which of course seems perfectly valid in their eyes—a serious complication must have arisen.

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS TO MANCHURIA.

The project formed by the Chinese Government for strengthening its hold upon Manchuria by means of colonists does not appear to have met with much success up to the present. The immigrants are nearly all from the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. They are people already reduced to the verge of starvation, and ready to seize any opportunity, lawful or unlawful, of earning a livelihood. Tens of thousands of these people —we quote the vague Chinese statement literally—have already been transported to the Amur region, where they find themselves confronted by difficulties, very common in such cases, namely, the absence of any sufficient provision for their reception. Land is easy enough to obtain, but instruments to till it, seeds to sow, houses to live in and money to buy food until the harvest is gathered, are not forthcoming. The consequence is serious and growing discontent, and it would seem that the Chinese are creating for themselves a new and very troublesome problem in this region. Rumour has it indeed that the immediate outcome of the situation is likely to be a large reenforcement of the bandits' ranks. In these circumstances, the Viceroy talks of establishing the immigrants in a separate colony, where facilities for supervision will be more easily provided, and His Excellency is also credited with a project for borrowing a large sum from the Bank of China to promote this colonizing enterprise. To outsiders, the idea will present itself that Manchurian finance is already sufficiently burdened without imposing on it this new weight. A telegram received by the *Asahi Shimbun* from Mukden says that the site of the new settlement is likely to be at Moho, a name rendered familiar to the public by mining questions in former years between China and Russia.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW CONVENTION.

The world has heard almost as much as it cares to hear about the new Russo-Japanese Convention. Nevertheless, a communication from the *Hochi Shimbun's* well known Peking correspondent, Mr. Ishikawa Hanzan, is worth quoting. He sums up the situation by saying that France and England strongly favour the Convention; that America and Germany strongly oppose it, and that China regards it with much apprehension. This analysis, it should be observed, applies to the diplomatic world of Peking alone. Mr. Ishikawa then goes on to particularize. He quotes a prominent French official as declaring that the Convention means, not an alliance between Japan and Russia alone, but an alliance between Japan, Russia, France and England.

Passing on then to Chinese opinions, Mr. Ishikawa quotes three high officials whose views may be shortened into the following:— On the 22nd of December, 1905, when the Peking Treaty was concluded, a note was attached by which Japan bound herself to take counsel with the Chinese Government if on any future occasion she should find it necessary to negotiate with Russia about the railways in Manchuria. This secret agreement has been wholly ignored by Japan on the present occasion. In the next place, although the new Convention, as published, consists of only three articles, brief and simple-looking, there are really 12 other articles by which it is agreed that in consideration of Russia recognizing Japan's annexation of Korea, Japan will offer no obstacle to Russia's occupation of Mongolia. This is surely a sufficiently serious outlook. The third Chinese official whom Mr. Ishikawa quotes takes a more moderate and less mysterious view. He says that, when the question is fairly considered, what has happened is that Japan and Russia have come to an agreement about the disposal of important property within Chinese territory and have not seen any occasion to consult China on the subject. China may not feel strong enough to protest openly against such a slight. She will ostensibly acquiesce, for the sake of peace, but she will not forget.

A United States citizen is next summoned to the correspondent's stage. This gentleman's opinions are very pronounced. He declares that the step taken by Japan and Russia amounts to flouting Mr. Secretary Knox's neutralization proposals; that it absolutely blocks the American project of a railway from Chinchow to Aigun, and that it closes the doors of Manchuria in the face of the world.

The German's opinion is much more moderate. He admits that his country has no special interest in Manchuria, but he declares that Europe cannot view without misgivings the formation of such a powerful combination of States in the Far East.

Mr. Ishikawa adds, on his own account, a conjecture that the above appreciations fairly represent the views held by the nations whose units he quotes. We do not agree with him.

AN INTERVIEW.

Mr. Seitz, correspondent of the *New York World*, has had an interview with Marquis Katsura, and the conversation is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun*. It appears that the American correspondent plunged boldly *in medias res*. He declared that causes of international umbrage were believed to exist between Japan and the United States, and that unless some device were contrived for clearing away the clouds, a storm might be expected. What was Marquis Katsura's opinion? The Marquis is said to have replied, with a laugh, that Japan was virtually America's child, inasmuch as the United States had taken her by the hand 50 years ago and educated her until she was now full-grown and capable of exercising discrimination on her own account. What conceivable reason was there that a child should turn upon its parent or the parent get angry with the child, because the latter was no longer a baby? No one having any true acquaintance with the heart of the Japanese could suspect them for a moment of harbouring enmity towards a country which had placed them under such an obligation. Ex-President Roosevelt and President Taft, as well as other distinguished American citizens who had visited these parts, did not labour under any delusion about Japan's true feelings towards the great Republic. Besides, Japan knew well what sacrifices war involves. She had had the inexpressively bitter experience of losing tens of thousands of her people's lives and hundreds of millions of her national treasure. She was the last country that would think of war.

Mr. Seitz asked whether he might telegraph this statement to the American press. Marquis Katsura replied in the affirmative, but said that he, on his side, had one question to ask, namely, what was the original source of the war-talk in America. To this Mr. Seitz answered that it began with labour troubles in California, and when these were disposed of the matter was taken up by great ship-builders, who agitated for a huge navy, with the idea that orders for the construction of the ships would come their way. Some stalking horse had been necessary to give substance to these theories, and to that end the danger of a war with Japan had been trotted out.

The Japanese, if we may judge from the *Hochi*, are laughing a little in their sleeves. They cannot forget that the *New York World*, which has now adopted the role of peace-maker, acted a very different part, not long ago. They are quite willing to shake hands, but memory refuses to be altogether stifled.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

It is stated that the period originally assigned by charter for the completion of the Tokyo Railway will be extended by 5 years. The date fixed by the present charter is 1910, and the Company proposes to finish the work by 1915 at an outlay of 1½ million *yen* annually. The Government has been induced to agree to this postponement in consideration of the fact that 1910 was fixed when three tram companies were in existence. The amalgamation of these three into one has shown that several of the lines constructed under the triple arrangement are practically, planne duseless after amalgamation, and actual experience has been needed to determine which of these line should be preserved and which abolished. The length of the roads already built is 123 miles and there remain to be built under the original charters, 114 miles. But if the roads rendered useless after amalgamation be subtracted, the construction of 60 miles more will complete the system, and the arrangement is that the Company should build these 60 miles at the rate of 12 miles annually. It will be observed that this programme contemplates the completion of the system two years before the opening of the great Exhibition.

We confess that we are unable to understand the object which the *Asahi Shimbun* has is view in its repeated attacks upon the Tokyo Railway Co. These hostile criticisms evidently emanate from one and the same pen, the pen of a writer who is absolutely unable to appreciate any argument advanced in behalf of the Company. His latest point is the Company's failure to complete the system of lines prescribed by the charter. Doubtless, if the strict letter of the law were adhered to, the Company would be in the wrong for not having already built nearly twice as many miles of road as it had actually laid down. But, on the other hand, if the spirit of the law were observed, the Company would not be tied to a fare which everyone admits to be too small. It is here that the curious aspect of the question presents itself. We naturally expect that when a great and an independent journal like the *Asahi Shimbun* undertakes to discuss such a problem, it will not shrink from adverting to the main issue, namely, the rate of fare. But our contemporary carefully avoids touching that topic, or at any rate, puts it aside as unworthy of discussion. The whole story of the Tokyo Railway, as it appears in the metropolitan press, presents a dream-like aspect which one is not accustomed to associate with business enterprise.

A RUMOUR.

Among the suite of Prince Tsai Tao, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Europe, was Mr. Yin Chang, President of the Board of War. It appears that this official, although, in the ordinary course of procedure, he ought to have accompanied the Prince home, has remained in Berlin. The simple explanation of this event is that General Yin is awaiting the return of the Kaiser, who is absent from the German capital on a summer tour. But simple explanations do not satisfy the inquisitive section of the public when the movements of high personages are concerned. Accordingly, we are not surprised to find that Mr. Yin's protracted sojourn in the German capital is said to be part of the scheme for sounding Germany's ideas about the new Russo-Japanese Convention, a task for which General Yin is especially fitted, inasmuch as he presided at one time over the Chinese Legation in Berlin. Of course, it is not possible to speak with absolute assurance on such a topic, but we feel tolerably confident that Germany will not assume an attitude in any sense unfriendly to the Russo-Japanese Convention. Undoubtedly, there are in Europe and America, as well as in Asia, a considerable number of persons who would be pleased to see Germany, the United States and China join hands to crush Japan. We may add that even among Russians, Englishmen and Frenchmen, there certainly are advocates of that outcome. But the nations themselves and their leaders are free from any taint of such a desire.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BANQUET IN TOKYO.

A dinner was given by the International Press Association of Japan at 7 p.m. on Friday, July 29th, at the Imperial Hotel, in honour of Mr. D. D. Braham, Assistant Foreign Editor of the London *Times*, Mr. Don C. Seitz, Business Manager of the New York *World*, and Mr. M. Zumoto, Chief of the Oriental Information Agency in New York. The Hon. K. Minoura was in the chair. About thirty covers were laid, but Mr. Braham was prevented by illness from attending.

The Hon. K. Minoura said in his speech:

Gentlemen,—I take great pleasure in presiding at our dinner this evening, especially as our guests, Mr. Don C. Seitz, special correspondent of the *New York World*, and Mr. M. Zumoto, who is about to return to New York, have, in spite of the heat, given us the honour of their kind acceptance, Mr. Seitz seems to be a born journalist. The *New York World*, one of the greatest papers in America, has of late years strenuously refuted the wilful rumours that have tried ineffectually to disturb the relations between America and Japan, and has advocated closer friendship between the two nations. I am confident that his visit to Japan, and what he has seen here, will strengthen the campaign undertaken by the *New York World* in favour of upholding the traditional relationship between America and Japan for the sake of the world's peace. I see no necessity to emphasize the significance of the Oriental Information Agency, which Mr. Zumoto has established. His past career and his ability as a journalist eloquently speak for themselves With all our brother members, I wish his enterprise every success. I regret that Mr. Braham cannot attend the dinner this evening owing to indisposition, and that we have thus lost an opportunity of personally welcoming him to our country and the fraternity of our Press.

Gentlemen, please fill your glasses and join with me in drinking the health and prosperity of the guests of the Association.

Mr. Seitz said in reply:

The Chairman does me too much honour in calling me the "correspondent of *The World*." I do not enjoy that exalted rank. I am instead the business manager, who must see that the weekly pay-roll is met and all our large affairs properly administered. But it seemed well to Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the wise and far-seeing owner of *The World*, to send a business man to see Japan and observe its affairs apart from art and romance, and so I am here. It will be difficult for me to keep art and romance out of my thought, because one is always before my eyes and the other always present in your great history.

Mr. Pulitzer, as perhaps you know, is a firm believer in peace and good will among nations who respect their own honour and live up to their obligations to mankind. He feels his newspaper has done something in the past in the interest of international welfare and he intends it shall do more in the future If truth and common sense can be presented in words to the American people, *The World* is going to do it.

So much for my errand, of which I think I need say no more to you, but I may say a word about ourselves—about the newspapers we all try to represent. There ought to be, and I think there are, three truly unselfish professions in the world, the teacher, the doctor, and the newspaper worker. The printer was the true advance agent for modern civilization. Before Columbus found the new Continent, Guttenberg and Faust brought ink, type and paper together and awakened the minds of men. The bibles of the reformation came hot from the press and the newspaper in proper time opened its pages to the public view, with results that do not h re need re-telling. The editor and reporter make the newspaper Without good editors all schemes and subsidies fail. Even a business manager cannot make it succeed. Put your money into your brains, let the brains show in your sheets and success will follow. There is no other formula. Remember a newspaper is the our thing that shows its strength and weakness in every issue. It can hide nothing. It works in the open. Its sins and virtues are not cloaked. The newspaper man must lead a life apart. He cannot have friends or any other interest than that of his paper, if he and it are to succeed.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the great courtesies I have received at your hands. I wish that prosperity may attend you, and follow for a thousand years the noble nation of Japan.

Mr. M. Zumoto also replied.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns for the last 11 days of July were:—

	Yen.
Exports	12,236,000
Imports	12,457,000
Excess of Imports	221,000

The figures for the period January 1st to July 31st are:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	246,825,0 0	+29,748,000
Imports	275,237,000	+28,066,000
Excess of Imports	28,412,000	

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce has issued an analysis of the country's foreign trade during the first 6 months of the current year. The following figures are given:—

		Compared with 1909.	Per-centages.
Exports	211,201,360	+ 24,201,065	+ 13
Imports	239,944,793	+ 25,426,818	+ 11.8
Totals	451,146,153	+ 29,627,883	+ 12.3
Excess of Imports	28,743,433	+ 1,225,753	+ 4.4

Taking the figures month by month, and lumping together exports and imports, we have the following results:—

Months.	Yen.	Yen.
1	71,508,886	+ 16,004,919
2	70,233,946	+ 2,70£,063
3	73,979,823	+ 4,031,193
4	76,366,567	+ 10,954 842
5	85 558.7 6	+ 7,370,477
6	73,442,955	+ 6,508,125
Total	451,146,153	+ 49,627,883

The report goes on to say that the above very satisfactory figures do not result from fitful increases in a few limited directions. They are spread over nearly every item of the trade, and they may be thus taken as indicating a steady movement towards the restoration of prosperity. Thus, in exports we find, increases of cotton yarns, straw braid, cotton fabrics, rice, sugar, timber, copper, *habutae*, silk handkerchiefs, keramic work, lacquer and so forth; while on the side of imports, there are increases in raw cotton, ginned cotton, wheat, kerosene, cloth, serge, iron, calico, cotton fabrics, paper and so forth. In fact, this Departmental analysis is highly satisfactory.

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

There is considerable discussion about the advisability of the Bank of Japan lowering its rate of interest, as such an act would be for the 3rd time during a few months. The Government has paid out for the redemption of National debt in the past year a sum of 160 to 170 million *yen*, and it will supplement this by a further payment of 35 millions in October. Meanwhile there are 53 millions lying in the Bank of Japan where they carry no interest, and the market rate of interest varies from 3.65 per-cent. to 4.75. The time seems to have come, therefore, when the Bank of Japan may fairly announce a further reduction. On the other hand, it is not thought likely that this measure will materially increase the demand for money. As a matter of fact, few enterprises offer any inducement to capitalists now-a-days. The principal are, Hydro-Electric Power, Electric Trams, Electric Lighting and Gas, all of which, combined, do not call for a capital materially exceeding 200 million *yen*. It is evident that until the field becomes enlarged, the spirit of enterprise will not be effective. If, as now seems probable, the rice harvest turns out abundant, and the country's foreign trade is prosperous during the remainder of the year, a business revival may reasonably be expected. But there is nothing to warrant the Bank of Japan in maintaining its present rate of discount.

PORT ARTHUR.

On the 29th ultimo, a British squadron of 8 ships, headed by the *Minotaur* and under the command of Admiral Winslow entered Port Arthur. It is expected that the ships will remain there seven days, and the Japanese Port Admiral, as well the inhabitants, are making every endeavour to give a hearty welcome to the visitors. The telegraph speaks of wrestling matches, dances, fireworks and other sources of entertainment. It is stated that the Port has not been so animated since the days of the war.

The interchange of civilities between the British squadron and the Japanese local authorities at Port Arthur included an incident which is spoken of by Japanese newspapers with much gratification. On the evening of the 30th ult. the British Admiral gave a banquet on his flagship to the Governor-General, the Port Admiral and other leading officials. When the health of the Emperor of Japan was drunk, a salute of 21 guns was fired by the *Minotaur*. This is said to have been the first instance of such a ceremonial at a banquet after sunset.

MR. R. KONDO.

At the recent meeting held by six chambers of commerce to welcome the businessmen on their return from touring in China, Mr. Kondo Rempei, leader of the tourists, expressed on behalf of himself and his colleagues profound satisfaction that their visit to China had resulted in establishing such good relations between the two nations. As a matter of fact, Europe had been nearer to Japan than China, though geographically the distance between the two Far Eastern Empires was insignificant. But this state of separation had now been brought to an end, and it might fairly be hoped that the two peoples would grow steadily in mutual knowledge and friendship. Great opportunities lay before China. It was practically certain that in a few years' time she would be one of the greatest manufacturing countries of the world, and in achieving that important result she was entitled to her neighbour's full co-operation. Commercial friendship between China and Japan meant peace in the Far East, and peace in the Far East, meant peace in the world. He sincerely hoped, therefore, that the good beginning now made would be carried to a successful issue.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEATH OF VISCOUNT INOUYE.

We greatly regret to learn that Viscount Inouye Masaru is lying dangerously ill in London. He has suffered for a considerable time from kidney and bladder trouble, and his friends doubted the wisdom of his visit to London in connection with the Exhibition. He is not a man, however, who takes much account of his own physical condition. The telegraph says that he has been obliged to undergo an operation, and that it has not been successful.

In our last issue we stated that Viscount Inouye Masaru was lying in London at the point of death, and we have now the sorrow of recording that death took place on the 2nd inst., in the sequel of an unsuccessful surgical operation. Viscount Inouye was in his 67th year. He has always been regarded as the father of the railways in Japan, and old residents remember how frequently he was seen in Yokohama between 1868 and 1871, when the Tokyo-Yokohama line was in course of construction under the management of Mr. Morrell. Subsequently, he became Director-General of Government Railways, which post he held until 1887, when he retired permanently from official life. He spoke English fluently and had a high esteem for Englishmen and English things. It was under his auspices, nevertheless, that Japanese railways ultimately became independent of all foreign aid, in the matter alike of construction and of operation. It appears that when he agreed to visit Europe in May last, as Adviser to the Railway Board, he was well aware that the state of his health rendered long travel exceedingly perilous. But he did not allow himself to be deterred by this consideration, and thus he may veritably be said to have died at his post, which is precisely the end he would himself have chosen.

Viscount Inouye's first visit to England was made in company with Prince Ito and Marquis Inouye in 1862, and so earnest was he to learn engineering that he worked as a common miner during a part of his stay in England. He did not return to Japan with his two comrades, but remained abroad studying his profession until 1868, when he was recalled to take a leading part in the construction of the Tokyo Yokohama road. When the news of his mortal illness reached Japan he was raised to the Senior Rank of the Second Grade.

THE SEISAN CHOSA-KAI.

It would seem that at last some modifications are to be effected in the Commercial Company Laws with the object of exercising stricter control over the acts of company directors and auditors. Precisely what provisions will be introduced or what amendments effected, there is no indication yet; but the Seisan Chosa-kai (Association for Investigating Products) which was recently established at the instance of the Prime Minister, is said to be busying itself very actively in this matter. Further, a scheme is in course of preparation for giving effect to the idea of establishing more convenient communication between sea and shore in Japanese ports.

Another subject to which this Association's attention is directed is the freight on merchandise. The Government has been asked to furnish complete figures such as shall constitute a basis for examination.

LIGHT RAILWAYS.

In the *Official Gazette* of the 2nd inst., there was published a body of laws, enacted by the last Diet at the instance of the Government, for the purpose of granting facilities to construct light railways, which shall connect the minor centres of trade and production with the existing lines of railway. It is plain enough that the nationalization of railways had the effect of checking private enterprise in that direction. In fact, it may be said that no charter for a private railway has been granted since nationalization. Meanwhile, the profits earned by the State lines do not suffice for purposes of development, and thus the system may be said to be at a standstill. Of course, there are the tram-lines (kido-sen) which are exploited wholly by private enterprise. But these are limited to cities and their suburbs. They do not meet the need which obviously presses; namely, the connexion of provincial districts with the system of State Railways. The Government's plan is to allow the people to construct these connexions with private capital in the cheapest manner consistent with the requirements of safe travel. The law, with its accompanying body of regulations, sanctioning such constructions, has now been promulgated, and it is expected that a portion of the suplus capital lying idle will be diverted to this field.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN.

The 17th general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held on the 3rd inst. when a dividend of 8 per cent. was declared, reserves to the extent of 180,000 *yen* were set aside, and 66,680 was carried forward to the next account.

The Governor, Mr. Sayeda, stated in his speech that since the commencement of the year there have been signs of recovery in the realm of business, and there has been also a gradual and healthy increase in the demand for money to be employed in business undertakings. He admitted, however, that the existence of a considerable accumulation of idle capital made it difficult for financiers to obtain favourable results. He explained that the Bank had been able to guarantee debentures aggregating 5½ million *yen*, namely, 1½ millions for the Fuji paper mill, 3 millions for the Fuji Gas and Yarn Company, and 1 million for the Tokyo Artificial Fertilizer Company.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Tokyo newspapers publish a statement, said to have been made by an official in the Foreign Office, with reference to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Referring to the complaints that some of the side-shows have not been calculated to enhance Japanese reputation, the official treats such criticisms as unworthy of serious attention. He claims that the Exhibition has been a signal success, so far as its main object is concerned. That object is to bring the people of the two countries into close contact commercially and socially, and the result has been eminently satisfactory. As for the nature of the exhibits, that was quite a secondary consideration, about which, the Foreign Office, at all events, did not give itself much concern.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Public opinion continues to be variously expressed with regard to the economic situation. One high authority is quoted as saying in effect that there is no valid ground for pessimism. The only trouble is that the market price of shares does not respond to the wishes of speculators But that is in reality a fact to be welcomed. It simply means that investors have learned to exercise discrimination and to repose trust only where trust is merited. Actual statistics show that the spirit of enterprise is sufficiently vigorous and there is no such superfluity of unemployed capital as some people would have us believe.

On the other hand, publicists like the editor of the *Nippon Shimbun* ruthlessly attack the Government, and maintain that the official method of finance is mere tinkering. There can be no real change for the better until the burdens of the people are reduced to something like the *ante-bellum* figures. All the Government's manipulation for converting the national debt and redeeming portions of it is practically useless. It need hardly be said that the *Hochi Shimbun* shares the views of the *Nippon*, in so far as the condemnation of the Treasury's policy is concerned.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.

It is announced that the Prince Imperial of Germany will visit the Far East, but the date is not fixed, nor is it certain whether he will be accompanied by the Princess Imperial. The German Newspaper of Shanghai, commenting on the event, says that it points clearly to two things; the first, that the rumours recently circulated from England as to the ill-health of the Kaiser are groundless; the other, that peace in the Occident is expected to continue for some years. Our German contemporary adds that this will be the first instance of a German Prince Imperial travelling outside Europe, and that the fact bears eloquent witness to the changed conditions of Germany. A hope is also expressed that His Imperial Highness will be accompanied by the Princess.

The news is confirmed that the Imperial Prince of Germany will pay a visit to the East in the autumn of this year. The main objective of the trip is to be an inspection of Kiaochow, but thereafter His Imperial Highness will visit the Chinese and the Japanese Courts. He intends to come overland from Europe and will spend a short time at the Imperial Palace in Russia *en route*.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

The news received from Shanghai a few days ago was that to relieve the financial pressure and avert the closure of three important exchange shops will all the consequent distress, the foreign and Chinese bankers at the port had agreed to furnish accomodation provided that the Viceroy at Nanking guaranteed the transaction. The telegraph now alleges that this question having been submitted to the consideration of the Prince Regent, obtained his approval, and 3½ million *taels* will accordingly be lent by the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, by Messrs Jardine Matheson & Co., and by other capitalists. The Viceroy at Nanking guarantees the loan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE WEATHER.

A centre of depression declared itself on the 28th ult. near the Ryukyu Islands and travelled thence in a north westerly direction at the slow rate of 12 or 13 miles an hour. It was expected to reach the south coast of Korea on the 29th ult., and to pass thence into the Sea of Japan. Doubtless it was owing to this atmospheric disturbance that a comparatively cool wave visited Tokyo and Yokohama on the 28th and 29th.

The two centres of disturbance which menaced Japan have travelled elsewhere, and normal climatic conditions have been restored. It is expected that the real heat of summer will now commence.

A centre of depression has violated all precedents by declaring itself on the east of the main island, and travelling north. All the regions on the west are enjoying fair weather, but this disturbance on the east is responsible for the showery and chilly conditions which prevailed in Tokyo and Yokohama on the 2nd and 3rd instant.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 30.

A strong reaction in the upward direction took place on the 30th ult. on the Stock Exchange. There is no palpable reason for this movement.

Monday, August 2.

The market continues brisk. Prices rose in the forenoon yesterday, but profit-taking sales produced some depression in the afternoon.

Tuesday, August 2.

Yesterday, as might have been expected, saw a re-action from the high prices of the previous two days.

Wednesday, August 3.

Prices were tolerably firm in the forenoon, but the state of the weather caused some alarm in the afternoon and the market weakened. We append the quotation for October delivery :—

	Aug. 2nd.	Aug. 3rd.	
Tokyo Railway	77.05	77.25	+ .20
Kei-Hin Railway	55.90	54 45	— 1 45
Yusen Kaisha	105.10	105.00	— .10
Tanko Kisen	27.50	27.95	+ .45
Toyo Kisen	23 95	24.10	+ .15
Specie Bank	301.00	299.70	— 1.30
Tokyo Gas	121.50	120 25	— 1.25
Tokyo Dento	90 85	90 45	— .40
Fuji Gas Spinning	98.00	97.00	— 1.00
Fuji Paper	29.70	—	.—
Tokyo Spinning	—	—	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	111 35	111.30	— .05
Beer	84.60	84 95	+ .35
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	73.50	73.10	— .40
Nippon Oil	94.45	92.80	— 1 65
Rice Exchange	—	—	.—
Stock Exchange	233 95	232.80	— 1 0

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Official Gazette* announces that the second installments of the 1904 War Loan, and a quantity of Tobacco Bonds will be redeemed by the 30th of September next. The former redemption concerns a sum of 28,417,200 *yen*, and the Tobacco Bonds amount to 6,417,840 *yen*. It is stated by the Authorities that money for the above redemption is ready, and that although the operation need not be carried out until the end of the present fiscal year, its completion in September is advisable as saving interest. Of course persons desiring to exchange 5-per-cent Bonds for 4-per-cent. will be allowed to do so.

Strong opposition has been developed to the programme of a canal between Tokyo and Yokohama. The opponents of the scheme have drawn up a petition which carries 1,400 signatures. They claim that the canal would destroy the fishing industry at Haneda and Omori, would narrow the dimensions of Rokugo River's embouchure which, on the contrary, it is desirable to enlarge for irrigation purposes, and would interrupt the service of boats already in existence.

Viscount Sone is said to have received some relief by using radium, a small quantity of which was sent to him by Baron Iwasaki. This remarkable substance is said to have alleviated the pain to such an extent that two or three injections of morphine suffice in a day, instead of the five or six hitherto found necessary. There is very little radium to be bought in Japan. It is said that for the small quantity used during the illness of the late Baron Iwasaki, 5,000 *yen* was spent.

Tokyo newspapers state that at a meeting held on the 30th ult. the Yokohama Municipality unanimously decided on the municipalization of the tram lines. The reason assigned for this step is that if the lines are left in their present hands, the necessary extensions will be indefinitely postponed. The project now on foot is to carry the service not only through the principal streets but also right around the Settlement.

Settling day on the Stock Exchange passed off quietly. The number of shares handled was 97,150, and their total price 7,924,240 *yen*, being an average of 81,517 *yen* per share. The number of shares was only 10 more than the figure for last month, but their total price showed an increase of 2.087,760 *yen*, being an average increase of 21,484 *yen* per share.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. George Flett, which took place on the 27th ult. in the sequel of a motor accident. The deceased gentleman was chief partner in the great firm of Messrs. Dick Kerr & Co. In 1906, he paid a visit to Japan and made numerous friends in this country. The news of his sudden death has given a great shock to people in Tokyo.

The Kinugawa Hydro Electric Company has at last obtained a charter for supplying electric power to the Tokyo Railway. The period of the charter is 25 years, and the Company must be actually formed within 6 months from the date of signing the charter. All wires must be carried underground unless special permission be obtained from the Municipality.

It is stated that the Departments of the Navy and Finance have come to an agreement, the gist of which is, that the additional sum included in next year's budget for naval maintenance will be only 15 million *yen*.

The following summary of the Missionary problem was put out at the final meeting of the recent Conference at Edinburgh in a Message to the Churches :—

"The next ten years will in all probability constitute a turning point in human history, and may be of more critical importance in determining the spiritual evolution of mankind than many centuries of ordinary experience. If those years are wasted havoc may be wrought that centuries are not able to repair. On the other hand, if they are rightly used they may be among the most glorious in Christian history. But it has become increasingly clear to us that we need something far greater than can be reached by any economy or reorganisation of the existing forces. Just as a great national danger demands a new standard of patriotism and service from every citizen, so the present condition of the world and the missionary task demand from every Christian and from every congregation a change in the existing scale of missionary zeal and service and the elevation of our spiritual ideal. There is an imperative spiritual demand that national life and influence as a whole be Christianised, so that the entire impact, commercial and political, now of the west upon the east and now of the stronger races upon the weaker, may confirm and not impair the message of the missionary enterprise."

Mr. Uchida, Chief of the Shipping Bureau in the Department of Communications, states, according to the *Mainichi Dempo*, that the Toyo S.S. Co. is not severing its connexion with the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., but has merely entered into an agreement with the new Western Pacific Railway. Inasmuch, however, as keen competition is pretty certain to arise sooner or later between the Harriman Railways and the West Pacific, the Toyo S.S. Co. must expect to be drawn into this rivalry. Mr. Uchida speaks as though the system hitherto existing had not been free from abuses, but his remarks upon this point are vague.

The affairs of the Soy Company do not seem likely to be satisfactorily arranged. The directors of the Company insist that the President, Mr. Tajima, should put up 60 millions for the liquidation fund, but Mr. Tajima declines to give more than 45 millions, and there matters rest. Bankruptcy is now considered inevitable.

The Government of the U.S. of America has set an example to all countries by enacting that every ship traversing the high seas, under certain conditions, must be equipped with wireless telegraphic apparatus. Japan is now talking of following this example. The new American law does not go into operation until July next, and there is consequently plenty of time for Japan to legislate in that interval. This is no mere question of caprice. On the presence or absence of wireless telegraphic apparatus may depend at any moment the safety of the steamer and her crew and passengers. From that point of view, it cannot be called arbitrary on the part of the Government to legislate on such a subject, and, considering the immense improvement effected in wireless telegraphy during the past few years, it would be culpable to neglect the utilization of this wonderful agent.

We read, in the *Chuo Shimbun*, that a certain Mr. Takahashi Kenshin has made a discovery of a revolutionary character. In the course of some experiments with zinc, it happened that a piece of bamboo was subjected to the influence of a certain acid, and that, to the experimenter's surprise, the bamboo was changed into a soft, white mass. Following up the suggestion offered by this incident, Mr. Takahashi extended his investigations, and finally arrived at the result that, by a certain course of treatment, practically all kinds of wood and bark can be converted into cotton of excellent quality. What this means may be gathered from the fact that, whereas one *kwan* (8⅓ lbs.) of raw cotton now costs 2 *yen* 40 *sen*, the cotton produced by Mr.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Takahashi's process can be sold wholesale for 80 *sen* and retail for 1 *yen*. He has applied for patent rights in nine countries. The *Chuo Shimbun* publishes a photograph of the inventor. It shows a very typical Japanese face of the thoughtful type.

There is some trouble in the ranks of the Keihin Railway Company. Last year, a change of President was necessitated owing to a loan of 200,000 *yen* made to Mr. Fujimoto, a broker. Mr. Miura was then appointed President, but against him, also, as well as against an auditor, Mr. Ito, and a managing Director, Mr. Moriya, charges are now preferred that they located the stations on the line so as to suit the landed property of themselves or their friends, and that they committed various other selfish acts. It is thought probable that there will be a complete recasting of the Board of Directors.

THE FORMOSAN CAMPAIGN.

SOME POINTS OF RESEMBLANCE TO THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

To one who has seen active service in the field, the position of affairs in Formosa at present, with regard to the military operations there, is very similar, though, of course, on a smaller scale, to that in which the British army found itself in South Africa after the two Capitals had been taken and the war, strategically, was practically over. Those troops who, after the early reverses, had taken part in the battle of Paardeberg, marched gloriously "with the flag to Bloemfontein and Pretoria," relieved Ladysmith or Mafeking, or helped in their defence, like the Japanese troops who served in the Manchurian campaign and fought in the great battles, were accounted veritable heroes, and, no doubt, deserved it. But the hardships which they suffered for a few weeks, compared with those suffered by the troops, especially the mounted infantry, who took part in the subsequent "guerilla warfare," which lasted for a period which ran into years, were a mere bagatelle.

And yet, in the eyes of the man in the street, it was the soldier who had taken part in one of these "epoch-making events" who was belauded, fêted, etc., and the man who had spent many weary months of night-marches on short rations in quest of the wily and evasive Boer was almost ignored. Not that the public is to blame; it is only natural that the glamour, pomp and circumstance supposed to be connected with big battles appeal more strongly to sentiment.

In the English press one used to read accounts, such as one now reads in the Japanese press, of "a night march, 8 killed, 15 wounded," etc., etc. and few realised what a life these mounted infantry had been leading and what a weary repetition this was of what they had been doing for months. Subjoined is a fair example of a week's routine of a column employed in "guerilla warfare."

A WEEK OF GUERILLA WARFARE.

Sunday, 3 a.m.—Reveille-breakfast, consisting of one army-biscuit and coffee, saddle up, pack up tents, blankets, etc. 4 a.m.—Fall in and march off. March all day under a burning sun, occasional sniping by the enemy, especially at the rear guard. About 4 p.m., halt, unsaddle, pitch tents, which have been following in convoy, pickets posted, etc. 5.30 p m.—Information having been received that there was *commando* of Boers in *laager* about 40 miles away, the order would be given to saddle up. Each man would be served out one day's rations, for himself and horse, and the column would move off, without convoy or heavy artillery, so as to increase its mobility. The night—dark, perhaps rainy, and, if in winter, cold. Walking, trotting, cantering; over *kopjes* covered with loose stones, through rivets, swollen sometimes, when many a poor fellow has lost his life in crossing, *but that 40 miles must be covered before dawn*, as silently as possible, and by the least frequented route.

A little before daybreak, a halt of half an hour at what is judged to be a sufficient distance from the enemy's outposts, while, if possible, an encircling movement is noiselessly carried out. At the first streak of dawn, a wild, mad gallop for the Boer laager, which we hope we have surprised, but which, alas, on many occasions has got wind of our movements, and flitted during the night. Then a skirmish and chase after the retreating *commando*, if any, till about 10 or 11 o'clock, when a halt would be called and coffee made (if such a thing as a stick of dry wood could be found), a biscuit eaten and horses fed. Rest till about 1 o'clock, then commence the weary march back to the convoy, with the prisoners, if any, your horse and yourself done up. 8 p m.—Camp for the night. Pickets posted, very little left in the way of food for horse or man, nothing but an overcoat for cover. Up at day-break the next morning. Breakfast, if you have saved any. March off about 3.30 a.m., and after many halts, eventually reach the convoy, utterly exhausted, late that night, Tuesday. Wednesday morning at day-break, off again with the convoy. Very likely, another night-march on Wednesday or Thursday which will bring one back to the convoy about Saturday night.

DIFFICULTIES IN FORMOSA.

"Why has not the campaign in Formosa been brought to a successful issue long before this?" one imagines a well-meaning citizen demanding. "The officers who are conducting the campaign appeared to be confident enough at the beginning."

The answer seems quite obvious, to one who has had experience in this kind of warfare.

In the first place, there are no definite strategical positions, towns or capitals to be taken, with the enemy defending them, success in which would bring the war to a definite conclusion. Secondly, the Formosans are fighting in a naturally difficult campaigning country, of which they know every inch, whereas to the Japanese it is practically unknown.

In the guerilla warfare part of the South African War, although the British forces outnumbered the enemy to an enormous degree—something like 200,000 to 60,000—it was found impossible, when employing the ordinary tactics of warfare, to make much headway against such an enemy. A *commando* of Boers, if menaced by a column of our troops, would evade us by simply disbanding, *pro tem.*, after arranging a place of rendez-vous in, perhaps, some district remote from that in which our columns were operating. Realizing the futility of continuing the almost fruitless tactics that had hitherto been pursued, the blockhouse system was adopted, and it was owing to the efficacy of this way of dealing with an enemy spread over a very large area, that the war was brought to a successful issue, the enemy recognising that, within a short time, capture or death for one and all was inevitable.

Whether the blockhouse system would be equally efficacious in subduing the Formosans, I am not in a position to say, but it seems to me that it would be much better to do something on a larger scale now, than to allow the campaign to drag on for an indefinite period with its consequent detrimental effect on the *moral* of the troops and the popularity of the 'war' with the public.

However, this is a digression. The writer's object in preparing this article is, as one who had had personal experience in guerilla warfare, to remind those who joined in the popular enthusiasm and admiration for the soldiers who gloriously laid down their lives for their country during the Manchurian campaign, that equally brave men are now suffering hardships and laying down their lives, but in a very quiet sort of way, for their country, in Formosa.

His Majesty the Emperor, by the interest he is displaying in the troops, is setting an example worthy of emulation by his subjects.

THE COUNTER-BLAST AT BERLIN.

(COMMUNICATED.)

Full reports of the great Missionary Conference at Edinburgh have already appeared in these columns. In due time, no doubt, equally full reports of the Fifth International Congress of Free Christianity and Religious Progress to be held at Berlin Aug. 5—10 will find their way to Yokohama. When the full text of the addresses delivered at the two Conferences reaches this far-off country, open-minded readers will be in a position to judge whether in this 20th century among enlightened people in the Far East Christian ethics founded on supernaturalism have the shadow of a chance of success or not. Propagandists may be very earnest and very sincere, but if the doctrines they preach are quite out of keeping with modern thought, they can only be disseminated successfully among ignorant people. At the Edinburgh Conference Orthodoxy was in the ascendant. At the Berlin Congress dogmatic Christianity will be at a discount. Advanced thinkers in this part of the world may wish to hear something. Here is a statement of the objects of the Congress. "The International Council was organized at Boston, U.S.A. on May 25th, 1900. It seeks to bring into closer union, for exchange of ideas, mutual service, and the promotion of their common aims, the historic liberal churches, the liberal elements in all churches, the scattered liberal congregations and isolated workers for religious freedom and progress in many lands. It aims to be a source of encouragement and strength to them in their *struggles against dogmatic intolerance and ecclesiastical tyranny*. It cultivates large and fraternal relations with the great liberal movements in religion now going on under various names and auspices throughout the world. To promote these ends, it holds a triennial Congress in some acknowledged seat of religious enlightenment and freedom, the general arrangements for which are intrusted to the liberal bodies and communities which have extended the invitation. Such Congresses have been held in London, Amsterdam, Geneva, and Boston, attended by from 500 to 2,400 members, representing 16 nationalities and 30 religious followships. *No assent to any formal dogma or adhesion to any particular church is required for membership. All who desire to increase religious enlightenment, freedom, and tolerance and to make the world better, are cordially invited to participate in it.*

The Congress will be attended by the leaders of liberal Christian thought in Europe and America. Dr. S. A. Eliot, of Boston, is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and Dr. C. W. Wendte, also of Boston, the General Secretary. What liberal thought has done for Christianity and the world in the past and what it is likely to accomplish in the near future will be demonstrated in a clear and scholarly manner by many of the most eminent theologians of Europe and America. What is known as the New Theology will be expounded by those who have taken a leading part in its development. To German Theology and German Church Life it is proposed to devote several sessions of the Congress. The Rev. R. Minami is to represent Japan and he will give an account of the anti-supernatural Christian movement here, of which little notice was taken at the Edinburgh Conference apparently, unless the *Japan Mail* correspondent was absent from the Conference when this subject was discussed.

W.D.

THE unarmoured cruiser *Newcastle* has completed her steam, gunnery and manœuvring trials, with results which equal, and in some respects are superior to, those of the vessels of the type already tried. On her full power trial the speed averaged was just over 26¼ knots. The coal consumption trials were equally favourable. The *Newcastle* proved an easily manœuvred ship, and the trials of the two 6in. and ten 4in. q.f. and five smaller guns gave satisfactory results.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, July 30.*)

THIS problem is not yet buried. We learn, from Shanghai telegrams to the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Asahi Shimbun*, that according to intelligence furnished by Reuter to the *North-China Daily News*, the China Association has taken up the question and is seeking to make it a crucial test of the Open Door in Manchuria. The Association argues that if Russia and Japan succeed in vetoing the construction of this line, the inevitable issue will be exclusion of English capital from the Three Eastern Provinces. Therefore, the idea is to make this a test case and to enlist all possible aid in bringing pressure on the British Government. Circulars have accordingly been addressed to the various chambers of commerce throughout the United Kingdom, setting forth the arguments which appeal most forcibly to the Association and seeking the coöperation of the chambers. Many of the latter are said to have already signified their approval, but the attitude of the British Government is reported to be unsatisfactory from the point of view of the agitators. Downing Street appears to insist that any pressure brought to bear upon Russia in this matter would be contrary to the provisions of the treaty concluded between Russia and Great Britain in 1899, according to which treaty the regions north of the great wall were to be regarded as Russia's sphere of railway influence, in consideration of the Yangtsz Valley being similarly reserved for Great Britain. This difficulty, however, would not be operative against a railway from Chinchow to Yaoyan, and the Association is credited with the programme of limiting itself for the present to the construction of that line, conditionally on the Chinese Emperor promising to sanction its extension at a later date.

We give these facts in deference to their alleged source, but we are bound to say that we do not attach full credence to the story. There is one obvious discrepancy between the facts and their statement. The China Association is represented as considering this railway question a conclusive test of the accessibility of Manchuria to British capital in the face of Russian and Japanese opposition. But the truth is, as it seems to us, that the exclusiveness is mainly on the side of the Association so far as Japan is concerned. It is an old experience that error dies hard, and we do not at present recall any incident which illustrates the aphorism more vividly than does this Aigun-Chinchow Railway. For, the China Association *non obstante*, the country against which a policy of exclusion would appear to be followed is Japan. The Japanese Government has never objected to the building of a railway between Chinchow and Aigun, or to the investment of British capital in such an enterprise. On the contrary, the Tokyo Cabinet assented to the project from the outset, making only one condition, namely, that Japan should share and share alike with other foreign countries in furnishing the capital and contracting for the materials. In fact, Japan simply asks for that equality of opportunity which she is now wrongfully accused of denying to others. It is against Japan then, that an exclusive policy is to be exercised, whereas the accusation is that Japan seeks to exercise that policy against others in this very case. Coming to Russia, it has to be admitted that she objects to the railway project, but no one would think of caviling at her attitude or denying her rights in this matter. A railway from Chinchow to Aigun would have been the opening of a new gate of access to Russian dominions, and would have had strategical importance of the highest character. Russia is absolutely justified in declining to endorse such a programme, nor can her reluctance be justly construed as in any sense subversive of the principle of Equal Opportunity. Especially has it to be noted that St. Petersburg softens its refusal in the Aigun direction by offering to sanction an alternative line giving direct access to Peking further west. Finally, not Russia alone, but also all impartial onlookers must be puzzled to find in purely commercial and industrial motives an explanation of China's anxiety to build a long and costly railroad in a remote and unfrequented part of her dominions, while neglecting to similarly equip provinces where a crying need for such facilities plainly exists.

THE EFFECT OF "SCARES" UPON THE EMPIRE'S DEFENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 2.*)

(COMMUNICATED.)

IT is significant how wide, one might almost say how universal, is the degree of attention attracted by the problem of the British Empire's defence. The circumstance may not unfittingly be taken as a tribute to the Empire itself—its unique composition, its unprecedented size. For no greater problem has as yet presented itself to the statesman or the student of *welt-politik* in any age than the maintenance, in that state of security from external aggression which is a necessary preliminary to development, of so vast and composite an Empire. The British public has, not infrequently, been made the butt of Continental humourists for its sensitiveness, not to say nervousness, on the subject of its own safety; but in view of the immensity of the interests involved, the scattered character of the Empire, and the potential menace comprised in the huge armies of Continental Powers which a turn of Fortune's wheel might render only too real, it is not surprising that an occasional "scare" should sweep over the people of the Island Kingdom. We do not say that every "scare" which, since the days of the *Pall-Mall's* "Truth-about-the-Navy" agitation, has stirred the inhabitants of Britain was fully borne out by the actual facts of the situation at home and abroad. But there has usually been some—and nearly always the same—foundation for these periodical panics, to wit, the neglect of the Navy as compared with the maritime progress of other Powers. And the further fact emerges that this neglect has more often than than not to be laid at the door of a Liberal Ministry. This is perhaps not unnatural, seeing that the besetting sin of the Radicals for many years has been to set questions of so-called social Reform before those of national defence; but, it may pertinently be asked, of what use are a hundred measures of social Reform—Old-Age Pensions, Land-nationalisation and the like—if the country is liable at any moment to be overrun with foreign troops and become, in the historic words of Sir EDWARD GREY, "the conscript appendage of a more virile Power?" However, there is one thing worse, just as there is one thing better, than these periodical "scares." The greatest danger which can overtake a democracy dependent, as is the British democracy, upon a single line of defence, is the danger of *apathy*. To avert that perilous state, the relapse of a nation into indifference, various publicists have been moved, from time to time, to raise the voice of admonition. It is a curious fact that these warnings have come of late from the least expected quarters, and even from outsiders. Thus the veteran Socialist leader, Mr. H. M. HYNDMAN, has followed in the footsteps of Mr. ROBERT BLATCHFORD in urging the paramount claims of the Navy on the British taxpayers and, in a recent letter to the press, strongly advocates the floating of the suggested £100,000,000 loan for the purpose of putting the national safety beyond all question. But an even more impressive warning has come from an outsider, and that a man whose claim to speak with authority on such matters is universally recognized. We refer to the remarkable letter written to the *Daily Mail* by Admiral A. T. MAHAN, which, reproduced in pamphlet form, is being sold in England by the million. Admiral MAHAN points out the disadvantage under which the democracies of Britain and the United States labour, through their dependence on the continually shifting form of government by party majority, as compared with the "strong independent Government" of certain Continental Powers, and adds the following pregnant statement:—"While the popular tradition of the national need for a great Navy still supplies to some extent a steadying hand, nevertheless, to one following from a distance the course of British action in late years, it certainly has seemed that *this conviction is less operative, that its claims*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to allegiance are less felt and more disputed." The American expert views as a happy sign of a correct appreciation of the problem the recent decision of the Labour Government in Australia that in time of war the Australian Navy should be at the absolute disposal of the British Admiralty; but he regards as ominous the lack of a corresponding disposition on the part of the British Labour Party at home; and, more than that, a tendency to undervalue the necessity of preponderant naval force even in European waters. Admiral MAHAN severely criticises the reduction of British naval strength in the Mediterranean—from eleven battleships in 1899 to six in 1910—"the weakening, almost to abandonment, of the most delicate yet very essential link in the system of the communications of the Empire." He foresees a time when "this reluctance to acquiesce in present naval requirements" may mean the passing of the Mediterranean out of the sphere of British influence, a retrogression which "will symbolise, if it does not at once accompany, the passing of the Empire." Yet if Britain fails to hold her own in the realm of Naval Power, and the Empire should fall, "let no man think that the sole responsibility will rest with the voters. . . *It will rest, above all, with the leaders who have feared to risk their political lives for the national welfare*.....It will rest with those who have been false to the duty of leadership and wilfully blind to an overshadowing danger. *Posterity will not spare them its curses.*" The question the reader will perhaps be putting to himself on perusal of these impressive sentences, is—do these warnings, and the "scares" to which they are wont to give rise, produce any practical effect?" We have no hesitation in saying that they do. Not only do they stir the national conscience, and preserve the democracy from the fatal sleep of apathy, but they bear tangible fruit in the shape of ships and guns. The low-water mark in the matter of naval defence was reached in 1908-9, when provision was made in the estimates for only two armoured ships. With that anti-climax, the agitation for increased expenditure began. In that year's programme and the previous one, the total new construction ordered was 5 armoured ships and 7 small cruisers. In the two succeeding years (1909-11) the Estimates contained provision for no less than 15 armoured ships and 11 small cruisers, while four of the larger units formed the "contingent" programme, which was the direct result of the agitation. It is the official policy to sneer at the "scaremongers"—even Mr. MCKENNA has referred in suchlike uncomplimentary terms to the patriotic leaders of these agitations; but they have nevertheless done yeoman service to their country. The British Navy is the better, and the British Empire the safer, for their persistent and unselfish efforts.

THE IMPERIAL ASPECT OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 4.*)

IN the recent debate on the Woman Suffrage Bill, Mr. ASQUITH characterised the measure as "a leap in the dark." If the Prime Minister, in making that most appropriate allusion to the novel (not to say revolutionary) character of Mr. SHACKLETON'S already doomed Bill, had intended to allude to the Imperial aspect of the proposed upheaval, he would have been eminently correct. Much was said, for and against the measure, in the course of a discussion rendered exceptionally interesting by the fact that it afforded the rare spectacle of party leaders on both sides of the House engaged in vigorous cross-combat; but sufficient stress was not laid on the effect any such extension of the franchise must exert on the Empire at large. The supporters of the Bill modestly described it as an "experiment" admitting no more than a million spinsters to the parliamentary register. The militant suffragists, with their accustomed lack of tact, gloried in the measure as constituting "the thin end of the wedge." For this unhappy phrase, with the significant admission it contains, the suffragists have to thank the mover of the Bill—the "wedge" of course being, as Mr. F. E. SMITH pointed out in another of his brilliant speeches, universal adult suffrage, with twenty-three million additional voters added to the register. It is obvious that such an extension of the franchise, in addition to upsetting the present balance of political parties, would place the supreme control of affairs in the United Kingdom in the hands of women. Serious though such a result must be, none at least of the advocates of the measure seemed to remember that the House in which they were debating does not merely represent a national assembly of the United Kingdom, but has to do duty as a species of Imperial Assembly, responsible for the control of vast masses of coloured races and for the general well-being and defence of the Empire as a whole. Female Suffrage has been adopted in a few minor States, such as Norway; in certain States of the North American Union, such as Colorado; and even in two of the self-governing Dominions of the British Empire. But the members of the Mother of Parliaments occupy a position very different from any of these. Neither Norway nor Colorado nor New Zealand is confronted with the difficult task of governing a coloured subject-race, nor are they saddled with the final responsibility of providing for the safety of other States than their own. The alleged success of the experiment in these countries—though it appears that in New Zealand the birth-rate has perceptibly decreased of late years, and there is now talk of assisted immigration of boys from the Mother-Country—forms no criterion for the United Kingdom in its unique *rôle* as the heart and nerve-centre of a world-wide Empire. Indeed the essentially dual nature of that Empire is becoming daily more apparent. It consists, in reality, of two distinct halves, the white self-governing Dominions, on the one hand, and the Dependencies, peopled for the most part by coloured races, on the other. Under the present system, which can only be described as a makeshift full of anomalies, the double burden of administering the Dependencies and of providing for the defence of Dependencies and Dominions alike, falls upon the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. For these reasons, the question of giving votes to women has to be considered in the light of its possible effects on the coloured populations of the Empire, and in its relation to the supreme necessities of defence. Now the British Empire already contains, in its various Dependencies, three hundred millions of Orientals who are opposed to government by women. If to the already tremendous difficulties of governing these subject races there be added the knowledge, on the part of these subject races, that their governors on the spot are subject to the control of a female majority at home, a serious situation may easily arise for those supporting the "white man's burden" in the outlying parts of the Empire. For on what does the prestige of the British Raj—from the potent proconsul to the humblest civil servant—ultimately depend, if not on force? The moral power which enables a single white official to order the destinies of thousands of coloured people is efficaceous only by reason of the knowledge that behind that isolated ruler lie the whole resources of the British Empire. Translate that might, that ultimate appeal to force, into terms of petticoat government, and the prestige of the British Raj will wither into contempt. "Women," says Sir EDWARD CLARKE, "though they may be the equals of men in the world of science and of art, are unfitted to conduct the affairs of a great Imperial State, because the occupations for which they are by nature fitted excludes them from the opportunity of obtaining the necessary knowledge and experience." In the words of the KING'S recent message to his people, "the foundations of the national glory are in the homes of the people." To transfer woman from her natural sphere, where her special qualities render her supreme, into the arena of political strife, where these qualities are at a discount, is at one and the same time to undermine those foundations and to threaten with ruin the whole fabric of the Empire.

CHURCH AND STATE AT WAR.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 5.*)

HARD upon the drastic treatment of religious orders and the severance of all direct relation between Church and State

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in France, comes the news of a movement in Spain which, despite its apparently small beginnings, seems to be tending towards the same goal. A state of war exists between the Vatican, as the head of the Established Church in Spain, and a Liberal Ministry in Madrid; while, to give practical effect to the rupture, the Spanish Ambassador to the Papal Court has been recalled. The challenge implied in this action of the Madrid Government has been taken up by Vatican, and a despatch whose bellicosity ill consorts with its source has been issued, calling upon all good Catholics to support the Vicar of Christ in the impending strife. Fortunately this religious war bids fair to be bloodless—as wars go. Regiments and ironclads cannot be brought to bear upon the Papal See, and, for the rest, the days of the Inquisition are past and gone. Nevertheless there is scarcely any limit to the bitterness which a religious warfare can call to its aid; and the friends of peace, or those at least who have preserved an open mind, while looking with regret upon the sorry spectacle, are asking where the rights and wrongs of the matter lie, and whether a speedy and satisfactory solution of the issues involved is not still within the sphere of possibilities. It would be a great gain if the Spanish Government's case could be entirely purged of all political and interested motives, but this, we fear, is impossible. In the first place, the PRIME MINISTER, Señor CANALEJAS, and his colleagues owe their installment in office to Liberal votes, and they are now being driven to action by the Liberal press. The tocsin of religious equality has been vociferously sounded, but there is reason to believe that something more than a desire for tolerance exists behind the specious cry, and that atheism, rather than Protestantism, is behind the movement. Doubtless any weakening of the bonds between Spain and the Papal Court would be hailed with satisfaction both by the Protestant and by the infidel; but we have it on the authority of a recent writer whose sympathies are evidently with the Spanish Ministry that "the (Liberal) papers are concerned as a rule not for the Protestant sectaries but for the freethinkers (*sic*), and the remedy they propose is the total withdrawal of the State subvention for the support of the Church, together with absolute freedom for lay schools, even those of anarchist tendency." On the other hand, commercial interests appear to be bringing pressure to bear on the Government, for, says the writer whom we have already quoted, "there is bitter complaint all over Spain among manufacturers and traders regarding the extensive business done by monks and nuns," and this because of the exemption from taxation enjoyed by these orders. These traders swell the cry of those "freethinkers" whose ultimate hope is that Spain should follow in the footsteps of France by effecting the extinction of all religious orders and turning their property into the coffers of the State. Few, we think, would maintain that, since France went over officially and, in a sense, nationally to irreligion, her condition has shown any improvement, moral or material; and while it may be conceded that the epithet "priest-ridden" applies with some force to the population of the Peninsula—as it does to certain parts of Ireland—the question still remains whether moderate reforms in this direction are not better than a national plunge into the outer darkness of atheism.

Meanwhile the Vatican bases its case upon the Concordat of 1851, which specifically provided that the Church might acquire property both real and personal in Spain, though a limitation was set on the number of orders thus privileged. Whether that limitation was, or was not, intended to be purely financial, is one of the points now in dispute; but it should be remembered that, ever since the signing of the Concordat, steps have been continuously taken by the State —most of them quite ineffectual — to lessen the influence and power of the Church, as represented by the various religious orders. Thus, the decree of 1902 —which led to serious riots at Barcelona and the fall of a Conservative Cabinet at Madrid—stipulated for the immediate registration, or failing that, the dissolution, of all religious orders other than the few mentioned in the Concordat; and further laid down that all religious associations carrying on an industry must apply for licenses and subject themselves to taxation. It is the proposed rigorous enforcement of this decree, instructions for which action were transmitted to the provincial authorities by a Royal Order in May of this year, that has brought on the present crisis. The Government, which depends upon the support of the Liberals, puts the narrowest construction on the Concordat; while the Vatican, not unnaturally, interprets it in a widely different sense. In June sixty-two Bishops addressed a protest to the Prime Minister, expressing surprise that "when the nation is in a state of decadence, prostration and impending ruin," the Government should attack religious institutions instead of attempting to effect practical reforms calculated to improve the condition of the working-classes, and instead of doing something to diminish the number of "schools of atheism and centres of anti-military and anti-patriotic institutions, as well as those newspapers which strike at the roots of property, public order and family life." Nevertheless the Spanish prelates have expressed their willingness to abide by the decision of Rome. Unfortunately, if the latest telegrams are to be believed, the die has been cast, by the hand of the Pope, on the side of war. As the influence of the Church is still sufficiently great to nullify, if not to prevent, the execution of decrees of which it disapproves, there is every reason to fear that we are only at the beginning of a prolonged period of strife, similar to that which has for so many years embittered Spanish national life—only, if possible, a strife more general and more intense.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN JAPAN.

The foreign fire insurance companies in Japan number 24 in all, and they constitute a menace to the business of their domestic rivals, says the Liberal News Agency. The particulars of the former's business records for last year are not available as yet. For the year before last, the Liverpool London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. received an income through insurance of 320,000 *yen*, the Commercial Union 206,000 *yen*, the New Zealand 160,000 *yen*, the Yorkshire 120,000 *yen*, the Phœnix 164,000 *yen*, and others under 100,000 *yen*. Appearances indicate that there has been some increase in their business ever since. The approximate cause for their recent expansion is that these foreign companies, having changed their principle of direct control, have entrusted Messrs. Okura, Yonei and other influential persons in Japanese circles with their business management, with the result of a sudden advance in the number of the insured. The domestic fire insurance companies, on the other hand, forced up their rate of insurance about June or July, 1907, a proceeding which was repeated in 1908, and therefore the insured no doubt have changed over to the foreign fire insurance firms whose rate is comparatively lower. In addition, there is another powerful factor in the situation, namely that the foreign fire insurance companies, which, on principle, entered into contracts only in the case of brick or stone buildings, have taken to insuring wooden houses as well, since they placed the direct management with Japanese agents. The domestic fire insurance companies have suffered by the bitter experiences of the Hakodate and Osaka conflagrations, and they do not, as a rule, show enterprise in undertaking risks thereby decreasing materially the number of the insured.

COMPETITION IN THE CAMPHOR INDUSTRY.

Reports have been received at Tokyo to the effect that orange groves in some parts of the Southern United States are giving place to camphor plantations. The cultivation of the orange tree is a matter of some difficulty and requires much labour and attention, while camphor trees grow readily. Camphor culture has always been a prominent industry in Formosa and Japan, and, since celluloid articles have come into such common use, this gum has become an indispensible article of industry.

It is interesting also to note that artificial camphor, when used in this manufacture does not give the same lustre as the natural gum. Germany and America are both large purchasers of Japanese camphor. But it is feared that Japan cannot much longer enjoy this monopoly, for it is a fact that camphor trees are being cultivated in sections of China. And now that this work is being taken up in the United States, it is recognized that Japan will have strong rivals in the field.

The Government is giving this matter earnest attention and it is thought that matters may be equalized by the manufacture, on a large scale, of celluloid goods in Japan. There are now two celluloid factories in this country, and Japan is, even now, exporting not only the raw material, but finished articles as well, and at a very satisfactory profit. It is a question in doubt, however, as to just how far this manufacture can be profitably carried.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, July 14.

The 2000 mile motor-car endurance test, with speed races by the way, was brought to a successful finish yesterday, thirty-three cars arriving in good order about two o'clock. The results of the test will be published in a week, after consideration by the jury. Col Svechin, A.D.C to the Emperor, who was commodore of the string of cars up to the moment of his accident near Chernigov, has so far recovered the effects of it that he has left for St. Petersburg, and will preside at the jurv meetings. In the last run home a car that had all along attracted perhaps the largest amount of attention, from the fact of its being driven, with skill and great boldness, by a lady, the car of Princess Dolgorukova, was unfortunately disqualified on account of accidentally running into another car and damaging its radiator. The Princess arrived with the rest of the cars yesterday and received a great ovation from the crowd.

On Sunday, at Riga, will be celebrated with great pomp the 200-th anniversary of the annexation to the Russian Empire of Liefland. After a solemn service at the Orthodox Cathedral, at which the Emperor will be present, the Imperial party, with a brilliant suite and representatives of the local government of the Province, will proceed to open the new monument to Peter the Great, to the accompaniment of salutes from the guns of the warships in the harbour and forts, the ringing of all the church bells in Riga and the firing of a *feu de joie* by the assembled troops. The Court Ceremonial for the occasion puts at the head of the list of persons required to be present. "The President of the Committee of Ministers and members of the Committee (sc Premier and Cabinet), the president of the Upper House; President of the Duma", after whom follow the usual officers, court, military and civil, represented on ceremonial occasions in Russia.

A reduced tariff for 1st and 2nd class passengers on Russian railways comes into force to-day. The raising of the tariffs on passenger traffic, a couple of years ago, practically emptied the superior classes. It is hoped now to make them pay by a substantial reduction, while leaving the 3rd class rates the same.

Yesterday an 18 year old bride, ready dressed with her brides maids for church, was awaiting the arrival of the bridegroom when a note from him was brought to say, with brutal brevity, that he had "changed his mind." The girl fainted and on recovering ran into the kitchen seized a bottle of acetic acid and drank it off, dying on her way to hospital ten minutes later.

The Russian police are reported by a Moscow paper to have discovered a widely ramifying organisation throughout Russia, composed of lawyers, a notary or two, some government officials and many minor agents, who have been employing themselves with great success for years past in "recovering inheritances" by fraudulent means. The Government officials in departments dealing with intestates, etc., orphan trusteeships and the like, gave information of promising cases, and the lawyers, with the aid of personation and forgery, secured the inheritances for the "Company."

A "silly season" story in an Odessa paper tells how a peasant destroyed a stork's nest on his house, and the stork repaid him by filling his rooms with snakes which it took the united efforts of the villagers, clad in leather and armed with sticks, to clear out!

The Chinese Commission of Military Officers headed by a Prince of the blood, which has been investigating the military organisation of the armies of Europe, has arrived in St. Petersburg. A stay of some ten days will be made here, in the course of which facilities will be freely given to inspect the Russian system, and a grand review held at the Summer camp of Krasnoe Selo in honour of the distinguished visitors. After this the commission will proceed to Moscow and thence for home via the Great Siberian Railway. In an interview a member of the commission has expressed the certainty that China, in a few years, will have an army organised on the most modern basis, and efforts are being made to arrange for universal military service. Already foreign instructors have been almost entirely dispensed with.

The two thousand mile motor car endurance test, with intervals of racing-tests for competitors, is drawing to a close. Thirty four cars reached Tver yesterday and left early this morning on the last day's run, which, in many ways, will be one of the severest of the whole course. The arrival is timed shortly after noon to-morrow at Peterhof. Only fourteen cars, of the thirty-four still running, have any chance of prizes, the rest having been penalised in varying numbers of points for minor breaches of the regulations. One foreign competitor, angry at the action of the military officer who accompanied him on behalf of the control, took the opportunity when they were passing a desert waste, to declare himself no longer a competitor and turned his controller out of the car on to the roadside. Fortunately, a belated car came along after a time and rescued the officer from a decidedly embarrassing situation.

The Pernau Regiment, permanently stationed at Moscow, one of the regiments enrolled by Peter the Great, is celebrating its bi-centenary, to which has been invited the "father of the regiment" a native of the Province of Kherson, a peasant old soldier aged 114 years.

Gen. Sckhomlinov, Minister of War, yesterday inspected in the neighbourhood of Peterhof a small body of "boy soldiers," which is the outcome of the Russian attempt to imitate Baden-Powell's scouts. Here the children are taught, first and foremost, military drill and nothing has yet been heard of anything beyond the art of marching, handling a dummy rifle, and returning or giving the salute.

A Hull trawler has been brought into Archangel by the Russian guardship for having been caught fishing within the territorial waters limit off the Russian coast.

Circular tours on the Russian railways are being organised under the auspices of the Ministry of Communications. Circular tickets, covering not less than 1000 versts (c. 666 miles), available during 45 days, are shortly to be issued over Government lines, but privately owned lines have not yet come into the scheme.

Viscount Kamimura, Governor of Tokyo and formerly in command of the 5th army corps in the Russo-Japanese War is expected to arrive in a few days from Paris.

To-day was laid the foundation of a grandiose undertaking in memory of Peter the Great, at St. Petersburg, namely, the institution of what in the case of Moscow is called the "hospital townlet," a collection of hospitals for all kinds of specialities, enclosed in their own grounds, with separate sanitation, lighting, etc. The undertaking in St. Petersburg is to cover sixty acres of ground.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

AN INTERNATIONAL LAWSUIT.

The world's greatest lawsuit was in process of being tried last month at The Hague. The litigants are the United States *versus* Great Britain, and Newfoundland fishing rights is the issue. The problem as to dominion over these waters, which has been an international thorn since the American Revolutionary War, is to be finally solved.

At The Hague Great Britain and the United States are fighting out their differences. Eminent lawyers of both countries are participating in the argument before the highest international tribunal in the world.

The fisheries controversy is the first case to be referred to the permanent court at The Hague for arbitration under the general arbitration treaty between the United States and England. The tribunal consists of the following members of the permanent court at The Hague:

Dr. Heinrich Lammasch, of Austria, umpire, president of the tribunal: His Excellency Luis M. Drago, of the Argentine Republic; Jonkheer A.F. de Savornin Lohman, of the Netherlands; Hon. George Gray, of Delaware, judge of the United States Circuit Court, and Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, chief of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada.

The issues involved in the case are due chiefly to differences which have arisen between the two Governments as to the true intent and meaning of the provisions of Article 1 of the treaty of 1818, and are covered by the questions which are submitted in the special agreement for the decision of the tribunal.

REASONS FOR DISPUTE.

These questions are: It is contended on the part of Great Britain that the exercise of the liberty to take fish, referred to in the said article, which the inhabitants of the United States have forever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, is subject, without the consent of the United States, to reasonable regulations by Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or rules, as, for example, to regulations in respect of seasons when fish may be taken, and the method, means, and implements to be used.

It is contended that the exercise of such liberty is not subject to limitations or restraints by Great Britain, Canada, or Newfoundland in the form of municipal laws, ordinances, or regulations unless they are appropriate and necessary for the protection and preservation of the common rights in such fisheries and the exercise thereof, and unless they are reasonable in themselves and fair as between local fishermen and fishermen coming from the United States, and not so framed as to give an advantage to the former over the latter class unless their appropriateness, reasonableness, and fairness be determined by the United States and Great Britain by common accord and the United States concurs in their enforcement.

The second leading question is: Have the inhabitants of the United States, while exercising the liberties referred to in said article, a right to employ as members of the fishing crews of their vessels persons not inhabitants of the United States.

QUESTIONS OF CUSTOMS ENTRY.

Question 3.—Can the exercise, by the inhabitants of the United States, of such liberties be subjected, without the consent of the United States, to the requirements of entry or report at custom-houses or the payment of light or harbour or other dues or to any similar requirement or condition or exaction?

Question 4.—Have the inhabitants of the United States the liberty, under the said article or otherwise, to take fish in the bays, harbours, and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Quirpon Islands, or on the Magdalen Islands?

Question 5.—Are the inhabitants of the United States whose vessels resort to the treaty coasts for the purpose of exercising the liberties, referred to in article 1 of the treaty of 1818, entitled to have for these vessels, when duly authorized by the United States in their behalf, the commercial privileges on the treaty coasts accorded, by agreement or otherwise, to United States trading vessels generally?

There are other questions of minor importance.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended July 28th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	4	7	1	—	—
Died	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	26	65	4	—	—
Died	—	1	12	2	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THROUGH RUSSIA TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SOME FEATURES OF THE TURKISH CAPITAL.

The question was, "Where should I go?" A Christmas vacation of about seven weeks was staring me in the face. One must go somewhere. I was in Finland at the time, and happening to meet a friend of mine, he told me that a relation of his was going to escort his sister in-law, who was an invalid, to Assouan, Egypt, *via* Odessa and Constantinople. He proposed to start the same day, calling at St. Petersburg, *en route*, for his sister-in-law. This decided me. A suggestion of this sort was what I had been waiting for. Constantinople it should be! The journey through Russia would be accomplished without any brain-fag on my part, as I should be travelling with Russian-speaking people, who would doubtless consider it their duty to look after me. The train started in two hours, so I at once proceeded "to pack my tooth-brush." Fortune favoured, and I caught the train splendidly.

A FORGOTTEN PASSPORT.

At Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, we engaged sleeping berths to St. Petersburg, and all seemed to be going smoothly, when I suddenly realised that I had come away without my passport. If I waited while I telegraphed for it, I should have to travel through Russia alone. On the other hand, the Russians, expecting trouble in Finland, were very strict at the Frontier, where we should arrive at about 7 the next morning.

A PLAN CONCEIVED AND CARRIED OUT.

My friend and I, with two or three others, discussed ways of getting through till about 1 o'clock in the morning, without arriving at any definite plan, when my friend said he would "sleep on it," and give the result in the morning. Strange to say, in the morning he had a plan. When asked for my passport I was to say (if anyone spoke English) that I had sent it by post to the Turkish Legation in St. Petersburg, to be viséd. When my friend was asked for his, he would say the same, we pretending to be strangers.

When we arrived at the frontier, the platform was lined with soldiers, and all the passengers had to alight and be searched for weapons. I was asked by a Russian Officer, in Russian, for my passport, and pretended not to understand, repeating over and over again the word, Constantinople, whereupon he swore, and sent me to a corner to wait, guarded by a soldier. When it came to my friend's turn to be searched, the officer, happening to catch sight of his trousers, which were turned up, at once concluded that he was an Englishman, and the following dialogue ensued.

Officer—Are you English?

My friend—No, I am a Finn.

Officer—[*looking at his turned-up trousers.*] Are you sure you are not an Englishman?

My friend—Yes, quite sure.

Officer—Do you speak English?

My friend—Yes, a little.

Officer—Do you know that man over there?

My friend—[*casting a casual glance in my direction.*] No.

Officer—Ask him where his passport is.

My friend—[*coming over to me and raising his hat after the most approved continental manner.*] I believe you are English; can I help you at all? The Officer wants to know if you have a passport.

Myself—I have a passport, but I have sent it on to the Turkish Legation in St. Petersburg to be viséd.

My friend—[*to the Officer.*] He is going to Constantinople and has sent his passport on to the Turkish Legation in St. Petersburg to be viséd.

The Officer—H'm! Show me *your* passport!

My friend—As it happens, I am also *en route* to Constantinople and my passport is at the Turkish Legation too.

Officer—You don't know anything about this man?

My friend—Never saw him until to-day.

Officer—[*not quite satisfied*] H'm... well—[*Engine blows its whistle; the Officer waves his hand towards the train, and we mount its footboard as it moves out of the station. The Officer stands looking thoughtfully at the moving train.*]

On arrival at St. Petersburg, one of my friends lent me his passport, with which I travelled through Russia.

Much to my relief, my friend's sister-in-law didn't prove to be much of an invalid. She was supposed to be suffering from an ailment called "nerves."

WE LEAVE ODESSA ACCOMPANIED BY "PILGRIMS."

We left Odessa with about 150 "pilgrims" in the steerage from different parts of Russia; all bound for the Holy Land. The majority of them were very old men and one of them was blind. There were about 10 priests accompanying them. All seemed to be very poor, being dressed in the most primitive manner, in sheepskins, etc. They had their meals on the deck at long tables, and looking at them from the bridge one wondered at the zeal which had torn these old men from their homes to make what was, doubtless, to them, a perilous journey by land and sea, only to see a tomb. It was also rather pathetic to mark the gaze of the older white bearded men always fixed ahead as if they expected that all their troubles would be over when they had once set eyes on the Holy Sepulchre. They seemed to be such dear simple old fellows too, with absolutely no initiative; and it was most touching to see how, whenever anything occurred, such as—a bell ringing, a shouted order from the bridge, an increase of wind, or a particularly large wave approaching the ship—they invariably looked with dog-trustful eyes into the faces of the priests, who, by the way, didn't look in the least as though they merited it. Think how they must have pinched and denied themselves for years in order to save the amount necessary for the journey. But the saddest thing of all to contemplate, was the certainty that a large majority would be disappointed or disillusioned.

THE "PILGRIMS" ARE DISINFECTED.

About noon on the second day we anchored off the Bosphorus Quarantine Station, while the pilgrims were all loaded into the ship's boats with their belongings, and sent ashore to be washed and fumigated. Such it is to be a pilgrim! The poor old men looked very helpless and frightened as they were hustled into the boats and packed like sardines. But, evidently, they didn't have such a bad time as they thought they would, for they returned looking quite perky, and some mounted the companion with quite a jaunty step, their cheeks being quite rosy from the bath, which must have been quite a novel experience to them, considering the enormous difference it had made in their appearance, and there was quite a reckless dare-devil light in their eyes.

STEAMING DOWN THE BOSPHORUS.

By the time the pilgrims were all aboard and the boats taken in, the sun was getting well down; and it gradually darkened as we came down the Bosphorus to Constantinople, so that before we anchored in the Golden Horn, it had become quite dark, and the city was wrapped in mystery, which seemed, somehow, to be just as it should be, after the glimpses we had caught in the distance of tall, slender minarets, and here and there the enormous white dome of a mosque turned golden by the red sun as it lowered itself slowly and, as it seemed, reluctantly behind the city. And what a sight it had been! For hours we had steamed slowly between two hilly shores, on our right, Europe, and on our left, Asia, undulating in the most wonderful and unexpected manner. Here, a hill sloping upwards in a graceful curve towards the city, and dropping suddenly as we came into view of a little bay sheltering a village, green, with white houses built one above the other, almost to the hill's summit, with a little mosque nestling in its centre. There, a gap in the Asiatic side, through which one saw a vista of brown hills through a blue haze.

NIGHT ON THE GOLDEN HORN.

On anchoring there was the usual commotion on board, hundreds of *haika* (small, highly coloured boats with a high curving bow) surrounding the ship which soon swarmed with hotel-runners, speaking every language under the sun, in their own way, of course, and a most villainous-looking brand of porter, dressed in dirty and ragged, but, nevertheless, picturesque, red and blue with the inevitable red *fez*. Not having decided where I was going to stay, and as my friends were going on to Alexandria in the ship, I elected to remain on board that night; so we escaped from the general hubbub and took refuge in the dining saloon, where dinner was just commencing. After dinner, when we came up on deck, a most surprising transformation had taken place. A religious festival or something of the kind was evidently on, and the minarets and domes of the mosques were outlined with lights, not electric, each one, as I afterwards found out, being a primitive little oil lamp in itself, composed of a small glass half full of oil with a wick held in position by a bent piece of tin. The night was warm and till the small hours of the morning we sat on deck and talked, wondering what we should see the next day and what our impressions would be of this city of our dreams, which, by the way, from what we had read in the newspapers and heard from people who had never been there, had become modernised since the revolution, while even the women went about unveiled and everything was new and clean and civilized, and altogether prosaic and horrid.

SUNRISE.

The captain recommended us to get up early next morning and see the sunrise, which, he said, was a sight not to be missed; so we made a tremendous effort and got up at about seven, nor did we have any reason to regret it. The sun had just managed to peep between the base of a minaret and a dome of one of the mosques, very red and very proud of itself; instinctively we turned to see the effect on that part of the city on which the sun was shining. It was really a most unforgettable picture, and it is futile to attempt description. Nearly all round us, hills crowned by mosques; the tall houses, every possible shade of red, yellow and brown, commenced from the water's edge and rose tier upon tier until they reached the top of a hill on the summit of which was invariably a mosque, worn white and grey with age, but with a gentle flush this morning, lent to it by the young sun for the occasion, with its one, two, three, four or five tall and stately minarets, tapering to the sky, grouped round it, like daughters who, as my friend said, "I suppose will some day grow into matronly mosques with families of their own." The contrast of the chaste-coloured, huge round domes of the mosques with the sharp angularity and varied colours of the houses made an effect of almost startling beauty, both in form and colour. Added to this the golden Horn was covered with countless *haika* of the most brilliant reds, greens, yellows, and blues, moving to and from the ships at anchor, and across the Horn between Galata, the newer portion of Constantinople, and Stamboul.

ARMENIANS AS PORTERS.

At about 9 o'clock the guide we had selected as the least villainous-looking, called a *hatka* and we were rowed ashore. After passing through the customs my luggage was packed on the back of an Armenian who wore a sort of saddle for the purpose and must also have had a special sort of back. This is the particular occupation of the Armenian in Constantinople. Very little of anything is transported on wheels, owing to the steepness of the streets; and it is no uncommon sight to see an Armenian being loaded with a case or bale of goods which takes four men to lift it on his back. Here and there stones are conveniently placed where he can rest his burden without unloading it. After the massacre of Armenians a few years ago, the merchants and store-keepers were much hampered and put out by lack of porters, as the Turk will not enter this

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

profession,—he considers that his limit. Of course, the Turks had not thought of this, but at any rate it seems to have taught them a lesson, because there have been no massacres of Armenians since.

THE EMANCIPATED TURKISH WOMAN.

Outside the custom house were droves of donkeys, arriving or departing, packed with coal, lime, building material etc., being driven by the most villainous-looking men I ever saw. We took a two-horse carriage—there are no one-horse—to my hotel and then called at the Post Office for a letter my friend's sister-in-law was expecting from a relative of hers, who had married a Turkish official of some sort and who, she thought, might be very useful in showing her round, etc. The letter was there. In it she gave directions how to get to her house, and said that she would be very pleased if my friend's wife would call on her, but that she was *on no account to bring her husband, as she couldn't possibly receive him, it being contrary to the Mahomedan law for a woman to be seen by, or speak to, any man excepting her own husband.* This rather staggered us, not seeming to fit in with what we had heard of the New Turkey.

THE GALATA BRIDGE.

Our guide then drove us down to the Galata Bridge, a floating bridge from Galata to Stamboul. This is the bridge on the Galata end of which, a day or two after the Young Turks had captured Constantinople, a number of unpopular officials were hanged and left dangling for several hours, for the public to gaze on, showing them the folly and danger of becoming unpopular. It is one of the most interesting places in Constantinople and a splendid view is obtained from the middle of the bridge. It is also the main thoroughfare between Stamboul and Pera, the oldest, and the newer part of the City respectively, and always crowded with representatives of every nation in the world. The ferry steamers running to different parts of the Bosphorus start from the middle of the bridge.

Each person has to pay 10 *para*, equal to about a half-penny, to cross, and the toll is collected by a chain, of about 8 men, stretched across at each end, no change is given, though one can get it at a little office near by. Only about 50 per cent. of the people seemed to pay however; some appeared to be friends of the toll-collectors, others looked too important to pay, some seemed too poor to pay, and a few obviously watched their opportunity and smuggled themselves through. On this bridge we received one of our disillusions. The Turkish woman does *not* go unveiled since the revolution; in fact, she is covered from head to foot in a kind of nun's robe, generally black, but sometimes of some neutral tint, with a thick black veil completely covering her hair and face, and the most one can see of a Turkish woman's face is, perhaps, a suggestion of bright eyes through the veil, if one is very enterprising. I spent a whole month in Constantinople and never saw a Turkish woman in the streets unveiled. The Turkish woman never walks in the streets with her husband or any other man, excepting, on some occasions, a black servant as protector. The Turk thinks it beneath his dignity to be seen walking with a woman.

STAMBOUL.

On arrival at the Stamboul end of the bridge, we dismissed the carriage and walked to the Great Bazaar. During this walk we got some idea of the real Constantinople. Imagine tall houses each side of a narrow street about 12 or 15 feet wide, densely crowded, with, here and there, deep holes filled with slimy water, although the weather was warm and dry; heaps of awful-smelling garbage; dogs lying about everywhere, some covered with awful sores; crowds of hawkers shouting out their wares. Yet, withal, an intensely interesting scene and full of colour from the blue clothes of the working man, and the red *fez* which every Turk wears, whether in European dress or national costume. Here, all kinds of dried fruits, nuts, oranges, lemons, sweets, etc. can be bought at the most ridiculously low prices. Our guide took us into all the most interesting shops in the Bazaar, in the hope of getting commission, I suppose. But really, as regards curios, there is not much variety. Carpets and mats are by far the most tempting, and are really fascinating and beautiful, but it is difficult to put a turkey carpet in one's kit bag. The Turks seem to have no art—in the European acceptation of the word—which is rather surprising; and certainly, no music.

WE ARE "TAKEN" SIGHT-SEEING.

After leaving the Bazaar, the guide took revenge for our having disappointed him in not having purchased large quantities of curios—and took us sight-seeing. First, to the famous mosque of Saint Sophia, about 1,000 years old, which was at one time a Christian Church. Here while we wanted to revel quietly in the wonderful mosaics with which the walls and roof are covered, and take in the beauty of the immense dome and the wonderful idea of space it gave, our cicerone poured forth a stream of dates and data, in execrable French; coming very near us, his breath smelling vilely of garlic. He was really most insistent. If he thought the attention of one of us was wavering, he would touch the guilty one on the arm and say, in an angry and reproachful tone, *Monsieur! Attendez s'il vous plait*! and the one detected would start guiltily from his abstraction and make a fresh effort. But he really was a tyrant. It was my first experience of guides and it will be my last. It makes my head ache now to even look at a guide.

HOW TO QUALIFY AS PILGRIMS.

In the courtyard of this mosque the pilgrims collect before commencing their journey to Mecca, and a priest showed us an acrobatic feat that all the pilgrims have to perform before they are eligible to make the pilgrimage. Round the mosque, in the courtyard, there is a kind of veranda, the floor of which is raised about a foot above the pavement of the courtyard; at the edge of this, one of the pillars, about 4 feet in diameter, which supports the roof, juts out about 2 feet on to the courtyard. If you want to make the pilgrimage to Mecca, you must stand with the pillar on your right, your back to the veranda, place your left foot where the pillar meets the edge of the veranda, and bring your right foot to a similar position on the other side of the pillar, disengage your left foot, and then gain your equilibrium also on the other side of the pillar, *without descending into the courtyard*, which a Christian generally does. The priest, who demonstrated this to us, seemed to be very good at it, and did it several times for our edification, and smiled pityingly and in a superior sort of way at our futile attempts. Of course, the pilgrims performed this feat without shoes, but notwithstanding this, a deep smooth hollow was worn in the solid stone each side of the pillar. But our enjoyment of this innocent and religious sport was not long. Our guide cut short our efforts at qualifying for pilgrims, at which he had been looking with a disapproving eye, saying, *il faut aller messieurs*! *il faut aller*! *nous n'avons pas de temps maintenant*!

THE TYRANNY OF GUIDES.

That was the last spark of enjoyment we had that day. Our tyrant took us from one place to another, continually pouring dates and data into our ears. Always, just as we felt restful and contemplative beneath the dome of some silent mosque, dotted here and there with prostrate devotees, offering up silent prayers, a touch would be felt on the arm and a reproachful voice would say—*Monsieur*! *attendez s'il vous plait*—and we would try to take an intelligent interest in his historic dates and accounts of the fabulous worth of the carpets we were standing on. But everything comes to an end. About four o'clock we anchored in Tokatlian's, the only decent restaurant in Constantinople, for tea and refused to budge—and as were in the European quarter we felt we had the whip hand—and accordingly dismissed our cicerone, after paying him gratuitously for the remainder of the day. Then we heaved deep sighs and commenced to enjoy ourselves. I'm afraid our friend the guide thought us very unsatisfactory as tourists, appallingly indifferent to dates, and not at all thirsty after knowledge. After my friends had left Constantinople, I wandered, day after day, by myself, over the city and its environs and often came across a place which in some dim way seemed familiar, and supposed that we had visited it some time during that nightmare of a day when we were dragged, unwilling victims, from mosque to mosque, with dates in our ears and garlic in our nostrils.

THE MOSQUE AND THE MUEZZIN.

The mosque is the striking feature in the panorama of Constantinople. But, apart from this, the city would not be without attractions, because of the surpassing beauty of its natural position, on a series of hills of the most perfect outline and symmetry of form imaginable, divided by half a mile of water, generally of the deepest blue, narrowing to a curved point in one direction and swelling in the other, to where, on the right, in the distance, one sees the cypresses on the Asiatic shore at Scutari, and, if your youth has not been misspent, you will remember that at this place, Florence Nightingale, during the Crimean War, heroically worked for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals. Reverting to the mosques, it always seems to me as if the city was built first, and then, it was seen that one thing was needed to make the picture perfect. So this wonderful "crown" was put on the top of each hill, just as the last thing a beautifully dressed woman puts on, is her hat; till then she doesn't know whether she is a success or not. There is no clanging of bells to call "true believers" to prayers in the mosques; but you may be wandering aimlessly, about prayer-time, near one of them when you hear a voice, of the most wonderful clearness and purity of tone, which seems to come right out of the sky chanting a few notes and then chanting again; you try to locate it; it is repeated time after time, and at last you see a youth, high up on a kind of platform, round one of the minarets, like the fighting-top of a battleship. He is calling the people to prayers. But the charm in a large measure is gone with the solution of the mystery.

THE SULTAN'S PART IN TURKISH RELIGIOUS LIFE

Religion plays a very important part in the life of the Turk. It is this very reason which makes it so difficult for him to become westernized. The *Ceremony of the Selamlik*, which I witnessed on two or three occasions, is a queer witness of the power religion has even with Royalty. Every Friday, at 12 o'clock, the Sultan *must* go to a Mosque and pray. He is accompanied by the most important court officials, and his body-guard, with perhaps 2 or 3 regiments of infantry lining the route from the Palace. If the Sultan does not go, the people say "we have no Sultan." I suppose this is what prevents the Sultan from going abroad. Among the many stories told of the ex-Sultan, one is, that he had a man who impersonated him on these occasions.

THE EX SULTAN AND HIS PALACE.

The ex-Sultan did not live in the palace on the Bosphorous, at present occupied by his successor, but at the *Yildiz Kiosk*, which is some distance from the water and sheltered by a hill. It is said that he was continually in dread of being bombarded by his own navy, and that, when he retired to the *Yildiz Kiosk*, he invariably had with him some essential part of the machinery of his men-of-war, without which the latter were impotent. Rumour has it that he never slept in the same room two nights following, for fear of assassins, and had no regular bedroom, but had couches in every room, so that no one need know in which room he would sleep.

I went round the *Yildeo Kiosk* one day. In the *Harem*, the women's part of the Palace and grounds, in which I an told the ex-Sultan spent many hours a day, there was an artificial winding river, on which was a yacht and several small boats, among which was one with a stern-paddle con-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nected with the treadles of a bicycle in it, on which the ex-Sultan was particularly keen.

THE "TIME" DIFFICULTY.

In Russia, as everyone knows, the calendar is 13 days behind ours, which is rather awkward at times. In Turkey, however, the *time* is different, and most Europeans carry two watches, one each side of the waistcoat, on a single chain. What a paradise for the London pick-pocket, if he only knew it! When the sun sets, it is twelve o'clock by Turkish time, and as the sun sets at a different time every day, so must you alter your watch. There are many other queer customs which the average European hardly dreams of, which survive in this old-world city, in spite of "the Revolution," but space prevents me from alluding to them. A man I met in Constantinople, whom I asked to give me his opinion of the Turks, said, "Well, you see, they're so *beastly sudden*, you never quite know what they are going to do next; one morning they wake up and massacre the Armenians; and a few months ago, one night, the soldiers assassinated all their officers, when during the day everything had been quiet. To-morrow, they may wipe out the Greeks. One never knows. The great thing in this country is not to be unpopular."

THE LAYING OF THE GHOST.

(WITH APOLOGIES TO AN UNKNOWN JAPANESE WRITER).

Everybody in Tokyo knows Manseibashi. If he does not, he is no true Edokko. There may, however, be a few ignorant foreigners who do not know. I will enlighten them. Manseibashi is as near the centre of the modern city as can well be imagined. The centre used to be at Nihonbashi, the bridge from which all road-distances were measured, but there has of late years been such a great expansion, especially to the north and west, towards Hongo, Koishikawa, and Ushigome, that the centre of Tokyo has perforce shifted a little, and is now nearer to Manseibashi than to any other of the many bridges in the Japanese metropolis.

It is a very busy place, though at the present moment its real importance in the daily life of the city is somewhat concealed by the bricks and mortar of the municipal improver. It stands near the end of the great thoroughfare which runs from Shimbashi station, right through the centre of the business world. It is in close proximity to the largest vegetable market in Japan. It gives access, on the west, to the great booksellers' street that runs to the foot of the Kudan Hill; on the east, to the equally important centre of the old clothes and old bottle businesses, along a street which takes you right away to Asakusa. It is dominated by the Russian Cathedral and Kanda Myōjin, with its modern deity of loyalistic principles, and is within sight of the great trees in Uyeno park. Five lines of electric railway converge at Suda-chō, within a hundred yards of the bridge, and in the course of the next few months, the overhead railway will be running its trains there to add to the bustle. It is not at all a place suggestive of ghosts.

Yet there stands, within a few hundred yards of Manseibashi, a house which, until quite recently was haunted by an alarming spectre. It is not an old house either; indeed it is so new that it has always, ever since its first erection, been fitted with electric light, so that the limits of its possible age can be well ascertained. It is, moreover, a convenient house (as Japanese houses go), and the demand for houses in the centre of the town is so great that, according to all laws of probability, it ought to have let continuously and well, and have been a source of steady income to its landlord. Instead of which, after one or two brief and fleeting terms of occupation, it remained untenanted year in and year out, with its still new shutters fast closed and a piece of paper pasted on its door to announce in sprawling letters that it was *kashiya*, "to let."

The place was reported to be haunted. A white figure (whether of man or woman the reports did not say) could be seen at night close by the electric lamp which hung in front of the *tokonoma* in the upstairs sitting room. It always appeared shortly after the electric light was turned off, and its appearance was generally accompanied by strains of soft music like the tinkling of a ghostly *samisen* in the corridors and chambers upstairs. When the strains of this ghostly music (which was always sadly plaintive) had gone on for some time, footsteps of ghostly *zōri*, flapping along the boards, might be heard, and at last, towards the dawn, apparition and music would alike fade away, only to appear again on the following evening as the click of the electric burner told that the light had been turned off. There was, it is true, nothing very terrifying about the apparition; but conscience makes cowards of us all, and, moreover, the thing was apt to get on to the nerves of the inmates. So no tenant remained for more than a few nights, and finally the house became permanently tenantless.

No one ventured to explain the ghost. But many reasons were given why it was to be expected that the house should be haunted.

In the first place it contained a room with nine mats. That alone was enough to condemn the house. For the Japanese word for nine (*ku*) is the same in sound as the Japanese word for "pain" or "sorrow," so that there is an ill-omened something about a room with nine mats. It was said also that, during its brief occupancy by its first tenants, the house had witnessed the arrival into the world of a poor little infant, an infant that was not wanted, and that had not been allowed to live out even a hundredth part of its allotted span of woeful existence. It was said moreover that there had been another tragedy, a life closed by suspension from a beam, in another of the upper rooms; that the well had been the recipient of the body of a suicide girl that an old pond now filled up had seen many horrors of infanticide in the "good old" days. No one troubled himself to investigate any of these rumours; but they were all believed, and the house stood empty.

At last a journalist took the matter in hand. A journalist, it is well known, is a brave and dauntless man, who sticks at nothing. Neither the frozen pole, nor the torrid equator, neither the majesty of the great, nor the squalor of the poor, have any terrors for him. He treads fearlessly wherever he goes, for he is always well armed. The pen is mightier than the sword and the goose quill which furnishes the former has always likewise been used for feathering the swift arrow that flies from the hand of him that is skilled in the use of the long bow. It was fitting that a journalist should take it on him to lay the ghost that haunted the house that the landlord had built in the purlieus of Manseibashi.

It stands to reason that when the bold journalist, resolved to stick at nothing, suggested to the landlord that he would lay the ghost or perish in the attempt, his suggestion was accepted with an alacrity which lost nothing by being just a little flavoured with a few grains of the salt of doubt.

A dark moonless night in the month of March 1910 was chosen for the attempt. The brave knight-errant of the pen was admitted into the house by the landlord, about nine o'clock on a moonless night, as I have said before, and was safely locked in (a mere metaphor in a Japanese house) for the night, considering himself amply furnished in having a quilt or two, a pillow, a *hibachi*, a pailful of charcoal, a tallow candle, and some tobacco. For man must smoke wherever he is, and as the ghost only appeared when the electric light had been put out, the tallow candle was necessary to see him by.

Without knowing it, he pitched his tent in the nine-mat chamber at the foot of the stairs.

An hour or two passed, and nothing happened. Doubtless the ghost was reconnoitring before revealing himself to the stranger. Then,—it could not have been far from midnight—the wind arose in the streets outside—(my readers will remember what a windy March we had this year),—and with the rising of the wind there came to the journalist's ear the sound of music. Some one was playing a celestial *samisen*, an instrument evidently far superior to the poor material thing which the street musician twangs at the door of the charitable, and its cadences rose and fell, increasing in volume to a loud forte and then decreasing to the sweetest pianissimo, in a manner that filled his soul with rapture and terror. It was spiritual music, played by invisible hands, in the dead of night, in a ghost-stricken house. It had some deep meaning; there was something that those poor cadences wanted to tell. But it was impossible to read their import. Never before had a song without words made so heartrending an appeal to human sympathies.

Then came a sound that made him sit up on his quilts. The amado in the verandah upstairs slid open, so it seemed, and the flip-flap of a pair of ill-fitting *zōri* went blundering along the corridor and into the best upstairs room, the room with the *tokonoma*. As I have not mentioned any names I am not guilty of any breach of confidence in saying that the journalist owns to having been frightened. Every single hair stood on end separately and by itself, streams of cold perspiration trickled along his back-bone; he exhibited all the symptoms of being in a dead funk. But he was a man that would stick at nothing, and his courage finally saved him.

He lighted his candle, blew it out again, lighted it a second time, and blew it out once more, and at last, taking his life as it were in his hands, crept upstairs in the dark.

And there he saw it. Close to the *tokonoma*, just under the bulb of the electric burner, in the place of which rumour had said that it would be found, there stood the pale ghost-like figure of a human being. He could not tell whether it were male or female, for it seemed to be swathed in grave clothes; but it was undoubtedly the ghost of a human being, which had, in life, been five feet two or three inches in height and not over stout. It stood there perfectly still, in a defensive and defiant attitude, as though resenting the intrusion of this unauthorized stranger, and glanced at him with terrifying look of mute and motionless anger. The journalist stood his ground: he could indeed do naught else; for terror had deprived his nether limbs of the power to retreat; all he could do was to brace his nerves to the ordeal and resolve that come what would he would never allow it to be said of him that he had been stared out of countenance by a mere ghost.

So they stood facing each other, the man and the ghost, and neither of them seemed to have the power or the will to move. But the wind, or whatever it was, that had first wafted the celestial music to the house, seemed to die gradually away, and as it retired, the music withdrew with it, until he could just hear it faintly and fitfully as it suffered itself to be borne on the breezes to the place from whence it had come. Then once more the flip-flap of retreating *zōri*, followed by the stony silence and the stare of the defiant spectre.

How long he continued staring he never knew, but presently the sounds in the street below told him of the returning life of day, and as the dawn crept on, the defiant spirit vanished, fading gently and almost imperceptibly away. Nothing interposed now to bar his progress, and he at once resolved to explore the rest of the upstairs rooms. And this is what he found. A chink in the shutter through which a broadening ray of light from the electric lamp in the street would fall upon the upright pillar of the *tokonoma*, so twisted and turned by the objects upon which it fell as to cast a patch of luminous white, not unlike a human figure; on the opposite wall a thin sliver of wood, loose at one end, and several loose tongues of paper in a broken *shoji*, which, moved by the gale, played the celestial music of the Aeolian Harp, and, in the back room, some loose sheets of paper and one or two ruined straw shoes, which had evidently been the playthings of rats.

The journalist now lives in a house near Mansei-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bashi. He stoutly maintains that it is not haunted; but rumour says that the landlord lets him have it at a ridiculously low rental.

How well it would be if we could all be forced, as was our friend the journalist, to look the bogies of life steadily in the face. Even the toughest and most obdurate of them, such as the Yellow Peril, or the German scare, will be found to vanish before the steadfast gaze of the human eye fortified by the increasing light of knowledge. And knowledge is Power, and Power can be sometimes used for one's own advantage. And that is human wisdom. A.L.

CHINA NOTES AND NEWS.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

China-English newspapers generally do not appear to have much to say on this subject. They print the Articles of Agreement, make comments to the effect that they appear to be a confirmation of the existing treaty, and let it go at that.

The *Peking Daily News* reprints a somewhat facetious article headed "Robbery Under Arms," and beginning:

"At last we know the worst, and a bad worst it is too; though it might have been worse, and probably is."

After a rather caustic commentary on the terms and "intentions" of the Agreement, this article adds: "So far the agreement constitutes Japan and Russia into a Mutual Aid and Admiration Society," and closes with the expression "The only thing left for this country to do is to borrow Diogenes' lamp and go seeking her friends."

* * *

In connection with the suggestion quoted above, the following report by a Russian Army officer who is said to be well acquainted with Chinese military affairs is interesting. It is taken from a Russian paper.

"At the present time China can hardly be regarded as being strongly armed to an adequate degree. In a few years' time, however, a further conflict between Russia and Japan in Manchuria will be an impossible contingency, as China would interfere in its initial stages Russia should therefore exert her efforts towards the development of her East Asiatic interests, at the same time seeing that no one threatens her in the West and that she herself, in her turn, does not theaten anyone. The military strength of China is the strongest influence in the political and military interests of Russia—which is very important to be kept in view. This condition of things will continue so long as the Manchu dynasty remains in power. For its defence the Guards and another division, stationed in Peking, are formed almost exclusively of Manchus. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the majority of the new Chinese national troops are not all that could be desired for the support of the dynasty. In South China, especially, a current of animosity towards the Manchus is observable. During the past eighteen months, on more than one occasion, whole divisions have mutinied. At any rate the Chinese army has now become one of the most important factors in Far Eastern politics."

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN CHINA.

It is interesting to note that an imperial edict recently issued in Peking has decreed English as the official language for scientific and technical education throughout the Empire. Under this decree all examinations for diplomas in the great educational institutions will be conducted in English, and it is predicted in diplomatic and commercial circles that the ultimate effect will be to make English the official language of China in her intercourse with foreign nations.

THE SHANGHAI WALL.

For some time Chinese newspapers have conducted a campaign for the removal of the Wall about the native city of Shanghai. They have apparently succeeded at last, for a Shanghai paper prints the following:

"The native city of Shanghai is going to lose the wall with which it is surrounded. It is needless to say that it greatly impedes the expansion of the city. It also gives the city an air of antiquity which makes it present a queer contrast with the Europeanized city outside the wall. Its removal has been proposed, but each time the subject was brought up it met with a strong opposition from conservative natives, who promptly organized a league called the "Paochenghui," which, as the name indicates, has as its object the preservation of the rampart. Time, however, has apparently removed the conservatism, and the proposal to take down the wall, which recently cropped up again, met with general approval, and official sanction has also been obtained. The native city will before long directly adjoin the French concession. By the way, rickshas have recently been admitted inside the wall, but the narrowness of the streets and the density of the population have made it unfit for rickshas. The prohibition of their use is now being proposed. The removal of the wall is expected to lead to the remodelling of the streets."

GRAND HOTEL, LTD.

ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

The following report and accounts for the half-year ended June 30th, were laid before the half yearly meeting of the Grand Hotel, Ltd., held at the hotel on the 20th inst:—

The net profit for the half-year after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditors' fees, and bad and doubtful debts, amounts to 40,613.74 *yen*, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

	Yen.
In payment of a Dividend of *yen* 5.00 per share for the half year	25,000.00
Written off New Buildings Account	2,500.00
Written off Furniture Account	3,257.23
Set aside for Furniture and Improvements.	4,000.00
Carried to Reserve Fund	5,000.00
Carried forward to next Account	756.51

As will be seen from the Accounts, the result of the working for the term under review has been particularly satisfactory.

The volume of travel has been the nearest to normal that has been seen for a number of years, but still it has been by no means up to expectations, and there is room for great improvement in this respect.

The Directors have again to record their appreciation of the efficient services rendered to the Company by the Manager and his assistants, and they have no hesitation in saying that the success attained has been due in no small measure to their effort.

Regarding the qualifying note which has been attached to the balance-sheet by the Auditors, the Directors do not feel it necessary to make any further explanations than have appeared in our previous Statements.

It will be noted by Shareholders that a further amount of *yen* 2,500 has been written off New Buildings Account for the present term, and it is the intention of the Directors that this process shall be continued in the future.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be paid on the 29th inst., on which date warrants will be issued.

D. H. BLAKE, Director.
L. BARMONT, "

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR THE FIRST HALF OF THE CURRENT YEAR WAS PLACED IN THE HAND OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital, 5,000 Shares at Yen 100	500,000.00
Sundry Creditors	16,0 5.79
Debentures	10,000.00
Kurumiya Security Fund	200.00
Provisional Fund	1,767.25
Reserve Fund	10,000.00
Irroy Advertising Account	689.35
Profit and Loss Account	40,613.74
	579,326.83

ASSETS.		Yen.
Cash in hand		1,538.77
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Balance on Account Current		15,086.11
Buildings per last Balance Sheet		323,000.00
Ground " "		173,500.00
New Buildings " "	Y.50,000.00	
Less written off	2,500.80	
		47,500.00
Furniture		76,857.23
Electric Light Plant		10,843.16
Steam Launch		3,500.00
Wines in Stock		7,326.32
Provisions in Stock		1,920.82
Cigars and Cigarettes in Stock		1,259.24
Miscellaneous Stock		963.60
Unexpired Insurance		2,404.88
Irroy Consignment		7,0c8.69
Sundry Debtors		6,618.10
		579,326.83

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:—30TH JUNE, 1910.

Dr.		Yen.
To Repairs and Improvement		4,339.c4
To Insurance Account		4,751.20
To General Expenses		27,637.10
To Launch Expenses		1,211.42
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees		1,500.00
To Taxes		3,889.24
To Interest		624.70
To Balance available for division		40,613.74
To be dealt with as under:—		
Dividend at Y.5 per share.	25,000.00	
Written off New Buildings Account	2,500 00	
Written off New Furniture Account	3,357.23	
Set aside for Furniture and Improvements	4,000.co	
Carried to Reserve Fund..	5,000.00	
Carried forward to New Account	756.51	
		84,556.44

Cr.	Yen.
By Balance carried forward	645.09
By Balance from Working Account	80,266.23
By Rent Account	2,305.00
By Sunday Receipts	1,346.12
By Share Transfer Fees	4.00
	84,566.44

Yokohama, 30th June, 1910.

C. H. H. HALL, } Directors.
G. W. COLTON, }

We have examined and audited the Books and Accounts of the Grand Hotel, Limited, for the half-year ended 30th June 1910, and herein beg to report that the above Balance-sheet is correct, except an item of 47,500.00 *yen*, to which the Shareholders' attention is drawn, representing expenditure on a set of Architect's plans and model for New Buildings, and as no use has been made of these Plans and Model since they were acquired some years ago, we are of opinion that the value of these Plans should be either written off entirely, or very substantially reduced out of Revenue.

In accordance with the Company's Act 1907 we hereby certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

PEARSON, MACKIE & DEMPSTER.
Chartered Accountants.

Yokohama, 15th July, 1910.

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts the Chairman of the Company, Mr. D. H. Blake, referred with satisfaction to the improvement in the affairs of the Company, as shown by the dividend, and by the increase in the volume of travel, which, though slight, was welcome. The Chairman's motion, seconded by Mr. B. C. Howard, was carried unanimously, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Directors.

WE are informed by Messrs. Crosse Heath and Vogt, the legal advisers of the Company, that the Yokohama Ice Works Limited, the subscription list for which closed satisfactorily on the 15th instant, was registered in Hongkong yesterday. The business has been run in the interests of the Company by Mr. Stornebrink since the 1st instant, and all the assets of the business will now be transferred into the name of the latter so soon as the formalities can be completed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE USES OF DIVORCE.

AN EPITOME OF RECENT OPINION.

One of the most important, perhaps the greatest, question before Modern Society, is this "Divorce Habit." That it is recognized at last in its really serious, vital character is evidenced by the Royal Commission of eminent and scholarly citizens who are discussing it in London, and by the agitation which respectable American papers are making against the atrocities of the Reno Divorce Courts

This question is so vital and so close to the very foundations of society that few people seem to be able to discuss it coolly, most expressions being very radical on one side or the other. The one extreme is the clerical view put before the London Commission, well pictured in the following passage from the London *Daily Mirror*:

The Divorce Commission continues its sittings regularly. Its full reports will certainly, in future years, form a remarkable summary of expert opinion, as it was at the beginning of the Twentieth Century, on a vitally interesting subject. This opinion, in its diversity and contradictions, will be hard to summarise; and at present such a summary is impossible. Yet, even now, the witnesses may be grouped together in accordance with the views they hold. Sometimes the views of a single profession seem to agree. Take the curious, instructive case of the clergymen: They are, on the whole, of the same mind What do th y say about divorce?

They unite in condemning it. But that is not all. They feel themselves bound, no doubt, to oppose an adaptation of the law, which was made by man, to the possibly altered needs of the men who made it. They are right, at a time when freedom is a word too freely used, to keep the courage of their convictions, and to advocate not a loosening but a tightening of the legal bonds if they really believe in that policy.

What we want to speak of, wonderingly, rather, is the manner in which they advocate this tightening. That manner is a fiercely severe insistence upon further punishments, further disabilities. "Judge not," says the central maxim of the creed they follow. "Judge, and judge harshly," say the exponents of that creed to-day. "Cast no stone," says the true, original doctrine: "before condemning the sinner, be sinless, first, yourself." "Punish infidelity with imprisonment," says one clergyman. "Punish women who sin," says another, "more severely than men. Their sin is greater." "It is better," says a third, "for injured husbands to live in a barbarous time because, then, they can shoot those who injure them." "Keep d vorce from the poor," say other "Christian" voices. Shut up barriers,—close up hope,—be severe,—judge,—punish!

So, after many centuries, speaks, the denunciatory wisdom of righteousness. Harshly they preach the word of Him who was harsh upon no sin, except the sin of harshness—of Him who was severe alone upon those who judged their fellows and sought to punish by external penalties and man-made tortures, here and now. It is strange, and we may be forgiven our wonder at it, that always, when we read of punishments advocated, judgment exceptionally stony and ferocious, there speaks a clergyman who professes to follow the Gospel of forgiveness and of judgment deferred: the Gospel that persuades us to correct our own vices, before seeking to remedy the vice of other people.

In other words, a large portion of those whose opinions are going to be taken by this Investigating Commission as the standard of public feeling, are insisting that people once married must be bound to each other for life. All interest in each other, all love, even all mutual interest in their surroundings may be lost! they are married, compel them to live together; They may be utterly unable to live in peace together—let them quarrel! The very sight of each other may awaken no feeling but abhorrence and disgust, almost hatred—let them endure it!

Opposed to this is the disgraceful situation in Reno City, Nevada, where the "Divorce Colony" is one of the industries of the town—a situation which has aroused such a storm of indignant protest that it cannot much longer endure. This also is best shown in extracts from American papers.

"The thing that has brought Reno's notoriety and prosperity, her shame and her pride—in short, her divorce colony—is this little paragraph in the Nevada statutes:

"Divorce from the bonds of matrimony may be obtained by complaint, under oath, to the District Court of the country where the cause therefor shall have accrued, or in which the defendant shall reside or be found, or in which the plaintiff shall reside, if the latter be either the country where the parties last cohabited, or in which the plaintiff shall have resided six months before suit be brought, for the following causes."

. . . The causes for which divorce may be obtained are practically the same as elsewhere. It is in this little paragraph that lie dormant the possibilities that the enterprising Schnitzer awoke into life to make Reno famous Without it Reno might have remained just a place you pass through on your way to San Francisco. But with it Reno seethes and bubbles with dissension and scandal.

William F. Schnitzer, the man to whom the fame is due for making Reno notorious as the divorce center of the universe, about four years ago examined the Nevada law from every angle and marked out Reno for his own. He got out an elegant little pamphlet in which he explained that "being a resident of Nevada for six months doesn't mean that one must reside for six months within the State. The party can take up a bonafide residence and travel where he will, so long as he regards his Nevada residence as his home."

Also he informed the eager seeker after freedom that "almost anything from which a lack of harmonious relations may be reasonably inferred is sufficient ground for divorce in Nevada." He advertised his pamphlet everywhere that he thought the advertisement would catch the eye of possible clients.

The practice has gone to such an extreme, that according to the correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* at that city "trains are met by automobiles, and a newly arrived divorcee is sought, entertained, amused, courted, flattered and beguiled by rival lawyers until her case is captured by one them.

It will be interesting to all right minded people to know that Mr. W. F. Schnitzer, the man to whom this situation is especially due, is at present facing the possibility of disbarment, a petition to that end having been filed with the Supreme Court of the State.

Reno sentiment about its divorce colony, and its very real notoriety as a divorce centre, is so divided that it makes a split in politics, arguments and discussion among business men, coldness in social relations, and even extends into the university life, where co eds have officially put themselves on record as disapproving of the divorcee, indivually and collectively.

One of the leading business men expressed the whole selfish nauseating situation in the following words:—

Reno would be a dead town but for the divorce colony. There are about three hundred people in the colony, most of them with nothing to do but spend money, and they have it to spend. They bring it and leave it here. Why, if they spent only $1000 a year apiece that would be $300,000 a year, and $300,000 a year spent in a town of 12,000 people counts for something. We'd miss it if it were suddenly cut off.

"As a matter of fact, the divorce colony spends more than that. Some of its members are poor, it is true, and don't spend very much, but the rich ones are lavish; they have to find amusement; they want to live in the way they've been accustomed to live, and they put their money into circulation. Where one will spend $1000 others will spend $10,000.

But the days of Reno's disgraceful prosperity are numbered, for an action is now being taken before the State Legislature to amend its laws so as to absolutely prevent these possibilities.

Between the two extremes—Reno's "divorce mills" on the one side and the life-long torture advocated by the London clergy—comes a refreshing bit of common sense in the expression before the Commission, of Mr. A. C. Plowden, who is credited with being the best known of London's metropolitan magistrates. We quote a portion of an article containing his views:—

"Marriage should be encouraged in every way and divorce should also be encouraged—not for its own sake, but for the sake of marriage. Both are part of the same question.

Mr. Plowden was in favour of divorce by mutual consent when the union had broken down and life had become absolutely intolerable.

No witness had proposed so sweeping a change in the divorce law as this authority, for he would grant divorce for "any clear breach of contract," and breaches of contract were infidelity, persistent cruelty, bigamy, but not crime or lunacy.

Mr. Plowden gave utterance to his views in a series of epigrams. Some of them were:—

Marriage could not hope to be a working success if divorce was not in the background.

With divorce as a protection, marriage became a wise investment; without that protection it was a dangerous and mad gamble.

Divorce should really be looked on as something consolidating the marriage'

Divorce is no less a social necessity than marriage.

There is no marriage, however carefully arranged, which is not an experiment.

Mr. Plowden, however, was in favour of some check upon marriages, and agreed with the suggestion that no marriage should be legal unless performed before a registrar or some civil officer. That would make the contract more binding.

In this last paragraph appears to be the pith of the whole question, for so long as marriage is made so easy, "Divorce Mills" will be in demand.

MUSIC AT THE "HOTEL DE PARIS."

On the 29th ult. another of these delightful *soirées* took place at the above Hotel, which is rapidly gaining for this popular hostelry the reputation of being one of the most charming pleasure resorts during the hot summer evenings.

The large, gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated gardens, are particularly well adapted for these open air concerts, which have been such a success this summer;—the Band of the German mail steamer *Kleist* rendered a very fine programme on this occas on, and must be accounted as one of the very best which has been heard lately in Yokohama; they certainly excelled themselves on Friday night, especially in the Ouverture to the opera, "Marinella;" the Potpourri from "Traviata;" the "Kreuzzitter Fanfare;" the Overture to "Zampa" "Die Post im Walde," and others although it would be difficult to select any number from the total of eighteen given, which did not reflect the greatest credit on the musicians and the able conductor of the band of the steamer *Kleist*. It is almost superfluous to state that the special dinner provided on this occasion was quite up to the standard of the Hotel de Paris, while the special Bar fitted up in the gard ns was kept very busy in supplying the 200 guests and visitors with sherbets and other refreshing beverages.

It is the proprietor's intention to renew these Concerts periodically during the season.

RAILWAY AND COMMUNICATION RETURNS.

According to the investigation of the Railway Board, the number of passengers conveyed by various lines during the second ten days of July was 3,318,292 in all, while the amount of freight reached 647.328 tons, which shows an increase of 62,960 in the number of passengers and of 26,318 tons in the amount of freight, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The passenger receipts amounted to 1,159,146 *yen* and the freight to 1,078,444 *yen*, with an increase of 14,112 *yen* and 74,167 *yen* respectively, as compared with last year.

During the year of 1907 the Government's income derived from mail, telegraph, telephone, and such other business amounted in all to 41,944,000 *yen* as against 37,463,000 *yen* in the preceding year. The largest increase of all was some 3,000,000 *yen*, obtained from telephone business.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MEETING OF THE JAPAN MISSION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH U.S.A.

The West Japan Mission of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., one of the largest Missions in Japan, held its annual session at Ninooka, near Gotemba, from July 24th to 27th. All the work of the mission is south of Kyoto except two stations on the west coast. There were forty members present who reported the work in all parts of the field in a prosperous condition. The opening sermon of the moderator, Dr. A. D. Hail, of the Osaka Station, was of the highest order and a fit introduction to a most interesting and harmonious session. This is probably the last meeting of the West Japan Mission, as such, since it was voted to unite with the East Japan Mission of the same church, whose field of work is in, and north of, Tokyo.

Perhaps the most important question that occupied the attention of the Mission was that of village evangelization. Rev. Harvey Brokaw, of Kure, read a most carefully prepared report of a committee appointed one year ago to investigate conditions and needs of the rural population.

This report showed that at least 75 per cent. of the population of Japan has been entirely untouched by Christianity and that these people are largely in the country villages.

The difficulties and methods of work were considered and the conclusion reached that the time had come for the missionaries to make a sytematic effort to give the truths of Christianity to the rural communities as well as to the people dwelling in the larger towns and cities. This report was unanimously adopted by the Mission which thereby committed itself to advanced effort along this line.

Few changes were made in the location of missionaries. Rev. J. G. Dunlop and family were changed from Fukin to Kanazawa, Rev G. W. Fulton D.D. and wife, returning from furlough, were assigned to Osaka and a new family was located at Yamada, Miss Luther was located at Seoul, Korea.

Rev. Harvey Brokaw was elected Moderator for the ensuing year.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL ON TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. Sammons, the U.S. Consul-General at this port, left here last night on a two or three weeks' tour of Industrial Inspection in his Consular district, comprising the Hokkaido and Saghalien. The interesting and voluminous trade in railway-sleepers between Japan and the U.S.A. increases year by year, and affords a curious and profitable shipping enterprise, inasmuch as the same ships which carry the Japanese oak railway-sleepers to the U.S. bring back American railway-sleepers to Japan for reshipment to China.

But besides the investigation of the local Conditions surrounding the trade in this staple article, Mr. Sammons will collect data about the many industries which have lately sprung up in the Hokkaido, for the purpose of embodying the results thereof in his official report, as these reports furnish about the only reliable sources of information for the guidance of American manufacturers and merchants, and have proved to be of inestimable benefit in the opening up of new industries and new markets. The coal mines and steel industry in the Hokkaido, together with the all-important fishing industry and its various trades springing therefrom, will also engage the attention of the Consul-General. The newly discovered oil-fields in Saghalien and the exploitation of the same are, of course, a subject of particular interest to American financial and industrial circles, and will no doubt receive all the attention they so richly merit; while it will be of particular interest to the world at large to hear on his return, what the Consul-General has to say about the development of the resources of Southern Saghalien since it, passed into the hands of the Japanese.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE TWO PORTS.

Mr. Yamazaki, Chief of the Yokohama Customs, is reported to have made the following interesting comparison between the ports of Yokohama and Kobe from the standpoint of foreign trade. "People are now saying," remarked Mr. Yamazaki, that the future of Kobe is brighter than that of Yokohama as regards foreign trade, and they base their statement on a belief that Yokohama has reached its limit of progress. My observation leads me strongly to the belief that this is not so, and I can support my opinion with figures. In 1909 the total of the exports and imports of Kobe was *yen* 310,000,000 while in Yokohama during the same year the figure reached was *yen* 340,000,000,—or *yen* 30,000,000 in favour of Yokohama." The belief in Kobe's brilliant future we quote from the report given in our Southern evening contemporary) and is chiefly based on the extraordinary progress made by the port during a certain period, notably the years immediately following the war between China and Japan. The annexation of Formosa, and the increase in the volume of trade, gave an impetus to foreign trade in Kobe which soon carried it to a figure which may be taken to represent maturity. Yokohama has still potentialities of great advancement, which will be especially evident on the completion of the Panama Canal.

JAPANESE PAPER.

In addition to the present over-production of Japanese paper, the newly established Komachi factory, the Hokkaido branch of the Oji paper mill, will add to the supply. This plant has a horse-power of 7,000 for its operation. At present, few paper mills over the country are running to their full capacity and this condition must, apparently, become worse and worse. The Japanese do not use nearly so much paper as other nations, the average here being only 4½ pounds per person, per annum. Mr. Ono, of the Fuji Paper Mill, together with his fellow-traders, is now exerting himself to his utmost to find new markets. It is thought a field for the Japanese product may be found in China. However, at the present time that market is completely monopolised by German paper.

LOCAL NEWS.

Marquis Katsura, the Premier, left the metropolis on the 1st inst. for his summer retreat at Karuizawa.

Owing to the heavy rain experienced in Yokohama on Tuesday night, over 600 houses were more or less submerged, and several landslides occurred in the Tobe quarter.

A general meeting of the Formosan Sugar Refining Company was held on the 30th ult. at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, when an annual dividend of 12 per cent. was declared.

Mr. Zumoto, of the Far Eastern Information Bureau at New York, who has been in Tokyo during the last few months, left Yokohama on Wednesday for Seattle on board the steamer *Inaba Maru*.

Baron Shigeno who has given himself up to the study of areronantics, left Yokohama on Wednesday for France by the steamer *Atsuta Maru*. Members of his family and many friends were at the Pier to see him off.

Mr. Kurusu, Vice-President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, has since March last requested to be relieved of his office. The request was reluctantly acceded to a few days ago at a meeting of the officers of the Chamber.

During the first half of 1910 the port of Yokohama had entry of 1,218 steamers, 113 sailing-vessels, and 41 men-of-war, while the clearance numbered 1,189,118, and 42, respectively. These figures show a slight increase as compared with last year.

On the 28th ult. Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Seitz of New York, were entertained at a Japanese dinner by Baron Shibusawa at his private residence. Mr. Isiii, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and many prominent bankers and other business men were also present.

The Tokyo Gas Company is to carry on its inquiries into the problem of reducing its charge. It is stated that the charge of 2.40 *yen* per 1,000 cubic metres will be reduced to 1.92 *yen*. This will result in the decrease of some 70,000 *yen* in the company's income and that of one per cent. in its div.dend.

On the 30th ult. several arrests were made by the Shinagawa police in Tokyo, with regard to betting at the recent meeting of the Tokyo Race Club held at Meguro. Among the arrested were Mr. Namba Tohatsu. Proprietor of the *Bahitsu-Sekai*, and Mr. Yamamoto Eijiro (the famous actor Nakamura Shikan).

The P. & O. steamer *Java*, which arrived at Yokohama on the 18th ult. from London, was sold to Mr. Harada of Osaka a few days ago. The steamer was immediately placed under the Japanese flag and the name was changed to *Ume Maru*. The vessel left for Kobe on the 1st inst. to undergo repairs at the Kawasaki Dockyard.

At a committee meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on Tuesday, a long talked-of problem with regard to the burial of the dead within the city limits, was discussed for several hours. It was finally decided that burial within the limits of the city should be prohibited, excepting in the licensed cemeteries at Negishi, Kuboyama, and on the Bluff.

On Wednesday morning a Japanese lighter laden with 60 tons of coal was on her way from Yokohama to Yokosuka, when she ran on a rock about a mile off the latter port. A life-boat was immediately despatched by the Naval Engineering College and the crew were saved. In the meantime the vessel was refloated by the aid of the Yokosuka police and Naval station. The lighter sustained only slight damage.

The inauguration of the Honcho Library, the first library in Yokohama, took place on Wednesday at the Honcho Preliminary School. The library catalogue contains at present some 40,000 books which are interesting to school-children as well as to more educated persons. Further additions will be made from time to time. It must be noted that although the establishment is called the Honcho Library, admission is free to all, irrespective of whether they live in Honcho or not.

On Wednesday, the closing day of an extraordinary session of he Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, it was finally decided that the proposed Hakone road should be constructed. The whole length of the road will be 18 miles, of which one-third is to be constructed by this prefecture and the rest by Shizuoka prefecture. The committee of this prefectural assembly has appropriated the sum of 600,000 *yen* for the purpose, while on the part of Shizuoka prefecture sanction has already been given for its share of the construction.

In order to afford facilities for visiting Bentenjima, witnessing the cormorant fishing on the Nagara River, and seeing the sights of the Yoro Fall, in Miyo province, the Railway Board will issue 50 per cent. discount return-tickets for third-class passengers visiting these places. The first occasion will be on the 5th instant (Friday) the excursion train leaving Yokohama at 10.34 p.m. and arriving at Bentenjima and Gifu at 6.05 a.m. and 3.10 p.m. the next day, and at Ogaki at 8.23 a.m. on the 7th. The train will leave Ogaki at 6.30 p m. the same day and return to Yokohama at 6.03 on Monday (8th instant). It is expected that the above will be repeated twice or thrice during this month.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CORRESPONDENCE.

AID TO THE DROWNING.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The coming of the season for sea bathing with its dangers makes it advisable to recall some facts that ought to be generally known, but to which it is necessary to call the attention of each succeeding generation. Many emergencies must be met before they come, or not at all. If one has seen the fear that possesses a person who finds himself sinking, that one will recognize the necessity of having sufficient knowledge to enable him to keep a cool head.

In the first place, some general cautions are obvious, but the young often neglect them. A person who cannot swim should not go into water that comes above the armpits. A sudden depression in the bottom may bring his head under water and cause a panic resulting in drowning. All the time of one who cannot swim should be given he learning how to swim in shallow water, and beginners should swim along the shore. They should not dive at all except when one competent to assist in case of an emergency is in the water with them.

The observance of these elementary precautions may detract from the excitement of bathing, but they should be rigidly insisted on, and every boy and girl ought to be enabled to become a good swimmer.

With regard to saving a person from drowning, the following is quoted from a recent number of the *Youth's Companion*. It should be added that in case of surf making it difficult to swim in with the rescued person it is far better to swim along the shore in the smooth water outside the surf until assistance can be brought.

"As a rule, the people who have to be saved from drowning are those who cannot swim. They are almost sure to be temporarily insane from fright, and their first act is to grab their rescuer about the neck and hang on with more than normal strength. So the most important thing a swimmer should know about life-saving is how to prevent or break this deadly grip.

"First, to prevent it. The ideal way is to approach the drowning person from behind, reach under his left arm with your left hand. Whichever way he turns, he will be unable to reach you with his free arm. This grip has the advantage of throwing you upon your back in the water, and leaving you one free arm and two legs with which to tread water or swim until help comes, or your charge faints or becomes reasonable.

"But it is not always possible to approach the drowning man from behind. Coming from in front, and seeing that you are in danger of being grabbed, grab first! Reach for an arm orwrist; grasp it with both hands and twist hard and quickly. If you get his right arm, twist to your right, and if the left, twist to your left. You will be surprised at the suddenness with which the drowning person will turn his back on you.

"It may happen that in spite of all you can do, the person you are trying to save will succeed in getting his hands or arms about your neck. Keep cool, and try to sink, of course holding your breath. Sometimes the frightened bather, feeling the water close over his head, will let go and try to get to the surface. If he does not do so, draw your left foot up and get your left knee worked in between the two bodies, making enough room for your right foot against his chest. And no matter how strong fright has made his arms, you will find the powerful muscles in your leg much stronger. If it is a girl or a woman you are saving, try to put your foot high and in the cente of her chest, otherwise a hard kick may have serious consequences.

"There are times, however, when you can neither grasp from behind nor break a deathclutch. You may be too far out of breath from fast swimming when you reach the drowning one to take any chances under water. The last resort in such cases is to disable, by knocking senseless, the one you are trying to save. Strike hard and coolly. Mere aimless pounding of the face will not do any good.

"Crouch low in the water, give a powerful kick with your legs and a downward blow with your arm, thus momentarily getting your body high out of the water. Then hit with the knuckles of your clenched fist straight for the point of the jaw.

"Not every one is frightened beyond reason. A swimmer may have a cramp and be unable to get ashore unassisted, but may keep his head. To aid him, swim a side stroke and let him lie on his side behind you, with his hand on your shoulder.

If you are helping a drowning but cool-headed person who cannot swim, caution him to keep his body, and even his head, low down in the water, and to let the arm resting on your shoulder be outstretched to its limit, for thus he will put the least extra weight on you and preserve your strength.

"If you reach a drowning person after he loses consciousness, or are obliged to use the "knockout" blow, the best way to save him is to grasp him by the hair, and swim on your back. In this way you can keep his nose and mouth out of water, and stay afloat a long time.

These movements should be practised by those who bathe together just as a fire-drill is practised.

Moreover, the application of first relief to a person who has been under water for some time, ought to be practised. Frequently, a doctor cannot reach the scene until it is too late. We have all perhaps *read* what to do but we need to *know* what to do. Let me quote here the substance of what Dr. Batter says in his *Emergency Notes*:—

1. Turn the body on the stomach and raise the hips, pressing forcibly on each side of the spine at the back of the chest This is to cause water to run out of the wind pipe. Do not use more than one minute for this.

2. Turn the person on the back with shoulders raised. With a handkerchief wrapped on fore finger wipe out the month. Pull the tongue out on the chin and have some one hold it there, or tie it in place with a handkerchief.

3. Kneel at the head, grasp arms below elbows, bring over head and make elbows touch the ground. Hold in this position three seconds.

4. Carry the arms back so that elbows rest on the chest, the hands coming up toward chin. Press with weight of your body on chest and ribs for three seconds.

These two movements imitate inspiration and expiration. Stop for a moment, occasionally, to see whether change of colour, gasping, or movements of the stomach indicate that natural breathing is beginning. When this begins, slap chest with a towel, wet with cold water; or, better, pour on cold and hot water alternately. Apply smelling salts or ammonia to the nose. Continue for at least two hours.

In the meantime get off all clothing and keep the body warm in any way possible. Have some spirits ready to give the patient as soon as he can swallow.

If young people were taught the first movements at the same time that they are taught to swim, it would indeed be a happy thing; and it seems to be the duty of those who teach swimming to, at the same time, hand down these simple elementary facts. It would be of interest to know what the many swimming schools throughout the country are teaching; and I believe you will do a public service by calling the attention of those in the foreign community, who are teaching swimming this summer, to this matter.

I am sir, yours etc., A SWIMMER.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your issue of 1st inst. you notify that *The Official Gazette* announces that the second instalments of the 1904 War Loan, and a quantity of Tobacco Bonds will be redeemed by the 30th of September "next." Pardon my pointing out that your translator is somewhat at fault, as the actual redemptions to take place on the date given, are, the balance of 2nd Exchequer Bonds amounting to *yen* 28,417,200 and the whole of the 1904 issue of Tobacco Monopoly Bonds, amounting to *yen* 6,417,840 (the latter known to the foreign community as Tobacco Bonds B).

Your obedient servant, FINANCIER.

Tokyo, August, 2nd 1909.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE U.S. AND LIBERIA.

London, July 28.

Attention has been excited by the action of the United States offering Liberia to take entire charge of the finances, military organization, agriculture and boundary questions, it is understood, with the approval of Britain, France and Germany. President Taft has asked the New York financiers Kuhn and Loeb to advance Liberia a loan, probably of £400,000, French and German groups participating.

THE ACCESSION DECLARATION BILL.

The Commons have read a second time the Declaration Bill in the modified form conciliating everybody except the extremists.

GERMAN CRUISERS FOR TURKEY.

Constantinople.—It is stated that the purchase has been arranged of two German cruisers of twelve thousand tons at a cost of half a million each.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

London, July 29.

Madrid.—The Spanish Premier, without confirming or denying the reports of a rupture with the Vatican, announced that his Government has received a note from the Vatican, saying that it was impossible to continue negotiations respecting limitation of religious orders, unless the Government suspended its last edicts dealing therewith. The Premier said that he would exhaust all means of prudence in the negotiations, but was determined to keep his promise to the country.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

In reply to Lord Lonsdale, Sir E. Grey refused to admit that the Japanese tariff would exclude nearly a million's worth of British goods annually. He said that he hoped for the best, and when asked, "Is it not a fact that nothing can be done to protect British trade with Japan except to politely ask for a reduction of the duties?" Sir E. Grey hoped that the anticipations were premature and said it was better to wait until negotiations with certain other Powers are over. We would then be able to judge how the results obtained would compare with those secured by other powers.

The results obtained with regard to the new French tariff compared most favourably with those of other Powers.

KING GEORGE AT TORBAY.

WITNESSES TACTICAL EXERCISES.

London, July 29.

The King witnessed the tactical exercises of the Home, Atlantic, and Mediterranean Fleets at Torbay, and was delighted with the practice of the Dreadnought. His Majesty shook hands with the gunners in the turrets.

GRAHAM WHITE FLIES OVER THE FLEET.

Mr. Graham White, at Torbay, made two brilliant flights over the naval fleet assembled there. It was pointed out that not a gun could be elevated to touch the aviator.

AMERICAN COTTON COMBINE.

TO OPERATE IN STATES AND CANADA.

It is announced in New York that the International Cotton Mills Corporation has been organised with a capital of $20,000,000 to acquire certain mills in the States and Canada for the purpose of manufacturing a variety of cotton products.

BRITISH POLITICS.

ADJOURNMENT TILL NOVEMBER: SUFFRAGE BILL DROPPED.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced, in the House of Commons, that the House would adjourn till the 15th November.

Mr. Asquith, the Premier, stated that the Government would be unable to give any further facilities for the Women's Suffrage Bill this session.

TURMOIL IN TIBET.

RUMOURED ADVANCE OF BRITISH FORCES.

London, July 30.

Reuter's Simla correspondent reports that

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

two Indian regiments and a mountain battery have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Tibet, owing to the turmoil in that region, in consequence of the movements of the Chinese troops.

Meanwhile, large supplies have been collected at Gnettong, and the forces there are prepared to advance to protect the British trading agencies at Gyangtse and Yatung in Tibet, if the latter should be attacked or endangered. The troops will be strictly neutral if the Chinese fight with the Tibetans.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

MR. ASQUITH REPORTS PROGRESS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said the Constitution Conference had held twelve meetings, and had made such progress that, although an agreement had not been reached, all considered it would be wrong to break off the negotiations. If after further deliberations, said the Peemier, we find no prospect of agreement, we shall close the conference.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

"LIBERALISM'S LAST CARD."

Speaking at San Sebastian, the Spanish Premier, Senor Canalejas, referring to the dispute with the Vatican, said Liberalism was playing its last card, but would proceed undeterred by threats. All depended upon their enjoying the confidence of the Crown.

FRENCH CROPS DAMAGED.

It is estimated that one fifth of the French crops were destroyed by the recent storms.

AIRSHIPS IN ARMY MANOEUVRES.

Eight aeroplanes and one dirigible will participate in the great French army manœuvres.

ARREST OF THE ABSCONDING CASHIER.

London, July 31.

Wider, the absconding cashier of the Russo-Chinese Bank, has been arrested in New York. He has confessed his theft.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

Telegrams from Sofia betoken growing bitterness owing to alleged maltreatment of Bulgarians and Macedonians in connection with the disarmament of the population by the Turks. *The Times* correspondent at Sofia reports that Bulgaria is providing for every eventuality. If diplomacy fails, she will mobilize the army.

ROYAL PROGRESS THROUGH LONDON.

Their Majesties made their first progress through London, visiting a hospital in the east end. No troops or police lined the streets. Their Majesties received a great and constant ovation.

WAR WITH THE VATICAN.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR RECALLED.

London, August 1.

The Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican has been recalled.

The Vatican, in a semi-official communication, declares that the recall shows that the Premier's programme means war, which, adds the message, he will certainly get.

Later.

In reply to numerous telegrams of support from Spanish clericals, the Pope has wired that, amid his grief at the Government's action, he is stimulated by the numerous expressions of Christian faith and valour. He implores continued support and sends his benediction. The message is regarded as a declaration of war.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

THE PORTE BUYS OLD BATTLESHIPS.

Berlin.—The *Tageblatt's* Constantinople correspondent says that Turkey is negotiating for the purchase of the German battleships *Brandenburg* and *Friedrich Wilhelm*, both twenty years old. A similar proposal was made to the British Government, who, however, declined to sell.

RACE RIOTS IN TEXAS.

TWENTY NEGROES KILLED.

Serious racial riots have occurred in Anderston county, Texas. Twenty negroes have been killed. Troops have been despatched to the scene.

A GERMAN ELECTION.

SOCIALIST VICTORY AT STUTTGART.

At a bye-election for the Reichstag at Stuttgart, hitherto a National-Liberal stronghold, Herr Keil, a Socialist, has been returned by an overwhelming majority.

A HUNGARIAN LOAN.

Later.

Buda Pesth.—A bill authorizing a loan of 23 million sterling has been adopted by the Lower Chamber. The Minister Lucaks contradicted the assertion that the loan is to be devoted to military armaments.

THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

DALAI LAMA OBJECTS TO BRITISH POLICY.

Darjeeling.—A reliable authority states that the Dalai Lama is deeply chagrined by the British policy. He has resigned the idea of going to Peking.

AFFAIRS IN TIBET.

London, August 2.

Calcutta traders who are in close touch with affairs in Tibet, are confident that the Tibetans, who are grateful to the Britains for hospitality extended to the Dalai Lama, will not attack British trade agencies, and say that if any trouble arises it will be due to the Chinese attempting to punish the Tibetans who intercepted the Chinese when pursuing the Dalai Lama.

In the event of trouble Siliguri would serve as a base for possible British operations.

THE "IKOMA'S" OFFICERS PRESENTED AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

Their Majesties received Prince Tokugawa at Marlborough House, and also the *Ikoma's* officers, Ambassador Kato presenting them.

The Commander of the *Ikoma* has written to the press thanking the public of London for the cordiality and kindness of their reception.

CATHOLIC DEMONSTRATIONS IN SPAIN.

The organizers who were prohibited from making a Catholic demonstration at Bilboa yesterday confined themselves to sending to the Pope telegrams of devotion.

A monster Catholic demonstration is being organized for the 7th inst. The priests in the villages are preaching and denouncing the Government.

THE LIBERIAN QUESTION.

London, August 3.

The American proposals with regard to Liberia are arousing considerable resentment on the part of the French Press.

TROOPS FOR TIBET.

Reuter from Simla says that a mountain battery has been ordered to mobilize for service in Tibet. Colonel Colomb commands these forces.

GERMAN RETALIATION.

The result of the recent German expedition is that seven chiefs of the Camaroons have been captured and hanged for complicity in the murder of the merchant Bretschneider.

CANADIAN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

London, August 3.

As a result of Government Intervention the Grand Trunk Railway strike, which broke out on the 20th ult., has been compromised.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES DESTROYED IN SYRIA.

The Druses in Hanran have revolted and destroyed two Christian villages with the resulting slaughter of many people. Troops have been despatched to suppress the outbreak.

Later.

Constantinople.—The revolting Druses made a night-attack on three mixed Moslem and Christian villages, and massacred hundreds of men, women and children of both faiths.

MURDERS IN PERSIA.

It is reported from Teheran that Ali Mahomed Khan, a prominent Nationalist, and another of the same party have been murdered, apparently in reprisal for the recent murder of a leading Mujtahid.

THE SPANISH PAPAL CRISIS.

KING ALFONSO CONFERS WITH M. BRIAND.

The King of Spain, crossing France *en route* to England accompanied by his Consort, held a long conference with M. Briand the anti-clerical Premier and chief author of the French Congregations Law.

Later.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid reports that the Catholic agitation in the provinces has assumed a most threatening aspect. The organizers are determined to hold a demonstration at San Sebastian on Sunday whether prohibited or not.

NAVAL MISHAPS.

The Kaiser was yesterday witnessing batteries repulsing a hostile fleet at Swinemunde when a shell exploded a furlong ahead of a crowded steamer whose passengers were panic-stricken.

A boiler exploded on the torpedo-boat destroyer *Kronstadt* killing six and injuring fourteen.

A submarine mine exploded while being fished up at Toulon, two men being killed and several injured.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

ROYAL ASSENT TO THREE BILLS.

London, August 4.

Parliament has adjourned till the 15th of November, after having received the Royal assent to the Accession Declaration Bill, the Regency Bill and the Civil List.

ROYAL VISIT TO GERMANY.

TSAR WILL PROBABLY MEET THE KAISER.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially announced that the Tsar and the Tsaritsa will visit Germany in the autumn, later undergoing a health-cure at Nauheim. The visit will most probably include a meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser.

GERMAN SONS FOR CANADIAN NAVY.

SIR W. LAURIER ON ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The Times correspondent at Toronto wires that, replying to an address from Germans at

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Regina who pledged their sons to the Canadian navy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier disclaimed any belief in the danger of an Anglo-German war. "England," he said, "was Germany's best friend. Why in the name of commonsense should they quarrel?"

TIBET.

SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND ON THE SITUATION.

Sir F. Younghusband, in a article in *The Times* on British action in Tibet says that the result of the Lhasa Mission has gradually been thrown away. The Chinese with steady persistence had insinuated themselves once more between us and the Tibetans. Experience showed that the Chinese were bent on inciting the Tibetans to pursue a policy inimical to their Indian neighbours.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Later.

The K. C.s Horace Avory and Thomas G. Horridge, M.P., have been appointed judges of the King's Bench.

OBITUARY.

Edward Linley Sambourne.

[The well-known cartoonist and contributor to *Punch*, in coöperation with Sir John Tenniel, was born in 1845.—ED, *J.M.*]

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 29.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are in request.

A COTTON COMBINE.

Washington.—A cotton combination is being formed to control the textile mills and distributing companies of America and Canada, with a capital of $4,000,000.

AERONAUTICS.

AERIAL DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

London, July 29.

The Parliamentary Aerial Defence Committee has discussed the value of aeroplanes for landing troops. Colonel Capper states that the airship *Clement-Bayard* is only waiting suitable weather to come to England.

BLACKPOOL AVIATION MEETING.

At the Blackpool meeting the airmen did not fly, owing to the wind. Thousands were disappointed. The spectators rioted, burst the barriers and demanded the return of their money.

MILITARY AIRSHIP MANŒUVRES.

Berlin.—The Zeppelin *Gross-Parseval* took part in the Army manœuvres at Metz. The Ministry of the Interior is considering regulations for the prevention of accidents.

THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

St. Petersburg.—The battleship *Andree*, which has been eight years in building, has gone to Kronstadt.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

Sir E. Grey states in the Commons that in the event of the annexation of Korea the Government will consider means for safeguarding British commercial interests.

TIBET.

London, July 31.

Simla.—Precautionary measures are being taken with a view to the Tibetan situation. The hostility of the Tibetans to the Chinese is increasing. It is doubtful, however, whether the former are strong enough to resist the latter.

SILK IN MADAGASCAR.

Paris.—The Colonial Minister is granting a bounty for the establishment of the silk industry in Madagascar.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 30.

On the Stock Exchange, Japanese bonds are higher, 4½ per cent. being much requested.

AUSTRIAN MANŒUVRES.

Vienna.—The army manœuvres, in the presence of the Emperor on the Russian frontier, have been abandoned owing to the prevalence of glanders.

LIBERIA.

London, August 1.

Public opinion at Washington opposes the assumption of embarrassing responsibilities in Liberia. If negotiations regarding the refunding of the Liberian debt are carried out it is understood that the European countries concerned are to be given ample opportunities to safeguard their interests.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

London, August 2.

On the occasion of the recent bank holiday vast crowds visited the Japanese exhibition and native shops were largely patronized.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE COMMERCIAL TREATY.

St. Petersburg diplomatists report that the attitude of China on the question of the navigation of the Sungali portends the early conclusion of the Russo-Chinese Commercial Treaty, which is expected to greatly stimulate Russian trade in Mongolia.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

There are 750 cases of cholera in St. Petersburg.

"IKOMA" RECEPTION AT PORTSMOUTH.

The naval and civic authorities at Portsmouth have arranged a series of festivities and entertainments for the officers and men of the *Ikoma*. These will begin on Thursday and last nearly a week.

THE SITUATION IN TIBET.

London, August 2.

The Times considers the concentration of troops on the north eastern frontier of India to be ominous of impending trouble in Tibet, and deplores the mistaken policy following the British mission to Lhasa in 1904. It declares that if Chinese aggression in Tibet continues it may be necessary to reconsider the whole problem of British relations with the Tibetans.

THE "IKOMA."

London, August 3.

A farewell dinner and reception were given the officers of the *Ikoma* before leaving Chatham for Portsmouth. The Japanese entertained the principal officers at luncheon on the *Ikoma*.

INVESTIGATING GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS IN NEW YORK.

A committee appointed by the N. Y. Legislature has opened inquiry as to alleged corruption in government departments.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 4.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese bonds are easier.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

Calcutta.—There is renewed police activity in East Bengal. Seven men have been arrested on a charge of sedition. Several bombs were seized.

BRITISH INTERESTS THREATENED.

Petersburg.—British interests in the oilfields of the Maikop district, aggregating twelve million pounds, are seriously threatened, owing to the attitude of the Minister of Trade, with reference to the authorization of foreign companies to develop the district. The British Embassy and Consulate have taken up the matter.

SHIPPING STRIKE AFFECTS COTTON TRADE.

New York.—Upwards of 215,208 bales of cotton have accumulated waiting shipment, a serious dispute having arisen in the British shipbuilding trade. Certain Clyde labourers have struck work in defiance of the agreement between the Employers' Federation and nineteen leading trade unions. The masters have decided that unless the men resume work, they will cease employing all members of the unions concerned.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

STEAMER DESTROYED BY FIRE.

From Mr. Consul Suzuki, Nicolaefsk, 28th instant.

The S. S. *Takasago Maru*, belonging to Mr. Isono Susumu of Niigata Prefecture, finished loading her cargo of fish at Tamulavo in Amur Bay and was have set out on the 24th instant, but, on the previous evening, fire broke out in the engine-room. The ship and cargo were completely destroyed. There was no loss of life.

GERMAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From Baron Chinda, 30th July.

Herr von Kiderlin Waechter has been appointed German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN EXHIBITION.

With reference to the German-American Exhibition which was to have been opened next year, and about which Mr. Shiff and other Americans of German origin have taken so much trouble, the Committee of the two countries sitting in Germany recently decided to abandon the project.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE UNITED STATES.

From Mr. Consul-General Mizuno, New York.

The Law relating to equipment of ships with wireless telegraphic apparatus has passed both Houses of Congress, and is to go into operation from July 1st, 1911. Its gist is that any steamer, owned by American citizens or plying in American waters, provided that she carries at least 50 passengers or has a crew of that number, must, whether she be a passenger boat or a cargo ship, be equipped with apparatus enabling her to communicate with other ships or the shore. Provided that this shall not apply to vessels plying between ports not more than 200 miles apart. Any violation of the law will render the master or owners liable to a fine not exceeding $5,000.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

From Mr. Consul Sakai at Tsitsihar.

The water in the Nonni River rose recently till not more than 4 or 5 inches of the embankment remained uncovered, and the situation was very dangerous. Conditions subsequently improved, however, the water falling about 2 feet. But subsequently the rain set in again and has continued

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

every day. Moreover, the state of the head-waters may at any moment become a source of danger. Generally every year, about August or September, there is a season of long rain, and apprehensions are felt on that account. There are floods also up the Merken, so that the damage thus far wrought is considerable. Reports come that the cultivated land in the East is under water. If that be so, a famine can scarcely be avoided.

DAMAGING FLOODS IN CHINA.

From Mr. Consul-General Koike at Mukden.

From the 1st to the morning of the 2nd instant, heavy rain fell in the whole of the Mukden district. The Antung-Mukden Railway sustained some injury and the service had to be suspended for an indefinite period between Kiaotao and Lienshan.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA."

The *Ikoma* reached Chatham safely on the 27th instant.

TELEGRAM FROM CAPTAIN OF THE "IKOMA."

From the Captain of H.I.J.M.S. *Ikoma*.

On the 1st instant 7 officers of the *Ikoma* and I myself had the honour to be received by the King at Malborough House, when his Majesty addressed to us a most gracious message.

On the 22nd ultimo Mr. Ambassador Kato gave us a banquet at the Embassy. The Minister of the Navy as well as Admiral Wilson and other high British Naval Officers were present. We had a very friendly conversation.

When we were at Gravesend the officers and men of our ship received most kindly treatment from the Mayor also from the Japanese and English in London.

On the 26th ultimo we gave a tea-party on board, to officials and private persons of the neighbourhood and from London. Over 1,000 guests assembled and the affair was very successful.

THE "IKOMA."

The cruiser *Ikoma*, which has been receiving a cordial reception in England, left Chatham on the 3rd instant for Portsmouth.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

THE KAISER.

Berlin, July 28.

The Kaiser will arrive at Swinemuende, near Stettin, on Sunday.

DIPLOMATIC.

Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the new German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on his way to Berlin, has had a conference with Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Marienbad, by which it was decided to further keep a reserved attitude in the Cretan question and to express the full sympathy of both Governments with the Turkish foreign policy.

CHINESE LEGAL COMMISSION.

A banquet was given by Herr von Schoen, the retiring German Minister for Foreign Affairs, in honour of the Chinese Juristic Commission, studying the European Constitutions, in the presence of both the Chinese Ministers, General Yingchang, the retiring Minister, and Liancheng, the new Minister, who arrived at Berlin a short time ago.

THE NIEDERDEUTSCHE BANK.

The Niederdeutsche Bank at Dortmund has gone into bankruptcy, its liabilities amounting to 50 million Marks.

LIBERIA.

The rumour, according to which America is said to intend to annex the Republic of Liberia in West Africa or to declare it as an American Protectorate is not confirmed. The U.S. Government, on the contrary, is treating the Liberian question in full agreement with the Governments of Germany, Great Britain and France.

CHILE.

Herr von Erckert, formerly Councillor of the German Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo, has arrived at his new post as Minister to Chile.

TRIPOLI.

The report of unrest having broken out in Tripoli, as reported yesterday, is officially contradicted by the French Government.

NICARAGUA.

A Circular Note has been presented by the Nicaraguan Government to eight European Powers, requesting them to plead for the recognition of the President of the Republic by the U.S. Government. This Note has met with refusal from the various Powers.

GERMANY.

Berlin, July 29.

Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Berlin and has taken charge of affairs at the Foreign Office.

RUSSIA.

Rumours are current, which, however, are not yet confirmed, saying that the Tsar will have a meeting with Emperor Francis Joseph in the near future.

GERMAN CRUISERS FOR TURKEY.

The Turkish Government is negotiating with Germany as to the purchase of two German protected cruisers.

SERVIA.

It is announced that King Peter of Servia will pay a visit to Vienna.

AN IMPORTANT MEASURE.

Berlin, July 30.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* reports that the Chinese Government is preparing a fixed plan of colonisation of Manchuria and Mongolia by the strict order of the Prince Regent, in order to increase the number of Chinese in those provinces. The colonists will consist of Chinese taken from the Southern Provinces of China.

EPIDEMIC STOPS MANŒUVRES.

The Austrian Imperial manœuvres have been cancelled owing to the breaking out of an epidemic amongst the Army horses.

MORE DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS?

A rumour is current that King Victor Emanuel of Italy has made certain proposals for disarmament to the Kaiser. This rumour has been semi-officially contradicted at Berlin.

THE ANTI-PAPAL MOVEMENT.

It is very probable that diplomatic relations between the Spanish Government and the Vatican will be severed in the near future.

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

The Sultan has received the Chinese Special Mission, now at Constantinople, for the opening of direct diplomatic relations between the countries.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to July 16th arrived at Berlin on July 31st.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, August 1.

The Tsar and his family have returned to Kronstadt from their cruising trip in the Baltic.

THE SUNGALI QUESTION.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* reports that an agreement has been arrived at between China and Russia as to the Sungali shipping question.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has signified his agreement with the plan of reorganisation of the army and of increasing the number of army corps to fourteen.

GERMANY.

The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess have gone for a summer holiday of three weeks to Bregenzer Wald.

THE STRUGGLE WITH THE VATICAN.

M. E. de Ojeda, the Spanish Ambassador at the Vatican, has been recalled, a Councillor of the Embassy remaining at the post for the present as Charge d'Affaires.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 2.

Freiherr von Mumm, the German Ambassador to Japan, now on a short visit in Germany, will return to Tokyo in the middle of October, to make the necessary arrangements for the expected visit of the German Crown Prince.

The Kaiser has held extended conferences with the Chancellor and the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Swinemuende.

The *Taegliche Ruudschau* has a leading article, written by Captain von Pusstau, in which the latter defends the commercial morality of the modern Japanese merchant.

A meeting has been announced between the Kaiser and the Tsar during the latter's two months' sojourn in Germany in the autumn of this year.

SPAIN.

The King and Queen of Spain have arrived at Paris on their way to England.

CHINA'S RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

Berlin, August 3.

General Yinchang, the newly-appointed Chinese Minister for War, until now Chinese Minister at Berlin, in an interview with a correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, stated that the Chinese Army reorganisation and all other reforms will be strictly carried out according to the wishes of the late Empress Dowager and the Prince Regent. He further said that the reports of an anti-German agitation in Shantung are much exaggerated and that the old good relations between Germany and China are still maintained. General Yinchang intends to leave for Peking in the middle of August.

PURCHASE OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

The Turkish Ministerial Council, with the agreement of the British Admiral, who has been appointed as reorganiser of the Turkish Navy, has decided to purchase the two German battleships *Kurfuerst Friedrich Wil-*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

helm and *Brandenburg* (built 1891, 10,600 tons).

FRANCE.

President Fallières will pay a visit to Berne on August 15th and return to Paris on the following day.

PERSIA.

Teheran has again been declared in a state of siege.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

PETITION FOR £100,000,000 LOAN.

The following memorial has been addressed "To the Right Honourable The Prime Minister, 10, Downing-street, S.W." in favour of a hundred million loan for National Defence:—

SIR,—It is an axiom to which we believe that you would readily assent that National Defence, and most especially the question of our naval strength, should be above politics and above party. Yet the governing condition of National Defence is finance, and under our present party system this fact necessarily brings Defence into the domain of political controversy.

But in recollection of the momentary truce lately imposed upon all such strife by our recent great national loss, we venture now to appeal to you to adopt a proposal which, if carried into effect, would go far to lift National Defence above the arena of party by removing from that arena, to a large extent, the vexed question of financial provision.

We make public appeal to you, therefore, as the Head of his Majesty's Government, to obtain sanction during the present Parliamentary Session to a Loan of one hundred million pounds for National Defence.

The sum named, if wisely expended, would be a final warning to potential antagonists that Great Britain declines to be outdone in the struggle for National and Imperial Independence. It is, moreover, of historic interest to the Liberal Party, inasmuch as it is the exact figure chosen by Mr. Cobden himself (in his wellknown Rochdale speech of June, 1801) to represent what he was prepared to spend on the British Navy alone "rather than allow the French Navy to be increased to a level with ours, because," as he then stated, "I should say that any attempt of that sort, without any legitimate grounds, would argue some sinister design upon this country."

We do not inquire here whether any of the great nations does now in fact harbour sinister designs against Great Britain. But we lay stress on the fundamental point that the approximation by any other country to our own maritime strength would be in the long run equally fatal to us, whether "sinister design" existed or not.

For conflict of interests between world-wide Empires is of frequent occurrence without malignity of intention, and war with any naval power nearly as great as our own would entail such danger and suffering to our population as would preclude any British Ministry from voluntarily engaging in it. But in that case any menaced British interests would be consistently sacrificed: and Great Britain, with her daughter-nations, would thus be forced, soon and inevitably, into the position of a subordinate State, taking its orders from the rival Empire which it feared to fight.

Thus the binding need of maintaining British Naval Supremacy and of rendering the British Empire efficient for war, is independent altogether of the question of the present nature of the design of any rival Power.

We are convinced that, in raising the Loan proposed, his Majesty's Government would receive the whole-hearted support of his Majesty's Opposition, who would gladly associate themselves with a scheme designed to secure safety to the Nation and to the Empire. We would point out further that as the Loan would form part of the Nation's Debt, and as its repayment would necessarily be spread over a considerable period of time, both parties would be equally responsible for its burden during the years when each, respectively, was in office.

We are convinced that, responsibility for the repayment being thus divided, your initiation of such a Loan would receive the support of an overwhelming majority of the Nation at large, irrespectively oltagether of party ties.

For, external security is the evident condition of internal development.

In the earnest hope of your acceptance of the proposal which we thus submit, we would venture respectfully to put before you a further suggestion, namely, to appoint a Committee of Naval and Military Officers to co-operate with the Naval and Military Officers of the Board of Admiralty and the Army Council, in formulating a scheme (in which the Navy, Army, and Aviation should alike be included) for spending to the best national advantage the entirety of this Loan. By these means, three important ends would be served:—(1) The inclusion of officers outside official ranks would assure the Nation that the Committee would be free from any political pressure, the exercise of which might otherwise, however unreasonably, be alleged. Moreover, the collaboration, in a combined scheme of National Deference, of such men as, e.g., Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson, and Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, would of itself go far to inspire and to restore public confidence. (2) Proof would thus be given of the non-party character of the Committee. (3) Expert authority would have fair play, and as the total amount of expenditure would have been fixed previously, no risk of extra cost would be thereby incurred.

With reference to the necessity for the Loan proposed, we do not intend here to offer you detailed evidence, since that necessity was admitted, either implicitly or explicitly, in March, 1909, in the House of Commons, both by yourself and by other members of his Majesty's Government. We need only refer, by way of instance, to the intimation of Sir Edward Grey, that the rapid progress of a Continential Navy imposed on us the duty of rebuilding the whole of our Fleet, upon the penalty, if that duty were neglected, of becoming the "Conscript Appanage of some Stronger Power."

The inadequacy of our military strength to the needs of the Empire has formed the subject to frequent and solemn warning from many authorities, including one so high as Field-Marshal Lord Roberts.

The necessity also of putting Great Britain on a level with any other country in regard to the provision of an aerial fleet is now recognised by all thinking men.

On these heads we only desire to record our conviction that national danger does threaten, and that the need of special effort to meet it is urgent.

We would, however, observe that, whether this opinion be correct or otherwise, the existence of a wide-spread apprehension of peril is a fact beyond dispute, and one which is an operative cause in driving British Capital, the wage-fund of our people, beyond the seas. To allay this anxiety is therefore an object of statesmanship which would by itself justify the means suggested.

We are aware that Loans for National Defence may be held in ordinary times to be bad finance. But the present need is not ordinary, and as "Defence is greater that Opulence," so is the restoration of national confidence by the assurance of national safety a higher end than financial correctness.

We appeal to you, as British citizens to the Head of their country's Government, to grant our present prayer, and thus earn the lasting gratitude of the British Empire.

The memorial is signed by a number admirals and generals, distinguished in the naval and military services.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS FILIPINOS.

"UNLOVELY AND PAGAN RACE-PREJUDICE."

Until the American lays aside his "small, unlovely and essentially pagan-race-prejudice;" until he learns to regard Orientals "as members of the same great human family of God's children;" until he recognizes and respects the decent self-respect of a proud and sensitive people, he must be in danger of failing in his great purpose "to act the part of 'Big Brother' to the Filipino, and help him to stand on his own feet and become an independent people with a democratic government of his own." Writing thus from his missionary station at Jaro, Philippine Islands, Rev. Charles W. Briggs declares, in an article published in a recent number of the Baptist monthly, *Missions*, New York, that, because of America's repeated evidences of kindliness and unselfishness, no other foreign nation is so well loved or has so great an influence in Japan, Korea, and China. And yet,

"No other people is so imbued with a small, despicable, unchristian race-prejudice as are the Americans. Where the Englishman looks upon the Oriental as an inferior and childish branch of the human family, and the Frenchman and German and Dutchman look upon the Oriental as a weaker people whom it will be comparatively easy to exploit and turn into perennial fountains of revenue, the American in the Orient has more the air of being sole representative of the human race, and the Oriental is classed as a subhuman species that may eventually develop, through long periods of progressive development, into the *genus homo* . . . .

"It is hard to think of anything more unlovely, more contrary to the spirit of Jesus, and more fatal to every fair prospect and promise of a great world movement of regeneration."

Mr. Briggs gives the American nation full credit for its unselfish efforts during the last twelve years toward "delivering the Filipino people from a past that was without hope." To day, we learn, "Filipino hearts thrill with a splendid hope, and the best of them are making almost superhuman efforts to avail themselves of the opportunities of the hour." But in the glow of their enthusiasm they are chilled by the racial antipathy shown toward them by nearly every American they meet.

It is possible, says Mr. Briggs, that it is not even now too late to rectify our great mistake.

"The Filipino would almost forgive the past if he had assurance that the future was to give him the treatment he craves from Americans. He does not crave political independence, but he unflinchingly demands his self-respect and will never yield it to our antipathy. This makes him worth while."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A Seoul telegram says that Mr. Yi, leader of the Il Chin Hoi, has been arrested on suspicion of supplying ammunition to insurgents.

THE Training Squadron consisting of the *Asama* and *Kasagi* is officially reported to have left Port Arthur on Tuesday morning for Dairen.

A HONGKONG telegram says that the pirates at Kolowan have either been arrested or made good their escape. Seven ringleaders have been seized by the Hongkong police.

AT Iwanai, Hokkaido, a collapse of sand and earth took place on the 31st ult. in a sulphur mine, in the course of drainage operatious. A workman was instantly killed and an official is missing.

THE Training Squadron, consisting of the *Asama* and *Kasagi*, is reported to have arrived at Port Arthur on the 29th ult. The naval cadets on board the warship landed and inspected the scene of the recent battlefield.

A HAKODATE telegram reports that the destroyer *Inazuma* which sank in that harbour some time ago after colliding with the steamer *Kinryu Maru* was refloated and towed by the *Benten Maru* just outside the harbour on Sunday night.

THE Grand Trunk Pacific Railway of Canada has inaugurated a daily fast express service, including dining, sleeping, and parlour cars, from Winnipeg to Edmonton. The journey of 800 miles is accomplished in twenty-nine hours.

THE Korean Crown Prince, who arrived at Hiroshima on the 30th ult., visited the noted Kintai-bashi at Iwakumi, and inspected the work of a battalion of engineers at torpedo-practice. His Highness is expected to return to Tokyo on the 6th instant.

THE two new Weir steamers, *Lucerie* and *Orteric* of about 11,000 tons, fitted with luxurious passenger accommodation and wireless telegraph apparatus, are soon to leave the Clyde for the Orient to engage in the trans-Pacific trade for the Weir Company.

ACCORDING to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, thunderclaps were repeated at intervals on Tuesday, sometimes accompanied with heavy rain. The rain fell most heavily from 1.55 a.m. till 3.35 a.m. on Wednesday morning, the precipitation being estimated at 38.6 m.m. per hour. It is reported by the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Police authorities that thunderbolts were experienced at two places in Yamauchi-mura and at two other places in Nakagawa-mura, Tsuzuki-gori.

ON Sunday night a fatal fire broke out in a house occupied the master of a preliminary school at Nagasaki, resulting in the destruction of two houses. It occurred during the absence of the master who is at present in Tokyo. His wife and two children were burnt to death.

IN connection with the sunken destroyer *Inazuma*, which was reported to have been refloated and towed outside the harbour of Hakodate, it is now wired that the after part of the ship will shortly be dragged above the water. From this it appears that the hulk was broken in two during the salvage operations.

THE continued hot, dry weather of June and July has further damaged the wheat in Western Canada. The yield will not be more than eighty-five to ninety million bushels. In Southern Manitoba the yield will be eight bushels an acre, in Southern Alberta there will be a total loss, and in Northern Alberta a good crop.

CASES of typhoid fever reported from the beginning of this year till the end of June numbered 9,022, of which 2,087 proved fatal. About one-third of the above occurred in Tokyo. As compared with 1,363 deaths out of 5,881 cases during the corresponding period of last year, there was an immense increase this year.

TELEGRAMS from Mito and Utsunomiya report that owing to the recent heavy rain experienced at various districts of Ibaraki and Tochigi prefectures, the railway line was blocked at several sections by the rising of the rivers. A large number of houses were more or less submerged and much damage was done to bridges and embankments.

IT is stated that on account of being affected by rinderpest 2,600 head of cattle have since the beginning of this year been killed in Tokyo and seven other prefectures. Compensation paid by the Treasury for these slaughtered cows amounted to 300,000 *yen*. When other expenses theretofore are taken together, the loss inflicted by the disease exceeds a million *yen*.

THE KOBE HEALTH RETURNS for the week ending the 30th instant show that there were six cases of dysentery and four of typhoid fever. One case of dysentery and one of typhoid fever proved fatal during the period. Nine cases of dysentery, fifteen of typhoid fever and two of scarlet fever were under treatment. The total number of births registered during the week was 114. There were 141 deaths.

MISS VIOLA SPENCER, who received fatal injuries in a parachute descent at Coventry on the 14th inst., was in the act of descending on to a factory roof, when the parachute fell over and the lady crashed into the roadway, bringing down the telephone wires as she fell. Miss Spencer was removed to the hospital seriously injured about the legs, arms and back. She had been making parachute descents for ten years.

THERE now exist ten Sugar Companies in Formosa, the combined capital of which amounts to all to 42,350,000 *yen*. The total refining capacity of these companies stands at present at 270,000,000 *kin* per year. Four more companies will be established in the near future with a gross capital of 10,000,000 *yen*, so that in 1914 these 14 companies will be able to refine about 500,000,000 *kin* of sugar a year.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT and Princess Patricia will leave Capetown, according to present arrangements, immediately after the opening of the Union Parliament early in November for the north. Travelling in the royal train which has been specially built for the visit, they will proceed to Livingstone, the new capital of North-Western Rhodesia, in the vicinity of the Victoria Falls, where they are expected to remain from about November 11 to 15. The falls will be inspected and visits will be made along the Zambesi in a launch. From Livingstone the royal party will proceed to Bulawayo, from which place a visit will be paid by motor car to Mr. Rhodes's grave in the Matoppos.

A SAPPORO despatch says that owing to the heavy rain on the 30th ultimo, very many houses were submerged in the Iwanai district. Much damage was also done to bridges and railroads. At 8 17 p.m. on Saturday a freight train was derailed at the northern entrance of the Inaho tunnel on the Otaru line. This accident was due to a landslide near the tunnel. In the district of Touru-u, over 130 houses were submerged and four houses crushed by a landslide. Four persons were killed and others injured.

ON the evening of the 26th ultimo a severe thunderstorm raged over Mount Fuji. A lodging place on the 6th station of the Yoshida pass was struck by lightning which also injured another shelter on the 8th station. In the latter place there were lodging 38 mountaineers of whom 34 were more or less seriously hurt. About the same time a similar incident occurred at the Gotemba Pass, and telephonic communication between the 8th station and the summit was entirely interrupted. Thunderbolts were experienced at various sections of the mountain.

THE earth has now entered one of the most famous meteoric streams of the year, writes a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society. Beginning at about the middle of July meteors become increasingly numerous until August 12 and then decrease until about a week later, when no more Perseids are to be seen. The members of this particular stream are termed Perseids from the fact that they shoot from the direction of the constellation Perseus, situated in the evenings in the north-east sky. If the meteoric shower attains its average strength this year it is probable that quite sixty or seventy millions of its fragments will be consumed in our atmosphere. This is approximately the number destroyed every year, and yet there is no perceptible diminution of the display.

ACCORDING to the latest investigation of the Railway Board into the present state of the railways of various Powers, the United States stands first on the list in its mileage and income, reaching 200,200 miles aggregate, while Russia comes next with its 38,000 miles. It is equally worthy of notice that English railways which come seventh in the list of mileage, stand next to those of the United States in their income, and that Japan, having more mileage than Belgium, has less income than the latter country. The following figures show the annual incomes of the railways in various countries:—

	Yen.
United States	3,589,000,000
England	1,118,000,000
Germany	1,057,000,000
Russia	733,970,000
France	588,170,000
Austria	405,720,000
India	140,000,000
Australia	134,870,000
Italy	124,800,000
Belgium	108,590,000
Japan	83,690,000

A NEW HEAVY GUN of 14·3-inch calibre has been invented by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Ltd., of Elswick, which promises to revolutionise gunnery both in the Army and Navy. It is understood that the leading feature of the new weapon is the replacement of recoil springs by chambers containing a patent liquid and air. These new recoil cylinders are understood to have been such a success that it has been demonstrated that it is possible for the gun, once laid, to remain in the same position for ten consecutive shots. The increase in steadiness and accuracy of shooting is remarkable, as is shown by the statement that of ten shots fired five passed practically through the same hole in the target, a feat hitherto unknown in the annals of gunnery. The gun is to be submitted to the War Office in a few days, and will probably be mounted on future Dreadnoughts.

ONOYAMA KIOSUKE, who murdered a share-broker's boy at the Ogome Hotel in Tosabori, Osaka, a short time ago and stole from him a large sum of money, was sentenced to death on the 25th ultimo in the Osaka Chiho Saibansho. The time for an appeal, says the *Kobe Herald*, expired yesterday. His relatives instructed Mr. S. Kishimoto, the Osaka lawyer, to appeal against the judgment. Mr. Kishimoto accordingly had an interview with Onoyama yesterday in the Osaka prison and recommended him to appeal. The prisoner, however, strongly opposed the idea, stating that it was his desire to obediently undergo punishment and that it would be an injustice to the public to attempt to mitigate his crime. He remained entirely unmoved by the representations and in the end the proposed appeal had to be given up.

REALLY TERRIBLE SKIN TROUBLES

Girl's Head a Mass of Humour—Grew Thin and Weak—Despaired of Ever Curing Her—Baby was Even Worse with Running Eczema—No Signs of Eruption Left Now.

MOTHER TELLS HOW CUTICURA CURED BOTH



"My little girl's head started with a lot of pimples and then they began to fill with matter and discharge. As fast as one broke there was a lot more came out until her head was a complete mass of running sores. For days she would not take any notice of us. She began to get thin and weak and I gave up all hope of ever getting her head well again until I saw about the Cuticura Remedies. But Cuticura made it quite well again (it was bad for about six months). Her hair is getting lovely and thick now.

"Cuticura cured my baby's face at the same time. His dear little nose and chin were raw with this same complaint and used to run and bleed awfully. When I have carried him down from his sleep his pillow would be covered with blood. One day my neighbour carried him down and she screamed to see him covered with blood where the places had been running. But now he is entirely free from anything and is such a lovely fat boy. His nose was nearly eaten away with it. I was told by people in the village that it was the running eczema. I tried endless ointments but none did it any good till I received the Cuticura and I am glad to say that it has cured both of them. Mrs. L. Brown, Manor Cottages, Stanwick, nr. Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, Eng., Nov. 12, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the Treatment of Skin Troubles.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, August 6.

The Raw Cotton market is dull, while higher prices are reported from producing countries. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	48.50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	35.00 to 35.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 32.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency to weaker.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3 60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4 60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8 10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10 20 to 10 30
" Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y 4 16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

In sympathy with wheat, prices for flour have advanced, but little business has been done.

			Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	...	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	...	10 95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	...	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	...	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	...	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	...	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese:—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	...	2.80
Takasago	6 "	...	2.75
Fuji	6 "	...	2.85
Pine	6 "	...	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage, but very little is being offered.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5 20 to 5.25
Red " "	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.00 to 5.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been principally for Europe. Prices are gradually declining.

On August 5th stocks were: Filatures 11,231 bales; Re-reels, 518 bales; Kakeda, 397 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	Y. 915
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	805

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

July.	Present delivery.	July delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
29th	831	—	832	832
30th	—	—	—	—
31st	—	—	—	—

August.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
1st	847	836	841	847
2nd	847	840	846	847
3rd	8 3	—	—	853
4th	845	—	844	846

WASTE SILK.

Some business has been done for future delivery. No change in quotations.

On July 27th stocks were:—Noshi, 800 piculs; Kibiso, 2,700 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	185 to 195
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	80 to 90
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	—
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices all round have declined. Business, especially for America, has been exceptionally dull.

Kanazawa:—There has been some decline in prices owing to the slackness of business.

Kawamata;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The general tendency of the market is weak.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.00	8 10	7.75	7 70
27"	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.70	7 70
36"	8.15	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.00

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27"	8.20	7.70	7.65	7 70
36"	8.00	7 85	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20"	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23"	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27"	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36"	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of August 5th the quotation was £56.2.6.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is dull.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	8 9,770
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	22,592
Delivery.	Closing Price
August	12.79
September	13.18
October	13.25

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	12.21	August	12.19
September	12.58	September	12.26
Octobe	12.67	October	12.51

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 13.40
Medium	12.40
Common	11.40
Average	12.40

TEA.

No particular change has been noted in the market. "Common" and "Good Common" teas show slightly easier tendency, but the quality has much deteriorated.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to August 3rd, 5,581,300 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 173,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	36 to 37
Good Medium	33 to 35
Medium	29 to 32
Good Common	24 to 28
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
August	127.95
September	127.20
October	126.50

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Aug. 4.

London silver ⅛ lower for spot but forward unchanged; higher discounts from London have caused credits and Franc paper to rule higher, other rates being unaltered.

London	Bank T/T	2/3⅛
—	Bills on demand	2/3⅛@⅛
—	4 months' sight	2/3⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	2/03/4
—	6 months' sight	2/01/8
Paris & Lyons	Bank sight	256½
—	Private 4 months' sight	260⅛
Hongkong	Bank sight per $100	88*
—	Private 10 days, sight do	86*
Shanghai	Bank sight	85¼*
—	Private 10 days' sight	86¾*
India	Bank sight	152¼
—	Private 40 days' sight	154¼
America	Bank sight	49⅜@⅜
—	Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
—	Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany	Bank sight	207½@⅝
—	Private 4 months' sight	211⅛@⅛
Bar Silver (London)		24⅛

* Nominal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L.	...Prinz Ludwig	Su. Aug. 7
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru 1	M Aug. 8
Hongkong...	B. L.	..... Aymeric	Tu Aug. 9
Europe	M M.	.....Australien 2	W. Aug. 10
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of China 3	W Aug. 10
Tacoma	O. S. S.	...Tacoma Maru	F. Aug. 12
America.....	P. M.	.....Asia	Sa Aug. 13
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	...Em. of Japan	Tu Aug. 16
Hongkong...	P. M.	..... Siberia	Tu Aug. 16
Seattle	N. Y. K.	...Awa Maru	Tu Aug. 18
Hongkong...	G. N.	.....Minnesota 4	Th Aug. 18
Tacoma	B. L.	..... Oceano	M Aug. 22
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	...Chicago Maru	M Aug. 22
America.....	T. K. K.	..Tenyo Maru	F Sept. 2

1 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
2 Left Saigon on the 29th ult.
3 Left Vancouver on the 27th ult.
4 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M M.	..... Polynesien	Sa Aug. 6
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	..Chiyo Maru	Su Aug. 7
Shanghai ...	N Y. K.	.. Hakuai Maru	Su Aug. 7
America.....	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru	W Aug. 10
Tacoma	B. L.	.....Aymeric	W Aug. 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	...Em. of China	W. Aug. 10
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	....Tacoma Maru	Sa. Aug. 13
Europe	N. D. L.	..Prinz Ludwig	Sa Aug. 13
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Asia	Su. Aug. 14
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of Japan	Tu Aug. 16
Europe	N. Y. K.	..Hitachi Maru	W. Aug. 17
Seattle	N. Y. K.	..Kamakura M.	W Aug. 17
America.....	P. M.	.....Siberia	Th. Aug. 18
Tacoma.....	B. & S.	.....Antilochus	Sa. Aug. 20
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	...Kumano Maru	Sa Aug. 20
Seattle	G. N.	.....Minnesota	Sa Aug. 20
America.....	C. R.	.....A'ral Hamelin	Su. Aug. 21
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Oceano	Tu. Aug. 23
Tacoma.....	O. S. S.	...Chicago Maru	Tu. Aug. 23

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, I. Goto, 28th July,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 28th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 29th July,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 29th July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 29th July,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Oanfa, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 29th July,—Tacoma and Puget Sound, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

J. B. Aug. Kessler, Dutch tank steamer, 3,197, 30th July,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 3,047, R. L. Daniel, 30th July,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 31st July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, Reid, 31st July,—Glasgow via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co Ltd.

Silesia, Austrian steamer, 3,340, E. Rodonicich, 31st July,—Fiume and Trieste, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bencleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Geo. McMillan, 31st July,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, O. Jones, 1st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, J. Milhench, 1st Aug.,—Glassgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 1st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, N. Mathieson, 1st Aug.,—Antwerp London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 1st Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 1st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 1st July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seminole, British steamer, 2,797, H. D. Clarke, 2nd Aug.,—San Francisco via Muroran, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, von Seden, 2nd Aug.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,987, R. A. Peters, 2nd Aug.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O S.N. Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 2nd Aug.,—Dairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 2nd Aug.,—Wakamatsu. General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 2nd Aug.,—Takao, General. — Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 2nd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taito Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, J. Den, 3rd Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,439, Bjoik, 3rd Aug.,—Portland, Or., General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Jingu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,861, Furukawa, 4th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kichiin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 4th Aug.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, Kobayashi, 4th Aug.,—Muroran.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tainan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,788, S. Osumi, 4th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,825, C. H. Butler, 4th Aug.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 29th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 5,876, W. C. Lycett, 29th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,757, A. G. Stevens, 30th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, O. Pahnke, 30th July,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kasenga, British steamer, 2,923, Dobbs. 30th July,—Kobe, General.—Sale & Frazar.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 30th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 30th July,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yuson Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 30th July,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ume Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,632, 31st July,—Kobe.—Harada.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 2,750, Buyers, 31st July,—Muroran.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 31st July,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Scandia, German steamer, 3,135, von Doehren, 1st Aug.,—Havre, and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 3,047 R. L. Daniel, 1st Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1 804, I. Goto, 1st Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 2nd Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 2nd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru. Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 2nd Aug.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Braemar, British steamer, 2,316, Brain, 2nd Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Silesia, Austrian steamer, 3,340, E. Rodonicich, 2nd Aug.,—Fiume and Trieste, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 3rd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,284, W. Thompsen 3rd Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, von Seden, 3rd Aug.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 3rd Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 4th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bencleuch, British steamer, 2,679, Geo. McMillan, 4th Aug.,—Kuchinotsu and Hongkong.—Cornes & Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S, Manta, 4th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* from San Francisco :—Miss S. Harland, Miss Grace A. Hughes and Japanese maid, Mr. W. P. Kent, Miss Aune Kent and nurse, Mr, F. S. Minot, Mrs. F. S. Minott, Mrs. M. Pray, Mr. H. A. Reed, Mrs. H. A. Reed, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. A. I. Sire, Mrs. A. I. Sire and maid, Mr. F. B. Ingersoll, Mrs. F. B. Ingerssoll, Dr. Frances F. Cattell, Mrs. H. M. MacCracken, Mr. H. M. MacCracken, Miss Jane W. Benedict, Mr. Chi Shan, Mrs. Chi Shan, Master John Qui, Mr. F. G. Gessner, Mrs. Jessy G. Gessner, Mr. C. R. King, Mrs. Lee D. Marie, Master Louis E. Marie, Mr. H. Nitz, Dr. Willy Ostermeyer, Mr. R. P. Schwerin and valet, Mr. R. A. Walker, Mrs. R. A. Walker, Mr. M. Reichmann, Mr. J. Rickman and Mrs. G. A. Rickman. For Kobe :—Mrs. Du Pree, Mrs. Gatlin, Mrs. McMillan and Mrs. V. Kerr. For Shanghai :—Dr. D. L. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Anderson and Mr. R. D. Smith. For Hongkong :—Dr. G. B. Angle, Miss G. E. Armstrong, Miss F. E. Besley, Mr. Law Brooks, Mr. M. T. Glegg, Msr. M. T. Clegg, Mrs. M. S. Daniels, Miss Mary P. Daniels, Mr. J. E. Daubenspeck, Mr. H. F. Denniston, Mr. D. Denniston, Mrs. D. Denniston, Mr. F. Edwards Mrs. M. A. French, Mr. Jew Fong Tow, Miss R. Knierim, Mr. W. R. Lingo, Mr. D. W. Lucas, Mr. D. Q. McComb, Mrs. D. Q. McComb, Dr. E. B. McDaniels, Mrs. E. B. McDaniels and infant, Master Frederick McDaniel, Miss Helene McDaniels Mr. E. C. Roberts, Rev. C. E. Rath, Miss E. Willis, Mr. A. G. Yankey and Miss C. Verdery in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Penza* from Vladivostock :—Mr. H. Merecki, Mr. A. Geiringer and Mr. M. Yamasaki in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* for Vladivostock :—Mr. and Mrs. Rodera, Mr. and Mrs. Hijikata, Mr. and Mrs Morliere, Dr. R. Tawara, Dr. T. Inouye, Mr. R. Fukao, Mr. Vandewen and Mr. Knapp in cabin ; Mr. Arhihoff in second class.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai via ports :—Mr. Henry Mayo, Col. Medley, Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, Mr. A. G. Mossop, Mr. R. S. Sterling and Mr. Berigney in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* for Hongkong via ports :—Mrs. DuPree, McMillan, Mrs. V. Kerr, Mrs. Gatlin, Dr. D. L. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Anderson, Dr. Geo. B. Angle, Miss G. P. Armstrong, Miss F. E. Besley, Mr. Law Brooks, Mr. M. T. Clegg, Mrs M. S. Daniles, Mr. John E. Daubenspeck, Mr. Denniston, Mr. Daniel Denniston, Mrs. D. Denniston, Mr. Frank Edwards, Mrs. M. A. French, Mr. F. G. Gessner, Mr. Jew Fong Tow, Miss Ruth Kinerim, Mr. Wm R. Lingo, Mr. David W. Lucas, Mr. Dana Q. McComb, Mrs. Dana Q. McComb, Dr. E. B. McDaniel, Mrs. E. B. McDaniel and infant, Master Fred. McDaniel, Mr. H. Nitz, Mr. E. C. Roberts, Rev. C. E. Rath, Mr. R. D. Smith, Miss C. Verdery, Miss E. Wills and Mr. A. G. Mankey in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* for Vladivostock :—Mr. Langenbergh, Mr. Swaters, Mr. Branchi, Mr. Goldschmidt, Mr. Aoyagi, Lt. Col. Yanome, Major Imanishi, Lt. Col. Uchino, Mr. Karloive, Mr. Kichl, Mr. Katayama, Col. Hashimoto, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Quien, Mr. Ventnre, Mr. Stroia-Stroesco, Mr. Hida and Mr. Takeno in cabin ; Mr. Kriloff, Mr. Ginzton, Mr. L. Ginzton, Miss Ashurkowa, Miss Lothenko and Mr. Lothenko in second class.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	England.	France	Zurich.	Moscow.	England	France.	France.	France.
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	40	—	—	—	10	—	—
Comptoirs Soies ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten .	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	59	—	—	—	10 Peignes		
Pila & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	10	290	—	—	—	20	—	—

Silk shippers by *Korea*, for San Francisco on the 28th July :—

	Bales.
F. Strahler & Co.	110
Bavier & Co.	30
Pila & Co.	40
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	21
Siber, Hegner & Co.	15
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	146
Hara Yushitsuten	65
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	50
Total	477

Silk shippers by *Inaba Maru*, for Seattle, Wash. on the 3rd Aug. :—

	Bales.
Jewett & Bent	103
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	89
Vivanti Bros	65
China & Japan Trading Co.	57
F. Strahler & Co.	50
Bavier & Co.	5
,,	43*
L. Mottet	30
Villa Stearns & Co.	20
Pila & Co.	10
Comptoirs Soies	10
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	331
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	327
Hara Yushutsu Ten	150
Total	1,292

* Douppioni Silk.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

Leave Yokohama.	Up Trains to Tokyo.	Arrive Shimbashi.
5 30 a m.	(from Yokohama)	6 22 a.m.
6.20 ,,	(,, ,,)	7.12 ,,
7.00 ,,	(,, ,,)	7.52 ,,
7.38 ,,	(,, Kodzu)	8.30 ,,
8 15 ,,	(Express from Kodzu)	8.43 ,,
8.25 ,,	(from Yokohama)	9.17 ,,
8 47 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	9.40 ,,
9.05 ,,	(from Yokohama)	10.07 ,,
9.43 ,,	(,, Kodzu)	10.35 ,,
10.20 ,,	(,, Yokohama)	11.12 ,,
10.45 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	11.37 ,,
11.18 ,,	(from Yokohama)	12 07 p.m.
11.41 ,,	(,, Numadzu)	12 50 ,,
12.25 p m.	(Through from Yokosuka)	1.17 ,,
1.58 ,,	(from Kodzu)	1 50 ,,
1.40 ,,	(,, Yokohama)	2.32 ,,
2 10 ,,	(,, Kodzu)	3.02 ,,
2.38 ,,	(,, Yokohama)	3.30 ,,
3.10 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	4 10 ,,
3 44 ,,	(from Hamamatsu)	4 45 ,,
4.30 ,,	(Express from Yokohama)	4.58 ,,
4 40 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	5.32 ,,
5.10 ,,	(from Kodzu)	6.02 ,,
5.40 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	6.32 ,,
6.8 ,,	(from Kodzu)	7.00 ,,
6 45 ,,	(Through from Ogaki)	7.37 ,,
8.00 ,,	(from Kodzu)	8.52 ,,
8.35 ,,	(,, Yokohama)	9.27 ,,
9.08 ,,	(,, Kodzu)	10.00 ,,
9.50 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	10 42 ,,
10.38 ,,	(from Kyoto)	11.30 ,,
11.30 ,,	(Through from Yokosuka)	12 14 a m.

Down Trains Leaving Hiranuma.

7.18 a m.	For Ogaki	
9.04 ,,	,,	Kobe (1st & 2nd Express)
10.04 ,,	,,	Uwotsu
11.55 ,,	,,	Kobe
4.29 p.m.	,,	Shimonoseki (Express)
7.09 ,,	,,	Kobe (1st & 2nd Express)
8.17 ,,	,,	,, (Express)
9.47 ,,	,,	,, (1st & 2nd Express)
11.52 ,,	,,	Shimonoseki

Consumption Can be Cured



Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose Discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Learn for yourself of its healing power,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 23), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free book on the treatment by this remarkable remedy,

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

NOTICE.

THE Manager of the *Japan Mail* invites attention to the fact that the system called *Furikae-Chokin* enables accounts to be paid to persons at a distance without the expense of a Post Office Order. Any one desiring to transmit money due to this journal need only pay the amount to the nearest Post Office by filling in the form which accompanies the Bills sent from the *Japan Mail* and handing in the form, with the amount in question, to the nearest Post Office. The number of the *Japan Mail's* Post Office Savings Bank account is 6,498.

Yokohama, February 28th, 1910.



"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS AND NATIONAL HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED.

Subscription, 2 *yen* per Month, 24 *yen* per Year.

Special Offer for 1910 to Missionaries and School-teachers subscribing this year, *yen* 18.00 per annum.

Postage extra. Single copies, 10 *sen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

For 3 insertions, per inch 1 *yen.*
For 6 insertions, per inch 1.50 *yen.*

Contract Advertisements.

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed on one months' contract.
A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on 3 months' contract.
A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on 6 months' contract.
A discount of 50 per cent. allowed on 12 months' contract.

Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths and Paragraphs referring to Reception Days, one *yen* per insertion.

"The Japan Weekly Mail."

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Subscription 2 *yen* per Month, 24 *yen* per Year, half-price to Missionaries and School-teachers.

Postage extra. Single copies 50 *sen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

1.50 *yen* per inch per month.
Half page, *yen* 25 per month.
Full page, *yen* 50 per month.

Telegrams : "Mail."

Telephone : { Yokohama—No. 144. Tokyo—No. 176 (Shiba)

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツポンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 7. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 13TH AUG., 1910. | 明治壱五年三月卅日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News .. 193
China .. 194
The New Chinese Representative .. 195
Japanese Emigration to Manchuria .. 195
The Singali Problem .. 195
Korea .. 196
The Annexation .. 197
Naval Increment .. 197
The Opium Question .. 198
The Manchurian Railways .. 198
Tibet .. 198
The Economic Situation .. 198
Formosa .. 199
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition .. 199
The Commercial Code .. 199
The Toyo S.S. Company .. 200
The Financial Trouble in Shanghai .. 200
The Anglo-Japanese Alliance .. 201
The Wakamatsu Foundry .. 201
Commodities .. 201
Japanese Companies .. 201
Another Bank .. 201
Notes on Current Events .. 202
A New Privilege Granted to Middle Schools .. 202
Leading Articles :—
The Session's Record and Effect .. 203
New English Cathedrals .. 203
Preference as a Basis of Empire .. 204
"The Kitchener Agitation" .. 205
Canadian Development in its Relation to the Empire .. 206
The Proposed Hundred-Million Loan for National Defence .. 207
The Expedition to the South Pole .. 207
Theodore Roosevelt .. 208
St Louis and its Conventions .. 208
The Weather .. 209
China News and Notes .. 210
Glowing Embers .. 211
Local News .. 216
The Progress of Japan .. 217
Correspondence :—
The Pacific Mail and its Passengers .. 217
"The Unity of Universe" .. 217
Telegrams .. 218
News of the Week .. 220
The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited .. 221
Latest Commercial .. 222
Latest Shipping .. 223
Supplement :—
"The Times" Supplement on Japan .. I.
The Mediterranean Command .. I.
The World Missionary Conference .. II.
Buckingham Palace .. II
Echoes of the Edinburgh Conference .. II.
Our Russian Newsletter .. III.
The Need of Arbitration in the Japanese Business World .. III.
Association between Japanese and Russians .. III.
Fourth Annual Meeting of the Kindergarten Union of Japan. IV.
The Katsura Cabinet and the Seiyukai .. IV.
Notice of Termination of Treaties .. IV.
A New Railroad Line Almost Completed .. IV
Notice to Mariners .. IV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 13TH, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

NINE iron bridges are to be built on the Amur railway line, the estimated cost being 5,042,300 roubles.

A NEW issue of five *yen* notes is now ready for distribution at the Government Printing Bureau, and will be issued after the first of next month, in exchange for old ones.

A HONGKONG telegram says that foreign journals there commenting on the rumoured secret understanding between Japan and Russia, declare it to be an impossibility.

AN *Asahi* telegram says that a Japanese medicine-vender was discovered several days ago murdered in a mountain near Fushun. Five Chinese suspects have been arrested.

IN connection with the final adoption of Postal Savings Banks in the United States, it is interesting to note that a considerable effort has been made in this country recently to promote savings among the people, through these Banks, the result being some 30,000,000 *yen* addition to previous records. This is an excellent showing and one which it is hoped will continue.

PRINCE FUSHIMI, Sr., who left Tokyo on the 3rd Inst. for Kyoto to attend a meeting of the *Butoku-Kwai*, arrived there on the 4th inst. and entered the villa at Kawaramachi.

ON the 4th instant the Department of Education instructed all the prefectural governments to be careful in preventing the public from perusing magazines and other works of socialistic tendencies.

THE Modern History of Korea will henceforth be studied in the literature department of the Tokyo Imperial University. Bungaku-Hakushi Shidehara will be appointed as Professor in charge of this branch.

IT has been announced that the International Meteorological Conference will be held at Berlin next summer. Dr. Nakamura, Chief of the Central Meteorological Observatory, will be sent to attend the conference.

THE railways in Korea which were placed, not long ago, under the control of the Railway Board, are now reported to be again transferred to the hands of the Resident-General, or, more properly, of the Governor-General of Korea, after the annexation.

A JUDGE and a procurator of the Tokyo Court of Appeals visited Kumamoto a few days ago, and, as a consequence, six persons, described as socialists, were arrested Domiciliary searches were made of eight houses and it is possible that further arrests will be made.

THE gold mine at Ishizuchi, Ehime prefecture, which was recently discovered by Mr. Tezuka Kisaburo of Nagasaki, is now reported to be one of the richest finds in Japan. The assay of ore has turned out as high a percentage as 6/100,000 or even 7/100,000.

A PEKING telegram says that British, German, French, and United States financial representatives have been vigorously pressing the Wai wu-pu to carry out the provisional loan agreement signed by the late Chang Chih-tung for the Canton-Hankow-Szehuan railways.

A NAGASAKI traders who has returned from Australia is quoted as saying that the market in Australia has shown some activity owing to the good harvest of wheat and the recovery of the market price of coal. Flour is being largely exported to Manila and Hongkong.

MR. UYEMURA SHUMPEI, who has been relieved by his own request of the post of Chief of the Kyushu Railway Administration Office, assumed the office of Mayor of Osaka on Monday. Mr. Fujita Koriki of the Railway Board has been appointed the successor of Mr. Uyemura.

AS it seems that the question of fitting up wireless telegraphic apparatus in ocean navigation steamers will be brought forward at the International Wireless Telegraph Conference to be held in London next year, it is reported that the Government will send a representative to attend the Conference.

IN the interval between April 1st and July 15th, the Railway Relief Guild has extended relief to 5,483 men, with a total expense of *yen* 138,746 42, itemized as follows:—179 men have been injured, and the amount paid is *yen* 42,275; 171 have died, the amount paid being *yen* 34,682.82; medical aid has been extended to 2,888 at a cost of *yen* 39,845 67, of which number 2,245 have repaid in the sum of *yen* 12,488.86. The expense for hospitals amounted to *yen* 1,088.01. Other petty expenses make up the total as above.

ACCORDING to the official statistics of the United States, the import of foreign manufactured articles during the year ending March, 1910, amounted to $730,000,000, which shows an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with the preceding year, It is stated that the amount will exceed $900,000,000 in this fiscal year.

AN authentic report from the United States says that some Japanese tea recently imported to the United States was found to have been mixed with mulberry-leaves in order to make it froth much better when stirred. Strict inspection is necessary before tea is exported from Japan, to prevent such injurious practices.

IT is interesting to note the discussions of an Elevated Railway for Tokyo. It seems very likely that this road will be allowed, as a special committee of four members has now been appointed to discuss conditions for a charter. These roads are so clumsy and dirty, and fearfully noisy that it is matter of regret to think of their being allowed in the Metropolis.

ON the 8th instant a passenger train coming from Kofu came to a standstill after entering the Ohikage Tunnel, something having gone wrong with the engine. After making temporary repairs the train moved on, but when it reached the middle of another tunnel on the line, it again stopped. Subsequently the train was made to run back to Shioyama Station, taking advantage of the sharp grade.

BARON VON MUMM, the German Ambassador in Tokyo, is now home on leave of absence and it was stated some time ago that His Excellency would be transferred to the Ambassadorship in a certain other country. It is, however, reported that in view of the proposed visit of the German Crown Prince to Japan, the Baron has been ordered to remain in the present office until April next year, and that he will return to Tokyo shortly in order to make preparations for the reception of the Prince Imperial.

A MUKDEN telegram says that, owing to a wide divergence of opinion, the delimination of the Fushun colliery is deferred. The taxation question was recently being discussed, but the negotiations were once more suspended, this time for six days from August 8th. The Chinese delegate proposes the withdrawal of the Japanese police from Fushun, but the Japanese representative will not entertain such a proposal, as the present negotiations are to settle matters concerning the delimitation, taxation, etc., according to the Manchurian Convention of 1909.

THE Foreign Land Ownership Bill, says the *Yorozu*, which was promulgated some time ago, prohibited foreigners' to possess land in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Saghalien. After the annexation of Korea, it may naturally be thought that alien possession of land will be prohibited in the peninsula as well as in the above-mentioned colonies. In due respect to the history of Korea, however, the authorities will not absolutely prohibit the foreign possession of land in that country, and those who are at present holding land there will be allowed to enjoy the same privilege—a privilege which, we presume, will by no means be of a permanent nature.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

It appears that systematic opposition is being organized to the project of the Tetsurei-Kailiang railway, on the part of the Chinese merchants at the rival centre of Kaigen. Some days ago, when the Viceroy of Manchuria ordered a survey of the above line to be made and estimates drawn up of the cost of construction, a counter-scheme was put forward by the Kaigen merchants, and a representative deputation from that city is now in Mukden with the object of pushing their own project at the expense of the Viceroy's. The grounds of opposition appear to be based on a claim of superior advantages for a Kailiang-Kaigen railway. The distance between these two places is 360 Chinese *li*—while that between Kailiang and Tetsurei is computed at 340; but the country to be traversed in the former case is level and clear, while in the latter it is beset with numerous rivers and other impediments. Consequently, while the cost of constructing a railway from Kailiang to Kaigen would be (say the merchants) some four million *taels*, the Tetsurei-Kailiang project could not be carried through for double that amount, and would take a much longer period for completion.

In view of the hardships now being suffered by the people of Shantung owing, in large measure, to the prohibition of the export of cereals from Manchuria, the Governor of the afflicted province has petitioned the Viceroy of Manchuria for a remission of the prohibition. In reply the Viceroy pointed out that although similar distress existed in so near a region as the Amur province, as the result of famine and a series of inundations, he could not see has way to grant any release at present. It was hoped, however, that, in six months' time, the export of cereals would be permitted from Yingkow and Antung to Shantung, and the Taotai's of those ports have been instructed accordingly.

The news is confirmed that Prince Tsai-Chun's projected visit to the United States of America and Japan is for the purpose of making investigations preliminery to providing China with a Navy. The Prince is to leave Peking on the 19th inst. and proceed to Shanghai, whence he will travel direct to the United States, and after spending full 18 days there, will set out for Japan, so that he may be expected to reach this country about the middle of October. It is alleged that the programme of naval increment contemplated by China extends over 5 years, and that her fleet will then consist of 8 first-class armoured cruisers; 20 second-class cruisers; 10 gun-boats, and three torpedo squadrons. The cost of this group of ships is estimated at 1,800,000 *yen*, but this figure is obviously a mistake for 180 millions. Nothing is said as to the source from which funds are to be obtained, and until that point is definitely cleared up very little faith will be attached to the realization of the scheme. It is stated that at present the number of ships constituting the Chinese navy is 68, with a total displacement of 66,250 tons. But among the whole number there is only one vessel that can be reckoned seviceable, namely the *Haihsi*, a cruiser of 4,300 tons with a speed of 24 knots.

In common with several other places in China, Shangtung is suffering so much from lack of food stuffs that the governor has applied to the Viceroy of Mukden to remove all restrictions on the export of grain. But Manchuria itself is scarcely in a condition to minister to the want of other places, its own resources being exceptionally limited this year. He promised to do what he can for the relief of the Shantung sufferers, but he points out that not alone are the crops inferior in Central Manchuria, but also that, in the Amur region, something like a famine threatens. Altogether, it would seem that 1910 is to be a disastrous season for China.

We stated in a recent issue that, after long delays a conference was at last about to meet for the purpose of finally discussing the claims set up by certain Russian subjects to private property in various parts of Manchuria; that is to say, to property lawfully acquired during the time when Russia occupied the Three Eastern Provinces. It is now stated that the place of conference is to be Mukden, and that the principal properties in question are baths put up by Russian subjects at the hot springs of Hseungyo-cheng, and various buildings erected at Liaoyang. We hear for the first time of the above-mentioned hot springs, the name Hseungyo-cheng having hitherto been associated chiefly with the fishery dispute between Japan and China. But as for Liao-yang, it is well known that Russian enterprise was very busy there prior to the outbreak of war.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* has an interesting article urging the advisability of increased Japanese enterprise in the Yantsze valley and in southern China. Our contemporary contends that a field just as profitable as Manchuria offers in these regions. It is true that there has been considerable expansion of late years, but the *Yomiuri* does not consider it really sufficient. It gives a table, unfortunately vague, which shows the actual increase in the case of Shanghai-kwan, but contains no detailed information as to other places. The table is as follows: —

	1901.	At present.
Shanghai	1,374	7,500
Hakow	72	1,500
Suchow	28	unknown.
Hanchow	35	
Nanking	15	
Sashi	14	

It is difficult to choose confidently between the perplexing reports circulated from time to time about the Chinese Navy. The original story was that an order had been placed in Germany for one vessel and in France for another, while, in the U.S. of America, a third was expected to be built. This statement was subsequently modified in the sense that Germany and England were the countries chosen; and, thereafter, the public was informed that America had been added to the list. But we have now two very positive telegrams from Shanghai to the effect that one cruiser has been ordered from Messrs. Vickers and Maxim; that Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers have been commissioned to construct a second on the same lines, and that there is a strong probability of a third being built in America. We do not pretend to make a selection between these stories, but we should deem it very strange if English builders were entirely unsuccessful in such a competition.

Thus far, the course of events in China seems to promise well for the success of parliamentary institutions. The local assemblies have shown considerable competence—much more competence, indeed, than there was any just ground to anticipate. This satisfactory record is now supplemented by a similar account of the proceedings of the Tzuchengyuan, which, as our readers know, may be regarded as the immediate predecessor of the Chinese Diet. It holds meetings three times a month, on the 5th, the 15th and the 25th, and its personnel consists of members specially selected by local assemblies, and of high officials from Princes downwards. Telegrams from Peking announce that a spirit of marked good-will and coöperation distinguishes these meetings, and that, as an earnest of the parliamentary institution, nothing could be more promising.

The *Asahi* quotes a traveller who has just returned from Mukden as saying that the progress of the Kilin-Changchun line is conspicuously slow. Up to the present time the construction operations have been limited to earth-work over a distance of 30 miles, and even that is not completed. It is thought that the road will not be opened to traffic before the year after next. The navvies employed are solely Chinese, and the consequence is that the rate of progress resembles the gait of an ox. One operation, namely the boring of a tunnel at Tszu-nen, has not yet been commenced, and will require fully two years to achieve. Meanwhile, the line is to make a detour through a distance of 2,000 yards. There are also two rivers to be negotiated, but they do not present any special difficulties.

The Government has made another concession to Russia. A short time ago, the public learned that a dispute had arisen betweed the two Empires as to the location of the frontier at Manjuri. The views of the disputants showed considerable divergence, and it was not thought that a settlement could easily be effected. But China has shown herself unwilling to make trouble about such a question, and has agreed that the station at Manjuri shall be regarded as the frontier. This means that the boundary of the Russian Empire is pushed southward 15 versts and that two-thirds of the town of Manjuri become Russian territory.

Reports from Manchuria show that the bandits are particularly active. Their favourite objects of attack are the offices of the contractors of the Mukden-Antung line, and there have been several casualties in those districts of late. Both Chinese and Japanese police are strenuously coöperating to control this lawlessness, but as the millet crop is now in full growth and is exceptionally luxuriant on account of heavy rain prevailing throughout Manchuria, the bandits can find cover everywhere, and are proportionately hard to deal with.

It appears that the editors of the Chinese newspapers of Manchuria, namely, those published in Mukden, Yingkow, Changchun Kilin and Harbin, have held a meeting in Mukden and formed a league, for the ostensible purpose of adopting a uniform attitude towards the questions of the day. But the real motive of this move is believed to be found in the recent Russo-Japanese Convention. The Chinese have always been noted for their power of combination, not as a nation, but as groups. This method of utilizing the press, by combining a number of journals for the purposes of a special propaganda, might prove very efficacious. There is no lack of evidence as to the nature of the propaganda. It has been clearly shown by recent articles in two or three Mukden journals which describe the Convention as the tocsin of the Chinese Empire's doom.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

News from Manchuria says that the crops to the north of Mukden this year will be only 80 per cent. of the average yield, and that the crops to the south of that town will be still worse. In Japan, also, apprehensions for the rice-crop begin to be entertained. The *doyo* season came to an end on the 8th inst. and did not produce more than two or three days of the great heat generally experienced in that period. It is therefore feared that even though the weather should now improve, the injury hitherto wrought will be found irreparable.

Rumours about the resuscitation of the Chinese navy continue to be busily circulated. It is now alleged that four river gun-boats have been ordered from the Vulcan and Krupp Cos. at a cost of 750,000 dollars each, and that Messrs. Vickers & Maxim have received a commission to construct a 2,400-ton cruiser, sister ship to one ordered from Messrs Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. No orders have actually been given to Japanese yards, but the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki have been invited to prepare estimates for gun-boats of 500 tons. As to the source of funds for these purposes, a percentage of the late Empress Dowager's fortune is again spoken of, but only as a conjecture.

When the renowned Mr. Wu Ting-fang returned from representing his country in Washington, he strongly urged the advisability of docking the Chinese queue and dressing the hair of men in western style. His proposal, however, met with much opposition, some condemning it on purely conservative grounds, and others querying the wisdom of placing appearances before essentials. There the matter rested. But it is said to have been revived by Prince Tsai-Tao, who recently returned from a tour in the Occident. His representations have influenced the Prince Regent, so that there seems to be really a chance of this most irrational kind of coiffure being abolished. We can understand the Manchus approving the custom, inasmuch as it is a badge of the servitude imposed by them upon the vanquished Chinese; but why the latter should show any conservatism it is hard to see.

THE NEW CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE.

It is always the custom of diplomatists to speak in sympathetic tones of the relations between their own country and the State to which they are accredited. Too much value, therefore, cannot be attached to the very friendly utterances of the new Chinese Minister at the Japanese Court. But there appears to be a genuine note of friendship in Mr. Wang's allusions to Japan, and he is certainly right in saying that no grave questions now threaten to disturb the relations between this country and its western neighbour. For the moment, at all events, the atmosphere is quite clear. Mr. Wang is quoted as speaking with keen interest of the events that may be anticipated in connexion with the practical preliminaries of a national assembly at the close of this year in China. Certainly, that event will be watched with much attention by the whole world, for immense issues depend upon China's regeneration. We may add that Mr. Wang spent a considerable time in Tokyo some years ago in the capacity of superintendent of Chinese students in that city.

Mr. Wang has undergone what may be called the usual suburban ordeal of interviewing. It has now become quite an established custom for the leading newspapers of the capital to despatch reporters to Shizuoka or Nagoya, whence they become the travelling companions of any distinguished personages *en route* for the capital. Mr. Wang has had this experience, but it cannot be said that any particular interesting information has been obtained from him by the interviewers. He spoke of the fact that he himself had already made Japan's intimate acquaintance; he expressed a hope that if he proved equal to his office, he would remain a long time in Tokyo; and he spoke of the relations between Japan and China as most satisfactory, only a few minor problems remaining for solution in Manchuria. He also stated very emphatically that he favoured interchanges of hospitality in the form of visits by parties of business-men or journalists. But he seemed to think that no organization suitable for such a programme existed as yet in China, either among men of affairs or among representatives of the press. After the conclusion of the Nanking Exhibition, however, a party will probably be formed by the persons engaged in that enterprise, and with regard to the journalists, the efforts of Mr. Lay of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* seem likely to succeed in effecting coöperation among pressmen.

Referring to the subject of Chinese students in Japan and to the fact of their recent numerical diminution, Mr. Wang said that they had not fallen off in number owing to any preference for other countries as an educational field. The truth was that there had been a total lack of discrimination in selecting these students originally. They had been sent without reference to their qualifications, and the results had been proportionately unsatisfactory. Care was thereafter taken to choose only well-prepared material, and if the number of students was reduced in consequence, it might fairly be hoped that the results would be proportionately satisfactory. Already, many Chinese students educated in Japan were holding important positions in their own country.

It will be remembered that two of the sons of the late Viceroy Chang accompany the new Chinese Minister to Tokyo. Mr. Haraguchi, technical adviser to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs in Peking, explains that the elder of these two visitors is 32 years of age, and is the ninth of Chang's sons. He comes to Tokyo to act as superintendent of Chinese students in Japan, and he enjoys in his own country the reputation of being almost as learned a man as his illustrious father. The second of the Viceroy's sons who comes with Mr. Wang's suite is 22 years of age, and his purpose is to enter the Imperial University.

Prof. Haraguchi speaks also in the highest terms of the scholastic attainments and absolute integrity of the new Chinese Representative. He says that Mr. Wang enjoyed the unceasing patronage of the late Viceroy Chang, and that his reputation for learning stands high among his own countrymen.

With reference to the Yangtsz Valley railways, the Professor is quoted as saying that nothing has yet been settled as to the employment of foreign capital. The Chinese Authorities are natually anxious to have the line built with domestic money, if that be possible. Turning to the recent dismissal of a number of Japanese experts who had been employed on the survey of the roads, Mr. Haraguchi declares that no anti-Japanese feeling whatever was responsible for this action. The simple explanation is that the old system of dealing with the lines having been altered, no opportunity existed of continuing the service of these experts; but he evidently believes that some of them, at any rate, will be reëngaged when the new system is elaborated.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO MANCHURIA.

Judging from such evidences of Japanese policy as are perceptible to the general public, and from statements made by responsible ministers to Committees of the Diet, there can be no doubt of the present Cabinet's desire to divert the stream of emigration from the American Continent to the East Asian. Even without Government assistance and incentive, this change began to be effected after the war. Of course, there are some opponents of such a policy. Their opposition has found expression, from time to time, in the columns of the Tokyo press, and it is said that Mr. Shirani of the Governor General's Office in Kwantung, has added his voice to the criticism. He points out that in Kwantung, at all events, the valuable districts are already fully settled and labour is both abundant and cheap. But to this the supporters of the Government's policy reply that agricultural operations and farm labour are not the only fields for profitable immigration. They point, for example, to Mukden where there were absolutely no Japanese residents prior to 1904, and where there are now 4,000. Moreover, the whole of Manchuria itself is a case very much in point, for within the last six years the Japanese residing there for business purposes have grown from cipher to tens of thousands. Thus, everthing indicates the wisdom of encouraging emigration in the direction of Manchuria, and the Governor-General of Kwantung has decided to send a commissioner to Europe and America for the purpose of investigating the general question of colonization. Mr. Takahashi Motoji has been appointed for the purpose and will set out on the 20th inst.

THE SUNGALI PROBLEM.

It is pointed out with much justice that although the Sungali River has been nominally thrown open to all the flags of the world, the privilege has little practical value, unless similar liberty is allowed in the case of the Amur and the Ussuri. At the same time no doubt appears to be entertained that Russia will take the necessary steps to give reality to the new arrangement. Japanese newspapers welcome the understanding recently arrived at in the matter of the Sungali, and point to it as a genuine example of the principle of the Open Door. The Aigun Treaty of 1858 and Ili Treaty of 1881 conferred on Russia privileges of an exclusive nature which she might have asserted in defiance of the Open Door policy now professed by so many great states. But she has made no attempt whatever to secure for herself any monopoly of riverine facilities in the Three Eastern Provinces, and if the world wants any proof of her frank adherence to the policy of the Open Door, that proof is here furnished.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Reports from Seoul indicate that a state of unwonted activity prevails at the Ministry of Agriculture and that there have been frequent comings and goings between the Department of Police and the Residency-General. This alleged industry on the part of officialdom is said to have attracted public attention, but as the Korean capital is all agog for sensation of any kind, it is more than possible that the various newspaper correspondents have become infected with the same spirit and have read all sorts of significance into the most ordinary movements of officials.

An extraordinary Council of Ministers was held, says the *Jiji Shimpo*, at 10 a.m. on the 4th inst., at the private residence of the Resident-General. The Vice-Resident-General, as well as General Terauchi himself, were present at the meeting, which lasted two hours. It is perhaps hardly necessary to remark that, though the proceedings were conducted *in camera*, the popular belief is that matters of the highest importance were discussed.

Discussing the question of amalgamation, the *Asahi* gives it as its opinion that all Korea's treaties with Foreign Powers will certainly be cancelled. On the other hand, so long as the Powers interested in the development of the Peninsula lose none of the privileges they have hitherto enjoyed in the matter of equality of opportunity and the open door, they will raise no objection to the proposed amalgamation. In the case of the agreement of 1908 between Japan and the United States with respect to new inventions, trade marks, and copyrights, America stands to lose nothing by the impending change, as the agreement will be made to apply to Korea as it now does to this country.

Two Korean papers, the *Chosen Nippon* and the *Nikkan Dempo*, have been ordered to suspend publication because of having commented on the present situation in a manner detrimental to the public interest.

Two Japanese newspapers, or one newspaper and a news-agency, have been suspended for offences described as very trivial, and it is inferred that the press laws are to be enforced with great vigour under the present regime. We shall not be at all surprised if events justify this inference.

The Japanese military authorities have no special affection for newspapers. The archives of the military and naval departments in Tokyo contain matter which is not calculated to inspire any feelings of special amiability towards the press, and if it be true that an international drama of the gravest importance is about to be enacted in Seoul, we shall not be at all surprised to find the newspapers subjected to treatment similar to that which prevailed during the war with Russia.

The building of the Pyongyang-Chemulpo Railway is said to be progressing rapidly. Out of the total length of 34 miles, some 17 on the Pyongyang side, have been finished, and it is expected that the whole road will be open to traffic about November next.

Rumour continues to be busy with the Korean Premier, Mr. Yi. It is persistently alleged that he does not wish to go down in the page of history as leader of the Cabinet which acquiesced in the annexation or Korea to Japan. He is quite content with the wealth he possesses, which is considerable, and with the rank he has obtained, which is as high as anything he can hope for. Thus, his ambition being satisfied, he can afford to think of his reputation solely. On the other hand he owes too much to Japan to take any step that would embarrass her at this juncture. He is consequently represented as privately endevouring to bring about the resignation of some of his colleagues, without whose coöperation he might simulate inability to remain in office.

Conjectures are still rife about the methods to be pursued in the incorporation of Korea into the Japanese Empire. Our readers must have already observed that the question of annexation itself no longer invites any discussion the whole attention of the public being devoted to the methods of procedure. It appears to be generally agreed that no drastic changes will be made in the realm of customs duties. Things will be left, for the present at all events, in *statu quo*, only such precautions being adopted as are absolutely necessary to provide a working basis. As to the Residency-General, the idea is that it will be abolished, and he replaced by a Governor-General's Office, similar to that existing in Kwantung and Formosa. We observe a marked disinclination to discuss the future of the Imperial Household. All the critics seem disposed to shirk that question.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, quoting an anonymous high official, denies that any necessity exists for consulting the Diet by way of preliminary to the annexation of Korea. Some of the *Seiyu-kai* politicians are understood to insist that the Government is bound to take counsel with the Diet beforehand, but that view over-estimates the importance of the problem. It will be quite correct if the Government proceeds by the route of urgency ordinance and *post-facto* Parliamentary approval.

With regard to the conditions under which annexation will be effected, the *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Seoul which professes to embody an absolutely trustworthy statement. Simultaneously with annexation, the treaties between Korea and the foreign Powers—according to this authority—will *de facto* lose validity and Japan will address formal notices to the various Powers in that sense. This, however, will not affect the rights hitherto acquired by foreign citizens or subjects in the Peninsula. Such rights will be held inviolable. As for consular jurisdiction, its abolition will be effected without delay. In any circumstances, preparation for that end have been in progress in Korea during several years, and the world now knows that a suitable code of laws and a competent judiciary exist in Korea. There is, consequently, no valid reason for the continuance of consular jurisdiction. This becomes specially true when we observe that the number of foreigners residing in Korea, exclusive of the Chinese, is only 700 and that the law cases in which they were concerned did not exceed 43.

With regard to customs dues, there is no idea of extending Japan's new tariff to her neighbour. That would be too drastic a course. What will be done is to maintain the system now existing and to supplement it by transit dues or consumption taxes, such as shall meet the situation.

It appears that there is an agitation in Seoul for the purpose of obtaining high promotion for certain Court officials and former members of the Cabinet. What object underlies this movement the telegram does not state, but the obvious inference is that influential personages are preparing for themselves a position which will constitute a title to special treatment at the time of annexation.

The original leader of the Il Ching-hoi, Mr. Sun Pyongchin, left Tokyo on the 6th inst. for Korea. Some special interest seems to be attached to his movements at this juncture.

The Authorities in the Korean capital are showing that they are at least impartial in the enforcement of the press laws. On the 6th inst. sentence of suspension was pronounced against the *Seoul Press*, a journal generally notable for its staid and level-headed comments. The telegraph says nothing as to the reasons for this step.

There has been of late some talk to the effect that Korea does not offer any opportunities for large land-holders, and that only small settlers have any chance of success. Mr. Uchida, of the Colonial Office, denies the correctness of this verdict. He admits that it may be true in some cases; that is to say, in districts which have already been partially reclaimed. But he alleges that there are large regions now lying absolutely waste, and that the only hope of bringing these under cultivation is that they should be taken up by big capitalists. After irrigation facilities and means of communication as well as drainage have been supplied, the land can be parcelled out in small lots among household settlers. There is still plenty of room for this kind of enterprise. Mr. Uchida admits, however, that his Office has not yet made any close scrutiny into such matters: it has left them in the hands of the Oriental Colonizing Company, to whose province such matters directly belong.

It is reported that a number of foreigners are visiting Korea in the expectation of witnessing some stirring events there in the near future. These visitors come mainly from Shanghai, and are so numerous that the two hotels in Seoul are quite full. Among the visitors there are two journalists.

The *Chuo* repeats its statement that the proclamation announcing the annexation of Korea will be made in Tokyo.

Viscount Terauchi's admonition, given immediately after his arrival in Seoul, seems to have produced an excellent effect. What he told his nationals was, in effect, that they must be circumspect in their own conduct. That is to say, they must consider the reputation of their country in their dealings with Koreans. Prince Ito said the same thing in his time, and so did Viscount Sone; but in Viscount Terauchi's case the precept derives force from the circumstances amid which it is delivered. The *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent, while greatly eulogizing the Viscount's action in this matter, comments in somewhat critical terms on an alleged want of uniformity in the attitude of officialdom towards the press. Thus, the organ of the Tai-Han Hyop-hoi recently published an article which, in effect, amounted to an exhortation to resist amalgamation by every possible means. The writer pointed out that if a man pulls down his own house, or abets others in pulling it down, he cannot complain though he has subsequently to live in the open air. There may be faults to find with the Korean national edifice, but, after all, it has been the home of the people for centuries; and, if they consent to see it dismantled,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

they must take the consequences. Such an article was eminently calculated to incite the Koreans against Japan, but the Residency-General took no steps to suspend the newspaper. On the other hand, they have suspended four or five Japanese newspapers for much more trivial offences against the cause of law and order.

The same correspondent urges that before attacking the citadel, the outworks must be demolished. By the outworks he designates the Yangpan and the Christian converts. His idea is that the former are vitally interested in maintaining the present situation; and as for the latter, his view is that nine out of every ten are converts, not to Christianity, but to the political possibilities which they connect with the foreign faith. He does not say, however, what course should be adopted towords either of these factors, and for our own part we can see nothing more unwise than to meddle drastically with either, until actual events afford justification.

THE ANNEXATION.

Disquieting rumours are again current about the behaviour of Korean students towards the problem of annexation. One could sympathise with these youths if they resorted to violence with any reasonable hope of preventing, or even deterring, the event to which they object. But they are said to fully understand that their agitation must be barren of permanent results, and that the most they can accomplish is to impart a momentary aspect of evil to the procedure of Japan. Thus, they are said to have searched the history of Restoration days in Japan for inspiration and to have taken from it the leaf which shows the anti-Tokugawa *ronin* as cutting down foreigners and burning legations for the sake of embroiling the Yedo Authorities with western States. It will not be suprising, therefore, if news comes from Seoul that some outrage against foreign life or property has been committed. The students are also reported to favour the assassination of Korean and Japanese statesmen directly connected with annexation. The police are carefully watching, and sparing no pains to guard against untoward incidents, but the police are not omnipotent.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister is said to have transferred his whole property to the name of his elder brother. What that step can have to do with the political situation we do not clearly see, but it is spoken of in the context of annexation. The rumour that his Excellency intends to resign is, however, negatived.

The press in Seoul is evidently being subjected to very close scrutiny. No less than four Japanese newspapers published in that city have been suspended within the past few days, and the censorship of Korean journals is more particular than ever. The hand of the military is traceable here. We ventured, in a recent issue, to predict something of the kind; and we certainly think that if free speech can ever be dangerous, it is on such an occasion as that existing in the Korean capital to-day.

Speaking of this newspaper matter, we read in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that until quite recently the Korean papers published in Hawaii, San Francisco and Vladivostock, vied with one another in abusing the Japanese, whom they freely called "beasts" and "savages." Of late, however, the Vladivostock newspaper has changed its tone. It takes the line that resignation is the wisest demeanour to adopt for the moment, and that if the peoples of the Far East have patience they will acquire strength in a few years to shake off the yoke of the arrogant Japanese. This kind of argument seems to have greatly exasperated the Korean journals of Hawaii and San Francisco, and a wordy war has been commenced by these newspapers, on one side, and by their Vladivostock contemporary, on the other.

The *Jiji Shimpo* propounds an interesting programme. The gist of it is that the method pursued in effecting annexation will be to invite the Emperor of Korea to visit Tokyo for the purpose of presenting to the Mikado a document embodying the proposed change. By that means, Tokyo will become the scene of the measure and any ceremony connected with it. The purpose of this procedure is to deprive Korean agitators of any special occasion for violent demonstrations, and also to make things easy for the Korean Cabinet. It is obviously undesirable that the proclamation of annexation should be made direct by the Ministry in Seoul, and the best way to avoid that is thought to be the above programme. This may be merely one of the many canards now in circulation, but we repeat it for the sake of the interest attaching to it.

We observe that now for the first time the method of dealing with the Imperial House of Korea is becoming a serious subject of discussion. The prevalent theory appears to be that the Throne will be abolished, but that the Imperial Household will be secured in the possession of ample entailed estates. It is contended that the Korean people are not inspired by any very deep sense of loyalty to the Crown. Their zeal in that direction is mainly the outcome of Prince Ito's precepts, and if they seem to attach much importance to the fate of their Sovereign, it will be merely for the purpose of furthering their own ends.

NAVAL INCREMENT.

The distinguished author of "Twenty Five Centuries of Japanese History," Mr. Takenokoshi Yusaburo, is contributing to the *Miyako Shimbun* a series of articles on the necessity of increasing the Japanese Navy. He is very severe upon the Katsura Cabinet for having adopted the eleven-year programme, and he endeavours to show that the effect of this programme is to play into the hands of the Cabinet by greatly reducing naval expenditure, just at the time when the Ministry may be expected to go out of office. In proof of this, he adduces the following figures showing the appropriation for each year:—

	Yen.
1909	6,426,097
1910	1,790,306
1911	279,510
1912	156,398
1913	121,691
1914	21,031,180
1915	24,780,258

He then goes on to say that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance expires in 1915, and that the chance of getting it renewed depends largely upon the condition of the Japanese navy, which condition is certainly not satisfactory at the recent rate of progress.

We may here quote a table published by the *Jiji Shimpo* showing the great attention paid by the Powers, at present, to their torpedo-destroyer fleet:—

	1904.		1910.	
	Already built.	Building.	Already built.	Building.
England	124	36	150	57
France	24	15	60	17
Russia	47	14	97	—
Germany	37	6	85	12
Italy	11	2	21	2
America	20	—	25	15
Japan	19	1	57	2

Mr. Takenokoshi, writing in the *Miyako Shimbun*, concludes a series of articles to which we have already alluded in these columns. He presents a very striking list of the Japanese and the American fleets two years hence. His figures are that America will then possess 33 battleships with an armament of 186 twelve-inch guns, and 16 armoured cruisers with an armament of 264 guns from six-inch to ten-inch. On the other hand, Japan's battleships will then be 15 with an armament of 52 twelve-inch guns, and her armoured cruisers will be 14, with 200 guns from six to ten-inch. Mr. Takenokoshi contends that with such figures before her England will never agree to renew her alliances with Japan, and he deems it absolutely essential that the latter Power should apply itself at once to correct this deficiency. The eminent Japanese historian assigns to the people of the United States the character of being somewhat easily led by others, and he says that there is unfortunately no American Katsura nor any Saionji qualified to keep this tendency in check. He concludes that unless Japan prepares herself fully for every emergency repentance may come to her too late.

Captain Ide, of the Imperial Japanese Navy, is quoted by Japanese newspapers as saying that, although there will be no great increase of the navy next year, there will be some additions. Ships will not be ordered abroad, however; they will be built entirely in domestic dock-yards, so that the apprehensions entertained in some quarters as to an exodus of specie will not be realized. It is observable, however, that Capt. Ide says nothing about the imported materials for these ships. He speaks also of torpedo-boats as having been permanently discredited in the recent war. Nothing is now considered of any use except destroyers, and they too will have to be greatly increased in size. He concludes by saying that another appropriation will be asked for next year on account of Chinghai Bay, and that the total outlay in connection with that place is estimated at from 8 to 9 million *yen*.

We may note here that the *Asahi* has an article about the development of the fish-torpedo. A few years ago its range did not exceed 500 or 600 metres, but it can now be used up to 6,000. Of course, the range of heavy guns has increased also. The fourteen-inch weapon can now be used effectively at a range of 20,000 metres.

The *Chuo Shimbun* alleges that the intention is to build three huge armoured cruisers of 25,000 tons each, as well a number of big destroyers. Two of these cruisers will be laid down when the *Settsu* and the *Kawachi* are off the slips, which will be in October and May next, respectively.

Meanwhile, the battleship *Aki* is approaching completion and will undergo her trial trip in September next, so that early next spring she will join the navy. Her dimensions are 19,800 tons' displacement; her speed 20 knots, and her armament four 12-inch and twelve 10-inch.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Tokyo journals publish rather perplexing telegrams about the Opium Conference which is to be held at the Hague in November next. According to these messages, the Washington Government has officially inquired whether Peking will be ready by that time to enter the Conference, and has received an answer in the negative. One would imagine that some explanation of China's unpreparedness should be furnished, but there is nothing of the kind, the bare fact alone is stated. The telegrams add detailed statements of the measures which the Conference will be asked to approve for the suppression of the vice.

All this agitation about opium suggests that we may perhaps look forward to a time when similar international action will be taken with regard to alcohol, which does, at least, as much mischief in the world as opium. In fact, it is difficult for any intelligent man to distinguish morally between an opium-smoker and a dram-drinker.

It was perhaps scarcely to be expected that such a gigantic reform as the abolition of the opium vice, with all the vested interests that had accumulated around it during the past century, should be carried out without some hitch. What we have to desire most is that on this occasion Great Britain's procedure may escape any repetition of the opprobrium to which she was subjected in the days of the Canton imbroglio. It is satisfactory, therefore, to find that she has proposed to China that the differences between them shall be submitted to arbitration by the Hague Tribunal. In connexion with the Macao boundary, China has shown that she entertains a certain reluctance to refer her grievances to a purely occidental tribunal, and we cannot be at all surprised that she should be imbued with such a feeling. Hitherto, in nearly all her international difficulties—difficulties in which she must generally have been persuaded that the right was on her own side — she has found herself confronted by a league of Western countries, and it would be strange if she had not learned to think that the Occident is always prepared to find her in the wrong. But no such consideration applies to the opium case. There, the world has been distinctly against England, and if Downing Street now proposes to submit any part of the opium problem to the arbitration of the Hague Tribunal, China may safely assent. The telegrams say, nevertheless, that she is showing some hesitation, and that she is not prepared to make any answer to the arbitration proposal until November next.

We gather from telegrams in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the question at issue between England and China with regard to opium is of a somewhat recriminatory nature. The British Government has complained that the vigilance of the Chinese local authorities is not sufficient, and that large quantities of opium are smuggled into China from Persia and elsewhere. To this China replies by saying that although she has suppressed the cultivation of the poppy to the extent of 80 or 90 per cent., the import of opium from British sources has actually increased. According to the telegrams, the suggestion that the matter should be submitted to the Hague Conference came from the United States, and was at once accepted by England, but China has asked to postpone her answer until November.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Several months ago a good deal was heard of a project for building a line of railway between Tiehling and Hailungchen, but, although the idea was mooted with every appearance of earnestness, the progromme soon dropped out of the category of practical undertakings. It has now been revived, however, and at once opposition has been provoked. The distance from Tiehling to Hailung chen is 113 miles and that from Kaiyuan to Hailung-chen is a little longer, being 120 miles. But there is said to be no comparison between the facilities of construction. A line from Kaiyuan would not encounter any serious obstacles and might be built at an outlay of 4 million *taels*, whereas a line from Tiehling would have to negotiate several large rivers and to cross some difficult ravines, so that its cost is estimated at 8 million *taels*. These calculations are probably largely influenced by the interest of those making them, but at any rate the Kaiyuan line is said to be receiving much support, and if either road be built, the probabilities are in favour of the Kaiyuan route being chosen. Both lines are undesirable from the point of view of the projectors of the Kiling-Changchun road, but no notice is taken af this fact in the tel grams.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Manchuria Railway authorities have decided to rewrite the loan of 20 million *yen* which falls due in London next June. Moreover, the Company has only 10 million *yen* now lying in its coffers, and out of that have to be taken the outlays on account of the Mukden-Antung line and other enterprises. It will be necessary, therefore, to issue another loan of 40 million on the security of the Manchuria lines, and this also will be effected by June next. We anticipate that when Japan enters the London market to seek accommodation on account of the Manchurian railways, very explicit assurances well have to be given against any repetition of the one-sided policy adopted in the case of the first loan, namely, borrowing the money in England and spending it in America.

TIBET.

The Chinese Government appears to be considerably perplexed to find a solution of the Dalai-Lama problem. The factor which chiefly complicates the situation is said to be the attitude of the people of Nepal. The former Dai Lama was, in effect, the choice of the Nepalese, and they have never wavered in their allegiance to him. It thus falls quite within the range of imminent possibilities that Nepal should declare for the restoration of its Pontiff and should even support the declaration by an appeal to arms. That would be a serious matter, for the military strength of the Nepalese is by no means despicable, and if they invaded Tibet in such a cause, a holy war of some magnitude would probably result. Thus, China, finding herself manaced by such a contingency, is said to be considering the expediency of inviting the old Dalai Lama to reënter Lhasa.

Tibet is evidently regarded in Peking as a critical problem. We stated in our last issue that the attitude of the Nepalese was an important factor in the situation, and this is confirmed by a telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from Peking. It is explained that the policy of inactivity, hitherto pursued by the Chinese Resident in Lhasa, has been dictated by a conviction that the voice of the people must be consulted carefully before choosing a new Dalai Lama, inasmuch as public sentiment towards that Pontiff is of prime importance. This attitude of procrastination has, however, been rudely shaken by news from Nepal, and by the fact that English troops have appeared upon the scene. A Council of State has therefore been held in Peking, and Prince Su's proposal to reinstate the deposed Lama has been considered. There is evident reluctance, however, to reinstate a Pontiff who was deposed only a few months ago, and the council is said to have broken up without arriving at any decision.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, which is the chief organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, adds its voice to those of the Government's assailants in the matter of finance. It tabulates the monies intrusted in various enterprises during the first half of the current year. The figures are as follow :—

	millions.
Industrial enterprises	50
Railways and trams	40
Others	46
Development of existing enterprises.	110
Debentures and loans	24
Resuscitat d works	45
Debentu es redeemed	1
Total	316

Regarded from the point of view of these figures, it cannot be said that the spirit of enterprise has been dormant. Neither can it be said that capital is deficient. Nor can it be said that agricultural prospects are bad. Nevertheless, nothing can hide the fact that there is a feeling of much depression in business circles, and that nobody is disposed to stretch out a hand in any direction. Analysing this state of affairs, the *Chuo* attributes it entirely to the Government's action in redeeming large quantities of public securities, and in disturbing men's minds by colonization and annexation projects. We must confess that this criticism seems to us very shallow. We cannot but recall the fact that the Government's policy of redemption was received with acclamation at the time of its announcement, and that if any undertakings can be said to have had the support of the Japanese nation, such undertakings are the colonization of Manchuria and the annexation of Korea. Were any foreign financier asked to explain the situation of Japan to-day, his answer would be that the fault lies with the mismanagement of joint-stock companies. How many of such companies are there now in Japan which offer a safe investment? They may be counted on the fingers of one hand. The fact is, we venture to think, that Japan's industry has outstripped her methods.

A REPORT from Formosa says that the Giron aborigines have become quiet. The Gaogon tribe is ready to submit to the Government force. On the 4th instant the transportation corps encountered the aborigines at Bonbon valley, but drove them back with ease. In Shinchiku the laying of wire entanglements and road construction are near completion.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Major Shinozaki, who has just arrived at Moji from Formosa, is quoted as saying that Shinarek mountain has been captured, and that the Japanese troops are now advancing against the aborigines from three directions. The enemy seem to have lost heart, and are now confining themselves entirely to defensive operations, whereas, previously, they acted largely on the offensive. Moreover their weapons and ammunition are practically useless at ranges exceding 50 or 60 metres.

On the morning of the 4th inst. a party of aborigines made a fierce attack in the neighbourhood of Bonbon Mountain against a detachment of Japanese land-transport men. The aborigines were beaten off after a sharp engagement in which, however, six *Aiyu* were wounded on the Japanese side. The aborigines are believed to have suffered very severely and there is evidence that their leader was killed.

It is related that a police officer named Nakama, at the head of a band of some 30 aborigines who had surrendered, proceeded recently on a reconnaissance in the direction of Gaogan. They fell in with two parties of natives and urged them to surrender. But the Gaogan obstinately refused to entertain these overtures. They stated that fully one-half of their number had already fallen in fight, and their duty to the dead did not permit them to give in. If the Japanese succeeded in capturing the Shinarek mountain and invading the Kurusha country, it was the intention of the aborigines to regard that as the end of everything and to make a final charge in search of death.

It appears to be true that the aborigines are weakening. Deserters from the camp of the Gaogan report that in that tribe alone 11 have been killed and 47 wounded, and there have been heavy losses in other directions also. The enemies' attacks in this part of the field have become few and far between, so that the Japanese works of circumvallation are progressing satisfactorily. In the Gilan district a party of aborigines have come in and offered to surrender conditionally, but it seems to be doubtful whether they are in earnest.

Major Shinozaki, who was sent by the War Department to inspect and report, has returned to Japan. He states that 30 per-cent. of the obstacles to be encountered represent the resistance of the enemy, and 70 per cent. the difficulties of the ground. Owing to the density of forests it is impossible to see more than 20 yards ahead, and thus superiority of weapons counts for very little. Shinarek mountain has been nearly crowned. Only one-tenth remains to be negotiated, and it is believed that from the summit of this mountain a deadly artillery fire can be poured upon the enemy. But the Major points out that until the summit is actually reached nothing certain can be predicted as to this point.

It is stated that secret importations of arms and ammunition still take place in Formosa, and that stringent measures to prevent this have been adopted by the Authorities. There is nothing new as to the incidents of the fighting, but the weather is said to be very uncertain and sanitation is exceedingly difficult. On the Gilan side 82 men are in hospital suffering chiefly from malaria and *kakke*, and on the Shinchiku side there are symptoms of an epidemic of dysentery.

It would seem from the latest telegrams that the Gaogan aborigines and other tribes in their vicinity are really disposed to surrender. On the 7th inst. a party of 20 Aiyu and friendly aborigines, under the leadership of Constable Nakama, proceeded to Shinarek mountain, and had an interview with the leaders of the aborigines in that quarter. The visitors found every evidence that the aborigines were exhausted and intimidated. They avowed their willingness to surrender, and even undertook to guide the Japanese in future movements; but as they were not unanimous on this latter point, they were given three days to reflect. It was further observed that all the aborigines in the front line had been withdrawn, from which fact the genuineness of their surrender was inferred.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* devoted a long article to the complaints recently formulated about the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Our contemporary treats these complaints as trivial and inconsiderate. They are preferred mainly by men who consider only the commercial aspect of an exhibition and take no account of its international potentiality. For example, it is the general belief among foreigners that Japan's present condition is the outcome of a single leap from a state of semi-barbarism to a highly civilized level. Such a theory naturally carries with it a measure of contempt, and it is most desirable that the false conception should be corrected. This is precisely what the Exhibition has contributed to accomplish. It has exposed to foreign view a panorama of Japan's progress from the earliest days up to the present time, and has proved that the story of the *Meiji* era is not a sudden transformation but is merely the supplementing of one civilization with another. How many foreigners were familiar with these facts a year ago, and how many more will be familiar with them when the doors of the Exhibition close? Critics should remember the great importance of the information thus furnished to Japan's ally. If the Exhibition had done nothing else it would have fully justified all the expense and trouble invoked. But it has done a great deal more, as no impartial person can deny for a moment. Some Japanese onlookers have been sufficiently thin-skinned to complain that certain side-shows reflected injuriously on the manners and customs of Japan. But whatever was visible at these side shows must be taken as a genuine part of Japan, and to conceal it would have been hypocritical and unwise. The *Kokumin* concludes by calling attention to the interesting fact that whereas foreign onlookers have had nothing but praise for the Exhibition, loud voices of condemnation have been heard on the Japanese side.

The latest complaint about this Exhibition comes from the exhibitors. They allege that the whole of the decorative scheme of the stalls was upset by order of the Japanese committee, which considered that a total change was necessary to obtain security against fire. The exhibitors were thus put to double expense, and, what was more ruinous, the attractions of their display were destroyed. To this cause they attribute the smallness of the sales effected by them.

It appears that in the interval between the 14th of May, when the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was opened, and the 10th of July, which seems to be the latest date of statistics, the exhibits disposed of aggregated 222,690 *yen*, being an average of 4,946 *yen* daily. These figures are quoted with satisfaction as proving that the Exhibition has not been anything like the failure hitherto spoken of. Doubtless the visit paid by the King and Queen on the 6th inst. will impart a new impetus to the enterprise.

There is just a possibility that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition may find too many defenders. The *Kokumin*, for example, takes up the cudgels in its behalf, and contends that though there may have been defects, mistakes and misunderstandings, the enterprise, on the whole, has been a marked success, and has left upon the minds of Englishmen a material impression of Japanese capacity. For our own part, we deem it scarcely necessary to take serious notice of any of the attacks hitherto directed against the Exhibition. In Japanese eyes there may have been features which they would fain have concealed or corrected, but such blemishes have not been visible to British eyes, and in the British press there has been nothing but a chorus of praise. Never yet has there been any public event that did not provoke criticism, the way of humanity being to find fault rather than to pronounce eulogies. In the case of the Exhibition, the only tangible error seems to have been that some of the girls in the tea-houses failed to put on their *obis* on one or two occasions, and that the Japanese wrestlers showed themselves in the natural garb which they affect at home. Such things are the merest trivialities.

THE COMMERCIAL CODE.

Details of the amendments which the Government intends to ask the Diet to introduce in the Commercial Code are gradually becoming known. There will evidently be very drastic changes. Thus, a director convicted of acts injurious to the company he represents will be liable to imprisonment of 5 years and a fine of 5,000 *yen*. There are minor penalties, of course, but this maximum figure is eloquent. We note that the *Jiji Shimpo* is disposed to regard the proposed action as too radical. It apprehends that men will not be found willing to serve on boards of directors in such circumstances, and while fully admitting the necessity for imposing some restraint, our contemporay seems inclined to rely upon that vague generality, the development of a commercial conscience. For our own part, we heartily endorse the Government's intention. It is not our opinion alone but the opinion of many foreign competent judges also, that what is checking Japan's development at present is want of confidence. She has been absolutely shocked by the reckless conduct of directors and auditors of companies, and her capitalists hesitate to embark money in any enterprise, however promising. The two great needs of the time are honest boards of directors and competent chartered accountants. If these needs were satisfied, the development of the country's resources would proceed at a very different rate of progress.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

THE TOYO S.S. COMPANY.

The affairs of this ill-fated company promise to become once more a subject of public comment. It will be remembered that one of the Company's great difficulties was how to deal with two tank-steamers which had been built to carry oil for the Nanboku Sekiyu-Kaisha. The price of these steamers was 3,400.000 *yen*, but, in consequence of a heavy tax imposed by the Government on the import of crude oil, the steamers became useless. The question then was, who should pay for these two vessels. The Namboku Sekiyu Kaisha's business had been amalgamated with that of the Hoden Company, and the directors of the Toyo S.S. Co. gave it as their deliberate opinion that no legal claim could be established for recovering the money from either the Namboku or the Hoden. The shareholders of the Toyo Company consequently saw nothing for it but to bow to this heavy loss. It is here that a new and strange feature presents itself. Documents are said to have been discovered amply establishing the Oil Company's liability to pay for the steamers, and the shareholders of the Toyo S.S. Company are enquiring how it happened that these documents had hitherto been overlooked by the directors, and what induced he latter to be so complaisant *vis-à-vis* such a loss.

There are fresh troubles in the affairs of the Tanko S.S. Co. The kernel of the complication is that the new President, Mr. Murota, has written down the price of the coal lying unsold at the pit's month. There are 510,000 tons in this plight, and Mr. Murota insists that, since some of the mineral has been lying exposed to the weather for years, it has no more value, now, for lighting purposes than so much earth would have. Thus, it results that the income of the Company for the first-half of the current year represents only 3,608,632 *yen*, whereas the expenditures total 4,311,411 *yen*; the loss thus being 702,779 *yen*. From the previous account, however, there was brought over a sum of 432,482 *yen*, so that the net result is a loss of 250,297 *yen*. The figures Mr. Murota proposes to take as a basis of account, devoting the whole of the future earnings to the restoration of the balance, before anything is paid in the shape of dividends. Certain other shareholders, however, headed by Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro and Mr. Tanaka Shinshichi, insist that it is unreasonable to write down the coal at the pit's month so drastically, and that the Company, having actually cleared a profit of 60,000 *yen* on the half-year's working, is in a position to declare a dividend. These two directors have issued a manifesto animadverting severely on the methods of Mr. Murota and his colleagues, whom they accuse of most perfunctory conduct in the management of the Company's affairs.

Probably, the sympathy of foreigners in general will be with Mr. Murota. It seems quite unbusiness-like to estimate the value of an asset at a sum far in excess of what it would command in the open market.

In reply to the indictment formulated by Messrs. Amenomiya Keijiro and Tanaka Shinshichi, a document has been compiled by Mr. Murota and his colleagues. The latter point out that, in assessing the value of the Company's assets, the only legitimate method of procedure is to take for bases the prices actually ruling in the market. Mr. Amenomiya and his supporters contend that it is over-pessimistic to apply this rule to the whole stock of coal waiting to be disposed of, since its price may have considerably appreciated before the time for selling comes. But Mr. Murota insists that there may be further depreciation before the stock is disposed of, and that, at any rate, the only sound business method is to deal with actual prices as they exist to-day. With regard to the Company's lands in Hokkaido, it is unquestionably true that they would sell to-morrow for a much larger sum than that shown in the inventory of assets. But no careful business-men begin their schedule by setting down unrealized profits. That can be done at any moment. As for the enrollment of Mr. Kabayama Aisuke's name on the Board of Directors, Mr. Murota and his supporters contend that nothing is more desirable in the present state of the Company's affairs than to have a directorate including as many names as possible of men who command public confidence.

Our readers will probably agree with us in thinking that the above reply is not altogether consistent, for if the Company's stocks of coal are to be entered at their selling price, its landed properties should be similarly treated. But as to the addition of Mr. Kabayama's name to the list of Directors, all foreigners will agree that no wiser step could be taken in the interests of the Company. Mr. Kabayama is a gentlemen who possesses universal confidence and whose knowledge of the English language and of foreign business methods is altogether exceptional. It may be noted that Mr. Tanaka Ginnosuke is also among Mr. Murota's supporters, so that foreign sympathy goes entirely with what is called the "Mitsui section" of the Directors. Any board including the names of Messrs Kabayama, Aisuke and Tanaka Ginnosuke deserves public trust. Nevertheless, we observe with regret that, according to present appearances, Mr. Murota's party is likely to be worsted.

The *Nippon* publishes what purports to be a clear expression of the views of Mr. Murota with reference to the new dispute among the Directors of the Tanko S.S. Company. Mr. Murota says, in effect, that the affairs of the Company cannot possibly be adjusted satisfactorily on any lines other than those mapped out by him. In the days of Mr. Inouye Kakugoro's presidency, that gentleman handled matters in an arbitrary manner, with little reference to the other Directors. But Mr. Murota has followed a different principle, and has consulted the opinion of his colleagues on every topic. He finds it strange that the very men who took a prominent part in urging him to accept the post of President a short two months ago, should now be seeking to remove him. He declares, in the frankest manner, that if the programme proposed by Mr. Amenomiya and his partisans be adopted, he himself will resign at once. He also points out that the debts of the Company amount to 3 million *yen*, the greater part of which has been provided by the Yasuda and the Mitsui Banks. Doubtless the former would continue to give accomodation even after his, Mr. Murota's resignation; but it is more than doubtful whether the Mitsui would be so obliging. An idea seems to be entertained that while the interests of the small shareholders are fully represented on the Board, such is not the case with the large shareholders. That notion is quite incorrect. Mr. Inouye, Mr. Amenomiya and Viscount Watanabe are all represented by proxies among the Directors.

On the principle of *audi alteram partem* we quote the views expressed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It says that the real question at issue is, not the valuation of the Company's assets, but the control of its affairs. Mr. Murota desires to obtain a new ally among the Directors, and with that object has asked to have the statutes of the Company altered so as to admit of an increase in the number of Directors. If this alteration were made, he would bring in Mr. Kabayama Aisuke. The Amenomiya faction opposes any such step, and alleges that Mr. Kabayama has no practical experience qualifying him to be a director—an argument which sounds very strange in view of the practice actually prevailing in Japan. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that Mr. Murota wishes to procure Mr. Kabayama's nomination to the directorate of the *Seikosho* also, so that he may have the controlling voice in the affairs of the latter Company. That is obviously a random arrow, for the presence or absence of one director could not materially affect a company like the *Seikosho*.

Tokyo newspapers publish the gist of the protest made by Mr. Amenomiya and his fellow-thinkers against the statement of accounts furnished by the new Board of Directors. Mr. Amenomiya says that the Company's actual liabilities are 3,900,000 *yen*, which will be reduced to 8,550,000 in October, when the next call on the old shares is paid up. There are ten *yen* due on each of the new shares, and when this is included, the liability will be reduced to 700,000 *yen*. Such a debt is a mere bagatelle for a Company with a capital of 27 millions. Turning to the Board's assessment of assets, Mr. Amenomiya insists that whereas much of the reclaimed land in Hokkaido is worth 50 *yen* a *tsubo*, it is all shown in the accounts at 5 *yen*, a similarly narrow view is taken of the other property of the Company, and altogether a pessimistic showing is made, whereas the facts warrant an optimistic one.

Mr. Murota replies that the land in Hokkaido is not all reclaimed, and that it would be extravagant to include among actual assets a property which has not yet any tangible existence. He adds that if the Directors are judged to have acted unwisely they are prepared to tender their resignation at any moment.

The *Nippon* thinks that the quarrel will eventuate in victory for the Amenomiya party.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE IN SHANGHAI.

Since the Taotai in Shanghai put up the sum of 3½ million *taels* to assist the three exchange-shops which had borrowed money from nine foreign banks, the financial situation has been steadily improving, and a telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* says that the foreign banks have been entirely justified in their action. The preparation of detailed accounts is, however, giving some trouble, and the banks concerned are now busily investigating the question.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Mr. G. Date, who appears to be the Paris correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, sends to that journal an analysis of the sentiments entertained in England towards the Alliance with Japan. He refers specially to a dinner recently given at the Salisbury Hotel in Fleet Street, when the editors of the foreign departments of several leading London journals discussed the Alliance in unreserved terms. They attributed much of the oppressive weight of English naval armaments to the Alliance, their view being that by joining hands with the East against the West, England had alienated German sympathy, and thus impelled the latter to launch upon the immense programme of naval construction which had become such a menace to England. At the moment, some excuse for the Alliance might have been found in the fact that Russia was at that time England's hereditary enemy in Asia; but this is no longer the case, and, on the other hand, the Alliance seems likely to seriously impair the relations between the United States and England. No Englishman can contemplate with indifference, whether from a racial or from a commercial point of view, the idea of a conflict with America, and this constitutes an additional reason for disliking the Alliance. Finally, there is not even the consolation of deriving adequate assistance from Japan. England, in the face of German effort, has had to give up her two-Power standard of naval strength and it would be some consolation if Japan set herself earnestly to redress the balance by a vigorous policy of naval expansion.

This is Mr. Date's appreciation of the situation, and he adds that the tariff question has injuriously complicated the issue.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has an interesting article on the subject of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. It sets out by saying that the object of the Exhibition must be said to have been fully attained, since it has contributed to the stability of the Alliance. There is no concealing the fact that the original purpose of this Alliance was to check the southward aggressions of Russia. Those aggressions, however, are now a thing of the past. Between Russia and Japan, between Russia and England, between Russia and France, between France and Japan and between France and England, there exist *ententes* which may be said to fully guarantee the situation. It is natural, therefore, that some publicists should talk of the Alliance being no longer necessary. But such a view does not commend itself to our Tokyo contemporary. The *Asahi* holds, in effect, that England and Japan joined hands, originally, for the protection of China, and that China is no better able to protect herself to-day than she was when the Alliance was formed. She has no army, nor any navy worthy of the name; and to hold that her helplessness would not attract the aggression of any Power, would be to place unparalleled trust in international morality. Until China is able to guarantee her own integrity and the the policy of the Open Door, it would be highly dangerous to give up the Alliance.

THE WAKAMATSU FOUNDRY.

The Wakamatsu Iron Foundry is said to be about to absorb another block of the State's money. The Manager, Major-General Baron Nakamura, is quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo* as saying, in effect, that the works must be doubled. At present, the Foundry is capable of producing only 150,000 tons of iron annually, and is therefore obliged to refuse many commissions. General Nakamura insists that its capacity must be doubled, which would mean the expenditure of another sum of about 35 million *yen*. The Major-General does not name this last figure; neither does he indicate the length of time covered by the outlay; nor does he speak of the comparative prices of imported and home-made iron. He confines himself to insisting that the country must endeavour to be self-supporting in this matter, and that expert competence will come in time.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a vehement article condemning Major General Nakamura's proposal to double the producing capacity of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. This enterprise was originally started on a basis of 5 million *yen* expenditure, and it has already cost the country between 50 and 60 millions; namely, over 30 millions for construction expenses, and over 20 millions for losses. Its accounts now show an actual annual loss of 2 million *yen*, not including interest on capital sunk. Hence it is a fair inference that if the works were doubled, they would cost the country over 4 millions annually. The *Asahi* cannot approve of such an expenditure. Baron Nakamura talks of a yearly demand for 600,000 or 700,000 tons of iron, and yet, under the plea of meeting national needs, he proposes only to double the present capacity of 150,000 tons. Yet the increased works would still be incapable of producing more than one-half of the quantity of iron required for annual use in Japan, and, consequently, there would be the same argument for quadrupling the output as there is now for doubling it. Imported iron, after paying insurance, cost of carriage and some 15 per cent. *ad valorem* duty, can, nevertheless, undersell iron smelted in Japan. Such a glaring discrepancy does not seem likely to be easily remedied, and the strong probability is that for many years to come the country will have to go on putting its hand in its pockets to support this ill-advised enterprise at Wakamatsu. The one sound argument on the Government's side is that the country should be self-supplying in the matter of iron for material of war. But that problem may easily be solved by means of a foundry capable of producing sufficient for this special purpose, iron for industrial uses being obtained from abroad.

Such is the *Asahi's* contention. It seems to us to carry much weight until we arrive at the last proposition, namely, that the country should limit its production to its warlike requirements. How could that possibly be managed, and what might be taken as the measure of such requirements? In time of peace they might be very small; in time of war, enormous.

COMMODITIES.

The returns of the Bank of Japan show that there was a marked depreciation of commodities during the month of July. Taking the average figure for June at 100, the figure for July is 99.34, a difference of 0.66. The number of commodities which fell in price was 17, the number which rose, 11; and the number which remained stationary, 28.

JAPANESE COMPANIES.

The state of affairs in Japanese joint-stock companies does not improve upon close inspection. What with dishonest practices and jealous struggles on the part of directors, things are decidedly sombre. The case of the Keihin Electric Railway is now attracting much attention. Its shares refuse to partake of the upward movement in the market, and there is now talk of the resignation of Mr. Miura, who accepted the Presidency solely for the purpose of introducing reform. A few days ago his resignation was said to be compulsory, but the reason now assigned is that he cannot achieve his purpose, and that great doubts have arisen about the application of 4 million *yen* which stand in the book as "construction expenses." Moreover, Mr. Miura has found it impossible to check dishonesty on the part of conductors, any drastic measure of that nature being thought likely to cause a strike.

Meanwhile, the trouble in connection with the Yenoshima Electric Tram Company has been settled. As this was a simple case of fraudulent borrowing by two or three of the directors, it needs no special comment.

As for the Toyo S.S. Company, a formal demand has been preferred to the Hoden Oil Company for the return of the price of two tank steamers, namely 3,400,000 *yen*. It is expected that this matter will be compromised at a meeting of the two Companies' directors, which is to be held on the 14th inst. Meanwhile the shares of the Toyo S.S Company have taken a strong upper leap.

There is a dispute among the shareholders of the Tanko S.S. Company. One party, headed by Mr. Murata, are in favour of paying no dividend this term, and another party are equally insistent on payment. It is thought that a compromise will be effected by paying 2½ per cent.

ANOTHER BANK.

Mr. Katsuda, Chief of the Economic Bureau in the Department of Finance, is reported by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to be strongly in favour of a project recently referred to in these columns, namely, the establishment of a bank for lending money on the security of fixed property. The Agricultural and Industrial Banks already transact this business, but on a limited scale, and scarcely at all in the case of urban lands and houses. A notion prevails among foreigners that the Industrial Bank, over which Mr. Soyeda so ably presides, is prepared to grant large accommodation on the security of fixed property. We believe that to be a misconception. The Kogyo Ginko advances money chiefly against shares and debentures. The principal bank which grants accommodation against fixed property is the Yasuda, and formerly transactions of this kind were readily enough undertaken by other banks also; but the consequent fixing of capital proved so inconvenient that it is now a matter of no small difficulty to obtain loans against immovable property on easy terms. Many people would probably contend that if the Government obtrudes itself into this sphere of finance also, private enterprise will be checked, as it certainly has been by the State's connection with the Industrial Bank. This is a difficult problem to solve.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Japanese newspapers state that when Baron Mumm left Tokyo recently, it was not his programme to return to Japan. He anticipated appointment to another post. But his movements have been influenced by the intended visit of the German Prince Imperial to the Far East. To prepare for that important event his Excellency will return once more to Tokyo, and will leave the Japanese capital finally about April next. The public seems to be under an impression that this journey of the Prince Imperial eastward is the result of a suddenly taken resolve. But that is denied by the *Kokumin Shimbun*. On the contrary, the trip of His Imperial Highness was planned a long time ago and was finally decided in June last. The Prince will probably arrive in Japan some time in October so as to escape any great heat on the voyage. It has been stated that he intends to travel by a warship but that is now denied.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes an analysis of the various sections in the House of Peers, but the interest of our readers will be satisfied when we say that the 365 members of the House are at present divided into no less than 9 sections, the largest of which, the Kenkyu-kai, comprises 80 members, and the next largest, namely the Independents, comprises 78. There are actually in the House, 21 so-called Independents, but 43 of them do not get the credit of being really central. The most important changes that have taken place since last December are that the Thursday Club (*Mokuyokai*) has dwindled from 51 to 24, and a new association called the *Seiko* Club has been formed with the seceders, to the number of 18.

The latest theory about the origin of the Japanese race is that there is close kinship between them and the people of Peru. The latter are said to resemble the former both in physiognomy and in customs, and the resemblance is so great as to be unreferable to mere chance. The idea is that both races derived a large element from the inhabitants of the south-sea islands, some of whom drifted eastward and some westward. We do not know whether this theory owes anything to a propaganda in favour of emigration from Japan to Peru but we observe that the two things are bracketed together in the context of a glowing account of the gum-yielding resources of Peru.

The Royal Horticultural Society of England has devoted a sum of 1,000 *yen* to prizes for the best Japanese landscape gardens, dwarfed shrubs and artificial flowers, shown at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition. Nine prizes were given, ranging in value from 50 to 300 *yen*. The prize-winners are as follow:—

The Floating Island Garden...	Mr. Ozawa Keiji
The Two Gardens.....	Mr. Izawa Hannosuke
A Box Garden	The Taiko-en
Dwarf Trees	Yokohama Shrub Co.
Bronze Garden Lantern	Hayashi Shinsuke
Flower Arrangement	Ikenobo
Artificial flower Garden	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Artificial Flowers	Girls' Industrial School

Travelling in groups may be said to have become quite fashionable. This form of pastime, which combines information with recreation seems to find special favour in Russia and Japan. On the 4th inst. a large party of Japanese language-students set out from Vladivostock for Tsuruga, on their return journey, and on the same day another party left Tsuruga for Vladivostock. We read also of a third party of 100 members which has just left, or is on the point of leaving, Niigata.

The Special Committee of the Tokyo Municipality, which was commissioned to examine and report upon the project of an overhead electric railway in Tokyo, has decided to recommend the scheme. The railway is to set out from Shinagawa, and be carried along the sea-shore, thence passing up the bank of the Sumida River as far as Senju. It is stated that the Committee's reason for approving the project is to create competition with the Tokyo Railway Co. The citizens are dissatisfied with the latter, and the projectors of the new line, headed by Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro, are precisely the men to take advantage of such a mood.

We read in the *Nippon* that the agreement which has hitherto existed between the five principal fire insurance companies in Japan has practically come to an end. Some time ago they reduced their rates to the same figures as those charged by the foreign companies, but both sides have of of late departed signally from their schedules, and coöperation has therefore ceased to be possible among the Japanese.

A strange story is going the round of the Tokyo journals. An Austrian Baron is accused of exceedingly rude conduct towards Japanese railway officials. Particulars are given, but as they seem scarcely credible, we refrain from reproducing them. The facts will doubtless be known in a few days.

The affairs of the Keihin Railway Company are said to be still in an unsettled condition. The resignation of the Managing Director was announced a few days ago, and the reasons assigned were that he had consulted his own interests in fixing the localities of the stations so as to suit the conditions of lands owned by him and his friends. Nothing definite is heard of these charges, but that a settlement has not yet been reached is proved by the resignation of another Director, Mr. Moriya. An idea appears to be growing that the affairs of this Company call for close scrutiny. Nobody suggests that there is anything unsound in the actual condition of the enterprise, and nobody doubts its profit-earning capacities. But a great many people question whether its finances are managed in a sound manner.

Our readers are aware that the finishing touches were recently given to an electric tram plying between the railway station at Nikko and the hamlet of Iwahana, commonly known as Umagaeshi, because it is the point where travellers bound for Chusenji have to give up their horses. The fares have just been published. They are progressive, the basis rate being two *sen* a stage, so that the charge from the station to the bridge over the Daiyagawa is 6 *sen*, and the charge to Iwahana, 22 *sen*. These prices are irrespective of the transit tax.

The party of Japanese Language-School students who left their country on the 10th of July returned on the 6th inst. to Tsuruga. They speak in warm terms of the welcome extended to them, especially in the towns of Nikolaivsk and Habarovsk. Evergreen arches were erected in both towns, with hospitable legends written in Chinese characters. Most of the visitors had studied Russian, and this fact produced an excellent effect, especially when associated with the new Convention, which the Russians regard as having made brothers of the two nationalities.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* preaches something very like a goody-goody sermon to the Directors of the Tokyo Gas Company, and to those of the Chiyoda Gas Company. It says, in effect, "Don't go on squabbling like naughty boys as to which shall have the upper hand. Lay aside your ruinous competition, and each go his own gait without reference to his opponent." It appears to us that the two Companies know their own business a great deal better than any newspaper editor can possibly know it.

On the 14th inst. the meeting is to be resumed in St. Petersburg with reference to linking the railway systems of Europe and the Far East. It will be remembered that this meeting was deferred in consequence of the international conference in Brussels, but the latter having have been concluded, the former will be renewed. Japan will be represented by Mr. Kinoshita, a railway engineer, and by Mr. Tanaka, of the South-Manchuria Railway. The latter is also accredited to represent the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, which runs steamers between Dairen and Japan. When the Conference is concluded, it will be possible to buy a through ticket from Tokyo to any of the European capitals.

The inclement weather of the past few days seems likely to injure not the rice-crop only but also the silk crop. The summer silk worms and the autumn will both be affected, and though the price of this staple has gone up, this will not nearly compensate for the loss entailed by the weather. Floods are also reported from many quarters, and despite yesterday's improvement in the weather, the outlook is disquieting.

Talk is again heard of the purchase of this cable from the Great Northern Telegraph Company by the Japanese Government. Negotiations were undertaken some years ago, but they fell through; and now that the Company's charter expires in two years, it is thought that a favourable opportunity presents itself for renewing the scheme.

A NEW PRIVILEGE GRANTED TO MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

With a view of obtaining students who are marked by decision of character, the Department of Education some months ago issued a new regulation respecting Entrance Examinations for the High Schools, whereby Middle School students who in behaviour and work reach a certain standard are allowed to enter High Schools without passing an entrance examination. But it is necessary that such students should remain in the same Middle School for three years. This regulation will not have the effect of rendering entrance examinations unnecessary for all Middle School students, as the number of applicants for entrance to the High Schools without an examination is greater than existing vacancies and is likely to be so in future. The advantage of the new system will be that the competing students who hail from Middle Schools will all be youths who have good records. This, it is considered, will raise the tone of the High Schools and will tend to weed out the numerous weaklings who now attend these schools.

W.D.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SESSION'S RECORD AND EFFECT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 6*)

THE Parliamentary Session of 1910, which promised to be the most fateful and momentous in recent political history, has, through the influence of an utterly unforeseen event, come to a comparatively uneventful close. The House rose on the 3rd inst., but so far from having concluded its labours for the year, will follow a regrettable precedent, which Liberal Ministries have established and are fast converting into practice, by reassembling for an autumn session on November 15th. Thus the crisis of May, with all its portentous possibilities, has been transferred to November. If the original postponement was the work of "the act of God," in depriving the nation with fearful suddenness of its acknowledged Head, the resumption of strife at an unnecessarily early stage must be laid to the charge of the Radical "Red Mountain," and their Irish allies. It had been the hope of all sober-minded men, whether sympathizers with the Government or not, that the year darkened for English History by the death of the Seventh EDWARD, and the opening year of the new Sovereign's reign would be unmarred by the pitched battle of the polls. In other words, a strong feeling is believed to exist against the holding of a General Election prior to the Coronation which has been arranged to take place next June. For there seems little possibility —despite the good intentions of the Moderates of both the great political parties —of keeping the CROWN out the mire of party strife. The extremists who, in the absence of any league between the non-revolutionary elements, must continue to control the situation, have no choice between being reduced to political impotence, if not extinction, or attaining victory—disastrous victory—through the forced intervention of the Crown. Hence, of course, the loud protest from Radical and Irish throats against the one hope of the Moderates—a compromise arrived at through the instrumentality of the Conference, and the acceptance of that compromise by a substantial majority in the House of Commons. This in fact is the whole meaning and purpose of the Autumn Session. The mere holding of that session is already "a hit—a palpable hit" for the extremists. When the Prime Minister announced from the Treasury Bench that there was to be an Autumn Session, the world knew that the Radical-Irish faction had once more bent a Liberal Ministry to its will. For it is the clearly-expressed intention of the Red-Republican clique to wreck the work of the Conference, unless the settlement at which the party leaders have arrived contains the revolutionary all for which they ask. The attitude of the extremists is clearly reflected in a recent speech of the Labourite, Mr. PHILIP SNOWDEN. Its uncompromising character may be gauged from the following passage:—

"The Labour party are in earnest. If it should turn out that the Government do not prosecute this campaign to a conclusion which will forever take away the power of the House of Lords to oppose the democratic will, then the Labour party will have something to say about it, and to the people. I believe that if the Government recede one single inch from the conditions embodied in the resolutions in the House of Commons, if there is an agreement between the representatives of the Liberal party and the Unionist party for what they call a settlement of the constitutional question which will allow the House of Lords to retain the shadow of veto power over financial measures or a permanent veto upon general legislation, then the Liberal party will be dead without the hope of resurrection."

The ASQUITH Ministry will then be called upon to choose, and choose quickly, between defeat in the House—with a consequent appeal to the country, the issue of which no man can foresee—and a more or less ignominious alliance with their hereditary enemies, the Unionists. Such is the crisis which a tyrannous minority insists on bringing to a head before the issue of this death-marked year of grace, and such are the disagreeable alternatives to which the Liberal office-holders have to look forward—in November next. Meanwhile (as is only to be expected at a time when the great issues are fearfully held in abeyance) the legislative record is scarcely of a monumental character. Even the Budget for the current year has not become law. Its concluding stages have also been postponed, for obvious reasons, to November. When Mr. REDMOND has been favoured with the results of the Constitutional Conference, he will then, according as he likes or dislikes them, permit the Budget to be passed or he will do what the Lords must be damned for doing—reject it. As for the other measures, an attempt was made on the part of the Little Navyites, headed by an Irish agitator who doubtless perceives that in the effacement of British maritime power there lies a surer road to Irish independence than in the emasculation of the Lords—to reduce by £2,000,000 the expenditure on new construction; but the unpatriotic venture miserably failed. Even a Liberal Government has at last realized that social —or, shall we say, Socialistic—reform without national security is as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. On the other hand, apart from questions whose undebatable character should raise them above the plane of party politics, three measures have received the Royal Assent. The Accession Declaration Bill, which, by appealing to the bigoted on both sides of the House, and by threatening to arouse that sleeping lion, the Nonconformist Conscience, seemed at one time to forebode an era of mingled political and religious strife, has been framed in so conciliatory a spirit as to silence even bigotry. The Regency Bill, providing for the rule of Queen Mary during the minority of the young Prince of Wales, in the untoward event of the Reaper once again assailing the Royal House, has been placed upon the statute book, and the new Civil List, providing for the expenses of the Household, likewise encountered no opposition. But comparatively speaking, the life of the new Parliament, since the stormy events which ushered, in its birth, has been barren of legislative results. We do not say that, in the unusual circumstances of its existence up to the present, anything different could have been expected. The "Truce of God" has been recognized on all hands. The only matter for regret is that the hope of prolonging that truce into permanent constitutional peace should be endangered by the brutally aggressive and unreasoning attitude of those who stand for parochialism, as opposed to nationalism and imperialism, in British politics.

NEW ENGLISH CATHEDRALS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 6.*)

IN this age of materialism and social decadence it is refreshing to find that communities still exist where less sordid considerations hold the hearts of men. No doubt it is with little regret that the world as a whole bade farewell to the middle ages, upon which modern civilization looks back much as a rescued miner looks back upon the darksome pit wherein he all but perished. Nevertheless it were well for the world that it knew more of the spirit of altruism and of reverential art which raised to the Creator's glory such noble fanes as those of Rheims, of Ely or of Seville. "Mammon," says Mr. ALEXANDER IRVINE of New York, "is the devil within the world, and a much more satisfactory devil he is than the devil the Jews painted for us before the early Christians met and dealt with the power of money. His countenance intimately resembles the ruling politician of our generation." While we hesitate to endorse so sweeping a charge against the political publicist, even in America, there is no denying the pernicious influence excited on modern society by the adoration and pursuit of wealth. Indeed a community is already far on the road to decay when it holds cheap those primitive virtues of which Mr. ROOSEVELT has spoken so forcibly and measures the worth of its individuals by their capacity for ostentatious display. Is not such a community but little above the level of the money-changers in the Temple Court, and does it not as urgently need the advent of the Master with his whip of cords? It is refreshing then, we repeat, to find that things spiritual, and the devotionally attuned creative instinct of the Middle Ages, have not altogether lost their hold upon some portions of humanity. As evidence of this, the raising of three magnificent "prayers in stone" to the Deity whom having not seen they yet reverence and love does immeasurable credit to the people of England at this present day. When the inhabitants of Liverpool decide to crown their city's heights with a Gothic cathedral fit to be compared with any of the grand old English minsters, and set them-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

selves to raise the sum of half a million sterling for that purpose, they were laying up for themselves treasure where, in the words of the Master, "neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal." They were at the same time earning the gratitude of their compatriots and of posterity for adding thus notably to England's monuments of art. Liverpool, like Bristol, Birmingham and Sheffield, is one of those great English cities of comparatively modern growth whose ecclesiatical equipment has not kept pace with its material progress. As with Bristol, where the stately edifice of St. Mary Redcliffe far surpasses the so-called Cathedral, Liverpool's principal place of worship was not commensurate with the civic wealth and dignity. An elevated and commanding site was selected on St. James' Mount in 1901, and the foundation stone was laid three years later by King EDWARD VII. The design drawn up by Mr. G. GILBERT SCOTT—son of the distinguished ecclesiastical architect, Sir GILBERT SCOTT—is for a Gothic structure of great height which, when completed, will be 584ft. in length, slightly longer than that of Winchester, at present the longest of English Cathedrals. In the first instance, only the choir, transepts, and central space are to be constructed, and these will provide seating accommodation for about 3,500 persons. Of this first portion the Lady Chapel—a structure of great beauty—has just been completed at a cost of between £50,000 and £60,000, and the first services have been held therein. Quite another part of England has in recent years received the distinction of a cathedral based on the masterly, if mediæval, designs which Canterbury and Lincoln have made familiar. We refer to the new minster at Truro, Cornwall, which, commenced some 15 years ago, is now practically complete. Built of almost white freestone and of ample but harmonious proportions, this cathedral, if it lacks the hoary dignity of the other English minsters, is a worthy addition to their number. Again, in the heart of the Metropolis, the new Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster has been carried to completion. We fancy that this stately building, in the Byzantine style of architecture, must appeal to the Englishman rather by its impressive interior than by its external features; but it is nevertheless a noteworthy accession to London's places of worship. With these three temples rising simultaneously, as it were, to the Father of Mankind, the Mother Country deserves the congratulations of all who set some store by the spiritual side of man's manifold nature.

PREFERENCE AS A BASIS OF EMPIRE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 9*)

IT is not often in these days of constitutional crises and social "reforms" that questions of Imperial concern have a chance of receiving even a passing degree of attention at the hands of that assembly which has to do duty for an Imperial Parliament. It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that the Leader of the Opposition found an opportunity—probably, as he pointed out, the last opportunity before the meeting of the next Imperial Conference—of discussing the vital and increasingly urgent question of preference within the Empire. The occasion of which Mr. BALFOUR availed himself was the second reading of the Appropriation Bill, and the debate which followed, apart from its intrinsic interest, had the effect of compelling the Government to lay bare the nakedness of the land, if one may thus metaphorically describe the attitude of the Ministry in the face of colonial advances and the crying needs of the Empire. The Unionist leader showed that, since Canada in 1843 expressed an opinion in favour of Colonial Preference, all the Dominions had with one voice pressed that policy on the Mother Country, and it was the Mother Country alone that had stood in the way of its adoption. The unfortunate effects of this attitude are now beginning to reveal themselves, and no man can say to what disastrous issues they may lead. As Mr. BALFOUR went on to point out, the British Dominions beyond the Seas are becoming great nations in themselves, and Canada has already had to carry on commercial relations with various Great Powers. "Every one of the treaties she has made has," he said, "been accompanied by a diminution in the preferential advantage of this country." It was inevitable that the same pressure which had driven Canada into negotiations with foreign Governments must, sooner or later, be felt by the other Dominions, and the consequence of this would be, the ex-Premier was certain, that such advantages of Preference as we now enjoyed at their hands would gradually be whittled away, faster or more slowly, until they vanished altogether. We do not think Mr. BALFOUR's warning is uncalled for. With things going as they are now, the day cannot be far distant when Great Britain will be to Greater Britain as a foreign Power. Meanwhile the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are watching one market after another being diminished or taken away, without being able to strike a diplomatic blow in their defence. Yet it is left to a Party—and that a Party not in power—instead of to the State and to all British Statesmen, to take up the policy of Imperial Federation through the medium of preferential tariffs. It was a number of years ago that Lord ROSEBERY expressed in eloquent and inspiring words the Imperial Idea—"a peaceful Empire encircling the globe with a bond of commercial unity and peace." Said the great Liberal-Imperialist, "Ever since I traversed those vast regions which own the sway of the British Crown outside these islands, I have felt that there was a cause which merited all the enthusiasm and energy that man could give it. . . . It is a cause for which anyone might be content to live; it is a cause for which, if needs be, anyone might be content to die." Nevertheless the Liberal dog continues to be wagged by its parochial tail. The once great historic party—swayed by a blinded mass of Socialists, Labourities, parochialists, pensioners, Home-rulers and self-seeking cranks — remains uninspired. The Imperial idea leaves Liberalism cold. Nay more: sedulous appeals are made to the selfish ignorance of the masses. They are implored not to vote for Imperial Federation, lest the price of bread *might* conceivably be enhanced to the extent of a half-penny per quartern-loaf! And when the great inspiring theme comes up for consideration in the Mother of Parliaments, it is officially blanketed. "Are you going to tax Corn?" asks the PRIME MINISTER, ringing the changes on the dear-food bogey. "Here, I think, there is a little rift in the Protectionist lute. Is Colonial corn to come in free? If so, where does the British farmer come in?" This momentous question of the "little loaf," which has been answered time and again, was once more dealt with by Mr. HENRY CHAPLIN. The veteran of the Tariff Reform movement made the Unionist position on this point quite clear. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S policy, he said, was to let Colonial corn in free. The Tariff Commission afterwards proposed that there should be a duty of 1s. on Colonial corn and one of 2s. on foreign corn; but the present policy of the Party was the policy announced by Mr. BALFOUR, in which Mr. CHAPLIN said he was perfectly ready to concur, that the duty should be limited to foreign corn. Whereupon Colonel SEELY, whose career and present position should have had the effect of broadening his mind, once more with apparent triumph struck the parochial-party note. "The Leader of the Opposition," he declared, "had committed himself, and presumably his followers, to a tax on corn." The under-Secretary's *arrière pensée* could hardly have been more obvious had he spoken it aloud—"Election Agents in working men's consituencies, please note: *taxation on poor man's loaf foreshadowed by Unionist Party.*" Nor did the impressive warning uttered by Mr. H J. MACKINDER weigh against the prospect of few misgotten votes. The Government, said this recognized authority on economics, was driving the Colonies away. "*The breaking up of the Empire is now in progress under our eyes.*"

We are far from saying that the policy of Tariff Reform is devoid of difficulties, even of anomalies, and possibly of inconsistencies. But we believe that the business men of the Empire, if they were met together for the purpose, untramelled by party considerations,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

could certainly devise a scheme which, without being in any way detrimental to the Mother Country, would confer some immediate and practical benefit on every Dependency or Dominion, thus making each of them working partners in one great Imperial concern. In the rapid development which such stimulation of their natural resources would indubitably bring, the Mother Country would be bound to share. Sir CHARLES DILKE, whose political proclivities should absolve him of the charge of attempting to bring into being that self-contained Empire the mere notion of which, to the Little Englander, is a moral offence—has remarked in one of his writings that "the British Empire, lying in all latitudes, produces every requirement of life and trade. It possesses the greatest wheat-granaries, wool-markets, timber-forests and diamond-fields in the world; and as for food-supply, its inhabitants might, if they pleased, be independent of any foreign source." Such is the ideal of self-sufficing strength which all well-wishers of the Empire should set before themselves. It is to the lasting credit of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S genius that he first taught his countrymen to look upon the Colonies not as the burdens, but as the assets, of the Motherland; and that he invested the policy of Tariff Reform in an Imperial garb. We believe that thus, in this far-seeing spirit, the cause of Imperial Preference will triumph over the narrow creeds of those who only England know, and who for only England care; we believe that the larger vision will prevail, and Imperialism yet succeed in vanquishing parochialism; we believe that mutual preference, with a single eye to the welfare of the Empire as a whole, will prove to be the safest, and the only satisfactory, basis on which any Empire constituted as is the British Empire can subsist.

"THE KITCHENER AGITATION."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 10.*)

IT is clear from the statement recently made by the PRIME MINISTER in the House of Commons that the Government has no use for the high abilities and unique experience of Lord KITCHENER of Khartoum. Replying to a comprehensive enquiry from Mr. GIBSON BOWLES, as to whether Lord KITCHENER had ever been invited to become, or had been appointed, a member of the Committee of Imperial Defence; whether the holding of the appointment of General Officer Commanding in Chief in the Mediterranean was qualification for appointment to the Committee of Imperial Defence and a refusal to hold that appointment a disqualification; and whether his Majesty's Government would consider the advisability of strengthening the Committee by inviting Lord KITCHENER to become a member thereof, the PRIME MINISTER made answer that Lord KITCHENER, when it was proposed to him that he should accept the post of Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, was offered, in conjunction with it, a seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence; that after full consideration he declined the Mediterranean Command, and the other offer consequently fell to the ground. Mr. ASQUITH proceeded to state that the Committee of Imperial Defence "is constituted by the Prime Minister of such persons as for the time being he invites to sit upon it," and that while the Government attached the highest value to Lord KITCHENER'S distinguished military ability and experience, they did not think it desirable to give undertakings as to who should, and who should not, be invited to sit on the Committee.

This unsatisfactory state of things is of course the sequel to the refusal of the late Commander-in-Chief in India to accept that somewhat mysterious Mediterranean Command which the DUKE of CONNAUGHT had declined to retain, and this despite official inducements that the scope and responsibilities of the position were to be increased, as it were, to a degree commensurate with Lord KITCHENER'S high reputation. Even if the proposed removal of the distinguished soldier to a safe distance from the purlieus of Whitehall were not based on political intrigue, the Government, in the opinion of competent observers, have succeeded in making themselves ridiculous. Lord LANSDOWNE, indeed, went so far as to observe, in the House of Lords, that the resignation of Lord KITCHENER, following as it did so closely on that of his Royal predecessor, "probably constituted as great a rebuff as even the War Office had ever received." We do not think that Mr. ASQUITH has in any sense improved matters by his *ex-cathedrâ* pronouncement as to the composition of the Imperial Defence Committee. If, failing a post of active usefulness, the military talents of so great a soldier are not to be utilized even in an advisory capacity, the PRIME MINISTER can hardly be surprised if the public looks for other and less creditable explanations of this consignment of Lord KITCHENER to the shelf. "The late Commander-in-Chief in India," says one of the leading reviews, "is a national asset, and it is the wish of the country that that asset should be turned to account in Whitehall." Unfortunately, that is not the wish of the Government. Hence what a Radical paper calls "the Kitchener agitation," which it congratulates the ASQUITH Ministry on having the courage to resist. However, it is interesting to note that certain Liberal papers are taking an active part in this same agitation, and by no means in a congratulatory strain. Thus we find, in a recent issue of that unctuous sheet, the *Daily News*, the following panegyric on the distinguished soldier, mingled with censure of its own political patrons:—

"By universal consent, Lord Kitchener is the most formidable military asset of an intellectual kind which we possess. He has an unrivalled experience of armies in the field, he has exhibited exceptional organising and administrative talents, and his will-power is proportioned to his skill and his knowledge. By a consent not less universal, it is precisely these qualities which our Army is hungering for, and yet we have the spectacle of the British Army being deprived of Lord Kitchener's services. We do not know who if anybody is responsible for this unfortunate situation, and we do not desire to allocate blame, still less is it the function of a newspaper to indicate the capacity in which Lord Kitchener ought to be employed. But it is our plain duty to say that the country cannot afford the extravagance of allowing its greatest military genius to rust from disuse while still in the vigour of years, and we express the hope that Lord Kitchener's period of rest, whether enforced or voluntary, may not be prolonged indefinitely. There is work for him to do, and there is no other man in England who could do the work as well."

To this style of "exaggerated eulogy" and to the KITCHENER agitation in general, the *Spectator* takes exception, on the ground that "to write in this way about soldiers, and indeed about any public servants, is to spoil them;" and suggests that, so far from the hero of Khartoum and Paardeberg being "one of those simple-minded, single-idead men who dream of nothing else but serving their country," as any one reading the *Daily News* would suppose, the real reason of Lord KITCHENER'S refusal to retain the Mediterranean Command was that he was aiming at the highest civilian appointment in the gift of the CROWN, namely, the Governor-Generalship of India. We fancy that, for once, the sedatest of the reviews is out of touch with public opinion. Rightly or wrongly—most people, we imagine, would say rightly—Lord KITCHENER has, by his remarkably successful record, obtained a hold upon the popular imagination which will compare with that obtained by any man of his generation. With that popular faith in his undoubtedly conspicuous abilities, the arm-chair warriors at Whitehall, and Parliamentarians in particular like Mr. HALDANE, "whose suave rhetoric can paint putty to look like granite"—however unanxious they may be, as men of words, to measure themselves with the man of action—will most certainly have to reckon at no distant date. There are always plenty of technical excuses to be urged, as more than one of the Government's critics point out, for a Ministerial refusal to employ an eminent man who, for one reason or another, does not happen to be *persona grata*. But we shall be much mistaken if, in the face of accomplished facts, the public shows any patience with such pleas. The attitude of the great majority of Lord KITCHENER'S countrymen will rather, we are inclined to think, be reflected in the impassioned words of a service journal which we here quote in conclusion:—

"Hercules, in Lord Rosebery's celebrated phrase, has returned from the Himalayas. He has indeed taken the whole world in his stride, but he is to be given no chance to cleanse the Augean stables on his return. The organiser of victory in the Sudan and in South Africa, the reorganiser of our Indian military system, the adviser in whom the Self-governing Do-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

minions put their trust, has apparently no honour, not in his own country but in Downing Street and Whitehall. Once again mediocrity has registered its triumph in the perpetual game it plays against talent. The event, unfortunately, is no new one in the history of this country, and Lord Kitchener merely adds another name to the long list of men who, like Lord Curzon or Lord Milner, have been laid on the shelf in the very heyday of their powers. But the end is not yet, and the people will not permanently permit Governments and subordinates to d-al with the great servants of the Empire in that spirit of jealous suspicion which defined the attitude of more than one Monarch to the overpowering gifts of Chatham. It is well to remember on occasion that there is bound to be a return from Elba."

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT IN ITS RELATION TO THE EMPIRE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 11.*)

IT is impossible for any Briton—whether he hails from the home-land, from New Zealand or that latest of the Dominions, South Africa—to remain unimpressed by the almost phenomenal development of the Canadian confederation within recent years. On all hands there are the same unmistakeable evidences of expanding wealth, increasing population and spreading influence—all these the fruits of the unrivalled natural resources of that half-continent, and of the consistent energy of its inhabitants. As the New Brunswick poet reminded his countrymen ten years ago, in his stirring "Ode for the Canadian Confederacy," the hour of dreams is done. If Canada has not yet fully awakened to a sense of her national and imperial destiny, there are at least signs that the process is nearing completion. There are those who think that her privileges as a partner in the Imperial heritage still bulk more largely in Canadian eyes than do her responsibilities; but that, we believe, is merely a defect of youth. The sense of responsibility, in its social or altruistic aspect, is of later growth than the sense of possession or of power. After all, half a century is an inconsiderable period in the growth of a nation, and it is little more that forty years since the realization of the ideal of Sir JOHN MACDONALD—whom a recent writer has appraised as "the greatest by far of the statesmen born in the Overseas Dominions." That ideal was a trans-continental Canada, and all honour must be paid to the genius who conceived and brought it to fruition. That great act of constructive statesmanship now needs to be seconded by a still greater achievement, the confederation of all the Imperial partners by means of tradal preference within the Empire. When that final act in the drama of British Imperial growth is accomplished, Canada will of necessity occupy an honoured place in the comity of British nations. Meanwhile, however, it cannot be said that Canadians have themselves achieved unity within their borders, for the French-Canadian hierarchy of Quebec still forms an *imperium in imperio*, and will continue to do so as long as it sets its face against any intermingling of French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians. The selection of a French-Canadian Prime Minister has of course done much to remove the old antipathy, but there still remains enough race-feeling to constitute an anti-Imperialistic, if not an actually disloyal, influence. As for the Premier himself, he deserves universal congratulation for the manner in which he has identified himself with the constructive national policy inspired by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and pursued by such men as Lord STRATHCONA and Sir T. SHAUGHNESSY. Canada owes her astonishing development, in the first place, to that trans-continental policy to which we have already alluded; in the second place, to the systematic protection of Eastern industries for the market of the non-manufacturing West; and, in the third place, to a vigorous immigration policy. It is in these last two respects, especially, that Sir WILFRID LAURIER has deserved well of his countrymen. We are not sure, however, that he has not carried his national ideals to a point at which they become anti-Imperial, just as an ultra-individualistic attitude is essentially anti-social in its effect. No one will deny to the Canadian Premier the noblest sentiments and a rare gift of clothing them in the most eloquent language—his latest utterance to German settlers in the North West is a case in point; but we venture to say that we are not alone in thinking that Sir WILFRID LAURIER'S words are sometimes fairer than his deeds. This is illustrated, of course, in the Canadian naval policy, which may be said to be peculiarly his own, and at the same time illustrates our contention of the ultra-national spirit as antagonistic to the truly Imperial. The development of local capacity in such a special direction as that of warship-building has no doubt something to be said on its behalf; but are there not other, and greater, issues at stake? And even from the national point of view, what Canadian can take pride in a navy consisting of a few second-class cruisers, when even South American Republics are equipping themselves with super-Dreadnoughts? Of what value, even from the national point of view, is a navy not one unit of which is "fit to lie in the line"—a navy which New Zealand's single Dreadnought would be capable of sending to the bottom? However, we believe that all that is wanted here is a little education in matters of naval strategy and history; and this, we feel sure, will suffice to show Canadian Liberals the shortsightedness and unsoundness of their present naval policy. The spirit of Imperialism is abroad in the land, and its practical embodiment in this regard may be looked forward to with confidence in the near future. The rumours one hears from time to time, mainly from American sources, of an alleged hankering after the Stars and Stripes on the part of the Canadian people may be dismissed as unworthy of credence. The statement attributed, in a recently published "interview," to Admiral Sir ARCHIBALD DOUGLAS—which interview has since been repudiated—served to some extent as a test-case. The Admiral is reported to have said that "while annexation to the United States was not openly spoken of, it was none the less at the bottom of many men's hearts, and men also who were holding responsible positions under the Crown." Ample evidence has since been adduced to show that no such desire exists, either in the official or the non-official world. "There may be eccentric and perverse individuals in Canada," writes a Canadian journal, "who would willingly exchange the Union Jack for the Stars and Stripes, but no body of opinion of that kind can be said to exist, and no one holding 'a responsible position under the Crown' is likely to blast his fortunes and reputation by advocating such treachery." Wherever the Canadian of to-day hailed from originally, it is a remarkable, but none the less incontrovertible, fact that he has become and remains a Canadian. "The chief achievement of modern Canada," writes the Ottawa correspondent of a London review, "is that she has produced the modern Canadian—a type not easily defined, but distinguished from others without difficulty, a type which combines the expansiveness of the American character with the Englishman's conservatism and respect for legality." A similar inference is drawn by the same writer from the widely different ways in which the National Holiday is observed in the two countries:—

> Seeing that Dominion Day is kept as a holy day rather than a holiday, as a time for meditation on the larger issues of the nation's past and future rather than as an opportunity for the burning of gunpowder and displays of rhetorical fireworks, the still great cry of the national conscience is likely to be heard in all the habitations of men from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Arctic Ocean. There is a great and significant difference between the way Canadians celebrate the First of July and Americans commemorate their Fourth of July.

Pan-Americanism apart, however, there are two dangers by which the future of Canada is beset. The one of them is from within: the other from without. "Not having grasped the truth," writes the correspondent whom we have already quoted, "that the character of its public men is the fate of a nation, the Canadian thinks he is at present too busy to purge Canadian public life of the bribery and corruption that have become systematised under the existing administration. Imperialist as he is by nature and by training, he suffers himself to be governed by men who say to themselves, secretly, 'the Empire, it is myself.' As long as he suffers this wrong, he cannot be regarded as fully conscious of his nation's manifest destiny." The other danger which threatens Canadian security, and threatens also the solidarity of the whole Empire, is the persistence with which the English statesmen now

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

controlling its destinies cling to a miserably inadequate and out-of-date fiscal policy "deliberately designed by its main authors to destroy our Imperial system." To be delivered from these two dangers the modern Canadian may fittingly pray; and when the day of deliverance dawns—through his own efforts and through the political extinction of those whose indifference to the claims of Empire makes them its worst enemies—Canada may well prepare herself to play her magnificent rôle, for which her geographical position specially marks her out, as the pivot and centre of the British Imperial Federation.

THE PROPOSED HUNDRED-MILLION LOAN FOR NATIONAL DEFENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 12.*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

THERE was published in this journal last week the text of a memorial addressed by the Imperial Maritime League to the PRIME MINISTER and signed by 158 admirals and generals of the United British Services. That memorial recommends the immediate raising of a loan of a hundred millions sterling for expenditure on armaments. It is now two years since the *Daily Telegraph* announced that a sum of £60,000,000 was to raised for a similar purpose, but nothing more was heard of it. Instead, however, a petition was signed by 144 Radical and Socialist members of Parliament for a reduction of the expenditure on munitions of war. The noble army of the Little-Navyites sustained considerable losses in the General Election of January last, and any lingering hopes their shattered remnants possessed must have been dashed to the ground when Mr. DILLON'S motion to reduce the Shipbuilding Vote by £2,000,000 received no more than 70 supporters and was lost by a majority of 228. Much has happened in the past two years to strengthen the hands of those who hold to the maxim, *Si vis pacem, para bellum.* Most notable of these events was the discovery, in the spring of 1909, of acceleration in construction on the part of a certain naval Power—a policy which, if the English service papers are to be believed, is still being pursued in the same quarter, with a greater or less degree of secrecy. The immediate result of this discovery was the authorization of the supplementary "contingent" programme of four Dreadnoughts—one of which, the battleship-cruiser *Lion*, was launched at Devonport a few days ago. Nevertheless, as Mr. ASQUITH admitted in the House of Commons in the recent Naval Debate, the margin of safety is still too narrow to induce a feeling of absolute security on the part of the invasion-threatened population of the British Isles. All these circumstances certainly give weight to the Imperial Maritime League's appeal. One strong point in the petition which has been so extensively and authoritatively endorsed, is that the adoption of the proposed loan would lift the heavy burden of national defence out of the party arena. That in itself would be a great gain. Apart from this, however, the idea of the petitioners is, of course, that a loan of one hundred millions for defence purposes would, in the first place, ensure the strengthening of the Navy and Army beyond all question; and, in the second place, would relieve the Government of financial strain at a critical period in British political history. Moreover it is argued, and with some cogency, that the raising of such a loan would give pause to our naval competitors. "The sum, wisely expended, would be a final warning," we are told, "to potential antagonists that Great Britain declines to be outdone in the struggle for national and Imperial independence." The interest on the loan would, for a nation like Great Britain, be inconsiderable, and its repayment would be gradual, while both political parties would be equally responsible for its burden.

Supplementing their original memorial, submitted towards the end of June, the Imperial Maritime League have addressed a further appeal bearing nearly a hundred more signatures, some of distinguished civilians. We quote a few passages from this second appeal:—

> Apart from these last [the civilian signatories], the appeal made to you has now the public endorsement of no less than 247 Flag and General Officers, who all thus concur in affirming their conviction that "National danger does threaten, and that the need of special effort to meet it is urgent."
>
> It will, we think, be generally recognised that no such weight of expert authority has ever before been attached to any communication touching the National safety, and we venture to submit that the public declaration by such men of such conviction constitutes a new factor in the situation as regards National Defence, a factor which no thoughtful British citizen can ignore, and which in itself goes very far to justify the measure which they suggest.
>
> As the aims in view are the restoration of National confidence by the assurance of National safety, and the removal of the provision of the means required for that end from the domain of party strife, we presume, with the deepest respect, to plead for the attention of His Majesty's Government.

The claim to attention advanced in the second of the above paragraphs, on the score of expert opinion, is, we think, amply justified It is clear that doubt does in fact exist as to the safety of the Empire; were it not so, no naval or military leader of reputation would have put his signature to a document which must carry with it the sense of a grave situation. This weight of authority can hardly fail to appeal to a large class of Englishmen who, whatever their politics may be, are still sane enough to prefer security to speculation. We do not see how the Government can afford to ignore the question: it is a very different matter from a petition of woman-suffragists. Presumably these 247 naval and military experts are at least as good judges of the situation as the Government. If it be urged that the PRIME MINISTER also has expert advice at his command, in the officers of the Board of Admiralty and of the Horse Guards, it must be remembered that both these departments of State are liable to be subjected to pressure from the Treasury—and particularly a Liberal Treasury. We fancy that the man in the street (with all respect to officialdom) would set more store by the opinion of these 247 independent experts than by that of any Government Department. Then, again, these 247 officers have set it forth as their deliberate conviction that a national exists. No sane man in Britain or in any of her wide-spread possessions desires war; but if there is the smallest risk of a conflict being thrust upon them, do not the responsibilities of the statesmen in power become commensurately great? Already the Two-Power Standard has gone by the board. Recent estimates show that whereas Great Britain has decided to spend this year 40½ millions on her Fleet, the next two strongest Powers, Germany and the United States, are spending 49¼ millions; while the Triple Alliance, whose naval development will ultimately compel a division of the British forces between the Mediterranean and the North Sea, has arranged for an expenditure of 31 millions, a total which bids fair to be largely increased in the near future. Not long ago we commented on the fact that so-called "scares" had as a rule some foundation in fact, and were not without effect on the war-expenditure of the day. A striking concurrence with our opinion comes, curiously enough, from a quarter which may unhesitatingly be acquitted of sensationalism—the Berlin correspondent of the leading Liberal organ, the *Westminster Gazette.* This authority sends the *Fortnightly Review* a very grave warning as to the risk of a war into which England cannot but be dragged; and adds, "The question is apposite whether the sensation-mongers, who in poetical justice ought to be wrong, are not right; whether the serious, sceptical foes of alarmism, who ought to be right, will not be proved to be grievously in the wrong."

THE EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH POLE.

The preparations originally made for this Expedition were represented in the Japanese press as quite inadequate. It has now been decided to effect various changes. Instead of a vessel of about 200 tons, one of over 300 tons is to be selected. Ten names have been added to the roll, making 35 in all. The personal expenses are now reckoned at 1000 *yen* per man. Including food and outfit, it is calculated that the total cost of the Expedition will run to about 56,000 *yen.* Orders have been given for the construction of a house, 27 ft. long, 15 ft. broad and 10 ft. in height, in pieces capable of being easily put together on the ice or snow. Orders for sledges have been placed with the Hakodate Itō Iron Foundry, and the sledges are to be delivered by the 10th inst. They are ten in number, measuring seven Japanese feet in length, and one foot five inches in breadth, being intended to carry one man only. A learned geologist from the Imperial University is to accompany the Expedition and he will be furnished with the instruments and appliances needed for observations by the Tōkyō Observatory.

W.D.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The personality of Theodore Roosevelt is one well worthy of study by men of all nations. Indeed, this idea of analyzing men who are of special value to civilization is worth while, because, as the world comes more closely together and mankind more and more tend to be one family, the aim ought to be to produce a higher type of man and to increase human efficiency to its extreme power. As the ideals of the race advance from those of war and destruction to the nobler ones of peace and conservation, we shall need more and more men full of energy in body, mind and spirit, or at least those who make this three-fold perfection their aim. Mankind must enter upon more "intensive farming," so to speak, of the human product. For, whether by strife and bloodshed, or by a method of rivalry in peace, only the strongest civilization and types of man are destined to survive.

My own reason for thinking of Roosevelt as a great man, apart from those which dazzle the populace and the world in general, are those which come from private knowledge amounting almost to familiarity. Yet this knowledge has never bred contempt, but, on the contrary, admiration; even though I confess to large areas of doubt as to whether Roosevelt has performed, or can perform, all that his ardent admirers believe he has done and will do. One who knows his private life and actual history can see that he is an ordinary mortal, who, as often as he accompanies his wife to the worship of Almighty God in the Episcopal Church, confesses doubtless with the profoundest sincerity, "We have left undone those things we ought to have done."

But to the positive. Roosevelt has, from boyhood, been a loyal and faithful member of the Reformed Church in America. This is the name of that body of Christians which came from the Netherlands in the seventeenth century, and gathered on Manhattan what was the first fully organized Protestant Church in America. That is, a church with a salaried pastor and a board of church governors, on the republican or representative plan according to the form generally called Presbyterian, in vital union with the national mother church, and with a congregation composed of actual church members who had brought their certificates or letters from the home land. This is the same church which sent out to Japan as missionaries such men as Guido I. Verbeck, Samuel Robbins Brown, and scores of highly educated ladies and gentlemen to bring to the Japanese the good news of God for their uplifting.

Unfortunately, in our popular knowledge of American history, it is supposed by the vulgar and uncritical that pretty much all our ideas and institutions come from England (which happens to be the home of the ancestors of the present writer). Unfortunately, also, American historiographers and their copyists in England seem to have been, for the most part, utterly ignorant of the fact that the four great Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware,—which have given more of the fundamental principles of the government of the United States and created probably more precedents of organization and action for a federal government than either or all of the other nine colonies, or possibly of all the states put together,—were settled by the Dutch. These Dutch people brought, from the Republic of the United Netherlands, their public schools, their freedom of religion, their hatred of primogeniture and their equal division of property among children, the education of girls as well as boys, and scores of other social and political features which are now vital in the countenance and constitution of the American people. Yet, despite all this, so great has been the influence of the English language upon Americans, that possibly millions of them still pronounce the President's name Ruse-velt, instead of with three syllables Roos-e-velt; the first syllable being pronounced like the national flower of England, and the name, of course, meaning field of roses. In fact most American descendants of Dutchmen whose names were once veldt or velt now write their names Field, or Felt. The great struggle for religious liberty, by which we Americans were saved from the incubus of a State Church, was fought in New York, mainly by the Dutchmen. This lasted from 1664 to 1777, when the State constitution, the first in the United States to do so, gave absolute religious liberty to men of every conceivable creed. In a word, the struggle of the people in the middle states issued very much as the struggle in South Africa has issued, in a virtual victory of the Dutch, yet with that enlargement and principles of progress so characteristic of the English race, and of which inheriance all who have in their veins English blood are so proud. Expert students believe that, in the United States of 1910, there are eight million descendants of Netherlanders.

To return to Roosevelt. Belonging to the same Church as he did, I knew him when he was a boy. He was then a thin, scraggy-looking young fellow, of whom one could not readily believe that he would grow to healthy, much less robust, manhood. Being much in New York city, and having charge of one of the chapels of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, in 1869 and 70, I knew fairly well of his family and connections, who were all of the highest social grade at a time when wealth had not made such lines of demarcation as can be traced to-day. Looking back over these years when I was frequently in company with the people of the Collegiate Church, of which young Roosevelt was a member, what strikes me is the fact of his faithfulness to duties. For example, it was his habit to go back and forth frequently, during these years and later, between Manhattan and what was then the Far West, where in hamp and at the ranch he spent much time on horseback and hunting, living the free life of the West, gaining health and strength, and building up a constitution that has since shown itself equal to the tremendous demands upon it. Many anecdotes are told of his life in the West, showing that he had a terrific temper, quite equal to that of George Washington, but all pointing to the fact that Theodore Roosevelt, like the father of his country, was master of his own spirit. In that he certainly was greater than those who take cities.

One solid fact has always impressed me mightly. In Chicago, there were during the seventies only two Reformed Dutch Church edifices. One started with a fine building, to minister to the well-to do, but it proved no success; and on my way back from Japan, I remember visiting what was once an elegant structure, in ruins. It was not picturesque with age, for age it had none, but virtually a new edifice, built of stone but with the roof caved in and its glass windows broken by mischievous boys. I never heard that Theodore Roosevelt visited this building, even in the day of its glory.

In another part of the town, the humblest portion of the city with plenty of "jungle" and slaughter house association, not far away, stood a chapel of the Reformed Church with a very large Sunday School and a prospective field of usefulness in inverse ratio to the adequacy of the financial means of the congregation. To this place, whenever young Roosevelt was in Chicago, whether east or west bound, he came and was always heartily assistant. Whether as Sunday School teacher, in addresses, to help the minister, to preach for him on occasions, hearten and cheer, he was always there. The world knew nothing of this, but it was his custom during years. To my mind, this faithfulness in little things is the key to Roosevelt's character and success. He is, first of all, and almost incredibly so, a master of details. Furthermore, I am inclined to believe that one reason why he was so moved by Mr. Upon Sinclair's story "The Jungle," which opened to view the horrors of the slaughter-house system and revealed the carelessness of greedy and avaricious men in the matter of food production and packing, that, largely by his own personal earnestness he prevailed upon Congress to pass immediately the Pure Food Law, was, that he was familiar with the situation.

Yet throughout Roosevelt's career, his aim has seemed to be to get at the bottom facts and to see clearly the eternal law of righteousness involved in every question at issue. He has also made it a point, while living among the artificiality, conventionality and comforts of civilization, to keep near to nature. He loves to know not only the primitive, savage man, but also real humanity, whether under forms of civilization or without them. Hence, it is almost impossible for men, however versed in the dialectics or strategy of highly organized society to deceive him with plausible arguments, pretexts, or appeals. He strikes at once for the real motive and the unvarnished fact.

Although making such profuse use of the English language with both voice and pen, and by means of typewriter and journalist, I question very much Mr. Roosevelt's longevity of literary fame. There is so little of that conciseness, and the proofs of leisure and calm which are watermarks of the classics, that I incline to the belief that his readers will be very few, a century from now. Yet I remember the first book he wrote. It was sent to me by a leading critical journal for review. It struck me very much as did the first book of Kipling, or of Marion Crawford, when reaching me through the same channel. I felt that a new force was perceptible. Here was a fresh way of treating old things.

Theodore Roosevelt was hardly out of Harvard University when in 1882 he wrote on the naval campaign of 1812. It was certainly a new thing in modern civilization when the American heavy frigate was built, when in single ship duels the Yankee sailors were able to win British flags, and, beside single prizes, an entire fleet, making a loss such as Great Britain had not known for a century. To explain this, James consoled his British readers and Cooper helped Americans to fatten like grubs in their special vice of brag aud conceit. This young man Roosevelt, turning his back on such methods of writing history, brought out the fundamental facts on each side. With judicial coolness and honest weighing of the elements of the problem he showed that both sides, whether in humiliation or in exultation, could be justly proud of the naval campaign of 1812. To those who knew this book well, it was no surprise to find that when Roosevelt became assistant secretary of the Navy, he infused into that organization a new spirit, helping it powerfully towards its notable efficiency in the Spanish War and stumilating its development to the status of to-day.

Now, again at home in his native State, we have Roosevelt with us and no doubt he will give us fresh light upon the question as to what we are to do with our ex-Presidents? It is needless to say that, whatever shrewd politicians like Chauncey M. Depew, for example, may say, the popular belief, amounting almost to a standard of orthodoxy, is that if Roosevelt lives he will not only again be president for the third term but that he will also be an ex-President for the second time. Even in this untrodden path he will make a precedent. W.E.G.

ST. LOUIS AND ITS CONVENTIONS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

St. Louis has had in recent months an unusually large number of national conventions. The electricians where here and gave the public the benefit of a large display of electrical appliances at the Coliseum. Within the walls of that great building, one could witness during the week of the display a picture in miniature of what he could easily imagine the future of civilization to be. The noise of wheels, the blowing of whistles, the ringing of bells, and other sounds, produced by the electric current, issued from the busy scene. The electric wire murmured the music of cheer and hope to the housewives present among those who flocked into the Coliseum, while performing before their eyes such common household drudgery as

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"THE TIMES" SUPPLEMENT ON JAPAN.

The following announcement as to the special Japan number of *The Times* appeared in that journal's issue of the 18th ultimo :—

We shall publish to-morrow, as part of the ordinary edition of *The Times*, a large number of additional pages dealing on the one hand with the history, life, and art, and on the other with the commercial and industrial progress, of modern Japan.

The greater part of this edition is the work of a Special Correspondent, who has recently revisited Japan for this particular purpose, and of our Tokyo Correspondent, whom residence in the country for nearly forty years has entitled to speak with more than ordinary authority on Japanese affairs; but it will also contain special articles from a number of distinguished Japanese contributors, including Count Okuma, one of the few survivors of the band of statesmen who built up modern Japan, Count Hayashi, well known as a former Japanese Ambassador in London, and Baron Kikuchi, formerly Minister of Education and now President of the Imperial Kyoto University. Count Okuma's contribution takes the form of an introductory letter on the Japanese Empire. Count Hayashi discusses "Korea in the Past," and explains why, in his opinion, Japan should now take further steps to "strengthen her government" there, and Baron Kikuchi, whose comprehensive lectures before the University of London two years ago will be recalled by all students of education, deals with "Education in Japan." Among other articles by distinguished authorities is one from Lord Redesdale, who returns, in a study of "Old Japan," to the subject of his well-known book, while Mr. Arthur Lloyd deals with the changes of religious thought which have marked the emergence of the new Japan from the old.

The subject of Japanese modern Literature has been treated from two standpoints, Mr. Walter Dening writing on Literature, while Professor Y. Takenobu discusses the present Japanese novelists. There are few women in Iapan better qualified to write on the subject of the social *status* of women in that country than Madame Utako Shimoda, who had much to do with the founding of the well-known Peeresses School in Tokyo, and who has devoted her life to female education. Her article, together with an account of Woman's Work from another well-informed writer, will give a good idea of the changes that are taking place in the education and *status* of women. Japan, according to recent writers, both foreign and native, has not yet ceased to be a paradise for children, and "Little Japan" has been discussed from two points of view. Madame Y. Ozaki, Mayoress of Tokyo, describes the life of Japanese children from birth through school to manhood and womanhood, and Miss E. R. Scidmore, the author of "Jinrikisha Days," gives a foreigner's view of what she calls "the bewitching little folk of Japan," as well as a picturesque article on Japanese Gardens. Mr. K. Sugimura, a well-known editor in Japan, contributes an article on some of the minor cities of his country and gives some remarkable cases of changes in relative importance and of rapid growth. An informing article on Shipbuilding, showing the progress in naval architecture, is contributed by F. P. Purvis, F. R. S., Professor of Naval Architecture in the Imperial University, Tokyo. The question of Foreign Investments is fully treated by Juichi H. Soyeda, the President of the Industrial Bank of Japan, while there is also an interesting statistical treatise on the Wealth of Japan by Hideomi Takahashi. Professor F. Omori, undoubtedly the best authority in Japan on the subject of earthquakes, and a pupil of Professor Milne, contributes an exceedingly valuable essay on Seismology in Japan; Mr. E. Bruce Mitford, F.R.G.S., writes on Volcanoes. Mr. Josiah Conder writes with special authority on Japanese architecture and landscape gardening.

Our Correspondent for Naval Affairs and our Military Correspondent have written on the Japanese Navy and Army. Industrial Japan, with its mercantile and foreign trade, is treated very fully by our Special Correspondent, who also writes on the development of Korea and Manchuria, dealing in the case of the latter with Russian as well as Japanese enterprise. The political development of Japan, on the other hand, is covered by our Tokyo Correspondent, who has written, amongst several contributions, an article on the Dynasty, a retrospect of the Elder Statesmen and a comprehensive study of both the purposes and *personnel* of Japanese politics during the Meiji Era.

A MAMMOTH ISSUE OF "THE TIMES."

Under the above heading the *Daily Mail* thus comments on this special Supplement :—

Yesterday's issue of *The Times* was remarkable even in these days of remarkable newspaper enterprises. Together with what may be described as a Japanese supplement, the paper consisted of ninety-six pages, and among the contributors to the special pages are names of world-wide repute.

This special edition is particularly opportune, as Japan and things Japanese are more than ever claiming attention at the present moment. Her awakening, her development, her change from a feudal state to a modern Empire have all taken place within the memory of living men, and the story is here told by men, both of Eastern and Western birth, who have personal knowledge of the facts.

There are dozens of pages bristling with statistical figures and dozens of illustrations to lighten the encyclopædic thoroughness of the text. Banking, Currency, Agriculture, Commerce, Railways, Imperial Forces, Public Administration—such are a few of the headings which meet the eye.

Count Okuma, Count Hayashi and Count Kikuchi write from the Asiatic point of view; Lord Redesdale, who knew Japan in what may almost be called the bow-and-arrow period, represents, among many other writers, Western ideas.

But what demand the closest attention are the articles dealing with Japan's Navy and Army. The Army has doubled since 1904, and how the Japanese Navy is being built up most of us know.

The Japan-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush naturally does not pass unnoticed, but suitably rounds off the supplement, which is a publication well worth preserving as an enlightening work of reference.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

DUTIES OF MUCH-DEBATED POST DEFINED.

A Parliamentary Paper was issued on June 23rd containing (1) the Memorandum defining the duties of the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, dated August 6th, 1907, together with (1) the same revised, dated September 15th 1908; as well as (5) "The Duties and Responsibilities of the Inspector-General of the Forces," dated December 18th, 1907, and (4) the "Memorandum Defining the Duties of the Appointment of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, Combined with that of Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces," dated June 20th, 1910.

Of the two last-mentioned documents, the earlier (No. 3) is published substantially complete in "The King's Regulations" of 1908. The later one (No. 4) is new, and its text in full is as follows :—

1. For the colonial administration of Gibraltar and Malta, the respective Governors will be solely responsible, and will communicate direct with the Colonial-office as heretofore.

2. As regards Egypt and the Soudan, all civil and political matters will, as heretofore, be dealt with by his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in direct communication with the Foreign-office; and as regards the administration of the Soudan and of the Egyptian and Soudanese forces, the Governor-General and Sirdar will be directly responsible to his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General.

3. As regards the British troops in Gibraltar,' Malta, Egypt. the Soudan, Cyprus, and Crete, all matters of local military administration will be dealt with by the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, and the General Officer Commanding in Egypt in direct communication with the War-office, except that such questions of discipline as the General Office Commanding-in-Chief may determine will be submitted to him for consideration and orders, or, if necessary, for reference to the War-Office.

4. Questions connected with stragety, defence, raining, and tactics will be dealt with by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, in communication on the one hand with subordinate military authority, and on the other with the War-Office.

5. In Egypt and the Soudan question of strategy and defence can seldom be dissociated from questions of policy, and consequently in dealing with such questions, it will be mutually advantageous for the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief and his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt to consult each other before the former lays has his views on strategy and defence before the War-office, and the latter his views on those matters of policy which have a military bearing before the Foreign-Office.

6. In Malta, and elsewhere within the area of the Mediterranean Command, the King will be represented on all occasions by the Governors of Gibraltar and Malta, the Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, the Governor-General of the Soudan, the High Commissioner of Cyprus, and the Consul-General in Crete, respectively; except that on the occasion of military reviews, parades, and inspections, the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean will, when present, have precedence over those of the foregoing high officials who, being general officers on the active list, are under his orders in their military capacity, and will take the salute as officer in chief command.

7. In addition to the duties within the area of the Mediterranean Command specified in paragraphs 3 to 6 inclusive, the inspectional functions of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean and Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces will cover those portions of the empire, outside the United Kingdom, where troops under the control of the Home Government are stationed. He must form a judgment on the efficiency of officers and men, on the handing of troops, on the standard and system of training, on the suitability of equipment, and generally on all that affects the readiness of the forces for war.

8. The Inspector-General will submit an annual report to the Army Council by the 1st November in each year.

9. For the proper discharge of his functions it is necessary that the Inspector-General should—

(*a*) By means of inspection ascertain whether the training, instruction, and preparation of the Oversea Forces for war, as laid down by Regulations, are fully carried out in the various commands, and whether a uniform standard of efficiency is attained.

(*b*) Advise as to changes of regulations bearing on (*a*).

(*c*) Keep the Army Council informed of the state of the Oversea Forces as regard both personnel and equipment.

10. The functions of the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces should be exercised with due regard to a general system of inspection applicable to the whole army, this system as carried out consecutively by regimental commanders, commanders of brigades. general officers commanding, and the Inspector-General himself being of progressive nature. In every case the object of an inspection is to ascertain the results achieved by the officer responsible for the efficiency of the unit or body of troops concerned. It is the duty of an inspecting officer to bring omissions and defects to notice, but this should be done without fettering the initiative or trenching on the responsibility of the commanding officer in regard to the training of his men.

11. By the 1st November in each year the Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces will submit, for the approval of the Army Council, a programme of his inspections during the following year beginning on the 1st April. Long or formal notice of the dates of the proposed inspections need not necessarily be given to the local military authorities.

12. The direction of Army manœures or Staff rides of an important character, for which funds are specially provided by the War-Office, will, if the the Chief of the Imperial General Staff is not present, devolve upon the Inspector-General, unless the manœurve or Staff ride is being conducted outside the limits of the Mediterranean Command, by a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief senior to the Inspector-General in military rank.

13. In addition to the duties enumerated above, the inspection of coast defences and of the focal forces in the Crown Colonies will be included in the function of the Inspector-General.

14. In the event of the Government of a self-governing Dominion or Colony desiring that its force should be inspected, the Army Council will make the necessary arrangements for their inspection by the Inspector-General of the Oversea forces.

15. Official communications in writing between the Army Council and the Inspector-General will be signed by or addressed to the Secretary of the War-office, and will not emanate from or be addressed to individual members of that Council, with whom, however, and especially with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff the Inspector-General should keep in close touch.

16. The Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces will be a member of the Selection Board, and should the Prime Minister so decided, of the Committee of Imperial Defence, attending the meetings of the Board end Committee when present in England.

War-office, June 20th 1910.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE WORLD MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

With reference to the recent missionary Conference at Edinburgh, "An English Churchman" writes to the London Review as follows. The breadth of view which characterizes this letter seems to us to merit special attention:—

SIR,—The very remarkable series of meetings in the Northern capital has had some justice done to it in the Press, but I felt that the only way to realise the importance of the World Missionary Conference was to go and see it. Edinburgh is alive with men and women missionaries and with secretaries of many societies. The most impressive part of the proceedings took place in the great Assembly Hall of the United Free Church at the top of the Mound. It seats about two thousand, and was full for ten consecutive days. There were ladies in plenty far back in the receding galleries, but the main impression was that of a room full of men. Lord Balfour of Burleigh and Lord Reay represented statesmanship. They both spoke well. The Archbishop of York, who made a poor impression on Sunday through over-tiredness, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Southwark, the Bishop of Birmingham, and many others represented the fourth side of the Lambeth Quadrilateral. In one morning I heard a Swiss, a Norwegian, a German, a Frenchman, a Chinese, and a Welshman address the meeting in English, and in such good English that most of them were able to be humorous in a language to which they were not born. They varied greatly in mental agility, and one received the impression, which came home to those who listened much to Mr. Roosevelt, that the American genius is an immense capacity for saying ordinary things in an impressive way; but take the Conference as a whole, and its effect is to make it clear that *the evangelisation of the world is entering upon a phase of reasoned conviction and of carefully considered policy which must secure for it the attentive respect of those who have hitherto smiled, and possibly have even jeered.*

Let me refer to one side of the question that affects the ordinary citizen. Often all he knows about missionaries is that they produce political complications. An evangelist gets murdered, or, short of that, he makes himself a constant nuisance to the administration by a course of petty complaints about colonial or national government. But the cheers of this Conference have gone to the men who told it that it is the duty of the missionary to restrict his complaints to big grievances that really matter, to be sure that no question of personal pique enters into the charge he brings against a local official, and generally to set a perfect example of obedience to and confidence in administrative authority. It was not always so, and the change in temper is going right through the life of the missionaries. This Confereuce, then, seems to me to have done more to secure respect for a fine cause than anything that has happened in its history.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A movement has been initiated in England, and has received the notice of the House of Commons for the replacing of Buckingham Palace by a more magnificent structure. The President of the Board of Trade, however, recently stated in Parliament that he could not even see his way to authorizing an expenditure of £100,000 for the refacing of the east front of the Palace with stonework. Discussing this subject, the *Spectator* points out that the Sovereigns of England have ever preferred to make their homes in the country rather than in the town—Queen Victoria at Osborne or Balmoral, King Edward at Windsor Castle or Sandringham; and speaks in glowing terms of the stately mansions which are the glory of the countryside. Incidentally the review draws attention to the source of the funds with which the official residence of the King of England was originally built:—

One curious point is worth noting in regard to Buckingham Palace. We believe that it cost the nation nothing. When war broke out after the Peace of Amiens, Napoleon seized all the travelling Englishmen he could find and held them as prisoners of war. Some were ransomed and some exchanged, but many remained as *détenues* for some ten years. When the Empire fell we claimed a recompense for the men who had been so barbarously treated, and a lump sum was handed over by the French Government. When our Government had apportioned it to the various claimants a large amount remained, and that remainder was, we believe, used to build Buckingham Palace.

ECHOES OF THE EDINBURGH CONFERENCE.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The World Missionary Conference, held in Edinburg June 14-23, was one of the most important and significant gatherings of recent times. It was attended by about 1,200 regular delegates from all parts of the world, besides several thousand visitors, also from all parts of the world. To attempt to give a comprehensive but concise account of the Conference with all its parallel meetings, rallies, reunions, etc., is entirely beyond the limits of this communication: a few notes must suffice.

* * * * *

There was a good representation from Japan, including several who were formerly in Japan, but are now at work in the home lands. The regular delegates of this description numbered twenty-three (23), as follows, in alphabetical order:—Rev. J. Chappel, Rev. Y. Chiba, E. W. Clement, Rev. J. D. Davis, D.D., Rev. J. L. Dearing, D.D., Rev. C. H. Evans, Mr. G. M. Fisher, Ex Bishop Fyson, Mrs Gordon, Rev. S. L. Gulick, D.D., Rev. T. Harada, LL.D., Bishop M. C. Harris, Bishop Y. Honda, Miss Dora Howard. Rev. Y. Ibuka, D.D., Rev. W. E. Lompe, Rev. H. K. Miller, Rev. D. H. Murray, D.D., Rev. J. C. C. Newton, D.D., Rev. G. C. Niven, Miss Peacocke, Rev. Albertus Pieters and Rev. F. N. Scott. Of these Drs. Davis and Dearing, Mr. Evans, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Miller (?), and Mr. Scott were accompanied by their wives. Besides these, the following persons were in attendance as visitors: Miss Ballard, Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Briggs, Rev. B. F. Buxton, Rev. H. H. Coates, D.D, Misses Dickerson, Hargrave, Lewis (Amy G.), Macdonald, Morgan, and Mr. Ono. All these names, it will be seen, make a pretty good representative list. It would have been much better, if there had been more "native" representatives. However the few Japanese who were present acquitted themselves with great credit, and received a most cordial welcome whenever they appeared on the platform. Dr. Ibuka was one of the important Business Committee upon whom devolved great responsibilities, and also appeared on the program. Bishop Honda delivered speeches in Japanese well interpreted by Mr. G. M. Fisher. Dr. Harada also appeared several times on the programme.

* * * * *

Japan was especially honoured in having a representative among those upon whom honorary degrees were conferred on June 14 by the University of Edinburgh. The President of the Doshisha was the Japanese selected for this honour. The Vice-Chancellor of the University presented Mr. Harada in the following well-chosen words:

In the eyes of the University one of the most interesting and important of the activities discharged by that many-sided enterprise, the Foreign Mission movement, is the work it has accomplished, and continues to accomplish, as a founder and fosterer of institutions for the promotion of higher culture. Amongst the academic seedlings which have blossomed forth in the Mission's wake, none exhibits signs of greater vitality, or promises more abundant fruitulness in the future than Doshisha, the leading Christian University in Japan; and the position and prospects of this famous institution are largely due to the zealous care and lofty ideals of the distinguished divine who now guides its destinies. The appointment of the Rev Tasuku Harada to the Presidency of Doshisha some three years ago was hailed at the time as an event of much significance and good omen. He brought to his office a rich and varied experience. Himself a graduate of Doshisha, he had extended the education received there by a course of study in the Theological Department of the University of Yale For many years he had been actively engaged in pastoral work, and his fitness for leadership has been amply proved by has deportment in the President's chair, first of the Japanese Christian Endeavour Union, and later of the Japanese National Council of Kumiai Churches. Above all, he had achieved conspicuous success as a lecturer when touring in China and India, and his writings had come to be recognised as a weighty contribution to Christian theology. It does not admit of doubt that teachers of the stamp of the President of Doshisha, and work such as he is accomplishing, are doing much to break down the barriers between East and West, and to bring each to a knowledge and understanding of the other. The University desires to set the seal of its approval upon Mr. Harada's beneficent labours, in token whereof I ask you to admit him to our Doctorate in Laws. (Applause).

At the close of the ceremony of conferring honorary degrees, the Vice-Chancellor announced that, on this special occasion, they would depart from their usual custom, and ask four or five of the honorary graduates to say a few words. One of these speakers was Dr. Harada, who was reported as follows in the *Scotsman*:

Dr. Harada, who was received with applause, said they gave him a grert surprise when he was informed that the University proposed to confer this great honour on their humble servant. He did not regard himself as worthy of it, but he had reason to believe that it was not so much for the individual as for the representative of the great cause with which he was associated, and perhaps of the country which he represented. (Applause.) Ever since his boyhood Scotlaud was a land for which he had had great admiration. It was the land of John Knox, of Sir Walter Scott, of Carlyle. and of Burns, of Duff and of Livingstone, of Sir William Hamilton, Sir James Simpson, and Lord Kelvin—names which were household names in many homes in his country just as they were in other parts of the world, (Applause.) He believed there was no country of the same area which had produced such a large number of men of faith and culture, of intellect, and of character as Scotland; and, after all, the greatness of a country did consist in having such great men. He could not help admiring their country, and therefore it was with peculiar pleasure and gratitude that he felt himself now related to their illustrious land, through this historic institution which had done so much in producing the type of eminent men be had just mentioned. He hoped that this might be a sign of union and of a better understanding between the East and the West. (Loud applause.)

* * * * *

Among the eight persons who received the degree of D.D. were Rev. K. C. Chatterji, of India, Rev. P. M. Hawks-Pott, of Shanghai, and Robert E. Speer, of New York City. Among the six persons who received the degree of LL.D. were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Hon. Seth Long of New York City, and John R. Mott, Esq, of Everywhere.

What is perhaps the most important action of the Conference was the appointment of a Continuation Committee, consisting of ten members from Great Britain, ten members from the U.S.A. and Canada, ten members from the Continent of Europe, and one each from South Africa, Australia, Japan, China and India. The representative of Japan is Bishop Honda, of China is Mr. Cheng Ching-yi, of India is Dr. Chatterji; all native Christians. The duty of this Committee is to carry out the aims and purposes of the Conference and to make the initial preparations for the next Conference. This Committee may later give place to a standing International Missionary Committee.

* * * * *

One specially interesting occasion for the friends of Japan was the reception given by Prof. and Mrs. C G. Knott, formerly of Tokyo, one after-noon. It was most delightful to meet in their comfortable home and talk over Japan—past, present and future. Among the guests were Mrs R. Y. Davidson and son, Mr. Robin Davidson, formerly of Tokyo, now of Edinburgh. All those present throughly appreciated the kindness and courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. Knott in affording this opportunity for a rally and reunion.

* * * * *

The following may be given as the most profound impressions of the Conference:—

1. "Its comprehensive and representative composition."—It was truly inter-denominational, international and interracial, practically universal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

It was most encouraging to note the active participation therein of religious bodies which hitherto it has been infrequent to see represented in such gatherings.

2. "The thorough preparations made for the Conference, in respect both to its business matters and to the reports of the Commissions."—Most admirable was the painstaking care with which the minutiæ of the organization of such an immense gathering were carried through. And little short of marvellous were the extraordinary carefulness and thoroughness with which the various Commissions prepared their reports.

3. "The masterly manner in which the sessions were managed without apparent hitch or unpleasant incidents."—The "crank" was conspicuous by his absence; or, at least, his voice was not heard! And the reports of the Commissions were so complete and exhaustive that little remained to be added or subtracted.

4. "The predominance of the notes of comity, co-operation and unity."—Every day almost every speaker referred to the urgent and overwhelming needs on those lines.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From our St. Petersburg Correspondent*)

St. Petersburg, July 21.

The Russian State Bank yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its foundation. The Minister of Finance, M. Kokovtsev, in his speech to the assembled officials and guests of the bank, briefly referred to the severe trials through which it had successfully passed in the half century just expired. He found a strong resemblance between the period of its foundation in 1860 and the present day. In 1860 Russia was still disorganised by the consequences of the Crimean War and on the eve of the great reforms of Alexander the Second, the Emancipation of the Serfs in the year following and the reconstruction of the State. To-day we were passing through a similar period of reconstruction after a similar period of disorganisation following on war and internal strife. The State Bank had attempted shortly after its foundation to grapple with the problem of a gold currency for Russia, but circumstances were adverse, and when they gradually recovered there came the sudden gust of the Turkish War, which again disorganised Russia's finances. It was not until 1893 that the scheme took shape and only in 1897 that Russia actually took the step of putting her finances on a gold basis. Ten years later, to be accurate, in January 1906, in consequence of the internal troubles, it became a case of "to be or not to be" for the gold basis, and Russia was within an ace of discarding the only solid foundation on which the prosperity of states can be built. Fortunately they had been enabled to overlive that crisis, and the gold basis was secure.

Turning to the second important department of the activity of the State Bank, that of supporting the industries of the country, M. Kokovtsev, acknowledge that there was some truth in the complaints brought by critics against the Bank that it had propped up various industries without warrant for such action in the regulations by which the Bank is controlled, reminded his hearers, experts in the matters touched upon, how this prompt action had saved many industries from total destruction. There are many great industries to-day that are flourishing which, but for this alleged illegal action of the State Bank at a critical moment, would not be in existence at all.

"Fifty years ago," said M. Kokovtsev, "the Bank newly founded had at its disposal to guarantee the paper issue only eight million roubles of gold: to-day its gold reserve is 1,415,000,000 roubles, in spite of the telling fact that nowhere in the world is the emission law so strict, nowhere in the world are the demands regulating the issue of money-tokens without gold security so inexorable as those initiated by us in the law of 1897. Yet, notwithstanding all, the Russian State Bank to-day possesses a right of issue still unused of 610 million roubles." If the past fifty years had been times of trial and struggle, the Bank had now proved its strength, and the future lay before it, bright as the noonday sun then streaming through the windows, and wide as the world of commerce and the wide bounds of the Russian Empire.

In conclusion M. Kokovtsev read a telegram from the Emperor congratulating the Bank upon its "jubilee," which was listened to by all, standing. Then followed the list of rewards and honours in commemoration of the occasion.

A very handsome volume dealing with the past fifty years of the Bank's existence, and richly illustrated, has been prepared and is to be presented to friends abroad and officals at home.

The Chinese Military Mission has been to Reval to be received by the Emperor previous to his leaving for Riga where the 200th anniversary of the annexation of Liefland to the Russian Empire is to be celebrated to-morrow. Next week the Chinese Mission will be present at a grand review at Krasnoe Sele.

The *Novoe Vermja* repeats and reinforces articles that appeared in the French press on the great advances made by Japan in the colonisation and "peaceful penetration" of the possessions of other countries in the Far East. Especially is this the case with the possessions of Holland. With Siam also the relations of Japan have been increasing of late by leaps and bounds. All this, says the leading Russian newspaper, is due to the keen sense of patrioism, the "true nationalism" of the Japanese, and it wishes that some Russians could learn this cardinal secret of national success.

Great activity is being shown in the railway-building spheres in Russia, and particularly in the direction of private railroad construction. Attention is once more drawn to the scheme for utilising the waterfalls of Finland for providing electric energy for the use of St. Petersburg as well as for running a railway between the city and Finland. The scheme has been put back in view of the changes in the relations of Finland to the Empire, and it is now intended to bring the projected line well within the city boundaries, and build it of the same gauge as the Russian railways. The Ministry of Commerce has secured a grant of two thousand pounds sterling for the prosecution of geological and other scientific researches in the districts through which the projected line will run which is to connect the Turkestan railways to the Great Siberian Railway.

Several towns of Russia have been visited by extraordinary storms of rain, and in some cases, of hail. In Kishinev the streets were turned into rivers with three feet of swirling waters rushing down them. In Poltava and in Tiflis, points very far apart, the same rain and hail storms have swept the country. Throughout Russia the temperature is much below the average for this time of year and the climatic conditions most uncertain.

Dr. Morrison, the famous expert on China, has passed through here on his way to London, where he will give an account of the marvellous journey taken by him in the past eighteen months during which time he has traversed the whole Empire of China, Central Asia, both Chinese and Russian Turkestan, and so on to Moscow and St. Petersburg. He was received at the Russian Foreign Office to-day.

The condition of affairs in Persia, according to latest advices received here, is rapidly growing critical. Thousands are preparing to take sanctuary in the Russian and British Embassies, and the nominal Government of the country, being unable to agree with the two men who hold the the real power in Persia, is on the point of dissolution. Almost anything may be expected to occur at almost any moment. The bazaars at Teheran have been closed for some days past.

"Four years of Cholera in Russia" is a telling because only too true, headline, that is appearing in the Russian papers nowadays. In St. Petersburg the municipality has taken the usual annual step of placarding the streets and tramcars etc. with warnings "Don't drink raw (i.e. unboiled) water"; the placards are in black type, which indicates an early stage of the epidemic. Later on, according to former precedent, they will be in red type—after which nothing more remains to be done, think the municipal authorities of this waterless and drainless European capital, but to trust in luck and fill the hospitals with "cholera patients" who die, and "cholera suspects" who also die, both categories in about the same proportion!

The comments of the German Press on the Russo-Japanese Convention are received here with amusement verging on ridicule. It is regarded in well-informed circles as indicating the depth of the disappointment felt in Germanay at the conclusion of this far-reaching act of amity: the criticism is considered naive in the extreme The press takes a more serious view. The *Novoe Vremja* is indignant with Germany for attempting now to play, with England, the old game that has so signally failed with Russia, namely, to embroil her with Japan. The German statement that Japan must find an outlet for emigration and that Australia, a vast and fertile country without any population to speak of, is precisely the natural and satisfactory outlet sought by Japan, is treated as a purely gratuitous and unfriendly supposition. In any case no doubt is felt that England will know how to look after her own. As to Russia desiring to play a forward policy in Europe now she has secured her rear in the Far East, it is contrary to common sense and truth. Russia wants a long spell of peace to thoroughly establish the vast reorganisation of her forces, social and economic, that has already been begun. All that Russia has to say to the nations is "leave us alone, we have all we want to do at home."

THE NEED OF ARBITRATION IN THE JAPANESE BUSINESS WORLD.

The *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an article on this subject. It says that much of the stagnancy in the Japanese business world to-day is to be traced to distrust of companies and firms. People are naturally scandalized by the disclosures which have been made connected with three companies, the Sugar Company, the Tōyō Kisen Kaisha, and the Nihon Shōyū Kaisha. The Law bearing on Companies needs altering at once, but when this will be done nobody seems to know. In the meantime many business men are in favour of arbitration and they look to Chambers of Commerce to organise an effectual system of mediation between the various disputants when businesses get into a mess. These bodies are very powerful and they ought to have no difficulty in devising means for putting a stop to all kinds of irregularities in the business transactions of certain companies, though there are persons who doubt their ability as now constituted to deal with the numerous complications which arise when funds have been misappropriated. Anyhow the matter is now receiving public attention. W.D.

ASSOCIATION BETWEEN JAPANESE AND RUSSIANS.

An interesting article by a Japanese writer expresses the feeling that nationally the two countries are now on very friendly terms, but adds that the war has left a scar which cannot be quickly eliminated. The writer states very truly: "The mere exchange of diplomatic paper by properly accredited authorities will not heal this scar. That is better than nothing. But it is better to go deeper and find a real source of association, that is, commercial relations. Commercial statistics regarding Japan and Russia are far from satisfactory, and this is the real association which should be cultivated." The writer goes on to say that he considers the lack of ability to speak the languages to be the main difficulty and suggests that special schools be organized for the study of Russian.

This article is the expression of a very excellent spirit, and is, at the same time, very characteristic of the Japanese—"We fought a few years ago, but now we are ready to make friends, learn your language and help and be helped."

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE KINDERGARTEN UNION OF JAPAN.

Karuizawa, August 3-4, 1910.

At nine o'clock on the morning of August 3rd the doors of the Karuizawa Auditorium opened to admit the members and friends of the Kindergarten of Japan for their fourth annual session.

The Arrangement Committee had early been at work and many exclamations of surprise and pleasure were heard as the Kindergarteners entered the tastefully decorated room.

For several days, from all parts of the country, exhibits had been arriving from different Kindergartens and Training Schools and the auditorium walls were well covered with these evidences of the year's work.

Besides the usual display of Kindergarten handicraft part of the wall space was devoted to pictures especially suitable for little children, and several long tables were filled with books of many kinds, helpful alike to teachers of both Kindergarten and Sunday School.

One exhibit which attracted much attention was "A Letter from Froëbel's Widow, with a Leaf from Froëbel's Grave."

The devotional exercises, on the two successive mornings, were in charge of Miss Santee of Sapporo and Miss Seeds of Yokohama and were hours of communion with Christ—the Children's Friend.

The President's address was given by Mrs. R. A. Thomson of Kobe, who in a few well chosen words welcomed all present at the Convention. She especially spoke of the many causes for encouragement we have in the growth of our work and her earnest words set a key note of joy to all that was to follow.

There are at present fifty-five Kindergartens represented in the Union and of this number twenty-eight responded to the roll-call, and the reports given were full of interest. Many touching incidents were recorded showing the influence the Kindergarten is exerting for good not only upon the children, but upon their parents, friends and even whole communities. Fifteen new Kindergartens were reported at this meeting and several Chinese and Formosan Kindergartners gave reports of their work. Many present expressed a desire for more trained teachers to supply the urgent demand.

Kindergarten-Training Schools were represented by those in charge, either in person or by letter, and Miss Howe, for twenty years principal of the Glory Kindergarten, Kobe, made a strong plea for the best and highest standards in our Kindergarten training and work.

There were two papers read before the convention on which much time and thought had been expended in preparation.

The first subject was "Plans and cost of Building" by Miss Hart of Ueda. Miss Hart showed a book in which had been drawn plans of fifteen Kindergarten buildings, in various parts of Japan, making a valuable collection for future reference.

Miss Howe's paper on "Some Kindergarten Events of the Year" was most interesting. She spoke of the recent Osaka Kindergarten celebration, the summer school for Kindergarten study now being held in Tokyo, and gave many instructive statistics relating to Kindergarten-work in Japan.

The musical selections during the convention were varied and beautiful; Mr. Cobb's organ solos, the Misses Landis' piano and violin duet, and Mrs. Wilbur's sweet child-songs contributing greatly to the enjoyment of all.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—

President ..... Miss Howe
Vice-President ..... Miss Santee
Recording Secretary and Treasurer ..... Mrs. Hennige
Corresponding Secretary ..... Miss Drake
Executive Committee.—The above mentioned officers and
Mrs. Thomson.
Miss Wallett.
Miss Lennox.

In spite of cloudy skies and frequent downpours, the attendance at all of the sessions was very good, but the tide of interest rose highest, perhaps, on the closing afternoon, when the Auditorium was filled with kindergarteners, children and friends, who came to witness, or to join in, the games and to enjoy the social hour.

Miss Santee had charge of the songs and games, and Japanese and foreign teachers combined to make the time one of pleasure and profit to all interested in games for little children.

The social hour was presided over by Mrs. Pedley, and during this time the Kindergarteners and their friends became better acquainted and several new members were added to the Kindergarten Union of Japan.

The outlook for the future is most promising. New life has been brought into the Union by the arrival of several new Kindergarteners who have entered with enthusiasm into the work, and there seems to be a growing interest on the part of all. A discussion of the topic "New work in Korea, Formosa, China and Manchuria" brought out the facts that the leading educators in those countries are looking to the Christian Kindergartens of this land for help in securing teachers for their work. At the same time the educational standard in Japan is being raised and our Kindergartens are being taken as models, while our graduates are being offered positions of opportunity and responsibility everywhere.

One of the most interested listeners at the Kindergarten Convention was Mr. Kawai, a Formosan pastor, who came all the way to Karuizawa to gain new ideas for his work among the children of that land.

Those of us who were privileged to attend this Kindergarten Conference among the mountains, came away feeling more deeply than ever our responsibility as teachers of little children, and more than ever ready to appreciate the words of our great American statesman—Daniel Webster:—"If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it; if we rear temples, they will crumble into dust. But if we work upon immortal souls, if we imbue them with principles, with the just fear of God and love of fellowman, we engrave on those tablets something which will brighten all eternity."

ANNA BLANCHE SLATE,
Secretary *pro tem.*

THE KATSURA CABINET AND THE SEIYUKAI.

A prominent member of the Seiyukai predicts that the coming Session of the Diet is likely to be a stormy one. The principal questions of importance that will come up for discussion are the present financial policy of the Government, Naval increment, the government of Korea after annexation, Formosan affairs, and certain big items in the Budget. According to the authority I am quoting, Marquis Saionji is by no means satisfied with the present administration of affairs, and it is whispered that when he handed over the Government to Marquis Katsura there was an understanding to the effect that Marquis Saionji should again take the reins of government at a subsequent date. The time for the carrying out of the agreement is now said to be near. That Marquis Katsura should be able to manage the Seiyūkai without the support of Marquis Saionji is inconceivable. Up to this time a conflict between the Cabinet and the Seiyūkai has been warded off by the adoption of various tactics on the side of the Government. A general election is a costly affair and, hence, hitherto care has been taken not to create a situation that might necessitate an appeal to the country. But the year after next there will be a general election anyhow, and so the members of the Seiyūkai feel that the present is a very suitable time to assert themselves and furnish proof to constituents that they are something more than vessels which the potter moulds as he pleases. Next year the elections for members of Prefectural Assemblies will will take place. This event causes considerable excitement throughout the country and is utilized by men who are bidding for popularity. This would no doubt turn out to be a suitable occasion for the carrying on of a general election. The situation seems to be this. Either Marquis Katsura will resign or he will adhere to his present policy, thereby causing a rupture between himself and the Seiyūkai, which will mean a dissolution of the Diet. W.D.

NOTICE OF TERMINATION OF TREATIES.

The Imperial Government sent under date of the 4th instant notices of the termination of the Treaties and Conventions mentioned hereunder to the respective Contracting Powers concerned:—

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France;

Supplementary Convention with France and the Tarift annexed thereto;

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austro-Hungary.

The term of validity of the Supplementary Convention with France and the Tariff annexed thereto is the same as that of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with France. That Treaty came into force on the 4th August, 1899 together with the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with Austro-Hungary; and as it is stipulated that either Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after the lapse of eleven years from the date they took effect, to give notice of its intention to terminate the same, and that at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given, they shall wholly cease and determine, the Treaties above mentioned will, in consequence of these notices simultaneously lose effect after the 3rd August next year and cease to exist from the 4th.

The Imperial Government entered into a Conventional Tariff agreement with regard to some articles with Austro-Hungary under the Supplementary Convention with that Power at the time when the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was agreed upon, but the Supplementary Convention became null and void on the 31st December, 1903, according to its express provision.

A NEW RAILROAD LINE ALMOST COMPLETED.

Japanese railroads are noted the world over for the engineering difficulties which have been overcome. But the present Central Western line between Suhara and Narai, although only 23 miles long is one of the most difficult and costly in the country.

The Central Eastern line shows 42 tunnels within the distance of 42 miles, and was built at a cost of 1:0,000 *yen* per mile. But this new line is even more costly, having cost an average sum of 200,000 *yen* per mile. The Torii tunnel is over a mile long, and in addition to this, four of the other tunnels have been built under difficulties which made necessary a cost of over 100.00 *yen* per foot. It is expected that the work will be completed by December but because of the peculiar conditions under which it has been done, and the dangers, which the winter season may enhance, it is expected that the line will not be opened for traffic until Spring.

This line will be a great convenience to a certain section of the country, as products from Echigo and Shinano can be conveyed to Kyoto and Osaka, and from Nagano through Shiojiri to Nagoya. Hitherto, such merchandise has been handled by way of Tokyo.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA SWATOW DISTRICT UNCHARTED ROCK OFF GOAT ISLAND, HONGHAI BAY.

Notice is hereby given that an uncharted rock, covered 10 feet at low water of spring tides, is situated with the south-eastern extremity of Goat Island bearing N. 5½° E. (magnetic), distant 2.3 cables.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

washing and ironing, cooking, and sweeping the floors. The application of electricity to commercial and industrial purposes was exhibited in numberless forms, convincing the spectator that the electric wire was indeed destined to become "the spinal cord of the world's civilization." The matter of expense, the sole obstacle in the way of a general use of electric power, is being gradually overcome.

At the same place, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America held its convention and was attended by about ten thousand delegates, The depressed condition existing among the agricultural classes a few years ago, which gave rise to the farmers' movement, has passed away. The American farmer then was losing ground, but fortune in recent years has smiled upon him. The low prices paid for his products in the markets have given place to prices that seem to belong to times of war rather than to peace. Never have men in agricultural pursuits been favored with greater prosperity than the farmers in America enjoy at the present time. When a combination of men is taking place with reference to every human interest, it is a matter of importance to know that the men behind the ploughs have shown a capacity for organization, the class which it had been thought would never be able to combine to protect their own interests. The underlying principle and purpose of the farmers' convention, according to the promoters, is to do away with the gambling and speculation on farm products by commission brokers and to reduce the cost of living by eliminating the gambling percentage paid by the consumer. They do not oppose legitimate commission men, but make the gambiing feature the object of their attack. Other movements supported by the Farmers' Union seek to secure larger appropriation from the United States government for the education of farmers by visits of demonstrators at the farmer's home ; to interest boys and girls in farm work by promoting farm and poultry competition for prizes : to establish postal savings banks with the funds deposited in banks in the communities from which the funds come ; to secure parcels post, the drainage of swamp lands and the building of good roads. The subjects discussed in the convention covered a wide range and were evidence of a n ental quickening among the rural classes as well as a combined effort to protect their own interests.

The American Medical Association held its opening session also in the Coliseum, but for subsequent meetings was broken up into so many sections that those who desired to hear what the doctors had to say felt a sense of disappointment that they could not be in more places than one at a time. There was an immense attendance of medical men, coming from the great centres and from the most remote districts. Their discussions impressed one with the optimism which characterizes the medical profession at the present time. Dr. Wm. H. Welch, the president of the Association, distinguished as the founder of the pathological laboratory of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York, and the organizer, later, of the now famous Johns-Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, gave expression to a most hopeful view as regards the ultimate conquest of medical science over disease, in an address delivered at the graduating exercises of Washington University. The mention of this institution of learning calls to mind the latest development in medical circles in the United States. As a result of the private donation of five and a half million dollars by business men of St. Louis, plans have been set on foot for the establishment and equipment of one of the greatest medical schools on the American Continent. It is the aim of the promoters of this enterprise to establish at St. Louis a centre of medical education that shall possess standards of efficiency in medical education and research equal to those of any other school in the world. Grounds have been purchased for the buildings of this great medical school adjacent to the large tract acquired for the Barnes Hospital, a Methodist institution soon to be erected at a cost of one million dollars and to be equipped according to the most modern ideas. This immense outpouring of wealth directed to hospital purposes and for medical education in St. Louis marks an epoch in the history of the Mississippi Valley states. The standards here will be as high, if not higher, than those reached in the older institutions in the Atlantic states. The enterprise of the Washington University Medical School called forth, from the American Medical Association, unsparing eulogy ; also some criticism and attack. There is a national movement the aim of which is to raise the standards of medical schools and to rescue medical instruction from the commercialism which has brought it into discredit. The movement is receiving powerful aid from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, which seeks to secure a substantial basis of admission for every reputable medical school in the United States. It is not surprising that a work of reform of this nature should awaken opposition among those connected with the popular schools whose standards have been low. The leaders of the reform are inspired by the conviction, however, that medical practice cannot be elevated apart from the promotion of sound medical theory and that research work is the product, not the source, of high standards of medical education.

The ground covered by the American Medical Association overlapped in part that which formed the subject of discussion in the thirty-seventh session of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, which met in St. Louis in May. So many are the phases of this organization that ten different public buildings were required for its sectional meetings. Wide and diverse interests were represented at this Convention, covering many fields of charity and reform. The movement represents the new democracy in which the people assume a fuller responsibility for the reform of society and the elimination of all sorts of evils ; as well as for the development of public sentiment, the dissemination of correct ideas and the introduction of improved methods, as regards wholesome public and social life. This body is making relentless war upon the white plague. The battle against pulmonary tuberculosis, it is believed, will result in a triumph as great as that in the war made on cholera and the yellow fever. In attending the meetings, one could not fail to be impressed with the vastness of the movement for reform and social betterment, with the scope and varied character of humane activity, and with the deepened sense of the duty of altruism as felt by men of the present generation. The movement in general has the sanction of the state officials. It is supported by friendly public sentiment and is promoted by endowments, such as the Carnegie, Rockefeller and Russell Sage Foundations. The work is carried on by devoted enthusiasts, each in his own department, and by means of reports, leaflets, articles and addresses. There is a vast army of workers, and the battle waged against evils is more popular, and the work done is characterized by greater efficiency, than has been true at any other period of the history of the world. Private interests are sacrificed for the public good, and, while religion does not exhaust itself in social ideas and social service, much more of its energy is spent in that direction than was the case a century ago.

The cause that overtops all others in the way of social reform is the movement for temperance and prohibition. Recent years have witnessed a tremendous advance on the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. Prohibition is practically the only political issue in the south and is the greatert issue in Missouri where the great breweries thrive and where the vote for constitutional prohibition is pending. Kentucky, as famed for its "bourbon" as Scotland, and a state in which one hundren million dollars is invested in distilleries, has only four "wet" counties out of a total of one hundred and nineteen. It is estimated that three-fourths of the entire population of the United States is now living under prohibition laws. This amazing advance is largely the result of systematic education begun in the Sunday Schools and public schools a quarter of a century ago, on the subject of temperance. It is a fine illustration of the true secret of effective self-government, that is, to look to the people for advancement in legislation rather than to legislation for the improvement of the people.

Not to mention the Laymen's banquet would leave unnoticed the gathering during the year which left the deepest impression upon the city of St. Lonis. The banquet was one of a series held in about seventy-five cities in the United States, and was a part of a very remarkable religious movement among the laymen of the church. In St. Louis eighteen hundred plates were laid down, and those in attendance were the representative business and professional men of the city, among whom were Mayor F. H. Kreismann, Ex-Governor Folk of Missouri and Ex-Governor Yates of Illinois. The tide of enthusiasm ran high and the meeting reached a climax in the prayer offered by a great layman, one of the millionaires and leading business men of St. Louis. It was an impressive scene, for the men were in earnest and represented the strength of St. Louis, as regards influences that this city is capable of wielding for the advancement of the higher interests of the race. S.H.W.

THE WEATHER.

The incessant rain of the past two days, which at times has been extraordinarily heavy, has brought the usual tale of inundations and disasters. It would seem as if Central and Eastern Japan are threatened with a repetition of the floods in the latter part of August, three years ago. Reports are coming in of the rising of rivers, the submersion of houses, and damage to bridges and embankments in various quarters of this and neighbouring prefectures.

The low-lying parts of this city, and the coastal districts extending from Totsuka and Ofuna to Fujisawa and Chigasaki are more or less under water. The Kawasaki district between Yokohama and Tokyo is similarly affected through the overflowing of the Rokugo-gawa. Injuries to houses through landslides, and even of loss of life through the same cause, are reported from the inland districts. Unfortunately there is no prospect of improvement in the present abnormal conditions, and the meteorological authorities expect a continuance of the rains for the next day or two.

On Monday evening two Japanese houses on the north side of the Daikan zaka, of this city, were destroyed, and two damaged, owing to a landslide from the higher ground belonging to No. 75, Bluff. Fortunately the accident occurred early in the evening and no one was injured.

On account of interruptions at several sections of the Tokaido railway line, a train from Kodzu which was to arrive at Shimbashi at 7.45 a.m. on Monday was delayed until four o'clock in the afternoon. Several landslides have taken place near Washizu on the Tokaido line, and tunnels have collapsed at various points, so that the immediate restoration of traffic cannot be expected.

In various districts of Shizuoka and Aichi prefectures, traffic on the Tokaido railway has since Tuesday morning been interrupted at the sections of Motsumune-Yayezu, Yayezu-Fujiyeda, Tomoda-Horinouchi, and Washiji-Fukagawa. Telegraphic and telephonic communication at these sections has also been interrupted, so that little is known as to the present condition of the line west of Shizuoka.

The pier belonging to the Hayama Detached Palace has been washed away and the ricefields about Dzushi have suffered much damage.

A fairly sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Yokohama at 10.47 last evening, the oscillations being from north to south.

A notice is presented by the Yokohama Imperial Post-office to the effect that owing to damage to the Tokaido Railway by the recent

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

floods the present Siberian Mails may possibly fail to connect with the steamer at Tsuruga.

INUNDATIONS AND OTHER DISASTERS.

Owing to the continuous and heavy rain since the 8th instant nearly the whole of the Tokaido and a part of the Tosando are the scene of disasters caused by the rising of various rivers. Railway traffic and telegraphic and telephonic communication have been interrupted; in many sections, houses have been submerged bridges damaged and enbankments washed away, and many other serious accidents are reported.

A Kobe train which was about to enter Horinouchi Station at midnight on the 8th instant. was derailed, so that an express train from Kobe which arrived there soon afterwards was delayed two hours. Subsequently the latter train had to stay at Shimada Station. Over 122 passengers, among whom were 13 foreigners, were obliged to get out at that station. The train which left Kobe at noon on the 8th arrived at Shimbashi at 2 p.m. on the 9th, but trains which followed are supposed to have been stopped at Hamamatsu. At 7.30 p.m. on the 6th the central Railway Administration office instructed various station-masters to suspend the selling of tickets for places west of Shizuoka.

In Shizuoka over two thousand houses were submerged by the overflow of the Abekawa. On Tuesday morning the dormitory of the Shizuoka Commercial School collapsed as the result of a a landslide. As the summer vacation had commenced several days before, there were no students in the dormitory, but one of the care-takers was instantly killed, and three others narrowly escaped. The reports published in various papers yesterday as to 14 students being buried alive are false.

The embankments of the Tenryu have been broken. Muddy water covered the fields, and over 2000 houses at Hamamatsu have been submerged. In the same town two persons were buried alive in the debris of a landslide.

In Fujiyeda all the bridges over the Setogawa have been washed away and nearly all the houses in the town are submerged. People are hurrying to places of safety, and over 40 persons are missing.

In Kanagawa prefecture the Banyu, Sagami, Name, Sakawa, and other rivers have risen to a considerable height. Several landslides, with inundation of fields, are reported from Kamakura, Ofuna, Oiso, Yokosuka, and other districts. The long bridge connecting Enoshima and Katase is in danger of being washed away. Electric tramway traffic between Odawara and Yumoto is interrupted.

Reports of damage by inundations and landslides are continuously being received from Tochigi, Ibaraki, and Saitama prefectures. In the region of Chuzenji, Nikko, rain has not ceased since the 1st instant, and at 10 p.m. on the 7th the rainfall was measured as 118.7 m.m., while the water in the lake had risen four inches.

On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings landslides occurred at Ise-cho, Nakamura-cho, and near Sengenzaka of this city, by which two houses and two sheds were crushed. Fortunately no one was injured.

On Monday evening a fishing boat with a full cargo of horse-mackerel was on her way from Futsu to Kanagawa, when owing to the carelessness of the helmsman the boat was upset. Fortunately the crew consisting of six men were saved by the steam launch *Choyo Maru*, of the Yokohama Harbour Police Station. The boat was towed to Yokohama.

On Monday night a landslide occurred at Esashi-machi, Kaishikawa, Tokyo, resulting in the destruction of a block of four houses. No loss of life is reported. A fire occurred the same night in the compound of the Naval Arsenal at Akabane, resulting in the destruction of the gunpowder laboratory.

Electric tramway traffic over the Rokugo River on the Keihin line is interrupted, and also between Higashi-Kanagawa and Hodogaya.

Railway traffic between Omori and Higashi-Kanagawa has been interrupted since 6 p.m. yesterday, owing to floods in the neighbourhood of Kawasaki. Yokohama is thus virtually cut off from the capital.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

According to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, the rainfall was measured as about 100 m.m.—nearly 4 inches—both on the 8th and 9th instant. At present a high pressure area extends from the Okhotsk Sea to the east of Hokkaido, registering 766 m.m. Several slight depressions have passed from time to time through the eastern provinces of the Main Island, so that the temperature generally has been low and much rain has fallen.

The following table shows the rainfall during these last ten days:—

August.	Rainfall, m.m.	Time, hours.
1	4.7	1 26
2	18.5	10.03
3	72.2	10.36
4	10 8	3.46
5	0 6	2.28
6	0.3	1.17
7	8.7	3.32
8	91.5	22 15
9	98.7	23.18
10	38.6	10 00

(The figures for the 10th instant shows the precipitation until 10 a.m.)

Yesterday morning heavy rain was experienced in the Kwanto district, with a strong easterly wind blowing. A low pressure area was felt off Kumano, Kii province, registering 746 m.m., which was proceeding towards the N.E., while another over Kyushu, which registered 746 m.m. was coming east-north-east. It is presumed that the weather will be restored to its normal state when these depressions have passed.

The devastation caused by the recent floods is said to exceed anything experienced in this country during the last fifty years. Reports are coming in rapid succession from various quarters of the country concerning the rising of rivers, submersion of houses, demolition of bridges, embankments, and interruption of railway traffic, telegraphic and telephonic communication, &c.

These disaster have fallen most heavily on Shizuoka prefecture, especially at Fujiyeda and neighbourhood, where a large number of people have taken refuge on the roofs of houses and the branches of lofty trees, and many of them are on the verge of starvation.

Two trains which were compelled to stay at Kanaya Station on the 9th instant, carried some 700 passengers. Most of these passengers are living in the carriages on account of insufficiency of inns at Kanaya. They are barely keeping off starvation and are living on *nigirimeshi* (rice made into balls) and tea.

On Wednesday afternoon six passengers who were crossing the Oigawa in a small boat from Fujiyeda to Yaitsu, were swept away by the rapid current. Four of these men were saved, while two are missing.

In the neighbourhood of Shimada there are many villages entirely submerged. A lumber factory at Shimda, has sustained a loss of 40,000 *yen*, 200,000 cubic feet of lumber being swept away by the current of the Oigawa. A number of persons were also drowned in the muddy water.

On Tuesday a landslide occurred at the section of Matsuida and Yokogawa on the Shinyetsu line, and 13 workmen engaged in repairing the damaged railroad were buried under the debris. Three of these ill-fated workmen were killed, one injured, and the others are missing.

On Wednesday night the Fukuzumi Hotel at Tonosawa was entirely destroyed by the innundation of the Sakawagawa. There were nine buildings in all, and 61 guests were lodged in the hotel of whom 15 are missing. The loss is estimated at 150,000 *yen*.

In Tokyo rain and wind increased in violence on Wednesday night, causing many landslides and other ruins in almost all parts of the capital, Honjo, Fukagawa, and Asakusa wards being most seriously affected. The Tenjin River in Honjo overflowed its banks and over 2,000 houses in neighbouring streets were more or less submerged. The Edogawa in Ushigome also overflowed its embankments and muddy water covered the streets. The residence of Count Okuma was one of those flooded.

The embankments of the Rokugo River were broken on Wednesday afternoon, and the town of Kawasaki was entirely surrounded by overflowing water so that the town had the appearance of a small island in muddy water. Houses standing near Kawasaki Station are submerged up to the floor.

In Yokohama the principal hall of the Buddhist temple Joshoji at Minami-Ota, collapsed on Wednesday night owing to a landslide. The superior of the temple was slightly injured. During the same night landslides occurred at Yamatecho, Moto-machi, and Teppoba, resulting in the destruction of several houses and sheds. One person was killed and several others were more or less seriously injured.

At Nakazawa Tsukui-gori which is source of the Yokohama Waterworks, landslides have occurred at several places and the water-pipes have sustained more or less damage. Consequently the Waterworks Office was compelled to stop the supply of water at 9.00 a.m. yesterday. In order to complete the repairs in a day or two, water will be supplied for only one hour to-day and to-morrow—from seven to eight in the morning.

The Meteorological Station of this prefecture reports that the long continued heavy rain stopped at 1.25 a.m. on the 11th instant, when the direction of the wind was N.N.W. and the atmospheric pressure lowered to 746 m.m. It thundered at intervals from 1 a.m. till 4 a.m., first in the E.S.E. and afterwards in a little more easterly direction. Meanwhile the principal depression which had been proceeding towards this district grew weaker and passed, being attracted by a new low pressure area which appeared in the quarter of Mayebashi. The force of rain and wind was thus minimized.

The Yokohama Post Office forwarded all the mails going to places west of Shizuoka, at 10 a.m. yesterday Kobe by the steamer *Chikugo Maru*, and to Atsuta by the *No. 17 Kwannon Maru* at seven o'clock in the evening, while the *Kumano Maru* brought mails coming from the western provinces at 1.30 p.m., from Kobe. The *Chikuzen Maru* will arrive here with the western mails at 2 p.m. to-day. The mails from Tokyo are brought here for the present by water at 7.00 a.m., 11.00 a.m., 2.30 p.m., and 6.30 p.m., while those from Yokohama leave at 4.30 a.m., 9.00 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 4.30 p.m.

CHINA NEWS AND NOTES.

VARIOUS FORMS LAWLESSNESS.

It is perhaps almost impossible for an outsider to realise the amount of lawlessness actually permitted in China. Bandits are on the frontiers, pirates on the coasts, children are kidnapped, and traders who take merchandise to interior cities carry back young women and girls as slaves. Apart from political considerations it would seem a blessing to the world if some nation strong enough did take hold of China and clean its cities morally and physically. Imagine the following within a few miles of the British possession of Hongkong.

PIRACY ON THE WEST RIVER.

On Tuesday evening as the West River steamer *Tai On* was returning to Hongkong from Kangmoon those on board witnessed a stirring fight between a band of pirates and the crew of a trading junk. When nearing a place called Na Ning discharges of musketry were heard and a little further down the river officers and crew saw a large dragon boat, containing about twenty men, lying close to a big junk and blazing away with rifles and what appeared to be blunderbusses at the crew of the trader. The junk, however, appears to have been well armed, and her crew, probably realising the treatment they might expect to meet

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

if captured, were returning the fire of their assailants with interest. The little river steamer, which carries only a few obsolete weapons, was steered clear of the battle area, her captain probably realising that while he could not render assistance he and his crew might fall victims of the large party of armed pirates. As the vessel proceeded on her way, those on board watched the course of events with breathless interest, and as the light grew dimmer they observed a new development. Firing opened from the river bank, and the volley appeared to be directed on the pirates' craft. Then a guard boat hove into view and opened fire on the robbers, and as the *Tai On* was passing out of sight those on board observed the Government vessel overhauling the pirates. Long after the scene was obscured from view the cracking of rifles was audible on the river steamer.

SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Regarding slave traffic in China the *N.-C. Daily News* gives the following :—

A lady who lives at Tungchou a market place about 260 *li* south of Kueiyang reports that Cantonese traders who bring goods to Kueiyang generally take numbers of girls and young women back with them to sell in Canton. Some of these seem to go willingly, evidently not realizing to what there are going; others, generally younger girls, are very unhappy, but helpless. It is shameful that such traffic should be tolerated.

CHINESE EDITOR ARRESTED.

A Cantonese named Chao Yuh K'ing editor of the *Kung yen Pao*, who speaks Russian, and has travelled extensively in Continental Europe, has been convicted of "treason" for selling military information to "a certain Power" at Peking; the Regent is resolved to make a salutary example and to mete out the highest punishment in this case. At one time the prisoner held a Russian railway post as station-master at Manchuria on the Russo-Chinese frontier.

SUICIDE OF A NATIVE MERCHANT.

The Chinese conception of justice is certainly peculiar at times. A good illustration is the following, printed in a recent edition of the *China Gazette*: —

A highly respectable Chinese merchant, Mr. Yuan Shu-liang, proprietor of the Poun Kee Shipping Hong, Foochow Road, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon.

The tragedy was caused by the fact that Mr. Yuan in course of business received a number of bank orders issued by the Tsing Yuan Bank which is the first of the native banks which failed within the last few days, which bank orders he discounted for cash with a high official of the Chapei Police Immediately after the failure of that bank, two of the Chapei Police officers, the above mentioned being one of them, succeeded in enticing Mr. Yuan's nephew outside of the Settlement limits and had him arrested and brought to the Chapei Police Station, where he is being imprisoned and held as a hostage for the repayment of Wei's money, which is at the most, only a civil claim, notwithstanding the fact that Yuan Gen-tsu, that is the name of Mr. Yuan's nephew, is a resident of the Foreign Settlement and also that he is in the employ of a Spanish subject. The Chapei Police, not satisfied with the possession of his nephew, applied to the International Mixed Court for the arrest of Mr. Yuan Shu-liang himself and his elder brother, although the latter had nothing to do with the matter. This proved too much for Mr. Yuan to bear and he thought it better to terminate his life. The case may lead the Chapei Police into some unpleasant complications with the Spanish Consul and the Municipal Police. The Spanish Consul has already protested against the irregular procedure adopted by the Chapei Police in the arrest of the nephew, there having been no warrant of any kind, and is demanding his immediate release; particularly in view of the fact that the Chapei Police have no judicial authority over the native residents of the Settlement.

ALLEGED CAPTURE OF COLOWAN PIRATES.

Since the reported escape of a number of the Colowan pirates, the Hongkong Police, especially those stationed on the outskirts of British territory, have kept a sharp look-out for any of the band who might seek a haven of refuge in the Colony.

On Friday night a gang of seven men were captured by Sergeant Gordon at Cheung Chau, and are now in Victoria Gaol awaiting trial. Being informed that a native craft had put into the island the Sergeant procured a sampan and with a party of his men went on board to investigate, and was not long in discovering that all was not as it should be. Of thirteen men in the boat, six were imprisoned in the cabin. These it was learned were the original crew, while the seven men at large had pirated the vessel and are said to be escapees from Colowan. In the dusk of the evening it seems that they hoped to land unobserved at Cheung Chau, and to lie low there until the memory of Colowan had faded from the minds of the public and more particularly from the police. But the vigilance of the police on Dumb Bell Island made it impossible for anyone to land there unobserved by night or by day, and thus the little band in question ran right into the arms of the law.

When he discovered the state of affairs on board the Sergeant had the boat pulled alongside the police jetty and the suspects conveyed to the lock-up on the island. The fishing boat was then searched and two Mauser rifles, two revolvers and some 200 rounds of ammunition were found, as well as a number of belts and bandoliers.

The story of the happenings on this fishing boat was told to the police by one of the boatmen who was found locked up in the cabin. He states that he and his comrades were fishing off Sze Tong, which is opposite Colowan, on the night of the 26th instant. Somewhere about midnight, or shortly afterwards, a sampan glided quietly alongside their vessel, and before they were aware what had happened seven armed men sprang aboard, covered the crew with revolvers, and warned them as they valued their lives to create no disturbance. The crew were then told curtly that if they did not obey orders, and take their visitors where they desired to go, they would be shot. The fishermen had no alternative but to obey, and under instructions from the pirates the sails were hoisted and the vessel got under way. Island after island was visited, but the voyage was continued until Cheung Chau was reached on Friday night, when the boat's crew were imprisoned in the cabin and the pirates took the vessel into port.

GLOWING EMBERS.

A TALE OF THE SATSUMA REBELLION.

(FROM THE JAPANESE OF TOKUTOMI KENJIRO)

BY A LLOYD.

CHAPTER I.

"Win, and they'll make you a general: get licked, and they'll brand you as a traitor."

The sentence reminds me that of the fifteen thousand vigorous young men who, one February day marched out of the castle of Kagoshima, splashing their way through slush and snow, some fell wounded here and there, until at last the poor remnant were brought to bay at the village of Nisshūnagi, where they stood like snarling boars, surrounded on all sides by relentless hunters.

Ammunition, provisions, strength,—all had given out and the greater part of the corps, feeling discretion to be the better half of valour, had hoisted a white flag and offered to make their surrender Only a gallant remnant of some three hundred irreconcilables determined, as a forlorn hope, to cut their way through the opposing hosts of the loyalist army, in order that by so doing they might at least be able to die and be buried on the same hill that had witnessed the tragic end of their beloved leader Saigō. With this hope before them, they had tightened the strings of their straw *waraji*, and during the whole of the night of August 17th in the tenth year of Meiji, were making a forced march where the moonlight over the trees cast deep shadows on the slopes of Kawaigatake.

Their baggage had been left behind They marched in silence, each man with his haversack on his back, his musket in his hand, and his sword slung across his back They had no torches, and needed none: a native of the district had been secured as a guide across the mountains, and Kirino was their commaader.

Kirino wore the familiar dress of the Satsuma men, and was girt with an *obi* of coarse blue cloth, which contained the short dirk which was his favourite weapon. His garments were tucked up behind with this same *obi*, and he marched pipe in hand, sharing the leadership of the forlorn hope with a few congenial spirits,—with Murata, Kijima, Beppu, Nomura, Yamanoda, Sakata, Masuda, and others. These men formed his body-guard: the men that marched behind them, had, in happier days, formed a portion of Hemmi's battalion. The men smiled as they marched, but it was the half-unconscious smile of men whose minds are fully made up to batter down walls of iron, or to perish in the attempt.

It was four in the afternoon when they decided on their march, and it was dark by the time the vanguard reached the foot of Kawaigatake. The Milky Way straggling across the heavens, the mountains loomed black in the distance, blacker perhaps, because of the feeble rays of the waning moon, and the cold made them shiver as they walked.

Nor were their enemies asleep. They could see their watch and signal fires, flashing from hill to hill and mocking the stars; they could hear beneath their feet the irregular firing of their scouts, as they advanced up the valleys. And there still remained more than two *ri* to climb before they could arrive at the summit of the path.

"We must make haste," they said one to another, "we must make haste to reach the summit before daybreak." And hasten they did, in spite of the fact that their road lay through deep sticky clay, and that the darkness beneath the trees was one that might almost be felt.

Presently a man of the rear-guard made a false step at a rocky corner and fell down into the valley beneath. But his comrades paid no heed to the occurrence. Six hundred *waraji* sandals went pattering on across valleys and over mountain shoulders, through green underwood and over fallen leaves. They were too busy to notice that one of their number had fallen; all they did was to go up, up, up, until the late moon was fading away in the West, and the short summer night was drawing to a close.

CHAPTER II.

The short summer night was drawing to a close, and the cliffs which crowned the mountain summits were already beginning to show white against the dawn. The white drops of dew were hanging on the branches of the shrubs and trees: as the morning breeze moved the branches they fell to the ground. Some, more unfortunate, perhaps, than the rest fell on to the cheek of the man whom we have see falling from the mountain path into the dark ravine before him, and trickled into his mouth. The man's lips began to tremble, his hands and feet moved convulsively, and words came unconsciously to him.

"Here I am, mother," he said.

The sound of his own voice awoke him from his lethargic sleep. He sat up, and looked around him. He looked up at the blue sky above him, and groaned aloud.

"I thought I was going home,—home," he said. "I must have been dazed by my fall! Why, it is almost daylight."

He smacked his lips, rose to his feet, punched himself four or five times on the hips, wrung his hands, stamped his feet, and was looking around for the musket which had slipped from him during his fall, when suddenly the cry of battle came to his ears over the distant mountain tops.

"Damn it" he exclaimed (for the Japanese, too, has words with which to relieve his feelings.) "I am too late, I fear." And without the loss of a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

moment he adjusted his *waraji* strings, gave a hitch to the sword that hung across his back, planted his foot firmly on the slippery clay, and stretching out his hand to seize hold of a bough above his head, began climbing the steep side of the ravine.

He would stop every now and then in his climbing, and prick up his ears to listen. The shades of night had all disappeared by the time he had crossed the ravine, and had reached the foot of the mountain, and the morning light lay on all the hills. A few minutes later, the sun rose in his royal spendour, and the mountain crows began their matins. We may look at him for one moment as he leans on his musket and pauses in his ascent to strain his ears for the sound of battle. He is eighteen years of age, thin in the face, but with clear black eyes His uniform (of European cut) is covered with mud and the stains of travel: he has a girdle of white cotton stuff, Japanese leggings and *waraji*. A net bag, and another pair of *waraji* hang across his shoulder. His sword has a sheath of red lacquer and is tied with a thick *sawada* cord.

He listened, however, in vain; for the sound of battle came no more.

"I can hear nothing," he exclaimed, with disappointment and chagrin on his face; they must have cut their way through. Chut! Chut! I am too late, too late! They were certainly making for Mitai. I wonder which way Mitai lies from here."

As he climbed, he muttered to himself, but the farther he went the more oppressive did the silence become. Once indeed he fancied he could hear the sounds of shooting in the far distance, but the sound was not repeated, and when he stopped he could only hear the beating of his own heart and the pitter patter of the dew-drops falling from the trees. After a couple of miles or so of climbing through the forest, he reached the edge of the great fir plantation and found himself at the foot of a mountain covered with the thick foliage of trees.

Then, all of a sudden, he heard the tramp of soldiers' footsteps, and before he could realize his own astonishment, found himself confronted by a troop of fifteen or sixteen infantry soldiers of the Imperial Army.

He stopped in astonishment; so did the soldiers!

"A rebel! A rebel!" cried one of the latter and at once there followed the ominous click of cocking muskets. Our friend knew that he had not a moment to lose. Seizing his musket by the barrel he attacked a soldier who stood in his path aud felled him with a blow from the heavy stock. A moment of confusion followed, for the soldiers had not expected so sudden an attack from a single foe. Profiting by the opportunity, our friend the rebel seized another of his antagonists and was about to throw him to the ground, when a third soldier came to his comrade's rescue, and seized the sword which hung idly across the rebel's back The rebel did not stay to fight. He gave one whoop of defiance and flung himself back into the thick plantations from which he had just emerged.

"Fire! Fire! He has got off!" The cries of the soldiers and the reports of their muskets came simultaneously, as did also the ping ping of the bullets close to his ears. But our friend did not stay to look around him. He slid rapidly down the tree-grown precipice, and did not rest until he had put a mile or two of thick forest between himself and his enemies.

Chapter III.

A fair maiden, rising sixteen, is sitting at a window looking westward. She has those soft dimples round her eyes which the Japanese admire so highly as a mark of feminine beauty, and her hair, which she has only recently begun to do up, is trying to straggle rebelliously over her cheeks. She has been bending over her loom to mend a broken thread, and has just resumed her shuttle. She is now gazing fixedly at the shadows which the trees cast against the *shōji* in the light of the evening sun. The shadows are blurred and dim by reason of the wind that comes rushing down from Hikosan, and as she looks, the heaves a sigh which seems to comes from the lowest depths of her little heart.

A voice came from the interior of the house. "O-Kiku, O-Kiku!" it cried.

"Yes, yes," cried the maiden in reply. And she got down from her loom, removed her *tasuki*, and went into the next room, where a woman of some forty years of age, with gray hairs peeping out among the black, was busily employed in peeling boiled chestnuts.

"Tea is ready, K isan dear," said the mother.

"Mother," said the girl, "where is Matsu?"

"He has not come home yet," replied the mother. "With Saigō in his present frame of mind, and all the world thinking only about fighting, the boys in the village play at nothing but soldiering, morning, noon, and night. It's a dreadful thing, this soldiering. Isn't it, Kiisan?"

Mother and daughter looked at each other and sighed. Then a silence fell on them for a few moments, as they sipped their tea and peeled the chestnuts.

Presently the mother stole a glance at her daughter's face.

"Kiisan," she said, "are you listening? Do you know that Jimbei came to visit us again a few days ago?"

But there was no response from the girl.

"Yes," continued the mother complacently, "he came for an answer. I refused to give him one on the plea that father was away from home, but I fear, all the same, that Takeru will be much annoyed at my treating his messenger in this way. And, by the by, I am told that the announcement will be made within two or three days of Takeru's appointment as heir and successor to the family property. At any rate, Jimbei says that they are very busy over at the Ueda's with preparations for a great feast."

"Takeru!" exclaimed the girl, but without enthusiasm, "Has he got his wish at last?"

"You see, replied the mother," there was really nothing else to be done. For Satoru, though the first born, is such a fool, and Shigeru has left the house. But the really important thing is that Jimbei says they want to have the question of Takeru's marriage fixed up before the announcement of his selection as prospective heir is made, and he is to come again to-morrow for an answer. We must give him some sort of an answer, my dear, and, seeing that the offer comes from the Ueda family, it ought to be a favourable one. But there are your feelings to be consulted.

"Mother, if I am to marry Takeru, I. . ."

"That is the very thing my dear, that worries your father so. You know we are under great obligations to the Ueda family, and father thinks it would be a very nice match for you. But he is too kind-hearted to betroth you to anyone without your knowledge, especially as you are only his stepdaughter, and your reluctance to accept the situation puts him into a very awkward kind of a dilemma. For myself, I am always trying to take your part, but my plans are always being thwarted. It is very hard on me. I had ten times rather be abused than thwarted."

The mother finished with a sigh.

"Oh dear! murmured O-kiku," it is so hard to go against your wishes; but I really cannot bear the thought of marrying Takeru, mother. If Takeru's mother were here to see me, I think she might understand my feelings; but Takeru's father, . . . well, you see, his illness has so changed him that he is no longer the man he was. And you know what Takeru's character is like, don't you, mother? His mother has all sorts of ideas about him and for him, but she has no influence over him at all."

"Dear, dear," sighed the mother. "If only Shigeru were here!"

O-Kiku sighed sympathetically. "Tell me mother," she whispered "what has become of Shigeru." As she spoke, the tears which she could no longer control or conceal fell fast into her lap.

From what Jimbei tells me," replied the mother, "the Castle of Kagoshima must have fallen on the 24th of last month. Saigō is dead, and Masuda of Nakatsu has died also. Not a single one of the men who went from Nakatsu neighbourhood to join the rebels has returned home, so we have no news at all. Shigeru may be dead, or he may have been taken prisoner; but the probabilities are that a man of his spirit would have died on the field of battle. The Ueda family are all convinced that he is dead."

"But, mother," replied Kiku, if he had died, we should certainly have heard of it from somewhere. I cannot bring myself to believe that Shigeru is dead. Last night I dreamed of him. He was terribly thin and emaciated, but he reached his home in safety."

"My dear," said the mother, your dream came to you because you always have him in your thoughts. How well it would all have been had Takeru joined the rebels, and Shigeru stayed at home. But things don't always happen as we want them; do they, Kiku dear?"

Chapter IV.

While O-Kiku and her mother were thus conversing on affairs of momentous importance to them, at a distance of about ten *chō* from the house in which they were, an old man, with a hoe over his shoulder, was slowly walking along a narrow field-path. The evening sun was shining on his back, and he trod on the shadow which he cast himself. He looked every now and again at the rice growing in the field, stopping at intervals to pluck a tempting ear, which he would rub in his hand, and throw away the husks after eating the grain. The occupation was evidently a distraction for troubled thoughts, for his face kept twiching and he murmured much to himself.

He was presently overtaken by another man who was walking in the same direction. This latter was dressed as a country gentleman, with a silk *haori* over a long cotton garment, and his hair done in the queue known as a *chommage*. He, too, had evidently something to trouble him, for he was scraching his head as though in anxious thought.

"Mambei San! Mambei San!" he cried, as he caught sight of the old man before him.

The old man turned round at once.

"Why, Jimbei," he said, "Where do you spring from?"

"I," returned Jimbei. "I have just been to Takemura."

"To Takemura? To see Sonobe? I tell you what Jimbei, that matchmaking job of yours is giving you a good deal of trouble, I fear."

"You are quite right. It is anything but plain sailing. Still, if Sonobe will only give his consent, I shall see an ample reward for my labours. Eh? Mambei? Matchmaking and warfare are both things to be avoided eh?"

"Talking of war, Jimbei, Saigō being dead now will give us no more trouble. He was a marvel of activity so long as he lived."

"Quite true. So active, that it is hard to tell who has not been troubled by his pestilential schemes. Why, even here in Nakatsu, there are between forty and fifty families in tears because of him. For instance, there's the family at the *yashiki*."

"And what about Master Shigeru? I suppose it is useless to look for him to come home now."

"I am afraid it is."

"Hm! If he does not come back, the master will break his heart for him, and so will his wife, I fear. Still, Jimbei San. . . .

"Eh?"

"I fear that Takeru looks upon Saigō as his god of fortune.

"Doubtless."

"You see, if there had been no Saigō there would have been no war. And if there had been no war. Shigeru would now be here. And if Shigeru were here, the property. . . . But, there, what am I saying? Henceforth the property belongs to Master Takeru. The man that stood in his way is dead. His elder brother is half-imbecile. The whole of the property comes into Takeru's hands, and with it will go the possession of the beautiful young lady. Don't you

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

think, Jimbei, that Takeru is a most remarkably lucky young man?"

"Of course he is. He has his life, and life is nine-tenths of everything. For suppose now that Master Shigeru had not gone off to the war. He was the very apple of his parents' eyes, and had he lived at least one half of the inheritance would have been his. By that one foolish act of his in going off to the war, he has thrown away property worth thousands upon thousands. His inheritance will be just an empty tomb, and everything else, even his beloved O-Kiku, will pass to another. And yet I don't think Takeru will get her as easily as he thinks. . . . What a pity it is, to be sure, that Shigeru should lose her. . . . And what a man Master Takeru is! Behind his back folks do say the he's got a rare bad temper of his own, but to his face they all cringe and fawn. . . . Why even I, Jimbei, you see that I have to do his errands."

Suddenly they heard coming behind them the sound of horsehoofs. Both men turned round to look and were surprised to find that the rider was already within a few feet of them. He was a young man of three or four and twenty, with remarkably thick bushy eyebrows. He wore riding-trousers of white *kokura* cloth, carried a bamboo riding whip, and sat in a Japanese saddle on a chestnut horse,

The man in the *chommage* turned to address the rider, in evident confusion.

"Have you been for a long ride, sir?" he said. The rider vouchsafed no more than a stately inclination of the head, by way of reply, but rode forty or fifty feet, and then suddenly turned himself round.

The servant was by his side in an instant.

"Your pleasure, sir," he said deferentially.

"How are things going on?"

"I am now on my way home," replied the servant trotting alongside of the horse. "I am sorry to say, sir, that the gentleman was not at home to-day."

"Not at home? Nonsense! Do you know, Jimbei, how many days you have been over this job?"

Jimbei scratched his head as he came close to the horse's side.

"Well, sir, it has not been through my fault or neglect. The arrangements are all but completed. Will you not please give me another day or two of grace, sir?"

"If you can't do what I want you may be sure that I shall entrust the job to some one else."

His shaggy brows were knit, and his cruel eyes gleamed at Jimbei's face. Then he gave his horse one cut with the whip and rode away. Jimbei followed his retreating figure with his eyes. Then he turned, and meeting the old man's gaze, gave a sigh.

"What is it, Jimbei?"

"Nothing. I can't help feeling disappointed, that's all. You know, that is the next heir to the estate. The village will feel it very much."

In the meanwhile, the young man had ridden on ahead. His brows were knit, and he did not seem quite sure of his plans. He stopped by some willows to break off a twig, then gave his horse the whip and hastened on, and then a few minutes later, reined in again.

"There's no use hurrying home," he said.

The wide expanse of the fields stretched itself out before him in the sunshine, and the heavy ears of October rice seemed to bow their heads to their new master. Sitting high on his horse, he could look down on the busy men and women who were engaged in the harvest, and singing their happy songs as they laboured. Not a man or woman but whipped off his kerchief as the young squire passed by, and did obeisance to what they felt to be the rising sun. It was pleasant to be thus favoured.

At the end of the narrow path, some five or six furlongs away, on the slope of a bank that faced him, he could see blue smoke rising from a group of buildings whose white walls and dark-tiled roofs peeped cosily out from a clump of venerable camphor trees. He smiled as he looked at his home (there was a sense of proprietorship in the smile), and the horse, cooling his ears in the breeze that came over the fields, walked lightly and slowly in the evening sunlight along the path he knew so well. When he came to a place at the foot of the bank, where a battered *Jizō Sama*, with a torn bib and a heap of pebbles around him, stood under the shade of a *ficus Indica*, the horse of his own accord struck off to the right, over a rude bridge consisting of a single slab of stone thrown across a narrow stream, and brought his master right below the courtyard.

A big heavy man, who might have been one of the ugly *Niō* that guard a temple gate, came out at the sound of the horse's hoofs, and shading his eyes with his hand, peered to see who it was. His eyes were evidently dim, or the low evening sun shone into them and prevented him from seeing, for the horseman was preparing to dismount before he had satisfied his mind. Then, quite regardless of care or caution, he came bounding down the stone steps three or four at abound.

"Takeru, Takeru, Takeru!" he cried.

"Well, Satoru," said the rider, pausing in the act of dismounting. "What is it?" And he quickly knotted up his reins.

"He is back. Shigeru has come back."

"What—Shigeru?"

The young man jumped off his horse excitedly. "How was it?" he asked. . . . Tell me, how was it?"

"Why, an hour or two ago," said Satoru, "a man dressed like a labourer, with a kerchief tied over his head, came wandering down the hill behind the house and into the garden, and when we looked, it was that fool Shigeru. He had lost his comrades on Kawaigatake and had tried to kill himself, but could not. He had then spent a long time in great distress at a farmhouse, and eventually made his way home across the mountains in the dress of a labourer. Ha! Ha! Ha! He had had no food for two days and was as thin as a ghost. When mother saw him she wept on his neck and fussed over him, as you might expect. We gave him a good square meal, and now he's fast asleep in the six-mat room at the back of the house. Ha! Ha! But, I say, Takeru, you must not tell anybody."

Takeru listened in silence. Then he tightened his hand over the riding whip which had almost slipped from his grasp.

"Hm!" he muttered. "Shigeru has come back, has he?"

Chaper V.

About two *ri* south east from the Castle of Nakatsu in Buzen lies a certain mountain village. Close by it, and overlooking a narrow stream between high banks, stood a group of houses not unlike a castle when seen from a distance. The group formed, at the time of which this story is concerned, the mansion of Ueda Kyūgo, the richest man in the whole neighbourhood.

Some ancestor had planted, more than three hundred years before, in the mikst of the grounds, a camphor tree. The tree was still strong and flourishing, in spite of the centuries it had seen, and was a fit emblem of the Ueda family, a race of mere country gentlemen, it is true, and yet so old that even the pround Okudairas, the ancient lords of Nakatsu, treated them with the greatest respect. The harvest never yielded less than a thousand bushels of rice for the Uedas: the Ueda strongbox was filled with title-deeds and documents, and broad pieces of ancient gold and silver coin; the Ueda godown was filled with antiquities and curios, with *kakemono* and *gaku*, and the story went that a certain great and famous connoisseur almost fainted with emotion at the priceless masterpieces of art which the Uedas once brought out for his inspection. Everything about the house, even the moss-growa walls and pigeons cooing on the roof, betokened wealth and comfort, and the people of the country side had composed a poem to the effect that it would be a very nice thing to be a lord, even if one could not be as rich as Ueda.

Ueda Kyūgo, the present master. was at the time forty-seven years of age. In his youth, according to the best traditions of a somewhat narrow age, he had filled his head with the wisdom of China and strengthened the muscles of his arms with swordsmanship; and nature and training had combined to produce in him a Puritanic temper. For the last year he had suffered from gout, which had practically debarred him from taking exercise in any form; and the result of the continued pain with constant confinement, had been to reduce him to a state of the greatest despondency. He lost all taste for fishing and shooting indeed with the exception of two annual Kago-excursions, in the spring and autumn, he rarely left his bed now.

His wife, Madame Yoshi was forty-two, a spare pale-looking lady rather stern and forbiding when first you saw her, but yet in truth one of those gentlewomen who would not willingly hurt a fly.

The worthy couple had no daughters, but there were three sons, Satoru, Takeru and Shigeru, aged respectively, twenty-five, twenty-three and eighteen.

The eldest, Satoru, was a giant, as big as his two brothers put together. But in intellect he was dull and slow, and not at all (to use the homely proverb of the Japanese) the kind of timber that would make a good roof-tree. The servants despised him, his younger brothers ordered him about as they chose. He had already practically been disinherited.

The second son, Takeru, formed a perfect contrast to his elder brother. He had a high brow and deep sunk eyes, and his strength of will was such that when he clenched his teeth, iron bars could not have forced them open to reveal a secret. Yet, in spite of his obstinate will and frequent wilfulness, he was a man of great practical wisdom. He spoke little, thought much, fashioned himself on the wisdom of the Chinese, did his hair in the old *mage* style, and never rode out except on a saddle of Chinese make.

The youngest, Shigeru, was the very reverse of all this, He was a youth of the modern school, and had early imbibed liberal principles. He read Tokyo journals and talked patronizingly of liberty and the rights of the people. He had babbled from infancy about the invasion of Korea, representative Government, and the overthrow of Ōkubo's Government. All the old gentlemen round Nakatsu held up their hands in horror at his radical audacity, and in the end he attached himself to one Masuda Sotarō, a demagogue to whom he looked up as to a sinless sage. His whole thought was given to his country. The result of all this was that in the April before the commencement of this story, he had disappeared along with his teacher Masuda, leaving behind him a letter which explained where he had gone and why. It was this Shigeru, the reckless enthusiast for often unattainable ideals, to whom the affections of his parents were really given, and when they refused to allow him to be adopted into a neighbouring family of position, the whole country side were quite sure that the future of the Ueda family lay with him, and that he would have at least one half of the family property. This was one of the reasons for which Takeru hated his younger brother.

He had another reason. One *ri* distant from the Ueda homestead lived a family named Sonobe, a mother, and her one daughter by her first husband now deceased, a second husband, and a son of the marriage. There had been another son by the first marrige, a great friend of Shigeru's, but he had been dead some two years. The daughter, O-Kiku, was sixteen years old this year,—in Japanese eyes, just the marriageable age.

Many years ago, when O-Kiku was only eight years of age, towards the end of one autumn, when the nuts were falling from the trees, the three Ueda boys hed been invited to the Sonobe's to gather nuts on the hills behind the village. All day long, in the autumn sunshine, the children were busy with their baskets among the trees and bushes.

Their baskets were heavy with rich spoil; only Shigeru, who was younger than the rest had not secured more than half a basket full. O-Kiku was the first to discover this, and with the generosity of a girl, she tried to make things level by

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

transferring to Shigeru's basket some of her own abundant share of the spoils. But she was not skilful enough to deceive the others.

Yah!" cried out the blundering Satoru, "look at the idiot of a Shigeru. He lets himself be helped by a girl!"

Shigeru flushed like a turkey-cock, and turned to punch his brother. It was his only resource, and his anger found no other way of expressing itself But there was seven years' difference between the lads, and Satoru was remarkably tall and strong, Shigeru was promptly knocked to the ground, much to O-Kiku's distress, who, summoning her own brother to her aid, created a diversion by making an attack on her own account on Satoru. Shigeru might now have succeeded in making his escape, but just at this moment Takeru thought fit to intervene. He rushed at his prostrate younger brother and kicked him on the head as he lay on the ground. An exciting struggle followed, but at last the combatants were separated.

"Yah!" cried Satoru, as a parting shot, as he retired from the combat. "Shigeru and Kiichan are going to be husband and wife."

"Quite right," answered O-Kiku with spirit. "I'll take Shigeru. I don't want a fool like you."

Many years had elapsed since then. O-Kiku no longer did her hair in the "tobacco-box style," something more elegant and refined having taken its place. All three brothers fell in love with the fragrant beauty of the white chrysanthemum. But Shigeru, who was the chosen friend of O-Kiku's dead brother, became the girl's friend likewise. When the brother died and Shigeru's visits to the house became less and less frequent, her mind would still dwell on Shigeru as her brother's friend. And this was the second reason that the envious Takeru had for hating his younger brother.

Takeru was not in the habit of wearing his heart on his sleeve, and he said nothing to show his feelings. But it was hard for him to repress the smile of satisfaction which came over his face when he found that Shigeru had thrown over all his prospects and had run off to join the rebels under Saigō.

"Opportunity," he thought, "comes to those who wait for it; Shigeru's impatience has made him jump into the fire. The idiot!"

Then he spoke his thoughts to his parents. "Father, mother," he exclaimed vehemently, "look at the folly of this. He has deserted his parents, forsaken his home, and turned rebel. Why go on mourning for him? It is ninety-nine to one against his coming back, and even supposing he should escape with his life from the field of battle, he will be taken and put to death as he reaches his home. To all intents and purposes Shigeru is dead, and you had better make up your minds to treat him as such. Now what are you going to do? Satoru you know is an ass; you have none upon whom you can rely for securing the future prosperity of the Ueda family. I am your only prop and stay; you know me, and you had better henceforth look upon me as your best heir and successor."

Takeru did not express these sentiments just in so many words. But his behaviour betrayed his sentiments in a most unmistakable manner, and he made no scruples about laying an iron hand upon all the business of the family. And deeds are more potent than words.

Once or twice, in the early days of the civil war, news had reached the family from their son on the battlefield. But the news soon ceased to come. Then they heard rumours concerning the war The Satsuma army was daily drifting into greater straits and difficulties, and the hopes of return became faint and shadowy. At last it was rumoured that Kagoshima Castle had fallen a month ago. The grieving parents were at last convinced that their favorite child was dead, and Takeru's brow began to clear.

"The war is over," he said to his father, "and things are gradually returning to what they were. Now is the time to settle the question of the inheritance. It has hung fire too long: and so has the question of a marriage with O-Kiku, negotiations for which should be commenced without further delay."

Takeru's efforts were not fruitless. It was at last arranged the announcement of the settled inheritance should be publicly made during the next two days, and efforts were made to settle the betrothal with all convenient speed.

It was on the tenth day of October. Suddenly Shigeru, the object of so much heart-burning, upset everything by re-appearing suddenly upon the scene.

Chapter VI.

"It can't be helped, can it, Oyoshi?"

The speaker was a man of over middle age, who was sitting on an outspread *futon* with his legs stretched out comfortably before him. Behind him, on the *tokonoma*, were two stag's antlers which served as a stand for a couple of Japanese swords with ornamented scabbards and handle. It was the most private apartment in the house of Ueda and the time was midnight, two days after Shigeru's return.

His wife whom he addressed was sitting by his side. Her face, careworn and wan already, turned paler at these words.

"It looks, then," she said, "as though he had come home only to die. Is there no help at all? Is that what you mean, Take dear?"

"I have already explained my position to you. I am most anxious to help him. But you must remember that the honour of the family is now at stake. An Ueda has turned traitor. That alone is an almost overwhelming disgrace, though perhaps we might bear it. But the rebel who ought to have died on the field of battle, has come home safe and sound, and if we give him shelter and try to screen him, it will be just as though we had turned rebels ourselves. Just think what the world would find to say about us. Suppose we protect him. The fact of our doing so must come to light. It cannot be otherwise. Why, the whole village knows of his having come back already, and however well we may succeed in stopping the tongues of our own servants, we can't prevent the rumour from getting about Have you forgotten that that man Sonobe has already offered to conceal Shigeru in his own house for a bit, because it would be so difficult for us to hide him here? The thing is impossible. The police would soon find where Shigeru is hiding, and in that case it would not be Shigeru only that would get into trouble You and father would be taken up, too. Could you bear that, mother?—to see father taken to prison in his old age, and to think of him in the red clothes of a convict.

And suppose Shigeru were acquitted. That would not make our shame the less, would it? There have been about fifty young men from Nakatsu and the neighbourhood that have joined the insurgents. But, with the sole exception of Shigeru, not one of them has come back to his home. Suppose then that he, the only one that has come back, is allowed to stay with us here. What would people say? They would say, would they not? that out of love for your child you had shielded a rebel who ought to have killed himself rather than return to his home, and that you had bribed the police to shut their eyes to your proceedings. The only thing that Shigeru can do now is to kill himself here. Then people will know that the Uedas come of worthy samurai stock, that Shigeru has shown it, that his parents have shown it still more, and that the blood that circulates in the veins of a samurai is different from that of the common people. For Shigeru himself, too, it would be far better to die honourably here, in the presence of his parents and brothers, than to be meanly arrested by the police and held up to the scorn of the populace. Just think—just persuade yourselves—that he has died on the field of battle. The thought will enable you to resign yourselves to his fate. Don't you think so, Satoru?"

Satoru was taken aback by this sudden appeal. "Yes, yes," he stammered, "you are quite right, what avails it for a fool like that to live?"

Father and mother looked each other in the face and drew a long breath.

"You agree with me, don't you? Father, and you, Mother" continued Takeru sharply. "I don't think you can have any objection. If that is so, then I will send for him immediately."

"Immediately? pleaded the poor mother.

But Takeru heeded her not.

"If we hesitate," he said, "all will be lost. We heard only an hour or two ago that the policeman had been questioning the villagers about him; didn't we, Satoru?"

"Yes,..... Yes....."

"But....."

"Now, Mother, no buts. Remember, it will not be my fault if you have to go to prison for him."

"Try to resign yourself, dear," urged her husband.

"Yes, Mother," pleaded Satoru, repeating his father's very words, "try to resign myself"

"Brother," said Takeru, "go and fetch Shigeru." Satoru rose vigorously at the command of his younger but more determined brother, and left the room. But he returned a moment later.

"Takeru! Takeru!" he cried.

"What is worrying you? Can't you be quiet?"

"He is fast asleep."

"Asleep, poor boy!" sighed his mother.

"Asleep?" scorned Takeru. "Then wake him, and bring him here. You need tell him nothing. Do you understand?"

"I am to tell him nothing, and just to bring him here." The sound of Satoru's footsteps died away on the corridor, and a dead silence fell upon the soom. The *andon*, round which the three that remained were sitting, shed a dim, gloomy light, and the melancholy drip of the water from the bamboo pipe into the pond, made itself distinctly heard.

Chapter VII.

"Shigeru," said the father, as his son came into the room, unconscious of what was in store for him, "we have been talking about you." Then, turning to his second son, and with his hand trembling as he reached out to pull an arm-rest close to him, "Takeru," he said, "you may speak to him."

"You, Shigeru," spoke Takeru in clear magisterial tones, "you have seen fit to join yourself to the traitors."

At the word "traitor," Shigeru gave his head a violent toss into the air.

"Traitors? Our noble Saigo a traitor? The traitors are the officers of the Government, and that wretched knave Ōkubo—the men that mislead the Emperor.

"Hold your tongue," said Takeru scornfully, Saigo was the enemy of the Emperor, and he has got his deserts. He is dead.

"It's just a toss up, Victory or Defeat" (*Shō hai wa toki no un*).

"Be quiet, Shigeru. You left your sick father, and went off to join the traitors, to the shame of your family. This we might have borne, but, like a coward, you have come back alive from the field of battle, and have thereby brought untold trouble to your father and mother, and all the members of your family. What excuse have you to offer for your conduct?"

Shigeru had no answer. He merely hung his head, and gazed at the *tatami*.

"Takeru," pleaded the mother, "dont be so....."

Takeru turned an eye of thunder on his mother. "Mother" he said, in tones that made her quail and then, to his brother, "Shigeru," he said "you must kill yourself."

Shigeru raised his head. It was as though a thunder-bolt had struck him.

The old father drew a long breath. "It is as your brother has said, Shigeru," he spoke presently. "For the sake of the family we must ask this of you"

"Yes," echoed Satoru, "for the sake of the family we must ask it."

Shigeru looked at his father, and then at his brothers Next he turned a tearful and imploring eye to his mother who sat trembling with fear beside her husband. She tried in vain to speak her lips quivered, but words failed her, and Tak

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ru's fearful eyes were fixed gloweringly upon her. At last she plucked up heart to speak.

"Shigeru," she said, "please forgive me." And her voice trembled with pity.

"What! you too, Mother?" said Shigeru, dropping his head in an agony of despair, "alas! why did I not die on Kawai ga take?"

He rose from his seat, took the sword off the stag's antlers on the *toko no ma*, and returned to his seat.

"By your leave (*gomen*)" was all that he said. Then he plunged the sword into his bowels, and drops of his red blood spirted on to the *andon*.

Chapter VIII.

The villagers who had been talking about Shigeru's coming home, soon began to gossip about his death. Some said that he had taken his own life, others that his brothers had stabbed him to death, and again others that he was not dead at all, but had made his escape to some distant part of the country. But after the funeral had been celebrated with becoming solemnity no more was heard about his having made good his escape. The people who had been saying that the hand of the law did not reach as far as the rich, and that even a rebel, of he had the money and knew where to place it, might get off scot free, now began to change their tune. They now began to pity the sorrows of the rich, who could not protect their sons and brothers, but were obliged to force them to commit suicide. It was better in these times, they said, to be tha son of a beggar than of a rich man. A thick fog of popular disfavour and hatred seemed to brood over the Ueda homestead.

Takeru perceived the popular ill-will and took his father off on a visit to a hot-spring. Only Satoru, his mother, and servants, remained at home. The villagers began to keep away from the house, and a deathlike solitude seemed to reign in the once prosperous mansion.

Madame Ueda was never happy again after the death of her son. She kept her own room, and mourned incessantly for him. But Satoru heeded her sorrow no more than he cared for the absence of his father and brother. He spent all his days in fishing, and the house was left to the silence of autumn or of death.

Chapter IX.

There was a strange glow on the clouds on the morning of the 18th of October, and the air was very sultry By noon the air was perfectly still, there not being even the slightest breeze to rustle the heavy leaves. The villagers shook their heads. "Such a stillness," they said, "is weather making."

Nothing however, occurred to disturb the the stillness of the scene until about 3 p.m. When, all of a sudden, there came a great sound as of the wings of a thousand eagles flapping in a rapid flight. The rice-straw sheaves standing in the fields were seized by the whirlwind, which rapidly developed into a hurricane, and borne aloft in the air. Hour by hour, the storm increased in violence, and in the evening the servants in the Ueda house, cowered round the kitchen fire, and chattered just to conceal their fears.

"My! how it blows," exclaimed one of the menservants who was sharpening his sickle, to one of the maids who stood peeling a persimmon. "Just go to the door, O-Tsugi, and look at the weather. What a horrible, dark night it is!"

O-Tsugi shuddered at the thought.

"That reminds me," she said "A short time ago I took an *andon* to the Mistress in her room. And when I entered, Madam looked at me with her scared wan face and asked me to stay with her. You can easily imagine how frightened I was! "Yes Madam," I said, "as soon as my work is finished." And with that I slipped out of the room O-Chiki, you might go and see her."

"I?" said O-Chiki, "Never! The old master and the young master both away, and no one in that lonesome chamber but Madam! Mr. Satoru is in the house, it is true; but he is fast asleep,—and in this gale too!—He's not a bit like his brothers, not like Mr. Takeru, nor like Mr. Shigeru,—peace to his soul! Dear, how the time does fly: It's a week to day since he died, is'nt it?"

"Aye, aye!" said one, "*Namu Amida Butsu*! Peace be with him!"

"He is indeed much to be pitied," interrupted an old servant who was busy beating out some rice straw." But I think Miss Kiku needs our commseration even more, does she not?"

"Yes indeed. I heard Jimbei say that the poor girl has been off her head ever since she heard the news, and that yesterday she all but succeeded in cutting her throat. Her mother has to watch her day and night."

"I can quite believe you. Poor Shigeru! It was like a return from the dead when he came back safe from the war. . . . and then. . . . Well, well, Master Takeru's a hard-hearted man! But hark! The wind has died away. No:—there it is, blowing again.

Chapter X.

Heaven and Earth seemed to have calmed themselves to a b eathless silence. A moment later, the pent up forces broke forth in a terrible hurricane, shaking the creaking house and hurling gravel and sand against doors and windows. There was an ominous clatter of falling tiles, and the old camphor tree moaned and groaned as though the Day of Judgment were fast approaching.

In the midst of the chamber stood a solitary *andon*, whose flame flickered and quivered in the wind that came howling in through the cracks in doors and windows. Madame Ueda sat sewing by the fitful light. She paused in her work to listen, trimmed the wick of the *andon*, so as to get more light, and then, suddenly rising threw open the *fusuma* that led in the next room:—Then having looked round the room, she closed the *fusuma* again and resumed her work.

A few minutes later she shouted, "Tsugi! Tsugi! Are you there, Satoru?"

But the wind effectually prevented her voice from passing out of the room. Nobody came in answer to her summons, only the doors creaked more than ever.

"What is it? What a terrible storm! Who's that outside the *fusuma*? Is it you. Tsugi?"

She shivered as she spoke the last words. Then she rose, yard-measure in hand, opened the *fusuma* again, but shut them at once, picked up the wick of the *andon*, and was about to resume her seat when her eye suddenly fell on a dark spot on the white paper that covered it, she looked at it almost mechanically. Then she put out her finger and touched it. "Yes, yes," she said in a reassured tone, "it's a spot of oil. I had quite forgotten that the paper had been renewed. How could I have thought that it was blood? But what a poor light it is!"

She trimmed the wick for a third time.

"What a terrible wind it is!" she continued. "Why, who is there? Who is it? Who is laughing it me? Tsugi, Tsugi! Satoru! Somebody, I say, come quickly."

She tried to speak loud, but her lips moved in vain. No one came to her, and her terror became so great, that her eyes grew dim, as she fell prostrate before the *andon*. She had no strength left her to stand or to sit.

"Who's that over the *andon*? Is it you, Tsugi? Or, Satoru? Why, it's higeru. Shigeru! Shigeru! pleas forgive me, Shigeru."

She rose from her seat and wondered helplessly around the *andon*.

"I did wrong, Shigeru! I did wrong! Please forgive me, and don't look at me with that dreadfully stern eye. What is it you say? "Mother you too?" Yes, you do well to reproach me. I did wrong. It is all my fault, How poor the light is! Ah! Shigeru is pursuing me. Help! Help!"

Mad with terror, she ran hither and thither about the dimly lighted room. Suddenly the long sleeve of her dress caught the *andon* and overset it. The flame caught the paper of the *andon*, the blazing *andon* set fire to the *shoji*, and in a moment the whole room was one blaze of light.

"How beautiful!" exclaimed the demented woman, as she gazed on the scene. "Shigeru, Shigeru," she cried, clapping her poor hands, "you will forgive me now. What! you too, Mother?' do you say? Please don't say that again. Forgive me, Shigeru, and be once more the dear old boy you were when you sucked at my breasts. Why, how bright the light is! Shigeru, let us make a bonfire."

With these last fateful words, the poor woman began throwing cloth, thread, paper, everything that came to her hands, into the fire. And as each thing caught fire and blazed, she clapped her hands for joy. The wind came rushing through the cracks in the shutters and fanned the flames to fury. Mats, *fusuma*, and ceiling, were smoking, crackling and blazing.

Chapter XI.

Just at that moment a man came galloping up to the house at full speed.

Urgent business had sent Takeru homewards that afternoon from the hot spring where he was staying with his father. The storm had delayed him, and when he was still about four *ri* from home the night fell black and hopeless, and the wind rose with unparalleled fury. He could not light a lantern, but he knew the road very well, and he spurred on his horse. Quite by chance he looked in the direction of the village and noticed a glare of light coming over the mountain.

"What's that glare?" he asked of a man who came out of a shed by the roadside.

"It looks rather like a fire," said the man, "but I am an old man, Sir, and my eyes are dim. I cannot be sure."

"A fire?" murmured Takeru, and for the next half mile he rode with his eyes fixed on the top of the hill, over which the glare became more and more distinct."

"Yes!" he said presently. "It's a fire, sure enough. What careless wretch, I wonder, has let his house catch fire on such a stormy night as this?"

Presently he rounded the foot of the hill, and came to a village. Here the flames were quite clearly to be seen, and two or three villagers were standing in the road watching the blaze.

"A fire in this terrible gale," said one.

"It will do a lot of damage" said another.

"I can see the pine-tree by the Inari Shrine on the right of the flames, so the fire must be at—"

Takeru heard this fragmentary conversation as he passed the group. He rode quickly on for another mile until he came to the bamboo grove through which the lane passes, and which was waving in the gale like a surf beating against the rocks. The fire was not far off now, for the flames could be seen through the bamboo stems, and the voices of people crying for help mingled itself with the storm. He sped rapidly out of the grove, and in another moment the truth flashed upon his mind. "Good grocious.' (*Ya shimatta*!)" he exclaimed. And at the same moment he heard the voices of people running along the lane. "Help! Help!" they said. "The Ueda homestead is on fire."

Chapter XII.

"Heavens!" cried Takeru, as he set his teeth and spurred on his steed. He was now within half a mile of the homestead. The lane was as bright as though lighted by torches, and the red ball of the conflagration could be seen quite distinctly against the sky.

"Heavens." he exclaimed again, and slackened his speed. He could feel the heat of the flames on his face, and the sizzling sparks fell on his hand and the horse's mane. But he heeded them not.

"Good heavens!" He was now within a few hundreds yards of the mansion. The godowns and barns were just bursting into flame: the residence was not yet quite burned out, and the glowing pillars stood like columns of coral or gold in the midst of the purple blue sea of flames. Fiery flowers were hovering about in the air, and golden showers were falling. The whole

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

scene was like the interior of a smelting furnace. The five godowns were enveloped in the roaring flames, through which the black tiles could be seen every now and again. In the lulls between the blasts, the flame rose in separate columns from each one of the five godowns, but when the wind rose again, the five columns merged into one, and shot out with a great roar till they reached the bamboo-grove the tips of which crackled like pistol shots as they caught fire. Then the fire seized the old camphor tree, with its dry leaves and dead limbs, and presently the great aged trunk stood enveloped in flames like some great serpent, emitting camphor-oil and a sweet fragrance.

"Room for Mr. Takeru," shouted the villagers as he made his way to the front.

"You idiots!" he exclaimed, without dismounting. "What are you gaping at? Why don't you do something? Why don't you try to put the fire out?" His face was flushed with excitement, anger, and fatigue, and he glared on them like a red demon. "But, Master," said one. "In this gale we can't get near the flames."

"What dreadful flames! The whole house has gone." Everybody was talking at once.

"But what's the use of talking?" cried Takeru wildly. "Why don't you try to put out the fire? where are the the "fire pumps?"

"Fire pumps are of no use in this wind, Sir," replied one of the men. "It is quite useless trying to put out the fire, one can't get anywhere near the place," exclaimed a second. "You had better go and put it out yourself" exclaimed a third.

"You rascals!" cried Takeru, mad with rage. Just then a tall stou youth came running up. "Takeru," he cried, "we've been burnt out." "I see it, you fool," cried Takeru. "How came you, Satoru, to let the house catch fire."

"I don't know," replied Satoru, "It was none of my doing."

"You don't know?" said Takeru scornfully What have you done with the furniture?"

"I got mother out" said Satoru, "and have put her into a place of safety."

"But what have you done with the furniture, and the documents?"

"There was no time to bother about them."

"Do you mean to say that they are all burnt?"

"Everything's gone. We had the greatest difficulty in getting everybody out of the house.

"You idiots!"

"Takeru dismounted as he spoke, and walked towards the burning buildings At that moment the pillars of the house fell with a crash, and a shower of sparks and ashes drove him back again.

"It's all gone," he said. And all the people echoed his words.

"The homestead has gone! The godowns! The barns!"

And then some one added: "It is the Judgment of Heaven on the house of Ueda."

Chapter XIII.

As Takeru stood, gazing helplessly at the ruins of his home, a man came working his way through the crowd till he stood by his side.

"It's all lost," he said.

Takeru turned on him an enquiring gaze. "Ah! it's you, is it, Junbei. Yes, all is lost for me."

"Yes, Sir, all is lost, and I fear beyond hope of recovery. You know that Sonobe's....."

"Sonobe's? Sonobe's what?"

"Sonobe's daughter....."

"What of her?"

"She hanged herself this evening by Shigeru's grave."

"What, Kiku?"

Just then the villagers raised voices of warning. "Look out!" they cried, "The camphor-tree." Takeru had barely time to spring out of the way when the camphor-tree, which had been burning at its base, swayed before a great gust of wind and fell into the fire with a tremendous crash. Innumerable sparks flew up into the air, to fall again presently in showers of hot gold.

"Ashes, ashes!" cried the people. "The whole homestead has turned to ashes."

Chapter XIV.

Yes? In a single night the ancient mansion of the Ueda family, with its costly art treasures and its precious deeds and documents, had been reduced to ashes.

The old father was so shocked by the news that he died of apoplexy the next day. Takeru was much distressed (as well he might be) by the ill-will of his neighbours' tongues. He removed to Nakatsu, from whence, after selling all his property, he removed to Tokyo, and disappeared from the ken of his Kyūshū neighbours. Satoru and his poor mad mother were taken to the house of a relative, and there protected and sheltered.

O-Kiku's remains were buried by her mother and step father in the same grave with those of her lover. The villagers call the place *Hiyoku-tsuka*, "the lover's mound," and the grave is never suffered to be without its seasonable tribute of flowers. There is a feeling abroad that a curse hangs over the site of the Ueda homestead. No one has ventured to build on it since that day. It is a place of rank weeds and grasses, and the charred stump of the old camphor tree stands in the midst of it like a deserted tombstone.

LOCAL NEWS.

A Kamakura despatch says that Viscount Sone is said to be in a critical condition. He has developed dropsy and is sinking rapidly.

At the instance of hotel proprietors at Enoshima, the fireworks display and *toronagashi* will be held every Saturday evening this month, commencing on 13th instant.

The Prince Imperial now staying at Nikko will visit Utsunomiya on the 14th instant to inspect the Headquarters of the Fourteenth Division and the Middle School there.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has obtained the sanction of the Minister of Finance for having all its steamers moored alongside the quay at the New Hatoba of this port

Marquis Matsukata, President of the Red Cross society, has been decorated with a Spanish order of high honour, in recognition of his excellent service as President of the Society.

The Yokohama Electric Light Company is reported to have decided to reduce charge on outdoor lamps from this months, while the cost of indoo lighting remains the same.

General Nogi who has been suffering from ear disease, was taken on Tuesday to the Red Cross Hospital at Shibuya, Tokyo. His condition, however, is reported to be not serious.

The news of the eruption of Usu-dake having reached the Imperial ears, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress seemed greatly solicitous for the people in the district. They will shortly make some monetary donation towards the relief fund for the sufferers.

The summer fête at Ryogoku was held on the 6th instan when fireworks were displayed as usual, and the entertainment lasted till late in the evening. Although the weather was not so favourable as desired for the occasion, there were immense crowds of visitors on land and water.

Major Hawthorne, military attaché to the U.S. Embassy, has been bereaved of his beloved wife, who passed away on the 3rd inst. at Karuizawa. The funeral service took place on the 5th inst. at Christ Church, Yokohama. Major Hawthorne will take the remains to the United States for interment.

With a view to constructing a tunnel through one of the hills located between Moto machi and Kitagata-machi of this city, the Kyu zaka Inari-zaka, and Daikan-zaka have been surveyed. As the result Daikan-zaka was found to be the most convenient. The cost of construction is estimated at 150,000 *yen*. Those persons interested in the matter are at present canvassing for raising half the amount by means of contributions by the citizens, while the balance is to be provided by the municipality.

General Nogi, Director of the Peers' School, who was taken ill on the 2nd inst. at Katase while swimming off the beach with some students, is undergoing home treatment at his private residence in Tokyo. Prince Fushimi Hiroyoshi, one of the students of the School, paid the General a visit on the 5th instant to inquire after his health,

At 1.50 p.m. on Tuesday fire broke out in an unoccupied foreign-built house, No. 43-B, Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Through the efforts of the Bluff Police Brigade, however, the flames were extinguished before they took firm hold of the building. Mr. Woodruff, of No. 29 Bluff, is the agent for the house, which is the property of Mr. M. Russell. Incendiarism is suspected.

Yokohama foreign firms dealing in the import of fertilizers are reported to be presenting a complaint to the Board of Trade regarding the unlawfulness of the Customs levying a light duty on some kinds of fertilizer. The Yokohama Customs authorities, it is stated, levy 30 per cent. duty on a certain fertilizer on the gound that the same is to be dealt with according to Art 59 of the Customs Regulations.

Owing to railway accidents caused by the recent heavy rain, the transportation of raw-silk from inland districts to Yokohama has been suspended. Moreover, it is anticipated that the results of silkworm rearing both in the summer and autumn will prove bad. The quotation of raw silk sold on time has suddenly advanced by 1.50 *yen*. The tea market is also much affected by non-arrival of inland goods.

Some days ago the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly adopted the measure for the construction of the Hakone road. But in reality there still exists a disagreement between the members representing the cities and those of the counties, in connection with respective burdens of expenditure. In consequence it is reported that the Assembly shall have another meeting before any final settlement can be reached.

According to the report of the meteorological station of this prefecture, the temperature during the *doyo* season this year was 0.6 degrees lower, on an average than a normal year. The thermometer registered 33.3 C. degrees on the first day of the season, which was the highest temperature during the period. There has been so much rain that the total precipitation amounted to 280 m m, and the rainfall on the 8th August was measured as 91.5 m.m.

The Korean Crown Prince who has been on a tour of inspection through the Sanyo and San-in districts, returned to Tokyo on the 6th instant. The Young Prince was received at Shimbashi Station by Vicount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, and many other distinguished persons, among whom were representatives of the Prince Imperial and other Princes of the Blood. His Highness immediately drove to the Toriizaka Palace. It is reported that the Korean Crown Prince will visiit Nikko in a few days to meet the Prince Imperial staying there.

During last month the gathering of inland goods at Yokohama Station amounted to 17,892 tons which shows an increase of 1,853 tons as compared with the corresponding month of last year, while in the dispersion there were 19,159 tons, the freight of which amounted to 41,707 *yen*, showing a decrease of 11,412 *yen* as compared with last year. The chief causes of this decrease, it is stated, were that the import of foreign rice has been reduced on account of good harvests in the north eastern provinces and that there was no iron pipe transported to the Hoku- district.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PROGRESS OF JAPAN.

Under the above heading *The Times* of 18 ult. contains a leading article dealing with its special Supplement on Japan :—

We publish to-day, in response to the fresh interest in Japanese affairs aroused by this year's Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush, a large number of additional pages dealing on the one hand with the history, life, and art, and on the other with the commercial and industrial development, of modern Japan. The dramatic appearance of Japan among the great nations has kindled the admiration and won the sympathetic respect of men of every race. Nowhere have the achievements of the Meiji era been watched with more attention or approbation than in Great Britain. Though America first broke down the barriers, it was Great Britain, more than any other nation, that in the end helped and encouraged the regeneration of Japan. The intimate relations between the two countries began at a time when Japan seemed still struggling with adversity. The community of interest, which was presently to ripen into a firm Alliance, found expression at a period when Japan's prowess was unrevealed, and her prosperous future unforeseen. We are, however, far too prone in England nowadays to allow our minds to revert to the glittering spectacle of Japan militant and victorious. We fail fully to realize that, though the national genius of Japan has found successful expression in war, it is chiefly and honourably desirous of winning world-wide recognition in the domain of peace. To correct that tendency in Western thought is the principal object of this special edition. It tells, it is true, of the growth of a formidable fleet, and of an army reputed to be twice as strong as in 1904; but it tells far more of a wonderful development in education, industrial enterprise, in commerce and finance, in statesmanship and the art of good government, and in all those interests which go to the making of a strong but pacific nation. The story, as set forth in these pages, well repay careful study. It describes the wise adaptation of Western thought and science to Oriental needs, the swift abolition of an obsolete feudal system, the creation of constitutional methods of control, the birth of great cities and seaports, the building of railways and steamships, and the successful administration of conquered and backward territories. It shows, too, that these things are being accomplished without the sacrifice of much that was worthy of preservation in the art and the family life and the national spirit of medieval Japan. It has failed in its intention if it does not convey a vivid impression that the triumphs of Japan have not been won on the battlefield alone, and that her purpose is neither aggressive nor reactionary.

The makers of modern Japan are fast passing away, but among the few who are left none bears a more honoured name than COUNT OKUMA. The letter which he has addressed to us is a frank revelation of the spirit in which the Empire was regenerated, and it is not less forcible because it discloses that in the evening of his days COUNT OKUMA is sometimes assailed by doubts about the solidity of Japanese progress. Such moments of hesitation come to every man when his life's work approaches completion and the buoyant confidence of youth has faded; but the sum of human endeavour will generally bear the test of re-examination. The review of the relations between Great Britain and Japan has both an historical and a present interest. It shows that the Alliance has the unqualified support of both the great political parties of Great Britain, and it deals separately with the relations between Japan and the Oversea Dominions. The series of articles by our Tokyo Correspondent has a special importance and value. No living Englishman, except perhaps SIR ERNEST SATOW, is better acquainted with the modern history of Japan; and even SIR ERNEST SATOW has not enjoyed the continuous and intimate familiarity with the march of events which has fallen to the lot of our Correspondent. He has seen, and at times participated in, the whole process of the remaking of the nation. He sketches the character and daily life of the EMPEROR with a sure pen; describes the peculiar evolution of Parliamentary institutions, with their present partial effacement, hardly understood in England; discusses the Elder Statesmen and the new generation of administrators from the standpoint of one who has lived and worked among them; and writes of Japanese economics with precise knowledge. His reminiscences of the late PRINCE ITO are drawn from the memories of a friendship of forty years; and his article upon Japanese arts and crafts carries with it all the weight that attaches to the views of a recognized and undisputed authority. The article by LORD REDESDALE upon "Old Japan" will be found equally engrossing. LORD REDESDALE, too, can carry his memory back to the days of chain-armour and two-handed swords and SIR HARRY PARKES; he saw the downfall of the Shogunate, and held midnight conferences with the revolutionaries; he knew ITO when he was a wild and merry adventurer, and KIDO, whom he esteemed the greatest of the men of new era. No page of fiction is more romantic than the stories of these early years.

This special edition, however, is concerned even more with the present and future than with the past. No section of it, in our belief, has more immediate significance than the careful and detailed explanation by our Special Correspondent of the industrial conditions of Japan. It is based, not only upon elaborate recent inquiries, and upon comparisons with the knowledge gained in an earlier visit, but still more upon the experience of a lifetime largely passed in industrial investigations in many lands. The conclusions expressed are not altogether reassuring, and our Correspondent makes it clear that the industrial problem presses for early consideration. The section devoted to the cities and ports of Japan, also largely from the pen of our Special Correspont, will be a revelation of steady and ordered development to those untravelled persons to whom Japan still only suggests thoughts of *geishas* and cherry-blossoms. Even more informing to such persons will be the contribution from BARON KIKUCHI, the learned President of the Imperial Tokyo University, who writes upon Japanese education with the advantage of unrivalled knowledge, and the account of religion in Japan, by the REV. ARTHUR LLOYD, which may be specially commended to attention as one of the most thoughtful and suggestive studies yet published of the inner life of the Japanese people to-day. The estimate of Japanese character by "A 43-Years Resident in Japan" presents a new and attractive portraiture of certain Japanese traits not always visible to the ordinary traveller. Its key will be found in the statement that to understand fully the Japanese character a knowledge of the language is essential, and it takes ten years to acquire it. We trust that the article by our Special Correspondent upon the Trans-Siberian Railway will have the effect it is intended to produce. England still thinks of the Far East as remote, and does not realize that in point of duration of journey Peking is as near as Bombay and Yokohama hardly further than Calcutta. Even so, wide travel is not possible for all; but all can read, and to read of a country is to travel in it in another way. In those alike who have visited it and those who have not, we trust that this edition may foster a closer and more understanding appreciation of the life and the growth, the problems and the prospects, of modern Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PACIFIC MAIL AND ITS PASSENGERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Frequent paragraphs, the last few days, about the relations of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Company have interested the public, and it may be in order to call attention to a point in which the public will expect better treatment in future, and if this matter comes to the attention of Mr. Schwerin, it is to be hoped that he will see to it that we do not have to wait until the severance of relations between the two companies before the accommodation is furnished.

It has long been the policy of the Pacific Mail Company to give very little authority to its Japan agencies outside of Yokohama, in the matter of assigning rooms to applicants in advance of the actual advent of the particular steamer, for which application is made. One applies to the Kobe or Nagasaki agencies, and finds he must wait till his application has been acted upon by Yokohama; often the room and berth desired are refused, and no choice is offered of several possibilities, but a berth is assigned. If this is unsatisfactory, as it is very likely to be, you must submit to another delay for reference to Yokohama, and often end with the feeling that you have been arbitrarily dealt with. Why shouldn't a certain number of cabins be assigned to each agency in Japan, so that we may have an immediate choice when we apply for passage? Or, at the very least, why should not Yokohama send down a statement each time, when an agency applies for passage, of all cabins and berths not actually engaged, and give the public the privilege of choice out of all available possibilities? There is a feeling that the Pacific Mail Company has not been generous and obliging to the public at this point, and it is to be hoped that a radical change will be made. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has been using the Pacific Mail Company's agencies, so that the same objectionable system has been applied to the Japanese boats. It is desirable that the Japanese line should inaugurate a more accommodating policy at Kobe and Nagasaki.

Yours, TRAVELLER.

"THE UNITY OF THE UNIVERSE."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your excellent review of Mr. Cosand's book, entitled, "The Unity of the Universe," you spoke of it as "A remarkable theory, succinctly and scientifically expressed." By a careful reading of the book I find that the author makes the theory of the electromagnetic constitution of matter the fundamental basis of his reasoning.

Hitherto, many scientists have been in doubt whether matter flows in the electric current or whether the energy is transmitted by means of waves only, and this doubt has been even stronger as relates to the transmission of energy along the magnetic lines of force, which are transverse to the electric current, the prevailing opinion being against the view that matter is conveyed along the lines of force; but Mr. Cosand, through observation of natural phenomena, boldly asserts, without further experimental evidence, that matter is transmitted not only in the electric current but also along the magnetic lines of force, the electromagnetic system being similar to that of the cyclone and its anticyclonic field.

It is a singular circumstance that so soon after the publication of "The Unity of the Universe" experimental evidence which largely proves the author's theory, and of which he certainly did not know hitherto, should be forthcoming. The "Scientific American" of July 2, 1910, page 5, says, "A very interesting research has been carried on at the University of Kieff by Prof. Kossogonoff, who has employed the 'ultramicroscope for the examination of liquids during electrolysis. The beam of light converged upon the liquid had previously traversed a solution of ammonium chloride, which absorbed much of the heat-producing rays. When the liquid was examined through the microscope, with the electric circuit broken, scattered bright points were seen, which in almost all cases, exhibited the peculiar Brownian motion. In a solution of copper, in which the current passed between copper electrodes, these bright points were seen to move in the direction of the electric current..... When the current was reversed in an electrolyte, the direction of motion of the bright points was reversed also. When the current was allowed to flow for a few seconds, the number of bright particles between the electrodes increased. The appearance of these particles at first suggested the idea that they were particles of dust, but it was proved by many experiments, that they are something very different. On careful examination, similar particles were observed to accumulate at the cathode, where they formed fine arborescent crystals, which must be regarded as products of electrolysis. The strongest argument, however, against the dust hypothesis is furnished by the fact that the particles do not disappear gradually, as would be the case with dust, but that, on the contrary, they steadily increase in number during the flow of the current. When the liquid is placed in a magnetic field the lines of force of which are per-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pendicular to direction of the current, the paths of the moving particles are altered in accordance with Ampere's law." That is, if one stands facing the direction in which a current is flowing, these particles move in circles around the current towards one's right—clockwise; but if the current is reversed so at to flow towards one the particles move around it in the opposite direction—towards one's left, anticlockwise. "Hence, it is inferred that these bright points bear some close relation to the flow of electricity and that they are probably the carriers of electricity, *i.e.*, the ions. This view is confirmed by discovery that the velocity of the bright points is approximately equal to the velocities of ions, as measured by Kohlrausch."

The above discovery by Prof. Kosogonoff is likely, I think, to be of great value to the scientific world, and Mr. Cosand is exceedingly fortunate in that the discovery establishes the underlying principles of his book almost beyond controversy.

I am sir, yours truly, UBERTY.

Karuizawa, August 5, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

LIBERIA.

London, August 5.

The Liberian loan is to be shared equally by bankers of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, and is to be guaranteed by the Customs.

TURKEY'S BATTLESHIPS.

Besides ordering a new battleship from Armstrong's Turkey is purchasing not two but four German battleships of the Brandenburg class. This is apparently to offset the new Greek cruiser soon to be delivered.

CHINESE MINISTER AT BERLIN.

The Kaiser gave a farewell audience to Chinese Minister Yingchang. The new Minister Liangchang has presented his credentials.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT INOUYE.

The Times announces the death in London of Viscount Inouye.

"IKOMA" AT PORTSMOUTH.

Later.

Officers and men are being splendidly entertained by authorities of the municipality. Four Russian cruisers arrive to-morrow and it is the intention to entertain the officers and men from the Russian ships and the *Ikoma* together.

STRIKE IN SHIPYARDS AT HAMBURG.

London August 6.

Ten thousand shipyard hands have struck at Hamburg owing to the masters' refusal to shorten hours of work and raise their wages.

Six thousand shipwrights of Kiel may join in the strike.

ADDRESS TO AMERICANS IN N.W. CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, addressing the American settlers in the Northwest, said:—"You can do much to weld an offensive and defensive alliance between Great Britain and the United States, without whose permission not a single gun could be fired in the world.

EXCITEMENT OVER SITUATION AT MADRID.

Excitement in Madrid is at the highest pitch. The Government has commandeered the special trains and steamers going to San Sebastian, thus obliging the demonstrators to take ordinary trains.

ACCIDENT TO PRINCE HENRY OF NETHERLANDS.

The visit of Prince Henry to Brussels has of necessity been postponed owing to his accidental fall from a bicycle and the fracturing of his collar bone.

JAPAN BUYS AEROPLANES IN GERMANY.

The Japanese commission now at Berlin has completed negotiations for the purchase of aeroplanes and arranged for twenty-five Japanese officers to receive instruction in Germany under the military aviator Englehardt.

CHINA AND TIBET.

The *Temps* discussing the situation in Tibet says that China is pursuing a policy which is to all appearances disguised, a protectorate being still the object of Imperialist ambitions. It adds that Imperialism is Chinese, and that it is doubtful whether or not it is too late to avert consequences which will be disagreeable to neighbouring powers.

U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

SCANDAL IN CONNECTION WITH LAND DEALS.

At the Congressional inquiry regarding the sale of Indian lands in Oklahoma, Congressman Gore and Senator Creagher testified that they were offered bribes by prominent Republicans not to oppose the thirty million dollar land deal, from which the promoters were to get 10 per cent. They named certain Senators and Congressmen, also Vice-President Sherman as being interested in the deal. Sherman denies the statement.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR APPOINTED FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Sir G. W. Buchanan, Minister at The Hague, has been appointed Ambassador to St. Petersburg; Sir R. L. Paget, Minister at Munich, has been transferred to Belgrade; and Sir V. E. H. Corbett, Minister at Venezuela, has been appointed to Munich.

THE MANCHURIAN QUESTION.

"THE TIMES" ON THE RUSSO JAPANESE CONVENTION.

London, August 7.

The Times, in a leading article, urges that, although the Russo-Japanese agreement must be welcomed as tending to the preservation of peace, the position in Manchuria is still obscure in some respects. It would be a great satisfaction to learn definitely the whole of the conditions under which Japanese and Russian control of the railways is to be exercised in future. The lack of such statement is the sole cause of the fears which have been occasionally expressed for the interests of third parties. Moreover the persons interested in the Chinchow-Aigun railway are entitled to be told how it infringes the Russo-Japanese rights. The same mistiness applies to the Canton, Hankow and Szechuan railways, regarding which China remains reluctant to carry out her undertakings.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. "LION."

LARGEST WARSHIP AFLOAT.

The monster cruiser *Lion*, displacement 26,350 tons and weight of broadside-fire 10,000lbs., has been launched at Devonport. She is the largest warship in the world, and is armed with eight 13.5-inch guns.

THE RELIGIOUS WARFARE IN SPAIN.

THE PROJECTED DEMONSTRATION ABANDONED.

The organizers of the Catholic demonstration decided to abandon the project in view of the Government opposition. A foolish manifesto has been published instead.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

TO TOUR THE EAST, BY WAY OF INDIA.

Berlin.—The Crown Prince has arranged to start on a tour for the Far East in November, touching at India to study the conditions there.

SUBMARINE A.I.

AGAIN THE SCENE OF AN EXPLOSION.

An explosion has occurred on the unfortunate submarine A.I. at Portsmouth. Lieut. Regnart, Sublieut. Stopford and four men were injured.

TOUR OF GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, August 8.

The German Press heartily welcomes the announcement of the tour of the Crown Prince, and comments that it will broaden his horizon and give him first hand knowledge of the Far East.

FIGHTING IN TEHERAN.

London, August 8.

Fighting is reported at Teheran owing to the refusal of the Fedai warriors to surrender their arms in accordance with the Government proclamation. After a bombardment with quickfirers and siege-guns the Fedais, with their leaders, Satarkhan and Baghirkan, surrendered.

CARDI F TO LONDON ON AN AEROPLANE.

The airman Willows, starting in his aeroplane from Cardiff in South Wales at 8 in the evening for the Crystal Palace, London, flew over the palace, and alighted at Catford at 6.30 next morning.

ENGLISH LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

Lieut. Sutor, stationed at Tynemouth, has been arrested in connection with a pamphlet which has stirred military circles considerably. It is called, "The Army System; or, Why Muddle through Millions Yearly during Peace?"

The arrest and offence involve court-martial, which Lieut. Sutor himself desires.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, August 9.

The proposed voyage of the Crown Prince to the East has excited general interest in Germany. It is undecided whether he goes by a warship or by a special liner, but it is understood that he will travel first in China and Japan, and visit India on his return journey.

PORTUGAL'S TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

Portugal is busily negotiating the revision of her treaties of commerce. She has already concluded a reciprocity treaty with Germany, and is now discussing terms with Britain. Failing a treaty with that Power, Portugal will apply the surtax from the 1st of January next.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

Later.

Madrid.—The absence of disturbances at San Sebastian on Sunday is regarded as a triumph for the Liberal Government.

BRITISH LICENSING RETURNS.

The licensing statistics for 1909 show a continued decrease in the number of licensed premises, but a striking increase in the number of clubs. The most remarkable feature of the returns is the decrease in the convictions for drunkenness.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

London, August 9.

The Papal Secretary of State has instructed

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Bishops and prominent catholics in Spain to prevent demonstrations and disorders, owing to the possibility of any movement becoming anti-dynastic. The Vatican hopes that this will reopen the door to a settlement.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince will return early in February. He will be accompanied by a small suite. The Berlin *Post* expresses the opinion that the visit has eminent political significance, as the presence of the Crown Prince at Peking and Tokyo will help to convince the ruling classes what an important and unselfish friend Germany is, and that she will be still more so in the future.

RUSSIANS AND JAPANESE AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, August 10.

Reports from Portsmouth state that the officers of the Russian Squadron attended a reception on board the *Ikoma* yesterday afternoon where they were most cordially received. The Russians appreciated the compliment so highly that they sent magnificent boquets to the banquet at the town hall in honour of the Japanese. Prince Tokugawa replying to a toast said he was sure that the Russians would eventually become as great friends of the Japanese as the British now are.

THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF.

Reports from Washington state that the year's working of the new American tariff produced an aggregate total revenue of 678,950,000 dollars exceeding disbursement by 20,214,000 dollars. This bests previous record year, *i.e.* 1907, by 15,000,000 dollars.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MAYOR GAYNOR.

New York, August 10

Mayor Gaynor just leaving for Europe was shot aboard the vesssel. He was at once taken to a hospital but the report as to his condition is unfavourable. His assailant is an ex-Employee of the docks and declares that Gaynor deprived him of his bread and butter. Mayor Gaynor in a democrat and a relentess foe of corruption.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

London, August 11.

According to official circles in Constantinople the Powers are informed by Bulgaria that if any severities were practiced in Macedonia they are now discontinued.

The Powers are determined to prevent, by force, if necessary, any breach of peace in the Balkans.

THE GRAND VIZIER.

The Grand Vizier has gone to Marienbad.

THE "IKOMA."

The Departure of the *Ikoma* from Portsmouth was attended with considerable ceremony. The British Admiral visited the ship prior to her departure.

FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

The coming visit of the French President to Switzerland marks French recognition of the advantage of friendship which is already realized by members of the Triple Alliance. The Swiss Republic has become a factor in the preservation of the European balance of power.

ST. PETERSBURG ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The army manœuvres around the city of St. Petersburg have begun. The Tsar is following the operations.

MADRID AND THE VATICAN.

The Spanish Premier referring to the dispute with the Vatican says that unofficial friendly steps are being taken to calm the people.

ST. PETERSBURG ON THE TIBETAN QUESTION.

Information from St. Petersburg with reference to the Younghusband article says that the Russian Government does not contemplate taking the initiative in revising agreement and will view appointment Anglo-Russian representative to Lhasa as interference in the interval affairs of Tibet, otherwise than through Peking, but would regard favourably should England propose.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

JAPANESE SECURITIES IN LONDON.

London, August 5.

Reports from the London Stock Exchange are that Japanese Securities are from ⅛ to ¼ higher.

THE "IKOMA" AT PORTSMOUTH.

The *Ikoma* has arrived safely at Portsmouth. The officers were dined at Admiralty House. One Hundred and Fifty sailors attended the theatre.

FUNERAL OF VISCOUNT INOUYE.

Many eminent Japanese attended the funeral of Viscount Inouye at Golders' Green Crematorum. Some of those present were Ambassador Kato and the Staff of the Embassy, Prince Tokugawa, Messrs. Seki, Wada, Sakata, and many others. The ashes are to be brought to Tokyo for interment.

ST. PETERSBURG.

The Minister of Finance at St. Petersburg has expressed himself as firmly convinced of the necessity of encouraging British capital.

THE TROUBLE IN SYRIA.

It is reported from Constantinople that official reports from Damascus place the number of Druses killed since Sunday at one thousand. More troops have been ordered out.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES

London, August 6.

The Clyde ship labourers have resumed work and a national lock-out is thereby averted.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

The Times, in an editorial on the position of Manchuria under the Russo-Japanese agreement, declares that further information is desirable with reference to arrangements between the two powers and China. It adds that the growth of British interests in Manchuria makes it very necessary that there be no uncertainty regarding the degree whereunto this new agreement affects a third power. The conditions of control of the construction of the Eastern Chinese, Chinchow-Aigun, and Hanhow-Szechuan railways require more elucidation and concludes that international amity would be promoted by a speedy answer.

CONSPIRACY IN BENGAL.

Twenty-seven arrests have been made in connection with the Bengal conspiracy case.

LOAN TO GREECE.

It is reported from Paris that a Franco-British Syndicate has agreed to advance Greece 1,600,000 pounds sterling.

UNREST IN INDIA.

London, August 8.

Arrests have been made in every part of Bengal in connection with the conspiracy and include several prominent parties who are charged with the offences of the act of waging war against the King and of seditious breaches of new laws. Cartridge-making machinery is reported to have been seized. The authorities believe they have unearthed an active conspiracy aimed at the subversion of British rule and affecting every province in India.

KING AND QUEEN VISIT EXHIBITION.

Later,

The visit of the King and Queen at the exhibition lasted 2½ hours. The King particularly noticed the Japanese Naval Exhibits, asking many questions which showed an intimate knowledge of guns and armament. The Queen made many inquiries concerning life of women. Considerable time was spent in the section of embroideries. Lacquer ware was inspected with absorbing interest. The King congratulated Kiralfy, Wada, and colleagues on the splendid collection of exhibits. A model shrine was presented the King as a memento.

THE SPANISH CLERICAL CRISIS.

London, August 8.

San Sebastian.—The attempt by Roman Catholic leaders to create an agitation in the northern provinces against the Government has completely failed. The Premier announced that no demonstrations would be allowed and, as a strong force of troops was in readiness, the agitators abandoned the demonstration.

STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

London, August 9.

New York.—Vigorous efforts are being made to end the cloakmaker's strike, involving 70,000 persons. Many workmen have been brought from other cities, guarded by police.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

Later.

St. Petersburg. — Cholera is rapidly spreading in the villages, where 65,000 cases have occurred, the mortality being nearly 50 per cent.

THE "IKOMA" AT PORTSMOUTH.

The luncheon and reception on board the *Ikoma* was largely attended by notables. The warship was tastefully decorated. The Japanese officers were entertained in the evening at the Town Hall, the Russian officers sending flowers.

Prince Tokugawa, responding to the toast of his health, declared that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance remained unchanged. He was sure that the Russians would become equally friendly with the Japanese as the British.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 10.

On the Stock Exchange, Japanese and Russian bonds are lower.

TEHERAN.

London, August 11.

The Teheran Minister declares his intention of endeavouring to secure the removal of Russian troops by consent.

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL IMPRISONED.

A St. Petersburg Commissariat official appropriated and sold a consignment of cloth from Moscow valued at 40,000 roubles. He has been imprisoned in the fortress.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA."

The cruiser *Ikoma* arrived at Portsmouth on the 4th instant.

THE "MAKIKUMO."

The destroyer *Makikumo* which ran aground on a shoal in Ise Bay in June last has now undergone repairs at the Toba Dockyard. The result of the trial run is reported to have been successful.

THE "INAZUMA."

The refloating of the destroyer *Inazuma* at Hakodate was completed at 9 p.m. on the 8th instant, the after part being drawn up on to the slip.

THE SUBMARINE A.1.

The British submarine A.1. having met with a disaster off Portsmouth, the Naval Attaché of the Japanese Embassy in London, representing the Japanese Navy, inquired after the health of the injured officers and men taken to the Naval Hospital, and offered condolence to the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Commander-in-Chief of the Portsmouth Naval Station.

THE "IKOMA."

The cruiser *Ikoma* is being cordially received at Portsmouth. Admiral Curzon-Howe and other officers are treating with special cordiality the officers and men of the cruiser.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

THE TSAR.

Berlin, August 4.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa will make a sojourn of several weeks at Friedberg, near Bad Nauheim, where the Tsaritsa will take the waters. The Grandduke and Grandduchess of Hessen will stay with their guests, who will arrive at the end of August. A further sojourn of fourteen days at the hunting château of Wolfsgarten will follow.

THE NEW AND OLD CHINESE MINISTERS.

The Kaiser has received in farewell audience General Yinchang, the former Chinese Minister at Berlin, and also in introductory audience the new Minister Liancheng. The former has been honoured by the Kaiser with the First Class Order of the Red Eagle.

HOLLAND.

Heinrich, Prince Consort of the Queen of Netherlands, has met with a bicycle accident, by which he broke his collar-bone.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* reports from Holland that General van Daalen has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army in Netherlands India.

The *Tribuna* announces that King Manuel of Portugal will pay a visit to Rome next Spring.

Berlin, August 5.

The fracture of the collar bone of the Netherlands Prince Consort, the result, as reported yesterday, of a bicycle accident, causes no anxiety, as it has been set and is taking a normal course.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese Minister at The Hague, has gone on furlough. The affairs of the Legation have been taken over by Mr, Tang Tsaifu, the First Secretary of Chinese Legation at Paris.

THE CHINESE MINISTERS.

General Yinchang has further been honoured by the Kaiser with a portrait, bearing the Kaiser's own autograph. The new Minister Liancheng has been received in a very cordial manner.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

The International Peace Congress at Stockholm has declared its sympathy with the new Russo-Japanese Convention, but regrets the treatment which Finland has to undergo at the hands of Russia.

PERSIA.

Berlin, August 6.

The Persian hostile parties have come to an agreement with regard to any danger threatening Persia from foreign countries. Full tranquillity is prevailing at Teheran.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

It has been officially announced that the German Crown Prince will start on his visit to the Far East in November and that he will also touch India on his way out.

The rumours, which have been spread and according to which a change of the German Minister at Peking was reported to be imminent, are officially contradicted.

Berlin, August 7.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, after a short visit to Hannover will take their usual summer holiday at the Château of Wilhelmshoehe, near Cassel.

STRIKES IN SHIPYARDS.

A strike of workmen has broken out in all shipyards of Hamburg, the reason being the refusal of an increase of wages. All shipyards have planned extensive restrictions of work.

THE PURCHASE OF BATTLESHIPS.

The purchase of the two German battleships *Kurfuerst Friedrich Wilhelm* and *Brandenburg* by Turkey has been settled. The purchase price is 18 million Marks.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to July 19th and 23rd *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on August 6th and 7th.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL MOVEMENT.

The Clericals in Spain, in reply to the strong attitude taken by the Government for the suppression of all excesses, have decided to abandon any demonstrations.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

Berlin, August 8.

The German Crown Prince, on his way out to the Far East, will probably travel on a steamer of the Hamburg-Amerika Line.

SPAIN.

Last Sunday passed very quietly in Spain, there being no religious disturbances.

ILLNESS OF M. NELIDOFF.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, has suffered an apoplectic stroke, and has been removed to a sanatorium at Muenchen.

FRANCE.

Celebrations in memory of the Franco-German War have been held on several of the fields, on which battles were fought in August 1870.

THE TSAR'S VISIT.

Berlin, August 9.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa, who intend to visit the Grand-duke and Grand-duchess of Hessen at Friedberg, near Bad Nauheim, have arranged to extend their stay over several weeks to allow the Tsaritsa to recuperate. Their suite from Russia will be very limited in numbers.

H.-A. L. STRIKE.

The employees of the Hamburg-Amerika Line have decided to declare a strike from the 16th of August.

M. NELIDOFF.

The report, in which it was stated that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, had suffered an apoplectic stroke, is now contradicted.

CAVOUR CENTENARY.

Berlin, August 10.

The celebrations being held in Italy in memory of the centenary of the birth of Count Camillo Cavour, the founder of the unification of Italy, are commented upon very sympathetically by the German Press.

FREIHERR VON MUMM.

Freiherr von Mumm, the German Ambassador to Japan, now on furlough in Germany, has been invited to lunch with the Kaiser, who is now staying at the Château of Wilhelmshoehe, near Cassel.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S VISIT.

It is stated by some British papers that the visit of the German Crown Prince to the Far East is only in preparation for an intervention of Germany on behalf of China. These statemsnts are emphatically contradicted by the German Government.

THE GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has arrived at Marienbad.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Early Wednesday morning a fire occurred at Takasu, Akita prefecture, resulting in the destruction of 30 houses.

Electric fans have, since the 6th inst., been fitted up in the express train for Kobe which leaves Shimbashi at 8.34 a.m.

The destroyer *Makikumo*, which has undergone complete repairs at the Toba Dockyard, Ise, returned safely on Monday morning to Yokosuka.

A Shidzuoka telegram reports that on the 5th inst. snow fell on Mount Fuji at places higher than the seventh station. The storm lasted about ten minutes.

The Japanese training ships *Asama* and *Kasagi* arrived at Chemulpo on the 5th ins. General Terauchi gave a luncheon on the 7th inst. to Rear-Admiral Yashiro and eight other officers of the Squadron.

About 3 a.m. on the 7th inst. a fire occurred at Yamamoto-dori Nichome, Kobe, resulting in the destruction of four foreign-built houses. Messrs. A. Lamberton, E. Brull, and A. Nirruheim were burnt out by the fire.

It is reported that the cruiser *Ikoma* will leave Portsmouth on the 10th inst. for Plymouth where she will stay for five days. Leaving the latter port on the 16th instant, the cruiser is expected to arrive at the port of Brest the following day.

According to the investigation of the Department of Agriculture, various kinds of fertilizer imported to Japan during the first half of 1910 amounted to *yen* 28,190,102, a decrease of *yen* 117,286 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

In connection with the loss of the steamer *Tetsurei Maru*, it is reported that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has notified Messrs. Cornes & Co., Agents for Lloyds, of their having abandoned the steamer. The ill-fated steamer is said to have been insured in Lloyds for *yen* 430,000.

The Tone, Ara, and Watarase rivers which run through Gumma and Tochigi prefectures rose to a considerable height owing to the heavy rain on the 7th instant. A large number of houses in these prefectures were more or less submerged,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nd bridges and embankments sustained serious lamage. The railway lines were blocked at everal sections. In some places the rivers inun-lated the fields and entirely ruined them. The mount of loss is still under investigation.

THE casting of the statue of Prince Komatsu as been in progress for some time in the works f Mr. Okura at Surugadai, Kanda. This statue s now almost completed and has recently been nspected by the committee, all of whom express heir satisfaction with the work.

A PARTY of mountain climbers were imprisoned n the top of Mount Fuji on the 9th instant by a errific storm. The thermometer went down to 8 degrees Farenheit, and a perfect gale of wind nd rain rendered it utterly impossible to descend ntil 8 o'clock the following morning.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha having decided to pen a steamship service between Yokohama and hanghai direct, despatched the liner *Niigata Maru* on the 4th instant from Yokohama. This teamer will call at Kobe and Moji on the outward oyage, but return to Yokohama direct.

OWING to the damage to the Tokaido Railway by he recent floods, all mails of the Tokyo-Yoko-oma district to be forwarded to places west of hizuoka will be sent by steamers from Yokohama o Nagoya, while those coming from the west ill also also be forwarded by sea from Nagoya.

ON the 7th inst. an electric car which left atase for Fujisawa was derailed about a half ile from the latter station. It is said that the ccident was caused by the carelessness of the river, who ran into a cart laden with pebbles. he car was almost overthrown and several pas-ngers were slightly injured.

DIVORCE figured largely in the Edinburgh Court Session on the 13th. ult., when 17 divorce cases ere tried and judgement in each case granted. his is the largest number for one day in the story of the Scottish Courts. Lord Guthrie ed 12 cases, Lord Mackenzine three, and Lord errington and Lord Dewar one each.

R. NAMBA, Editor of the *Bahitsu Sekai*, who s arrested several days ago in connection with tting at the recent Meguro race meeting, has nfessed that Mr. Katsura Jiro (younger brother Marquis Katsura), his wife, Mr. Fujita Kenichi, rector of the Toyo Engyo Kaisha, and some iers were also involved in the betting.

N the 8th instant judgment was given in the aka Local Court with regard to the tramway ndal. The accused, Matsumura Toshio, akawa Sanzo, and Takenaka Tsurujiro, were tenced to imprisonment ranging from two to months. In addition they have been fined s of money from 1,000 to 1,700 *yen*.

NCE TSAI TSUN of China who recently returned n his tour of naval inspection in Europe, is orted to be going to the United States on a ilar object, leaving Shanghai on the 24th inst. the steamer *Manchuria*. This steamer will at Yokohama *en route* to America, The date he Prince's inspection of the Japanese Navy is et unknown.

THE Fourteenth Battalion of Engineers stationed Mito was practising bridge-construction ex-ses on the 5th instant on the Tone River, n a boat with eleven privates was carried down stream by the swift current. A life-boat ned by three men immediately went to the ue, but unfortunately these two boats collided three soldiers fell into the water and one is ing.

M. WANG TAI-SIEH, the newly appointed hinese Minister to Tokyo, and suite arrived at bashi on the 6th instant. Two sons of the ate Grand Councillor Chang C in-tung were ng the suite. His Excellency was received he platform by the representative of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Takahashi, President of the Bank of Japan, Mr. Nakano, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Wu, the Chinese Charge d'Affaires, and many other Japanese and Chinese. The Minister immediately proceeded to the Legation at Nagata-cho.

THE 14th of August being the memorial day on which the Japanese Squadron under command of Vice-Admiral Kamimura sent the Russian cruiser *Rurik* to the bottom off Urusan, Korea, during the Russo-Japanese War, the Vice-Admiral will hold a commemorative meeting on the day on board the flagship *Satsuma*, of the First Squadron. The *Satsuma* left Otaru on Sunday for Hakodate.

AT Tampa Florida a negro named Will Ellison went out of his mind on the evening of the 16th ult. through taking cocaine to excess, and, armed with a shot gun, entered the Methodist Church during service. He fired at and killed his mother-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Avery, and Mr. Clark, the organist. He also seriously wounded his own wife, his sister-in-law and a policeman, and then committed suicide.

AN old lighthouse at Pakefield, Suffolk, has recently been moved back about 100 yards owing to the erosion of the coast at this point. The framing and outside covering are of iron, while inside there are brick divisional walls and plaster ceilings. The complete building, which weighs 60 to 70 tons, was moved bodily upon a cradle constructed for moving Lowestoft Low Light, the haulage being effected by a crab.

RECENT investigation has shown that Korea instead of being the undeveloped country that it now is, could become a valuable addition to Eastern Fields of Supply. The great tracts of wild land in the north are well suited for the cultivation of sugar, while southern Korea is adopted to the growth of a staple much needed in this part of the world, namely cotton. This latter industry has already been developed to a certain extent.

DR. TSUMAGI, of the Financial Department, in an interview regarding the harbour work at Fusan says that a great effort is being made by the authorities, and that the work should be completed by the end of next year. When the work is completed as planned, two ships will be able to anchor alongside the steel pier, and the depth of water in the harbour will be four fathoms at ebb-tide. A number of warehouses are to be constructed, and the pier is to be connected with the railway station.

When this work is completed it is a question whether Fusan will not deprive Chemulpo of a considerable amount of freight which now goes through the latter port.

THE official full speed trial of Torpedo Boat Destroyer *Sergipe* built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Yarrow & Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, took place on Friday the eighth of July on the Skelmorlie deep water measured mile at the mouth of the Clyde, and the contract speed of 27 knots carrying a load of 100 tons was easily exceeded. The actual speed obtained was 27.676 knots on the mile and 26.605 knots during a continuous run of 3 hours duration. The *Sergipe* is the last of the ten Destroyers ordered by the Brazilian Government from Messrs. Yarrow. The dimensions of the Brazilian Destroyers are:—Length 240 feet: Beam 25 feet 6 inches. They are propelled by two sets of four cylinder reciprocating engines 8,000 horse power collectively.

THE hottest period of the summer having passed, the so-called *Risshu* (the beginning of the autumn) on the 8th inst. According to a report of the Central Meteorological Observatory, there will be no great change in atmospheric pressure for a few days hence, a depression being felt in the south-east of Formosa and a high-presure area to the east of Chishima. It is expected that there will be some rain in the southern districts of Shikoku and Kyushu and along the coasts of the Tokaido; while in the Sanyo and Sanin districts it will be cloudy in general. Easterly winds are expected in the north-eastern part of the Main Island and in the Hokkaido, with rain in most districts. In the provinces east of Osaka and Kyoto, thunderstorms may arise and cool weather will continue for the present.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN LIMITED.

SEVENTEENTH REPORT PRESENTED AT THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The following report was presented to the Shareholders of the above bank at the half yearly general meeting held at the Head Office, Tokyo, on the 3rd inst.

GENTLEMEN:—The president has now to submit to you the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for this half year ended 30th June, 1910.

The net Profits for the period, including *yen* 67,604.157, balance brought forward from last account, after making necessary payments and deducations, amount to *yen* 921,630.527.

Out of the net profits, *yen* 110,000 was transferred to the Reserve Against Losses, and *yen* 20,000 to the Dividend Equalization Reserve After making these transfers, I recommend the payment of *yen* 406,250 as a First Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The amount now available is *yen* 385,380.527 out of which *yen* 25,000 will be appropriated for remuneration of the officers, and of *yen* 243,753 will be paid as a second dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, besides *yen* 50,000 being transferred to the Special Reserve. Balance *yen* 66,630.527 is to be carried forward.

JUICHI SOYEDA, Chairman.

Tokyo, 3rd August, 1910.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF JAPAN, LIMITED.
LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

Dr.		Yen.
To Capital viz., 350,000 shares of 50 *yen* each		17,500,000.000
To Debentures issued:—		
3rd issue 6 per cent...	2,790,000.000	
4th issue 5 per cent...	770,000.000	
5th issue 5 per cent...	880,000,000	
6th issue 5 per cent...	900,000.000	
7th issue 4 per cent...	1,000,000.000	
8th issue 8½ per cent.	1,500,000 000	
10th issue 6½ per cent.	1,350,000.000	
11th issue 6½ per cent.	2,385,000.000	
13th issue 5 per cent...	19,526,000.000	
14th issue 5½ per cent.	2,000,000.000	
		33,101,000.000
To Unclaimed Interest on Debentures.		937,044.960
To Deposits:—		
Fixed Deposit	2,240,130.520	
Current Account.....	1,078,361.693	
Special Current Account	355,743.890	
Special Deposit	4,140,262.990	
Deposit Receipts.....	71,060.000	
		7,885,559.093
To Reserves:—		
Reserve Against Losses	881,000.000	
Dividend Equalization Reserve	378,000.000	
Special Reserve	230,000.000	
		1,489,000.000
To Dividend unclaimed.....		20,257.764
To Net Profit for the Half Year		921,630.527
To Funds in Trust and other Sums due by the Bank.....		1,676,491.318
Total		63,530,983.662

Cr.		Yen.
By Cash on hand and at Bankers ...		816,283.264
By Money at Call and Short notice...		512,901.350
By Loans		26,592.431 900
By Bills discounted		4,712,186.470
By National Loan Bonds:—		
Special Imperial 5 per cent. Loan Bonds...	1,551,120.100	
Ko-Go Imperial 5 per cent. Loan Bonds (Railway Purchase Bonds)	4,200,942.050	
The 1st 4 per cent. Conversion Bonds.	1,520,000.000	
The 2nd 4 per cent. Conversion Bonds.	3,050,000.000	
4 per cent. Sterling Bonds	185,404 580	
		10,507,466.730

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

By Local Bonds (Tochigi Prefectural Loan Bonnds, etc.)	6,392,105 981
By Treasury Bills	2,300,000.000
By Debentures (Debentures of Fuji Paper Manufacturing Co. etc.)	6,250,549.000
By Capital not paid up	1,250,000.000
By Advances made in Trust	775.125
By Funds for Miscellaneous Account.	2,324,951.056
By Difference on Subscription of Debentures	1,742,000.000
By Sundry Account	1,421.267
By Bank Premises, Furniture & Safes.	127.911.519
Total	63,530,983.662

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1910.

DR.	Yen.
To Current Expenses, Interest, etc.	1,355,845.234
To Reserve Fund	130,000 000
To Dividend	650,000.000
To Remuneration to Officers	25,000.000
To Special Reserve	50,000.000
To Balance carried forward to next account	66,630.527
	2,277.457 761
CR.	Yen.
By Amount of Gross Profits for the half-year ended 30th June, 1910 including *yen* 67,'04 157, Balance of Profit and Loss Account 31st December, 19 9	2,277,475 761
	2.277,475.761

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Return from the Branch, and have found the same to be correct.

(Signed) KIHACHIRO OKURA, KAHEI OTANI, OTOYA TOMONO } Auditors.

Tokyo, 3rd August, 1910.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M.	Asia	Sa Aug. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 1	Tu Aug. 16
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Tu Aug. 16
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Awa Maru 2	Th. Aug. 18
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota 3	Th Aug. 18
Europe	N. D. L.	Goeben	Su. Aug. 21
Tacoma	B. L.	Oceano	M Aug. 22
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	M Aug. 22
Europe	M. M.	V. de la Ciotat 4	W. Aug. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W Aug. 3'
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	F Sept. 2
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	M Sept. 5
Hongkong	B. L.	Redhill	Tu Sept. 6

1 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 2nd inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 30th ult.
4 Left Singapore on the 7th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Sa. Aug. 13
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa Aug. 13
Shanghai	N.Y.K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su Aug. 14
Hongkong	P. M.	Asia	Su. Aug. 14
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Tu Aug. 16
Europe	N. Y. K.	Hitachi Maru	W. Aug. 17
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Kamakura M.	W Aug. 17
America	P. M.	Siberia	Th. Aug. 18
Europe	M. M.	Australien	Sa Aug. 20
Tacoma	B. & O.	Antilochus	Sa. Aug. 20
Australia	N. Y. K.	Kumano Maru	Sa Aug. 20
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	Sa Aug. 20
America	C. R.	A'ral Hamelin	Su Aug. 21
Hongkong	B. L.	Oceano	Tu. Aug. 23
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	Tu. Aug. 23
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	W. Aug. 31
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	Su Sept. 4
America	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	W Sept. 7
Tacoma	B. L.	Redhill	W. Sept. 7

CUTICURA CURED NURSE'S ECZEMA

Small Spot of Humour Grew Gradually Larger—Suffered Great Pain for Two Years—Doctors Could Not Help Dreadful Eruption.

SAYS CUTICURA EFFECTED "MOST WONDERFUL CURE"

"I suffered great pain on my leg and arm more or less for two years. It appeared in a small spot, gradually getting larger. Then I saw a doctor but did not derive any benefit. After that I went to another with the same result, still suffering. Then I tried Cuticura Ointment which I washed off with a strong lather of Cuticura Soap. In a few weeks it gradually disappeared and at present there is not the least sign of that dreadful eruption, eczema. Many of my patients as well as myself consider it a most wonderful cure, especially after suffering as much pain — also spending money. Nurse Warren, 23, Roslyn Rd., Redland, Bristol, England, Aug. 22, '09."

SKIN PURITY

Is Best Promoted by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

The use of Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by Cuticura Ointment, not only preserves, purifies and beautifies the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, but tends to prevent clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, inflammation, irritation, redness and roughness, and other unsightly and annoying conditions. In the treatment of eczema, rashes and other skin affections that torture, disfigure, itch, burn and scale, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled.



Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura book, containing invaluable advice on the Treatment of Skin Troubles

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, August 13.

The Raw Cotton market is dull. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.5
Egyptian	48 50 to 50.00
Indian Broach	35.00 to 35.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 32.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in.	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44 45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE, 1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.3
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 3
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.9

METALS.

The market is quiet, with perhaps a tendency t weaker.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.60 to 3 7
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4 6
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.0
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.
„ „ Flat	10.80 to 10.0
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6.
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 40 to 7.
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.
Nippon	2.95 to 3
Ogura	2.90 to 3
Todai	— to 3

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refin

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10
White Java	14 40 to 17
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transacti have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 24
„ second	20
Java, first	32
„ second	28
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	
Artificial "Kenshin"	

FLOUR.

In sympathy with wheat, prices for flour h advanced, but little business has been done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.0
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.0
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.0
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11.5
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.0
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.7
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.
Premier	„	11.35 to 11
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.
Takasago	6 „	2.
Fuji	6 „	2.
Pine	6 „	2.

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage, but very little is being offered

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	5 20 to 5.25
Red „ „ „	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.00 to 5.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has been principally for Europe. Pr are gradually declining.

On August 10th stocks were: Filatures 1,86 bales; Re-reels, 632 bales; Kakeda, 408 bales.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ... ...Y.	915
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	805

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

August.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
5th	847	—	—	848
6th	847	—	—	848
7th	—	—	—	—
8th	845	839	—	847
9th	849	—	844	849
10th.....	859	852	858	860

WASTE SILK.

Some business has been done for future delivery. No change in quotations.

On July 27th stocks were:—Noshi, 800 piculs; Kibiso, 2,700 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ... } Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ... }	185 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	80 to 90
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium ... ... } Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior... ... ... }	115 to 125
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices all round have declined. Business, especially for America, has been exceptionally dull.

Kanazawa:—There has been some decline in prices owing to the slackness of business.

Kawamata;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The general tendency of the market is weak.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.00	8.10	7.75	7 70
27"	8.00	7.80	7.80	7.70	7 70
36"	8.15	7.80	7.70	7.70	7.00

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27"	8.20	7.70	7.65	7 70
36"	8.00	7.85	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20"	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23"	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27"	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36"	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of August 10th the quotation was £56.10.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin ... ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin ... ... "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin ... ... "	47.00—50.00
Ore ... ... "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is somewhat active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	864,250
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	25,865

Delivery.	Closing Price
August	13 56
September	14.22
October	14.32

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
August 12.75	August 12.75
September ... 12.15	September ... 12.12
October 13.37	October 13.39

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 14 30
Medium	13.40
Common	12.50
Average	13.40

TEA.

No particular change has been noted in the market. "Common" and "good Common" teas show slightly easier tendency, but the quality has much deteriorated.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to August 9th, 5,688,100 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 169,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	36 to 37
Medium	33 to 35
Good Common	29 to 32
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
August	125.65
September	12[illegible].35
October.....	125.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama Aug. 12.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates all unchanged.

London—Bank T/T.	4/3⅜
— — Bills on demand	4/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 4 months' sight.....	4/0 5/8
— Private 4 months' sight	4 0¾ @ 1/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/01 5/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight.....per $100	88¼*
— Private 10 days, sight do	86¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	85*
— Private 10 days' sight.....	86⅛*
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight.....	49¾@½
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅜
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	211½@12
Bar Silver (London)	24½

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Haughton, 5th Aug., — London via ports. General. — Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 5th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 5th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irizawa, 5th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, 5th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 6th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Nomura, 6th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 6th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 7th Aug.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 8th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 8th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H Fegen, 8th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,805, K. Asari, 8th Aug.,—Tairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Mouton," 9th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 9th Aug.,—Kushiro, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 9th Aug.,—Tacoma Wash., General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents American Line O.S.K.)

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 10th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 10th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 10th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Bahle, 10th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, R. Shimidzu, 10th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsurugizan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,559, Nagatsu, 10th Aug., Ocean Island, Phosphate.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 11th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,147, M. Winckler, 11th Aug.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,439, Bjork, 4th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 5th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

J. B. Aug. Kessler, Dutch tank steamer, 3,197, van der Biesen, 5th Aug.,—Taketoyo, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 5th Aug.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 5th Aug.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 5th Aug.,—Yawata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 6th Aug.,—Yawata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Bruno, 6th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Seminole, British steamer, 2,797. H. D. Clarke, 6th Aug.,—Itozaki, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Jno. Rafferty, 6th Aug.,—Karatsu.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,825, C. H. Butler, 7th Aug.,—Muroran.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjipanas, Dutch steamer, 2,475, Jaink, 7th Aug.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,350, Kobayashi, 7th Aug.,—Port Arthur, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 7th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 7th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenearn, British steamer, 2,855, W. Haughton, 8th Aug.,—Dalny, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 8th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 8th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sunda, British steamer, 2,987, R. A. Peters, 8th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 9th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Nomura, 9th Aug.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Glaucus, British steamer, 3,591, J. Milhench, 9th Aug.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire

Tainan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,788, S. Osumi, 9th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 10th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 11th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 11th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Lennox, British steamer, 2,361, D. Reid, 11th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock:—Mrs. Lakchevich, Miss F. Lakchevich, Miss A. Lakchevich, Miss K. Lakchevich, Miss S. Lakchevich, Mrs. Shiling, Mr. Ischakin, Mrs. Germant, Miss R. Germant, Mr. Germant and Mr. Quien in cabin; Mr. Andreev, Mr. Takenouchi, Mr. O. Suzuki and Mr. Sadji in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss A. Bedinger, Miss M. Bigger, Mr. G. G. Brecher, Dr. Chavlari, Mrs. Chaviari, Miss M. Daniel, Dr. T. H. Daniels, Mrs. Daniels, Master P. Daniels, Mr. Julius Dutmore, Miss J. Forsythe' Miss E. E. Kestler, Mr. P. K. MacKedie, Mrs. P. K. MacKedie, Miss L. Pitts, Mr. M. Pors, Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. G. H. Scidmore, Mrs. E. Scidmore, Miss E. R. Scidmore, Mr. T. R. Tyndall, Mr. W. H. Wood, Mr. A. O Zinn, Mr. Zuilling and Mr. W. Moxon in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. T. Akahoshi, Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Altgelt, Mr. R. B. Anderson, Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, Hon. and Mrs. Wilhelm Becker, Mrs. M. E. Beckwith, Dr. W. R. Brinckerhoff, Mr. G. A. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Chapin, Miss M. K. Chapin, Mr. H. S. Coe, Dr. V. Haniel, Miss H. Hendrix, Mr. Max Heuter, Mr. G. C. Hirschfeld, Miss C. N Honodel, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Mrs. T. Hudson, Mr. T. E. Hudson, Mr. Z. Horikoshi, Mr. S. Irike, Mr. and Mrs. E C. Jones, Mr. R. Kanda, Mr. K. Kobayashi, Dr. Willy Kabitz, Mr. C. E. Mickelwait, Mr. Fritz Materna and servant, Mr. M. Oishi, Mr. P. W. Peterson, Mrs. E. K. Rice, Miss F. Scarritt, Mr. C. A. Shelhamer, Mrs. W. M. Squire and infant, Master L. M. Squire, Mr. S. Stern, Mr. S. R. Shelton, Mr. F. Thieriot, Mr. Wilhelm Zublin and Dr and Mrs. J. M. Whitney. For Kobe:—Mr. B. Hara, Dr. and Mrs. Geo, M. Laning, Mr. Wm. L. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Sharfman, Rev. and Mrs. L B. Tate and Mr. K. Yoshikawa. For Manila:—Mr. Olaf Blenckstone, Mr. C. A. Garner. Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Conner, Mr. C. J. Hogue, Miss G. MacCormack, Mr. J. McMullen, Mr. H. H. Miller, Mr. W. P. Miller, Mr. J. M. Myers, Mr. T. Pratt, Mr. H. Rosenberg, Judge and Mrs. Jas. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. C. Schweickert, Mr. and Mrs. J. Seymour, Miss S. Seymour, Mr. J. C. Sophian and Miss B. Taylor. For Hongkong:—Mr. O. A. Bosley, Mr. L. T. Grimes, Miss G. Macfarlane, Mrs. W. O. North, Master Ross North, Miss Julia North, Mr. F. S. Shortell and Mr. F. G. E. Walker in cabin; 74 in second class; 436 in steerage.

Per British steamer *Polynesien* from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Favre Bunez, Mr. R. V. Bowden, Mrs. J. Brown and 1 amah, Consul Doctor Nez, Mr. G. H. Purcell, Mr. J. Koike, Mr. Charles Soot, Mr. T. Grindon, Mr. J. Mazich and Mr. E. Garmes and 1 amah in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. B. Hara, Dr. Geo. M. Laning, Mrs. Geo. M. Laning, Mr. I. L. Sharfman, Mr. Olaf Blenckstone, Mr. C. A. Garner, Mrs. C. N. Conner, Mr. C. J. Hogue, Miss G. McMullen, Mr. H. H. Miller, Mr. W. P. Miller, Mr. J. M. Myers, Mr. T. Pratt, Mr. O. A. Bosley, Mr. E. T. Grimes, Miss G. Macfarlane, Mrs. W. O. North, Mr. C. R. King, Lt. Col. Scriven and amah, Mrs. R. S. Cole and amah, Mr. R. S. Cole, Master G. Cole, Miss S. B. Laning, Mr. K. Hashioka, Mr. S. Tsunoda, Mr. J. M. Halton, Mrs. I. L. Sharfman, Rev. L. B. Tate, Mrs. L. B. Tate, Mr. K. Yoshikawa, wife and child, Mr. H. Rosenberg, Judge Jas. Ross, Mr. Geo. C. Schweickert, Mrs. Geo. C. Schweickert, Mr. J. Seymour, Mrs. J. Seymour, Miss S. Seymour, Mr. J. C. Sophian, Miss B. Taylor, Master Ross North, Mr. F. S. Shortell, Mr. F. G. E. Walker, Mr. E. C. Brown, Mrs. E. C. Brown, Mrs. L. D. Marie, Master L. E. Marie, Mrs. E. Ward, Miss P. Ward, Mrs. W. Benson, Miss C. Wood, Mr. Y Matsumoto, Mrs. Y. Matsumoto, Mrs. S. Sasaki and Mr. K. Fujinami in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. D. B. Lam and Mr. E. Lehmann in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Saunders, Mr. R. B. Wallace, Mr. G. Murayama, Mr. H. W. Andrews, Mr. H. D. Williamson, Mr. J. Thomsen, Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, Mr. V A Hearne, Mr Wm. Hall, Mr. O. E. Willis and Mr. H. S. Ool in cabin: Mr. T. Hayami in Asiatic second class.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Polynesien*:—

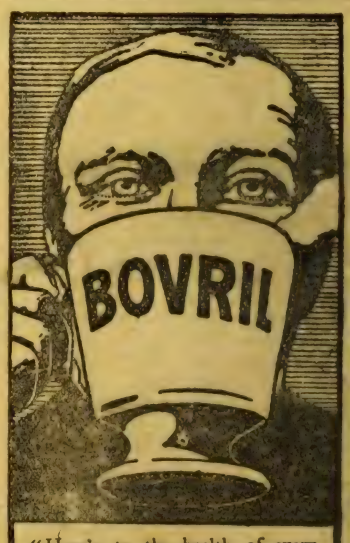
	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option	Lyon.	Moscow	Milan	France.	Sw'land	Trieste.	Peignes
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	229	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Hegner & Co.	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.	148	25	10*		—	—	—	—
W. Pestalozzi	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten	120	—	20	—	—	—	—	—
do	—	—	30†	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.	110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	93	—	—	—	84	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	35	Tamaito		—	110	—	—	—
L. Mettet	19	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co.	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pila & Co.	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha		5	10*	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.	—	10*	25†	—	—	—	—	—
do	—	—	10‖	—	—	—	—	—
Comptoirs Soies	—	—	10‡	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,109	410	141	—	194	—	—	—

* Milan. † London. ‡ St. Chamond. ‖ St. Etcinne.

Per British steamer *Sunda* for London and Antwerp via ports:—

	Waste Silk. France.
Bavier & Co.	68
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	64
	132





（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツオンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
University of California Libraries

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 8 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 20TH AUG., 1910. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 225
China ... 227
The Prize-Fight Farce ... 227
The Making of Citizens ... 227
Korea ... 228
Tibet ... 228
A Fine Art Gallery ... 228
Anti-Liquor Agitation Ends in Murder ... 229
The Americanisation of China ... 229
Queer Words from Venice ... 229
The Prince of Wales ... 229
Hygiene During and After Floods ... 229
Leading Articles :—
An Academy of English Letters ... 230
Obsession ... 230
On Calumny ... 231
A Question of Facts ... 232
Race-Antipathy and the Social Scale ... 233
Mountain Resorts and the Weather ... 233
Crime and its Detection ... 234
Japan's Debt to Volcanic Action ... 234
The Sociological Aspect of the Suffrage Question ... 235
Port Arthur ... 236
Yachting ... 236
The Bookshelf ... 237
Dutch Method for the Collection of Bad Debts ... 237
The Floods in Tokyo ... 238
The Modern Novel ... 238
Korea ... 239
Trans-Siberian Through Connections from Japan to Europe ... 239
Notes on the Recent Disasters ... 240
Shipping Accidents ... 242
Local News ... 242
Our Russian Newsletter ... 243
Woman Murdered in Yokohama Tea-House ... 243
Was it a Miracle? ... 244
Notice to Mariners ... 246
The Sumito Bank ... 246
Telegrams ... 246
Destructive Floods in Karuizawa ... 249
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 250
Nakae Chomin ... 252
Latest Commercial ... 255
Latest Shipping ... 256

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 20TH, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IT was announced in Wednesday's Official Gazette that a government shrine called the Karafuto Jinsha has been established at Toyohara-cho, Karafuto.

A JOSHIN cable to the *Asahi* states that cold weather was experienced in North Korea and people have been obliged to put on their winter clothes. On some of the mountains snow has fallen.

A FUSAN telegram says that dysentery and typhoid fever are widely spreading, and that leading citizens held a conference on the 12th instant to discuss the means of preventing the epidemics.

CAPTAIN SHOJI wires to the Naval Department that the cruiser *Ikoma* left Portsmouth at p.m. on the 10th instant for Plymouth. The vessel is expected to lie at anchor in Brest harbour until the 16th.

AT 9.59 p.m. on the 13th instant a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting two minutes and seven seconds. The oscillations were principally in a south-easterly and north-westerly direction.

THE number of soldiers who have been killed in the operations against the Formosan aborigines is said to have reached one hundred and sixty. The authorities are thinking of giving special honour to the memory of the dead.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Russian Volunteer Fleet Agency have concluded an agreement with regard to freight between Tsuruga and Vladivostock, which was signed a few days ago. The conventional rates will be carried into effect on and after the 22nd instant, and are 20 to 30 per cent. higher than previous competitive rates.

THIRTY students of the Waseda University are reported to have arrived at Shanghai on the 13th inst. After staying for three days, the party will visit the Nanking Exhibition, and is expected to return to Shanghai again *via* Suchow on the 19th inst.

A SEOUL despatch reports that the 14th of August being the memorial day of the establishment of the Korean Empire, the function of its celebration was held at the Imperial Palace as usual. The national flags were put up in the Korean streets.

LIEUT.-GENERAL TSUCHIYA, Commander of the Fourth Division, will shortly be placed on the retired list, being simultaneously promoted General. Lieut.-General Ando, Commander of the Tenth Division, will probably be appointed as his successor.

JULY 25 is reported to have been the hottest day in Chicago for nine years. The Weather Bureau thermometer on the street-level registered 102 degrees at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The thermometer at the Government weather-station on the Federal building registered 97 degrees.

VARIOUS Japanese papers express the opinion that the crop has already been seriously impaired and that unless warm clear sunshiny days come soon the situation will become very serious.

This is all the more serious from the fact that practically the same situation prevails over a large portion of China.

IN accordance with the Chinese Bank Regulations small banks are prohibited from issuing banknotes. As the result the Great China Bank has decided to increase its capital from 8,500,000 to 18,500,000 *taels*, one half of which will be invested by the Government, the balance to be raised among the people.

A HANKOW telegram states that the indemnity of 110,000 *taels* for damages sustained by Japanese in Changsha in consequence of the recent riots, is to be delivered to the Yokohama Specie Bank on the 19th instant at Hankow by the Great Bank of China. The negotiations regarding damages to British and other foreign residents have not been closed.

FIVE NEGROES were killed and two others were mortally wounded at Elliott, Miss., on July 21st when the seven took issue with Deputy Sheriff Cauley, who was endeavoring to arrest them on a minor charge. As Cauley and two citizens approached the negroes ceased their work in the field and, grabbing pitchforks, made for the deputy. Cauley then opened fire with two revolvers.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA on the afternoon of the 28th. inst. made her second public appearance in London since the the funeral of the late King. Her Majesty drove from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, in order to give personal direction to the various arrangements to be made in order to prepare the royal residence for her occupation when the King and Queen have removed to Buckingham Palace.

ACCORDING to the investigation of the Residency-General, the number of foreign residents in Korea at the end of June was 13,381 in all. They are 11,533 Chinese, 490 Americans, 183 British, 89 French, 48 Germans, 21 Russians, 12 Greeks, 3 Italians, 7 Norwegians, one Belgian, and two Portuguese. Being classified according to their occupation, they are 99 officials, 453 missionaries, 3,757 merchants, 335 manufacturers, 989 agriculturists, 138 miners, one fisherman, and 6,611 of other occupations. The Chinese are largely merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists, while of 136 miner, 104 are American. The missionaries are as follows:—306 Americans, 90 British, 50 Frenchmen, 3 Germans and 4 Russians.

PRINCE TSAI HSUN, the Chinese Naval Envoy to the United States, left Peking on Wednesday On his way to America. His Highness will visit *incognito* Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, but not have an audience with the Emperor until he comes to Tokyo on his way back. Captain Mori, Commanders Sakamoto and Masuda, and Mr. Asano, Master of Ceremonies, have been appointed to receive the Chinese Prince.

HIS MAJESTY the Emperor being extremely anxious regarding the disasters caused by the recent floods, it has been decided to despatch a chamberlain in a few days to the worst districts. His Highness the Prince Imperial, staying at Nikko, sent Chamberlain Arima on the 13th instant to the scene of disaster in Tochigi prefecture to inspect the condition of affairs. The officer returned to the Tomozawa Palace the next day.

A HONGKONG telegram says that in connection with the recent British demand for the withdrawal of the Chinese Emigration Inspector from Hongkong, in view of the absence of such treaty stipulation, the Viceroy of Kwantung has requested the Hongkong Government to permit the stationing of the Inspector, on the ground that it is necessary in controlling Chinese emigrants to Peru. It is rumoured that Viceroy Yuan of Kwantung will be dismissed.

ON the 15th instant it was reported from the meteorological station that as there was no conspicuous depression felt in the neighbourhood of Japan, the weather would probably be calm for some days. But on the 16th slight low pressure areas extended to the north-west of Kyushu. Also a slight depression was felt in the district of Tokyo and Yokohama, which proceeded very slowly towards the south-east, so that there was some rainfall. Nothing serious is anticipated, however.

The Meteorological Station of this prefecture reports that the marked low temperature experienced on the 18th inst. in this district was due to the rising of atmospheric pressure felt in North China in contrast with the depression which occurred in the Okhotsk Sea.

WE take the following from the *Manchuria Daily News* of the 6th inst.—Mr. James Catto, Foreign Secretary, S.M.R. Co., who was in the Railway Hospital under treatment for a complication of various complaints expired peacefully at 1 a.m, this morning at the age of 9 years. A circle of his intimate friends was beside the death bed. The deceased entered the service of the Company in May last year as its first foreign secretary, and commanded by his ability, integrity and refinement the respect and affection of those who came in contact with him. His sister Miss Catto who happened to be with her relations in Yokohama is expected to arrive here by the *Takeshima Maru* to-morrow. His loss is a deprivation to the *Manchuria Daily News*, to which the deceased lent invaluable assistance ungrudgingly. We beg to join many friends of his in tendering our heartfelt condolences to the bereaved relations.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

It appears to be recognized in Peking that a new situation has arisen in Mongolia as the result of the Russo-Japanese Convention, and that this new situation calls for some countervailing measures. Accordingly the Military Council held a meeting to discuss the matter, and arrived at the following decisions. Firstly, that, two new divisions of the Army must be organized for the defence of Mongolia; secondly, that a new educational system should be instituted without delay; and, thirdly, that a railway should be constructed as soon as possible, bringing this vast region into direct communication with the capital.

Possibly there may be some connection between this meeting in Peking and the report appearing in various papers to the effect that the Viceroy of Manchuria has just received instructions from the Central Government to devise such measures as he can for the strengthening of Chinese military power in the Three Provinces. The message somewhat cynically adds that, no matter what financial embarrassment the Viceroy may find himself in, as the result of this new departure, he is on no account to raise a foreign loan for the purpose. This certainly looks like a case of being asked to make bricks without straw.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo, the Viceroy of Manchuria has asked the Provincial Assemblies to take steps towards rendering possible the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun railway at China's own expense. The Waiwupu, however, has intervened with counsels of precaution. It is pointed out that the Chinchow Aigun railway is one in which various foreign Powers are more or less directly interested, and that the attention of the whole civilized world, practically speaking, is focussed on this question. The Assemblies therefore are admonished to approach the matter delicately and with due deliberation.

The Government of Hongkong is said to have addressed a protest to the Canton authorities on the score of the proposed establishment in Hongkong of a Chinese Emigration office, under the management of a Chinese official. The ground of the protest is that the existing treaties contain no clause which could be construed as permitting the establishment of such an office.

It is reported from Tsitsihar that the unfortunate Chinese who emigrated from Hupeh to the Amur region have thought better of their venture. They showed a disinclination to engage in farming, and the Chinese authorities resorted to pressure. This only had the effect of infuriating the people, and a mob of several score attacked the Governor's office, demanding that money to cover the expenses of their return to Hupeh should be given them without delay. The riot was however suppressed and several of the ring-leaders were taken into custody.

A curious story comes from Yinkow. It is said that the Chinese Government was about to levy a tax on the East Asia Tobacco Company trading at that port. Against this action the Japanese Consul protested; but, says the telegram, to no purpose, and the matter was then referred to Mukden for settlement.

If telegrams from Mukden are to be credited, the Hunghutz are showing renewed activity on a considerable scale. Bands of various strengths from 10 to a hundred have appeared in several parts of Manchuria, and reports of pillage and robbery at their hands are daily arriving. In not a few instances farmers have been ruthlessly murdered, and the whole countryside is in such a state of unrest that even a stroll in the outskirts of Mukden is attended with danger.

According to a special message from Peking to the *Jiji Shimpo* the members of the Central and Provincial Assemblies held a conference on the 11th. The following resolutions were adopted :—

1. All Provincial Assemblies shall take common action in political affairs.

2. By canvassing the members in the other provinces the movement shall be resumed with a view to the speedy opening of parliament. Occasion will be taken of the opening of the Central Assembly to establish a political party.

3. A committee of investigation shall be appointed to examine into the Russo-Japanese Convention, with a view to attacking the Government regarding the same. The local people will be encouraged to frame opinions about current affairs.

The leader of this movement is Mr. Liu Koso, Vice-President of the Provincial Assembly in Fokien. The United Assemblies propose without delay to publish a newspaper, to be called the *Kokumin-koho*, as their official organ.

An unsettled feeling is said to pervade political circles in Peking. Apparently, for once, the origin of this uneasiness is from within rather than from without. One Minister of State, the Grand Councillor, is alleged to have been taken seriously ill; and another, the Minister of Communications, shows signs of discontent with his position. It is rumoured that the latter is on the eve of being transferred to one of the remoter provinces; and the rumour derives additional weight from the announcement, on the part of the Minister himself, that he intends to be absent from his Department for the space of 5 days. Moreover the arrival of the Vice-Minister in the Capital, at the present juncture, is not unnaturally looked upon as significant in the extreme.

The idea of a Central Assembly seems to be taking practical shape. On the 12th instant the first formal meeting of the combined Provincial Assemblies was held, and a Committee consisting of President, Vice-President and nine members was elected. It is understood that this body will hold several meetings for the purpose of discussing the measures to be presented to the Central Assemby which, according to one report, is to commence operations on October 3rd. Another duty assigned to the Committee will be that of finding matters whose scope and interest shall be common to all the Provincial Assemblies, so as to foster a spirit of unity. In the formal meeting above mentioned, however, no more than twelve of the Provinces were represented.

In this context it may be added that instructions have been sent to the heads of the various Provinces to furnish financial reports and be prepared to submit them to the Central Assembly at its opening meeting. Some of these reports, it appears, have already been sent in, and each of them, curiously enough, shows a deficit of about a million *taels*. When to these are added the deficits of the Army and Navy Departments, the total shortage is estimated to reach as much as 35,000,000 *taels*. In these circumstances it is generally anticipated that the first care of the Central Assembly will be the financial condition of the Empire.

A Dairen telegram gives particulars of a serious affray with the Hunghutz bandits. At 1 p.m. on the 12th instant a body of a hundred desperadoes appeared at a place 1 *li* distant from Kinkoshi station, and a small battle took place between them and the garrison at that point, numbering 20 men. No fatalities occurred, but 6 bandits and 2 of the Japanese soldiers were wounded. On receipt of the news at Kaigen, a force of 40 soldiers, with 20 Chinese police and 20 mounted infantry, proceeded without delay to reinforce the garrison.

A later despatch says that the number of the bandits has increased to 340, and that Mr. Yamada, the officer in command of the battalion stationed at Tetsurei, is leading a strong body of troops to the disturbed area.

The activities of the Hunghutz bandits are certainly not on the wane. A telegram dated the 14th inst. from Changchun says that a Japanese patrol of two soldiers was ambushed by a party of 20 bandits on the night of the 10th. One of the soldiers was killed and the other left for dead. Three days later a force of two hundred bandits made their appearance in the same district, but encountered this time a stronger force of troops. They were, however, driven off after inflicting a loss of 1 killed and four seriously wounded. The bandits are reported to have suffered severely.

Floods are reported from Northern Manchuria. Owing to continuous and heavy rains, the Sungali has risen alarmingly. In the vicinity of Petro the width of the river has increased to thirty times the normal distance between its banks. Tsitsihar and Kilin are more or less inundated in consequence, houses and fields being everywhere submerged. At Harbin the river has risen 5 or 6 feet, and is continuing to rise, to the extent of 7 or 8 inches daily. All possible measures are being taken by way of precaution.

Mr. Stamenovitch, a Servian athlete, who is on a walking-tour round the world, arrived recently in Harbin from the west, and has left that city for Japan.

A curious story comes from Dairen of an attempt on the part of China to reassert that influence over affairs in Manchuria which seems to be fast slipping from her grasp. But it cannot be described as other than a back-door method, after all. The idea is, according to the telegram in question, to frame a series of regulations for the control of Chinese labour in Southern Manchuria, with a view to getting into Chinese hands the real power over the various industrial concerns financed by foreigners in that part of the Empire. The undertakings which are expected to be most affected by these prospective regulations are, of course, the Fushan collieries and the Mukden-Antung railway. But we strongly suspect that the whole story has its genesis in the brain of some imaginative correspondent.

A large proportion of the piratical horde recently unearthed in Colowan has, as might have been expected, sought refuge in the neighbouring British territory. Their respite,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

however, has proved to be of the shortest, for, according to a telegram from Hongkong a great number of the pirates have been arrested there.

In this context it may be mentioned that the Governor-General of Kwantung is in receipt of instructions from the Central Government to use such naval forces as he has at command for the purpose of suppressing piracy on the West River and its vicinity, and to extend all possible protection to the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of that region.

Changes are reported to have taken place in official circles in Peking. Two of the military members of the Grand Council were relieved of their posts, and Prince Ikuio and Mr. Joseisho were appointed in their place. It is also announced that Mr. Toshoji has been promoted to the head of the Department of Communications. The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* sees in these changes the handiwork of Princes Tsai-tao and Tsai hsun who, as our readers are aware, have recently returned from a tour of inspection in foreign lands. They are said to have made representations to the Prince Regent to the effect that China's frequent failures in the field of diplomacy are to be attributed to the absence of Yuan-shikai from the Council Board, and that his return should be one of the first measures in the direction of reform. The appointment of Mr. Toshoyi, who is a supporter of the exiled Yuan, is believed to have arisen out of these representations. The correspondent adds that at the time when the Russo-Japanese Convention came on the tapis, the Chinese Government was receiving sympathy and advice at the hands of the United States and Germany; and that the above-mentioned changes in the Council are not unconnected with this circumstance We give this report for what it is worth—which, we fear, is not much.

The Chinese authorities at Tientsin are said to have handed a communication to the foreign Consuls at that port regarding the embargo on the export of live stock. The Japanese, American and Russian Consuls, however, protested against the measure, and it is understood that the prohibition will shortly be withdrawn.

A curious story comes over the wires from Mukden. The gist of it, so far as we can gather, is that the Chinese authorities appear to have conceived the brilliant idea of effecting the withdrawal of all Japanese and Korean immigrants from the unopened parts of the Three Provinces, and a report is already to hand of the expulsion of certain Korean settlers from the Timingtun district. This incident not unnaturally led to a remonstrance on the part of the Japanese Consul-General, who is said to have drawn the attention of the Viceroy of Manchuria to two circumstances; first, that these settlers were in reality engaged, in a humble way, in the development of world-commerce in China; and, in the second place, that such measures as were attributed to the Viceroy must certainly have the regrettable effect of creating ill feeling between China and her neighbour Japan, just as such an unfriendly policy as the expulsion of all Chinese residents from Korea would produce a like disagreeable effect on the relations between the two countries. In reply to this remonstrance, the Viceroy is represented as saying that the removal of the Koreans from Timingtun was done by the local authorities without his cognizance. We very much question whether the Chinese authorities have really set their heart on any such foolish policy as this message attributes to them.

The mischievous activity of the bandits in Manchuria is alleged to have engaged the attention of Peking. Orders have been issued to the Viceroy of Manchuria to appoint a high military commander for the purpose of subjugating the Hunghutz and effecting reforms in the military administration of the Three Provinces. The Viceroy is reported to have requested that the project be held in abeyance for the present, on account of the general financial embarrassment which prevails.

A serious charge is brought against a British steamer in a Dairen telegram. The vessel in question is the *Tamsui*—belonging, if we are not mistaken, to the China Navigation Company; and the charge is one of attempting to evade payment of export duty on some 6,000 *kin* of salt, which apparently had been secretly smuggled on board. The master of the vessel was duly warned by the Customs officials, and ordered to remain in port, but at 11 p.m. on the 16th, says the telegram, he weighed anchor and left for Shanghai. We venture to think, however, that the incident will be found to lend itself to an explanation which will rid the story, as now received, of its more unpleasant features.

THE PRIZE-FIGHT FARCE.

It appears, says a London journal, that Jeffries, the defeated pugilist, like the majority of his countrymen, is unable to take his beating in the proper spirit. He now claims that foul play was used to defeat him in the fight on July 4. As might have been expected, the press is making much of the allegations and that part of the public interested in the ring are said to be "considerably agitated over it." The ex-boiler maker's trainer has apparently come forward with a demand that another match with Johnson be given Jeffries to vindicate his claim. We very much doubt whether any such project will be allowed to materialize. Unless we entirely misread American opinion on this subject, a strong revulsion of feeling has set in against the whole sordid business of the prize ring. The disagreeable fact that, as the American papers confess, the announcement of Johnson's victory was everywhere the signal for brutal clashes between negroes and whites, *in which the latter were almost always the aggressors*, is doubtless responsible for this awakening of the American conscience. "Compared with the wanton brutality with which men of African blood were hounded through the streets of many American cities and villages on Monday night by white thugs, the prize-fight in which a white man was beaten by a negro was, says one American paper, exalted in its refinement. . . . . The white scoundrels who formed themselves into gangs for the purpose of beating and torturing, in some cases slaying, whatever black they could corner, pleaded the necessity of vindicating the superiority of their race as their motive. They have, in fact, placed upon their race an execrable blot."

The immediate aftermath of this much-advertised prize-fight, in which a negro successfully defended his title to the heavy-weight championship of the world against the retired white champion who tried in vain to "come back," was, writes the *Literary Digest*, a disgraceful outbreak of race riots in almost every section of the country. The secondary result promises to be some interesting litigation between the syndicate which controls the moving pictures of the fight and the various State and municipal authorities which have put a ban upon their exhibition. In general, the American press shows up very badly over the whole affair. They are freely charged with having promoted the fight in the first instance, and in having then united with the white champion to make a race-issue of it. Thus Jeffries is quoted as having said: "I am going into this fight for the sole purpose of proving that a white man is better than a negro." Is it any wonder, people are now asking, that, the negro having won the battle, the coloured people should become exuberant over the result? And a Kansas journal pertinently remarks that "the complete seriousness with which the gentlemen of the sporting fraternity have spoken of the fight as hinging the supremacy of the white race is a contribution to essential humour not to be lightly prized"

Of course, opposition to the anti prize-ring agitation is being raised by the picture syndicates and others who hope to make financial gain out of those degrading exhibitions; but the better elements in American society, disgusted with the business and alarmed at the extent of the racial plague-spot which it has disclosed to the view of the civilized world, are doing what is in their power to render correct the prediction attributed to the ex-pugilist, John L. Sullivan, that the Johnson-Jeffries contest will probably be the last big fight in the country.

THE MAKING OF CITIZENS.

Much has been written about the Japanese national spirit, and many are the "explanations"—wise and otherwise—of its inculcation. However, Sir Alexander Bannerman, in an article appearing in the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* comes as near the mark as can be expected. He finds the key to the national character in the education of the child from the earliest in the idea of duty:—

> In the elementary course it is laid down that the children shall be instructed by means of examples in filial piety, obedience to elders, affection and friendship, frugality, industry; modesty, fidelity and courage, and also in some of their duties towards society and the State. Here, at the very beginning of the child's education, meet the word "duty," and although is has been said before, it cannot be too often repeated that duty is the keynote of Japanese morals. The word "rights" does not appear in the syllabus. Even when treating of the franchise, it is not spoken of as the "Right to vote," but the 'Duty of voting."
>
> Everyone admits that not the least important part of a nation's training is the education of its girls, and the object which the Japanese have set themselves to attain is, in their own words, to convert their girls into "Good wives and wise mothers." Both boys and girls are to be trained so as to "Make them value public virtues, and foster the spirit of loyalty and patriotism."
>
> The general purpose of the system is to begin by teaching the infant its duties at home and in everyday life, and as its intelligence develops to go on to more advanced social questions, keeping all the time in the foreground the dominant ideas of deference to superiors, filial piety, loyalty to the Emperor, and duty to the nation. The teaching is aided by giving examples from history of the various virtues which are to be fostered.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

There has been a recrudescence of activity on the part of the insurgents in Korea. Ever since the 29th ult., it appears, the district of Mozan, Haiyando province, has been in a state of turmoil, owing to the depredations of a band of twenty desperadoes. The disturbances culminated, on the 6th inst., in an organized attack on the village of Kakusen. After intimidating the headman into surrendering all the money-orders in his possession, the rioters set fire to and destroyed thirteen houses, and killed six of the defenceless inhabitants. A troop of soldiers from the Tokkusen garrison has been ordered to the scene to restore order.

According to a telegram from Seoul the ringleader of the anti-Japanese movement among Korean students in the vicinity of the capital was arrested on the night of the 9th inst. This misguided youth, whose name is Yi-Seizan, has been, up to the present, a student of the Meiji University in Tokyo, and we gather that he was taken in charge on his arrival at Seoul.

Another Korean paper, the *Chosen Shimbun*, has been ordered to suspend publication on account of the indiscretion of its recent utterances.

A Seoul despatch dated 11th instant reports that Mr. Yi Yong-ku, leader of the Il Chin-hoi, left Chemulpo on Wednesday for Fusan. It is believed that Mr. Yi will have a conference with Mr. Pyong-chun, ex-Minister of Home Affairs, with regard to the present situation in Korea. Much importance seems to be attached, at the present juncture, to the movements of the Il Chin-hoi leader.

The Resident-General has invited to his private residence the Vice-Ministers of Agriture, Commerce and Engineering; and has elicited from them detailed information as to the working of their several Departments

Political circles in Seoul appear to be imbued with a sense of impending events. The various Ministers of State are said to have exchanged an attitude of passive expectancy for one of bustling activity—whatever that may mean. At all events, there has been much going and coming of Ministers since the 11th inst. The heads of the Department of Home Affairs and of Agriculture called at the residence of the President of the Privy Council, and there held a secret conference which lasted several hours.

Arrests continue to be made of seditiously-disposed students, in numerically increasing ratio. On the 12th inst. 6 students were taken in charge at the Northern Police Station, and on the 13th inst. 37 more were arrested. It is currently believed that the plot in which these misguided young men are presumably implicated was hatched in Tokyo.

The Chinese Government is reported to have established 13 police-stations along the line of the Yalu for the purpose of protecting the frontier. This measure is not unnaturally regarded by the Residency-General as an infringement of the already existing agreement; and a request for an explanation has been addressed from that quarter through the medium of the Japanese Consulate at Antung.

Arrests of Korean students continue unabated. Since the night of the 12th instant, 27 more of these restless spirits have been compelled to surrender their liberty for a season into the hands of the police. It is reported that, when these last arrests were made, the students were in the act of telephoning to their fellow-conspirators the details of their seditious schemes. Thus they may be said to have been taken *in flagrante delicto*, and under such conditions as place their guilt beyond doubt.

A curious story comes from Seoul with regard to the Vice-President of the Progressist party, Mr. Yi-kihon. He is said to have approached a high Japanese official with an appeal for funds on behalf of his party,—the amount in question being, according to the report, 3,000 *yen*—and then to have employed the money for his own private purposes. The natural consequence of the disclosure of Mr. Yi's peculation has been his removal from office.

The sedition in Korea appears to be spreading from the students to their teachers. A Seoul telegram reports that on the night of the 15th inst. five persons were arrested on a charge of conspiracy. Four of these are either head teachers or assistants in the Fusei middle and preliminary schools, and the remaining one is the principal of a private school in the same place. They are said to have been already proved to be active participants in a serious conspiracy.

A Korean spy, who, acting under the instructions of Mr. Yi-hanin, is reported to have set out from the capital for the Russian coast in the vicinity of Possiet Bay, has been arrested by gendarmes in Northern Korea before reaching his objective. This instance, according to the message, is but one out of many, as the eastern and north-eastern districts of the peninsula are said to infested with such gentry. The main object of their endeavours is to ascertain detailed information of the frontier defences.

The Christian propagandists in Seoul are witnessing a fresh accession of activity. A new church has just been founded and a band of forty Korean evangelists have been appointed to carry the Christian message to various parts of the country. This expansion and activity is currently believed to have been rendered possible by the recent return from America, of Mr. Yin-chigu, who has been very successful in raising funds for mission work in the Hermit Kingdom.

The Korean Premier repaired to the Residency-General on the 16th inst., and expressed his condolence regarding the disastrous floods in Japan. Subsequently, says a message from Seoul, the Premier had a prolonged private interview with His Excellency General Terauchi. On leaving the Residency-General, a little before noon, the Prime Minister summoned the Minister of Agriculture to his house for a consultation on matters of importance.

The peninsula has not escaped the inclement weather. Floods and storms have occurred at Gensan, since the 15th inst., with the result that the greater part of the foreign concession is now under water.

Telegrams from Pyongyang unite in asserting that the South Haiyando province is afflicted with a plethora of private educational establishments. The number given is over three hundred, which certainly seems in excess of requirements—particularly if such unsupervised institutions, or any of them, become nurseries of sedition. The superintendent of the district is now said to be seeking powers, from the Educational Department, to effect a reduction in the number of these schools by means of amalgamation.

The Korean Government, says a Seoul telegram, has decided to set apart the sum of 40,000 *yen* for the purpose of drainage and other allied works.

An interesting ceremony is reported to have taken place at Kanjo on the 15th inst., namely, the celebration of the conferring of posthumous honours on three distinguished Koreans, who, on the strength of their liberal views, may be described as the apostles of enlightenment, on Occidental lines, in their own country. However, up till the present they seem to have shared the fate of the prophet who had no honour in his own country. Two of these forerunners of civilization in the Hermit Kingdom suffered assassination at the hands of their own countrymen during the troubles of 1896; and the third, escaping to America, died there an exile. Tardy honours have, however, at length been accorded them. The Korean Emperor sent three chamberlains to be present at the ceremony, and some 300 other persons paid homage to the memory of these departed patriots, who even at that date recognized the dependence of Korea on her eastern neighbour in the awakening which they foresaw.

The report published by the *Mainichi Dempo*, in an extra yesterday, to the effect that preliminary negotiations on the subject of amalgamation had been opened on the 16th inst., does not appear to be founded on fact. It is understood, however, that the matter cannot be delayed much longer, and the 20th is commonly spoken of as the date for the formal opening of the question. Nevertheless, while the *Mainichi's* report may fall into the category of intelligent anticipation of events before they occur, there is no official information on the point.

Meanwhile the comings and going between the residences of high officials continue to form food for the imagination of enterprising correspondents.

TIBET.

The Chinese representative in Lhasa appears to have addressed a somewhat plaintive appeal to Peking. Although there is an entire absence of disturbance, the British Government, he alleges, has despatched 2,000 troops to the frontier, and, should an opportunity occur, these troops intend to advance and occupy the open trading-stations. As a protest to the British commander was ignored, the Resident has appealed to the Waiwupu. The complainant advocates the opening of negotiations with the Indian Government for an agreement protecting British and Chinese interests alike; but, if this cannot be obtained immediately, he suggests that the British authorities be requested to restrict the number of troops to two or three hundred.

A FINE ART GALLERY.

The Education Department is said to have approached the Treasury with a considered scheme for the construction of a new Fine Art Gallery. The site of the proposed building adjoins that of the Fine Art School in Uyeno Park. The cost of the scheme is estimated at *yen* 600,000, which amount would be spread over a period of three years. The building will be a two-storied one, covering a space of 1,500 *tsubo*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ANTI-LIQUOR AGITATION ENDS IN MURDER.

Public opinion in America seems to be much exercised over the lynching of a white man in Newark, Ohio, in the sequel of an anti-liquor movement in that State. "Why should Ohio have railed against Reno," asks the leading newspaper of a Western State, "when lawlessness was going on unchecked in Newark for months, a lawlessness that finally led to lynching?" The events which culminated in the outrage of July 8 are thus set forth by the Cleveland *Leader* in an editorial :—

"Newark, plainly, had cut loose from the law. In the last local-option election Licking Country as a whole decided against the saloons. But Newark, the county seat, went 'wet' by 1,356 votes. The saloon-keepers, and enough of the heavy anti-prohibition majority to give their determination effect, decided among themselves not to abide by the result of the election. They made up their minds to set the law at defiance. The natural results came quickly. The saloons put up but a thin pretence of selling only non-intoxicating drinks. The Mayor and the Chief of Police refused to interfere. The protesting leader of the 'dries' was waylaid and beaten into insensibility. An effort to defeat the reelection of the Superintendent of Schools because he was an anti-saloon man nearly succeeded. Intoxication of boys became common. The 'tenderloin' flourished as never before. Two Chicago brokers who were threatened were advised by the Mayor, when they appealed to him for protection, to buy revolvers. Members of the Chamber of Commerce and a minister of the gospel to whom they went for counsel, gave them the same advice. Apparently police protection was not to be thought of. A newspaper reporter to whom they told the story admitted that he did not dare write it for fear bodily harm would come to him. Decent people were compelled to carry weapons for self-protection."

As to what happened in Newark on the day of the riot, it appears that a number of private detectives, hired, not by the Anti-saloon League, but by the Licking County Law Enforcement League (we quote from a summary in the *Literary Digest*), were raiding several drinking resorts in Newark. A hostile crowd gathered and put them to flight. One, Carl Etherington, a twenty-two-year-old Kentuckian, was attacked near William Howard's place, "The Last Chance," in the outskirts of the city. In the scuffle which seems to have ensued, Etherington drew a revolver and shot Howard. He was promptly lodged in the country jail. Howard had been Chief of Police and was a man of a good deal of popularity. When the news of his death was reported that evening, a mob forced the jail doors, pulled out young Etherington, gave him a drubbing, and then hanged him to a convenient telegraph-pole. Most of the Newark citizens and the State officials who have been interviewed by the press believe that the Sheriff is in a large measure responsible for the lynching, on the ground that he could have prevented it, inasmuch as the mob were working for two hours at the prison gates before breaking in. The Governor of the State has done something towards upholding the cause of order, after the event, by removing the Mayor and Sheriff from their offices. But the affair has prompted several Southern editors to suggest that the "finger of scorn," so often pointed southward, could be directed quite as frequently toward Ohio and Illinois, and one journal is also reminded of a "famous Guildhall speech" which laid down this rule for the English people :—

"It is your first duty to keep order. Where the people treat assassination as the corner-stone of self-government they forfeit all right to be treated as worthy of self-government."

THE AMERICANISATION OF CHINA.

Dr. Dillon's studies in European politics, and particularly those of the Near East, usually form a valuable feature of the monthly reviews. We question however whether his *dicta* relating to the Far East can claim for themselves the same authority.

In an article entitled "China and the United States," contributed to the *Contemporary Review* this publicist sets out by declaring that the American Government has alienated Japan, but it is making up to China for all it is worth. "Friendship is being cultivated by the Washington Government with assiduity, perseverance and ingenuity, and with a considerable degree of success. By refunding £90,000 in 1886, on the ground that it exceeded the amount rightfully claimed as damages, the American Government created a very good impression in China, which was deepened two years ago when Congress waived its claim to £220,000 due to the American Government for the cost of the expedition against the Boxers." Such consideration, thinks Dr Dillon, has touched the Celestial heart in its tenderest spot, and the Chinese have shown their gratitude in various practical and more or less remarkable ways :—

The interest on that capital sum has since been applied exclusively to a work which in the long run will repay the people of the United States a hundred fold. It defrays the expenses of a number of carefully-selected young Chinamen who are sent to the States to American colleges, universities, technical high schools, there to finish their education. Every year one hundred Chinese youths take their places in American educational establishments, where they will remain not less than four years. At the end of the first four years, therefore, there will be four hundred Chinamen from this source alone absorbing American ideas, conversant with American modes of thought and methods of action, and linked with Americans by bonds at once pleasant and durable. And parallel with this training of Chinamen in the States a widespread educational movement is being successfully conducted by Americans in China. Here the type of Chinaman catered for is more plebeian. There are about two hundred American "universities," schools, and colleges now scattered throughout the Chinese Empire, including fifty seminaries for theologians and twenty-one medical schools. Among establishments of the highest type are the Pekin Methodist University with several hundred students, and the Yale College in Changcha, to which an excellent hospital is attached. Among the students of this establishment are numerous relatives of the highest and most influential functionaries of the Celestial Empire. There are at present thousands of Chinese children and youths under the care of American teachers in the Celestial Empire, besides six hundred carefully selected youths, who are pursuing their studies in the United States. Among these are twelve female students, of whom one is a niece of Li Hung Chang. This distinguished lady is said to have outshone her male competitors and won a prize under circumstances which do her credit.

The studies to which the Chinese students devote themselves are for the most part engineering, chemistry and electricity. The new China, according to Dr. Dillon, is buoyed up with the hope that under the wing of the American Eagle she will realise her future destinies. And yet one hears talk of a Chinese-American boycott !

QUEER WORDS FROM VENICE.

If we are to believe circulars which reach us from Italy from time to time, the "Queen of the Adriatic" is seething with anarchy. Quite recently, says one of these documents, the futurist painters Boccioni, Carra and Russolo and the futurist poets F. T. Marinetti, Paolo Buzzi, Aldo Palazzeschi, Armando Mazza, having gone to Venice, climbed the clock-tower, from the top of which "they threw down on the howling agitation of the enormous crowd filling St. Mark Place, 200,000 multi-coloured manifests, thus conceived" :—

We repudiate the ancient Venice extenuated by morbid secular voluptousness, though we have loved it long and possessed it in the anguish of a great delightful dream.

We repudiate the ancient Venice of strangers, market to fraudulent antiquaries, magnetical pole for all the snobs and imbeciles of the world, the sunk in bed of innumerable caravans of lovers, precious gemed tub of cosmopolitan adventuresses.

We want to cure and cicatrize this rotting town, magnificient wound of the past. We want to enliven and ennoble the Venitian people declined from its former grandeur, morphinised by a disgusting cowardice and abased by small dishonest traffic. We want to pepare the birth of a commercial and military Venice, able to brave and affront on the Adriatic Sea our eternal enemy : Austria.

Hasten to fill its small fetid canals with the ruins of its tumbling and leprous palaces

Burn the gondoles, hose swings for fools and erect up to the sky the rigid geometry of large metallic bridges and manufactories with waving hair of smoke, abolish everywhere the languishing curves of the old architectures !

May the dazzling reign of divine Electrical Light at last free Venice from her venal furnished room's moonshine.

May it indeed !

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The late King Edward, says a writer in a well known ladies' magazine, was known by his grandchildren as "Grandpapa King" :—

"Grandchildren," laughed the King, "are just as great a pleasure to one as one's children, whilst the responsibility of bringing them up is yet shifted off on to other shoulders."

Grandpapa King used to tell with much appreciation this among other stories about his grandson, now Prince of Wales :—

Prince Edward accompanied His Majesty to Sandringham for the first time after his accession to the throne, and at St. Pancras Station among the crowd, an old woman cried out, "There goes little Prince Edward," and the child, turning quickly to his grandfather, exclaimed, "Did you hear her? She ought to have said, "There goes little *King* Edward!"

The young prince is said to have been very devoted to his grandsire. Although glad to welcome his parents from their Colonial tour, he is said to have remarked to a dean, "But mother's rather tiresome sometimes. And I don't want to leave Grandpapa King."

HYGIENE DURING AND AFTER FLOODS.

Mr. Kubota, Chief of the Sanitary Bureau, says that from previous experience it is feared that epidemic diseases of dysentery and typhoid fever are liable to break after the subsidence of floods. The great reason for the prevalence of epidemic diseases after floods is found in the virus which is spread by the overflowing streams where houses have been submerged. Great care must be taken not to leave deposits which may contain virus in and about the houses. At the same time it is absolutely necessary to remove the mud which accumulates on the streets or in sewers. As a most important hygienic step, prohibition should to be put on drinking from rivers and wells, and cities which do not have water works must use extreme care. The custom has hitherto been followed of sprinkling carbolic acid generally, wherever floods have prevailed, but recently, disinfection has been restricted to infected spots alone. In such low-lying districts as Hongo and Fukagawa, where the inhabitants are for the most part poor, the most stringent hygienic measures must be enforced, no one being allowed to enter the houses before they are thoroughly dried. In the meantime shelter will be given in official relief-stations established for the purpose.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AN ACADEMY OF ENGLISH LETTERS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 13*)

IN view of the vast amount of indifferent matter poured out from the printing-presses of innumerable publishers, more especially under the guise of fiction, the formation of an association in the interests of pure literature cannot be regarded as a superfluous step. In the case of only too many of the novels produced at the present time, the critical reader is led to wonder how a sufficient number of such books can possibly be circulated to make the process in the least degree remunerative. But still the steam—only too often a degrading stream—issues to feed the maudlin sentimentality or the sensation-thirst of a decadent age. Among those social influences which, in the opinion of so shrewd an observer as the Earl of MEATH, follow the direction of an unwise sentimentality and tend to a weakening of the moral fibre of the nation, thus becoming a serious danger to the State, the influence of the so called society novel must be accorded a high-place. Since the outcry which greeted the publication of Mr. H. G. WELLS' *Ann Veronica* last year—which general protest had the salutary effect of showing that the mere fact of a writer having an established reputation does not permit him to produce a poisonous book with impunity—there has been a notable diminution in novels of this class. Nevertheless the general character of the literary output of the day continues to be compromised by the kind of book evolved by writers of the type of HUBERT WALES, FERGUS HUME and Mrs. L. T. MEADE. In fact, it is time that the literature-loving people of England set their faces against the novelist who has no real message to give, and the novel merely written to sell. Abuses usually suggest their own remedy—hence, no doubt, the movement to which we have alluded above. A Joint Committee was appointed last autumn by the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Authors "to consider the best mode of creating a permanent body which may represent the interests of pure literature, without any regard to commercial considerations." This Committee has now completed its labours, and has presented its report. As a result of its recommendations a body has been constituted, within the Royal Society of Literature, which has received the title of the Academic Committee. The new by-laws of the Society, ratified by the General Anniversary meeting, provide that the Academic Committee shall consist of not more than forty members, twenty-seven of whom have already been elected as "original members" at the nomination of the Joint Committee of the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Arts. The province and duties of the Academic Committee are thus defined: (*a*) To take all possible measures to maintain the purity of the English language, and to hold up a standard of good taste in style; (*b*) to encourage fellowship and co operation among those who are disinterestedly striving for the perfection of English literature; (*c*) by "Discourses of Reception" and "Obituary Addresses" to mark the current of literary history in this country; (*d*) to designate from time to time persons to become recipients of the medals of the Society; (*e*) to make Awards of Merit to particular literary works. All subsequent nominations and elections will be made by co-optation of the now existing members of the Academic Committee, but so that their number shall at no time exceed forty. From the following list of the names of those who have been appointed original members of this Committee it will be seen that the new body is fairly representative :—

Alfred Austin.	Andrew Lang.
Laurence Binyon.	Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall.
Andrew Cecil Bradley.	John William Mackail.
Robert Bridges	Viscount Morley.
Samuel Henry Butcher.	George Gilbert Murray.
Joseph Conrad.	Henry Newbolt.
William John Courthope.	Edward Henry Pember.
Austin Dobson.	Sir Arthur Wing Pinero.
James George Frazer.	George Walter Prothero.
Edmund Gosse.	Walter Raleigh.
Richard Burdon Haldane.	George Macaulay Trevelyan.
Thomas Hardy.	
Henry James.	Arthur Woollgar Verrall.
William Paton Ker.	William Butler Yeats.

At the first meeting of the Academic Committee, as thus constituted, which was held on the 15th ultimo at 23 Hanover-square, a considerable number of those named above were present; and, the chair being taken by Mr. S. H. BUTCHER, M.P., the names of MAURICE HEWLETT and ARTHUR CHRISTOPHER BENSON were added to the roll of original members. Lord MORLEY of Blackburn was elected president and Mr. E. H. PEMBER, K.C., perpetual secretary. In the above list of members we miss such names as those of WILLIAM WATSON, CLEMENT SHORTER, RICHARD LE GALLIENNE, BERNARD SHAW, G. K. CHESTERTON and Sir QUILLER COUCH—not to mention Sir A. CONAN DOYLE and Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING; but possibly it may be urged against some of these that they have worshipped at the shrine of Mammon—in other words, of mere popularity. However, there are still ten vacancies to be filled before the Committee is complete, and doubtless some of the *literati* we have mentioned will be admitted ere long. For the rest, the mere fact of the formation of so authoritative a body augurs well for the prospects of keeping our mother-tongue "a well of English undefiled."

OBSESSION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 13.*)

WE note that our "rationalist" contemporary, the *Japan Herald*, ever since its now famous All-missionaries-are-liars syllogism, has developed a perfect craze for the detection of that logical obliquity, the *suppressio veri*. Indeed, the keenness of its scent for this fallacy is only exceeded by the ease with which it falls into the graver error of the *suggestio falsi*, as when—to select one example out of several—it makes unwarrantable assumptions regarding the identity of our correspondents and builds ingenious theories thereon. But, after all, an unique capacity for the detection of the *suppressio veri* is clearly our contemporary's *forte*. Judging from a leading article in its issue of the 9th inst., it has triumphantly run yet another to earth—or, at least, lays to its soul the flattering unction that it has performed this feat, and has thereby proved that the *Japan Mail*, in common with all missionaries, is sunk in iniquity. The enormity of which we have been guilty, declares this local dispenser of defamation, is that when discussing, in an article entitled "Preference as the Basis of Empire," Mr. BALFOUR'S advocacy of inter-Colonial or inter-Imperial preference, we did not quote his allusions to the Japanese Tariff. Now we are well aware that the Leader of the Opposition, in the debate in question, alluded to the proposed changes in the tariff of this country; but what in the world has that to do with preferential treatment of England by her Colonial Dominions, and *vice-versâ*? Apparently the *Japan Herald* considers that, in any article dealing with the subject of Preference within the British Empire, it is necessary also to enlarge upon the French tariff, the German tariff, the Japanese tariff, and, in short, every tariff under the sun. Otherwise—says this champion of veracity—you will be guilty of the sin of *suppressio veri*, and, with all other like sinners, will be condemned to eternal perdition as liars. Was ever a more ridiculous proposition advanced, outside of a refuge for the insane? We strongly recommend our contemporary, in view of the benefits commonly believed to be derived from a change of occupation, to turn its thoughts into other directions, lest the obsession under which it at present labours should become a mania.

Before leaving this subject, we feel it to be our duty to expose, and to protest against, the methods of controversy to which the *Japan Herald* has stooped on more than one occasion of late. In its anxiety to find a stick with which to beat the *Japan Mail*, it does not scruple to base more or less irrational attacks on utterly false assumptions, conceived from no other source than its own imagination. In the article on our alleged "versatility," to which we have above referred, it resorts to the objectionable device of attempting to pervert our statements in the eyes of undiscerning readers. Thus, after reproducing at length Mr. BALFOUR'S allusion to the Japanese tariff, which it attacks us for not including in an article dealing with preference within the British Empire, it appends our remark "*We do not think Mr. Balfour's warning is uncalled for.*" The inference it apparently wishes its readers to draw from this misleading juxtaposition is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

difference between these two kinds of realistic novels is perfectly patent, almost at a glance. This type of novel will *not* live, not only because its influence is for evil, but also because, contrary to the *real* novel, the *motives* of the author are evil Too much cannot be said in condemnation of this type.

Another type of novel is that written by the author who not only does not possess talent as a writer of fiction but has not the courage of his convictions. He has a message to deliver to his readers, but this message requires a little plain speaking, and he hesitates for fear of offending Mrs. Grundy. Consequently, his or her novels are futile.

Lastly, there is the novel which is written for no reason (and read for no reason) excepting that the author, or authoress, as is generally the case, perhaps has nothing else to do and in an unhappy moment, for the reading public, decides to "write a book." It may be the case that one of her friends, in an unthinking moment, has said "you ought to write a book," not imagining for one moment that her suggestion will be acted on. These *productions*, published, in most cases, at the writers' own expense, in due course of time reach the shelves of the circulating liberary from which they are occasionally extracted by the unwary or hurried subscriber, much to the latter's annoyance and disgust. Of course, a certain artificial demand is set up for these books by the friends and relations of the *proud* authoress. This type is quite harmless, has always existed since the inception of the novel and is likely to exist. We do not condemn it but, nevertheless, it seems a pity that the fair writers expend so large an amount of energy and application on so vain a thing.

After a reaction, the dawn of a new era in the history of the novel is without doubt approaching out of the chaos of the present. The novel will not die; its potentialities are too great. In the hands of a master it is still the greatest medium between the thinker and the people, but above all, the novel of the future will have to be *real*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Korea has passed another stage in her political progress by the arrival of Viscount Terauchi. Officials and those in office have seemingly greeted his coming with every expression of gladness, but underneath it have been, no doubt, ominous forebodings as they heard the heavy guns barking out his welcome with reverberations that seemed to shake sea and land.

Three elements of discord would seem to accompany his arrival, one: the question of change. The Korean abhors change of any kind. "As it was and ever shall be" is a sort of *Om mani pamdi hum* that sings and drones eternally through his soul. Any departure from the existing rut of life's cart-way he dislikes horribly, and with the new Resident-General all sorts of changes are rumoured. "What is it?" "Where are we!" vibrate through the ether.

A second discord is the fact that he is a great war-lord, not a pen-lord or a man who writes poetry about the moon and the pine tree and the wild-goose going nowhere, but a man whose messages if need be, are accompanied with the rattle of gun-fire and explosions of dynamite. Truly this kind of governor is out of gear with Korea's every ideal.

Another and most sorely discordant element that enters is the expected annexation. To die individually is a sore and awful process, accompanied by the break-up of intelligence, nerve-response, voice, personality and what not, with all the cold uncanny conditions called death; for a nation to die how much sorer, how much more terrible, and to have one's death date fixed, and time of demise viewed by heartless sight-seers from the grand-stand. Till to-day however no changes have come, the Resident-General has been kind and no annexation has as yet been announced.

As to how much pain the annexation announcement will cause if it comes, depends on what is involved in it. If it means the deposition of the national flag, the stifling of every expression of national patriotism, it will indeed be a sore affair, and leave a gangrene that will long infect a portion of the nation; but if it preserves the semblance of individuality, though the truth of it be complete annexation, it will not be so bad or so hard to bear.

What a strange conflict of reality and make-beleive it all is. Those in office from the highest down seem perfectly content with the new regime; unsuccessful office seekers are emphatically against the government; school-boys and youngsters who have had no experience, are loud in their clamorings for liberty, equality, and are opposed to all things Japanese. The great mass of the people are no doubt indifferent and in a way quite content with the new regime. The average or sum total of the nation's feelings is impossible to gauge or get at.

Recently, on a country trip, the writer called at a native village and after salutation and words of peace to the good man of the house, inquired as to how the world went. "You have a gendarme guard here, several Japanese among them have you not?" "Yes" was the reply. "No doubt you find them a trial in your town, and would be glad to get rid of them. There will be all sorts of oppression and wrong doing?" His reply was, "Not at all. The officer in charge is very kind and all the people like him. He and his men protect us against every kind of fear. We are very glad to have them." This is the opinion of a peasant, who has no political aspirations, and who desires most of all safety and quiet for himself and his family. Does he speak for a million other peasants?

When the writer sees almost the only men who have ever held office, or are prepared to hold office, like Pak Che-soon and Kim Yoon-sik, sitting in best accord with the so-called unloved rulers of the land, enjoying a view of wrestling-bouts, or the entertainment of some garden-party, he wonders where the truth does lie.

I suppose it might be summed up thus: All thinking Koreans would like to be independent, have a prosperous country, raise an army, build a navy, and take part in the councils of nations; but few Koreans, alas very few, fewer perhaps than in any other northern country of the world, would be willing to climb the arduous road of self-denial, hard labour, persistent effort, perseverance, submission, obedience, law-abiding self-restraint, necessary before we can think or talk of national independence.

The writer would like to see Korea great as Switzerland is great, as Holland is great, as Denmark and other clean, self-respecting, self-governing countries, but past history not only gives no such promise but makes such a thought a vain foolish dream.

When the average idle hours of the Korean are less than the average idle hours of the Japanese; when the average Korean is a more proficient and more efficient man than the average Japanese; when the base of integrity and truth in the average Korean's soul is broader and wider than truth and integrity in the soul of the average Japanese, we shall see this peninsula rise in the estimation of the world and in the councils of the Far East, not till them. All unfaithful praise of the Korean, all encouragement to have him shout for empty independence, all consolations that tell him that he is good indeed and has been badly treated, are the words of the enemy that can never help him in this his hour of need.

SPECTATOR.

TRANS-SIBERIAN THROUGH CONNECTIONS FROM JAPAN TO EUROPE.

The following are the times of the latest schedule:—

TRANS-SIBERIAN THROUGH CONNECTIONS-FROM EUROPE TO JAPAN.

Lv. London	9.00 a.m. Mon.	8 30 p.m. Fri.	9 00 a.m. Wed.		
Lv. Paris	1.50 p.m. "	1.50 p.m. "			
Lv. Berlin	7.52 a.m. Tue.	7.12 p.m. Sat.	7.58 a.m. Thur.		
Ar. Moscow	10 35 p.m. Wed.	1.20 p.m. Mon.	2.25 p.m. Fri.		
Ar. Petersbourg	—	—	—		
	International Train.	State Train.	State Train.		
Lv. Petersbourg	—	—	11 40 a.m. Sat.		
Lv. Moscow	11.25 p.m. Wed.	11.25 p.m. Mon.	—		
Ar. Harbin	3.50 p.m. Fri.	3.50 p.m. Wed.	3.50 p.m. Mon.		
Ar. Wladivostok	4.25 p.m. Sat.	4 25 p.m. Thur.	4 25 p.m. Tue.		
	R.V.F. Steamer.	R.V.F. Steamer.	O.S.K. Steamer.		
Lv. Wladivostok	6.00 p.m. Sat.	6.00 p.m. Thur.	6.00 p.m. Tue.		
Ar. Tsuruga	5.00 a.m. Mon.	5.00 a.m. Sat.	9.00 a.m. Thur.		
Lv. Tsuruga	7.39 a.m. Mon.	7.39 a.m. Sat.	1.15 p.m. Thur.		
Ar. Kobe	3.45 p.m. "	3.45 p.m. "	9.20 p.m. "		
Ar. Yokohama	7.55 p.m. "	7.45 p.m. "	6.45 a.m. "		
Ar. Tokyo	1.30 p.m. "	8.30 p.m. "	7.35 a.m. "		

Passengers leaving London or Paris on Mondays travel by the fast Nord-Express Train, making direct connections at Moscow with the "International" Express Trans-Siberian, for Wladivostok, or Changchun.

All the three Trans-Siberian Express Trains are now operated, managed and controlled by the International Sleeping Car Company exclusively.

Owing to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha having agreed to run their Steamer from Wladivostok on Tuesdays, there will again be three through Services every week, on and after August 16th, as shown above.

Lv. Tokyo	11.00 p.m. Sat.	11.00 p.m. Thur	11.00 p.m. Tue.		
Lv. Yokohama	11.52 p.m. "	11.52 p.m. "	11.52 p.m. "		
Lv. Kobe	8.18 a.m. Sun	8.18 a.m. Fri	8.18 a.m. Wed.		
Ar. Tsuruga	3.45 p.m. "	3.45 p.m. "	3.45 p.m. "		
	R.V.F. Steamer.	O.S.K. Steamer.	R.V.F. Steamer.		
Lv. Tsuruga	7.00 p.m. Sun	6.00 p.m. Fri	7.00 p.m. Wed.		
Ar. Wladivostock	9.00 a.m. Tue	9.00 a.m. Sun	8.00 a.m. Fri.		
	International Train.	State Train.	State Train.		
Lv. Wladivostock	11.35 p.m. Wed	Midnight Tue	Midnight Sun	Midnight Fri.	
Lv. Harbin	7.04 a.m. Fri.	7.05 a.m. Wed	11.35 p.m. Mon	11.35 p.m. Sat.	
Ar. Petersbourg	—	—	—	6.00 p.m. Mon.	
Lv. Moscow	9.45 a.m. Fri.	6.05 p.m. Wed	—	—	
Lv. Petersbourg	—	—	—	—	
Ar. Berlin	10.53 p.m. Sat.	11.27 a.m. Fri	10.53 p.m. Thur.		
Ar. Paris	4.00 p.m. Sun	7.35 a.m. Sat	4.00 p.m. Fri.		
Ar. London	10.45 p.m. "	8.00 a.m. "	10.45 p.m. "		

Passengers leaving Tokyo or Yokohama on the Saturdays connect with the "International" Express Train from Wladivostock on Tuesdays and make direct connection with the "Nord-Expresses" Train from Moscow on Fridays for Paris and London.

All the three Trans-Siberian Express Trains are now operated, managed and controlled exclusively by the International Sleeping Car Company.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will run their Steamer from Tsuruga on Fridays as there will again be three through services every week on and after August 16th as shown above.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NOTES ON THE RECENT DISASTERS.

Saturday, August 13.

Further reports of disasters caused by the recent heavy rains are continually coming from all parts of the country.

According to a report issued on Friday morning railway traffic on the following sections was still suspended :—

Tokaido Line : — Omori-Kamata, Koyasu-Higashi-Kanagawa, Hodogaya-Totsuka, Ofuna-Fujisawa, Kozu-Matsuda, Numazu-Shizuoka, Iwabuchi-Kambara, Yaitsu-Shida, and Kakegawa-Fukuroi.

Central Eastern Line : — Tatekawa-Toyoda, Asakawa-Yose, Uyenohara-Torisawa, and Hatsukari-Hatsukano.

Shinyetsu Line :—Kumanohira-Kennagai.

Sobu Line :—The whole line.

Oou Line :—Kurihashi-Koka.

Nikko Line : —Tsuruta-Kammu, Utsunomiya-Tsuruta, Kurihashi-Nakata and Akabane-Warabi.

At Utsunomiya over 3,000 houses were submerged owing to the overflow of various rivers and nearly all the bridges were washed away on the 11th instant.

In Chiba prefecture the damage at Sakura and neighbourhood is most serious. Troops of No. 57 Regiment of Infantry stationed there are exerting themselves to the utmost in order to prevent further calamity.

The Abukuma River which runs through the city of Fukushima has risen over 15 feet, so that several hundreds of houses were submerged and destroyed. The Fukushima Electric Light plant having been destroyed, the whole city has been in darkness for two nights.

At Yugahara Hot-springs, Sagami Province, the Fujitaya, Fujiya, and Sakuraya Hotels were swept away by the flood on the 11th instant.

On Thursday about one-third of the city of Tokyo was under water, even such highland wards as Hongo and Koishikawa being more or less submerged. At Yanagi-cho, Koishikawa, the muddy water reached some two or three feet above the tramway line, and the traffic between Suidobashi and Hakusan terminus was suspended. Owing to the overflow of the Edogawa, a bridge gave way, and tramway service along the river was temporarily interrupted. A corner of Atago Hill collapsed and five persons were more or less seriously injured. Similar accidents occurred at Kanda, Kojimachi, Yotsuya and other wards, and the loss of two lives is reported.

In Yokohama there have been over 20 landslides since the 10th inst., while in Yokosuka accidents of this kind have been even more serious, the loss of many lives being reported.

Railway traffic between Yokohama and Yokosuka was restored yesterday, and some communication by land with Tokyo is expected to be effected during the course of a day or two.

The steamer *Umegaka Maru*, which was expected to arrive at Yokohama yesterday from Hakodate, proceeded hurriedly to Shimizu, Shizuoka prefecture, without calling at this port. The vessel is to carry passengers from the Shizuoka district to Atsuta near Nagoya.

From to-day steamship connection between Tokyo and Yokohama will be as follows:—

Leave Tokyo	4.30	6.30	8.30	9.30	10.30	a.m.	
	Noon	2.30	4.00	5.00	p.m		
Arrive Yokohama...	7.00	9.30	11.00	a.m.	Noon	1.00	p.m.
	2.30	5.00	6.30	7.30	p.m.		
Leave Yokohama...	5.00	8.00	10.30	a.m.	Noon	1.00	2.00
	3.30	4.30	p.m.				
Arrive Tokyo.....	8.00	11.00	a.m,	1.30	3.00	p.m.	
	4.00	5.00	6.30	7.30	p.m.		

The steamer *Matsuyama Maru*, which left Yokohama at 4 p.m. yesterday for Kobe, carried on board mails going to the western provinces. The *Benten Maru* will follow at daylight. The *Chikuzen Maru* arrived here yesterday afternoon carrying western mails

FURTHER DISASTERS.

Monday, Angust 15.

In spite of some improvement in the weather on Wednesday and Thursday, news of further disasters caused by the recent heavy rains still continue to come from various parts of the country.

On Friday the Mikasa Hotel at Karuizawa was completely washed away. Baron Shibusawa, and several foreign and Japanese guests in the hotel, took refuge on a hill near the place. A part of the Mampei Hotel was also destroyed by a torrent of muddy water.

Owing to the rapid rising of the Tone River, which is three times as wide as the Sumida, the embankment of the Gogendo some 30 miles from Tokyo was in danger of giving way on Saturday afternoon. The consequence of the destruction of this embankment would be the submersion of nearly the whole city of Tokyo.

Asakusa Park in the metropolis is now completely under water. Tramway traffic between Kaminarimon and Uyeno is suspended. At Mukojima muddy water is rushing almost on the same level as the bank of the Sumida, yet the inhabitants in this neighbourhood are taking quarters on this bank as the only place of refuge. At the request of Governor Abe, the Tokyo Garrison despatched a battalion of engineers to the bank at Mukojima early on Saturday. The houses submerged in Asakusa ward have reached over 38,000 and the refugees number over 130,000. The whole of Hongo is reported to have been inundated. Over 5,000 people of Shitaya have taken refuge at Uyeno where a scene of great confusion exists.

While the city of Tokyo is being devastated by floods, a fire also occurred on Friday night at Sarue-cho, Fukagawa, resulting in the destruction of seven houses. The house in which the fire originated was submerged to the floor and there was no boat available for reaching the scene, so that five of the inmates were burnt to death, while three others were seriously injured. The same evening four houses at Hongo were destroyed by fire. [illegible] a child was also killed.

In Yokohama the amount of damage caused by the recent landslides and other disasters is so far [illegible] at over 50,000 *yen*, including the destruction of the Joshoji Temple at Minami-Ota estimated at some 12,000 *yen*.

According to the investigations made by the Railway Board, the damage sustained by the Tokaido and other lines aggregates in the amount to some 1,200,000 *yen*, which will reach over 1,500,000 *yen* in the event of the suspension of traffic lasting for a fortnight.

A Mito telegram reports that landslides occurred on Wednesday night at several parts of Nantai-san of the Tsukuba Mountain, so that the form of the mountain has been entirely changed.

A telegram to the Railway Board says that at Kumanohira Station on the Usui Pass, a pointsman was killed by a landslide, and the keeper of tunnels No. 14 to 18 and his family were killed through another landslide. Seventy coolies were buried alive under the debris, when a hill situated near Yokogawa, Kozuke province, collapsed.

Railway traffic between Tokyo and Yokohama, which was restored on Saturday, was again suspended early on Sunday morning at the section between Tsurumi and Omori, owing to the heavy rain on the previous night. On the Yokosuka line the section between Hodogaya and Totsuka is blocked again.

Steamship connections between Tokyo and Yokohama were again changed yesterday as follows :—

Leave Tokyo.....	7.00	9.00	11.00	a.m.			
	1.00	3.00	5.00	p.m.			
Leave Yokohama...	8.00	10.00	a.m.				
	2.00	4.00	p.m.				

According to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, when on the morning of the 13th instant a low atmospheric pressure passed this district, heavy rain fell with a strong easterly wind which attained its climax at 3 p.m. At six o'clock in the evening the atmospheric pressure felt in this district was the lowest in the day, and the direction of the wind was E. S. E. At 1 a.m, on the 14th a other depression area extended towards this district, when the wind increased in force and the atmospheric pressure registered 743.4 m.m. The rain stopped temporarily at 3 a.m. when the wind became less vigorous. At 6 a.m. the second depression was felt to the west of Kofu and had the tendency of proceeding towards the N.E. When this depression passed west of mount Fuji, flashes of lightening were frequently seen in the quarters of Awa and Kazusa provinces. The rainfall during 2 to 6 p.m. on the 14th measured 16.6 m.m. The precipitation in the neighbouring prefectures during Saturday night was as follows :

About 100 m.m. at Numazu and Hamamatsu.
" 50 " " Kofu
" 50 " " Kumagai
" 35 " in Tokyo

Owing to another landslide caused by the heavy rain on Saturday night the 22-inch pipes of the Yokohama Waterworks which were temporarily repaired on the 12th instant were again damaged. Consequently the supply of water will be limited to one and a half hours from 7 till 8.30 a.m. to-day.

A Nagoya despatch reports that the houses in low-land of that city were submerged over a foot deep owing to the heavy rain experienced on Friday and Saturday. The Kuro River inundated the fields and wasted them.

On Friday night a storm again raged on Mount Fuji. A party of three persons from Shizuoka who were among those mountaineers lodged in the shelters, are missing.

According to official reports received by the Home Department up to Friday noon, the casualties and damage caused by the recent floods are as follows :—

Tokyo fu : —12 persons killed, 5 injured, 2 missing. 3 houses destroyed, 9 washed away, 14,344 submerged, 22 places of the embankment broken down, 6 bridges washed away, and 3 places of the hill collapsed.

Saitama-ken :—70 persons killed, 277 missing, 759 houses collapsed, and 41,261 submerged.

Gumma ken :—153 persons killed, 50 injured, 22 missing, 5 houses partially destroyed, 33 washed away, 2,372 submerged, 21 places of the embankment broken down, 14 bridges washed away, and 2 places of the hill collapsed.

Chiba ken :—64 persons killed, 10 injured, 18 missing, 3 head of cattle killed, 108 houses entirely destroyed, 63 partially destroyed, 8 washed away, 2,704 submerged, 17 places of the embankments broken down, 4 bridges washed away, 1 place of the hill collapsed, and 6,704 *cho* of land submerged.

Ibaraki-ken :—3 persons missing, 5 houses washed away, 4,718 submerged, 26 places of the embankment broken down, and 896 *cho* of land submerged.

Tochigi-ken :—6 persons killed, 7 missing, 33 houses entirely destroyed, 7 partially destroyed, 46 washed away, 16,410 submerged, 85 places of embankments broken down, and 62 bridges washed away.

Miye-ken :—370 houses submerged, 3 places of the embankment broken down, 3 bridges washed away, and 55 *cho* of land submerged.

Shizuoka-ken :—29 persons killed, 7 injured, 7 injured, 44 missing, 19 houses partially destroyed, 213 washed away, 7,574 submerged, 9 places of the embankment broken down, 75 bridges washed away, and 1 place of the hill collapsed.

Miyagi-ken :—26 persons killed, 7 missing, 16 head of cattle killed, 6 houses washed away, 141 submerged, 3 places of the embankment broken down, and 4 bridges washed away.

Fukushima-ken :—9 persons killed, 6 houses washed away, 6,000 submerged, 11 bridges washed away, and 3,000 *cho* of land submerged.

Akita-ken :— 16 persons killed, 40 houses and 3 bridges washed away.

Kanagawa-ken :—400 houses submerged.

Tuesday, August 16.

The troubles in this and the neighbouring prefectures in the sequel of the recent rains have not

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

abated to any extent. On Sunday night a report from Nikko stated that the upper streams of the Tone and Yedo rivers had risen over ten feet, insomuch that various parts of Chiba prefecture were threatened with submersion.

In Gumma prefecture there are at present over 50,000 refugees who can hardly obtain food in consequence of the insufficiency of rice, which has to be brought from other provinces

On Saturday night landslides occurred at many places in Miyagi prefecture. Over 200 persons were killed and about 30 are missing.

According to a Karuizawa report dated the 14th instant, Marquis Saionji, who had been staying at the Mikasa Hotel, escaped safely from the flood. The villa of Marquis Katsura and the Banzai Hotel, in which the Italian and Austrian Ambassadors are staying, is at present safe. The dwellings of the U. S. Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, Dr. Egi, and Dr. Aoyama are isolated by the water. The railway between Kutsukake and Shinonoi is under water some three feet deep. Marquis Katsura, who has been spending the summer at his villa, is reported to be returning to Tokyo via Nagano and Matsumoto, making a detour to Nagoya, thence to Atsuta and to Yokohama by water.

At the request of the Minister of Home Affairs, 154 marines under the command of Lieut.-Commander Uyetaki of the Yokosuka Naval Station started on Saturday night for Shinagawa to render assistance in preventing the inundation. These marines first tried to proceed from Yokohama to Tokyo by train, but, finding it impossible, left Yokohama the next morning by a steamer owned by the Uyeno Forwarding Agency.

The Rokugo River which continued rising on Sunday morning caused several sections of its embankment to give way, and the districts of Yaguchi, Kamata, Rokugo, Haneda, and Omori were submerged to a greater or less extent. Consequently, railway traffic between Tsurumi and Omori was again suspended until noon on Monday, when traffic on the single line was restored. The railway break at Totsuka was repaired yesterday morning.

Reports from various parts of Kanagawa prefecture, which have so far reached the local government, state that up to the 13th inst. 20 persons were killed, 12 injured, and 4 are missing. As to houses, 50 were entirely destroyed, 36 partially demolished, 29 washed away, and 5,[illegible]09 submerged. The total number of houses damaged to date is probably over 10,000.

In Shizuoka prefecture, Inaba-mura, Kamitakisewa-mura, and Shimotakisawa-mura, of Suitagori, are found to be entirely destroyed, all the houses having collapsed or been buried under the landslides etc. Nearly all the inhabitants have apparently been killed. The amount of damage caused by washing away of bridges, breaking down of embankments and inundating of fields is roughly estimated at 6,000,000 *yen*. In some parts of the prefecture it is stated that the fields will be unfit for the cultivation of rice for at least three years.

A Shizuoka telegram says that the weather became fair at 4 a.m. on the 14th instant.

According to a Nagaoka report to the Railway Board, the Shinano River having risen 15 feet, the embankments have broken at three places, and a large part of the city has been inundated. About 9,000 houses are submerged.

The Mitsui family of Tokyo sympathizing with the distress of thousands of poor sufferers, has arranged to provide portions of rice to sufferers in Asakusa and other wards. The family of Iwasaki immediately followed this example by donating 1,000 bales of rice to relieve the sufferers.

Steamship connections between Tokyo and Yokohama were altered yesterday as follows:—

Leave Tokyo..... 7.00 8.30 10.30 a.m. Noon. 1.00 2.30 4.00 5.30 p.m.
Leave Yokohama. 5.00 6.00 8.00 9.00 10.00 a.m. 11.00 a.m. Noon. 1.00 3.00 5.00 p.m.

The steamer *Umegaka Maru*, which encountered the storm on Saturday on her way from Hakodate to Atsuta, arrived at the latter port at 3.30 a.m. yesterday, 19 hours overdue. The vessel left Atsuta at 10 a.m. the same day and is expected to arrive at Yokohama *via* Shimizu at 11 a.m. to day. The *Egesan Maru* left Yokohama at 8 p.m. yesterday and arrives at Atsuta at midnight to morrow.

Wednesday, August 17.

According to reports from various prefectures which reached the Home Department up to 9 a.m. on the 15th instant, the number of sufferers in Tokyo fu reached 203,761, and in the whole country there were 1,112 persons killed or washed away, 151,655 houses submerged. 497 embankments broken down, 418 bridges washed away, 115 landslides, and 20,731 *cho* of land inundated.

In Saitama prefecture 59,911 *cho* of rice-fields, some 10,000 *cho* of Mulberry-fields, and 67,231 *cho* of other fields have been inundated. The loss is estimated in all at over 20,000,000 *yen*.

In Chiba prefecture the area of damaged fields covers 15,000 *cho* and the loss sustained taken with expenses for repairing broken embankments, comes to the sum of over 10,000,000 *yen*.

A Urawa despatch reports that on Sunday night rumblings were heard in the Chichibu mountains, and the ground in the neighbourhood of the mountain range was cracked. The inhabitants in the vicinity took refuge in Shiratori Village.

In the district of Nikko there has been much rain, but the damage sustained is comparatively small. On Monday morning Lake Chuzenji rose four feet, but the houses beside the lake are all safe.

A report from Hakodate says that over 2,000 houses have been submerged in various parts of the city. Telephonic communication between Hakodate and Uzunokawa has been interrupted on account of a furious storm.

In Ishikawa prefecture the entrance of the harbour of Ataka in Nomi-gori, has been blockaded by an accumulation of sand and earth. The neighbouring fields for 80 *cho* are submerged. One thousand coolies are engaged in dredging.

On the 11th instant Mr. Suzuki Saburosuke, a contractor of the War Office, of Tokyo, forwarded from Yokohama imported nitric acid and soda to be used in manufacturing gunpowder, in a number of lighters, to the Oji Gunpowder Manufactory, by way of the Sumida River. When these boats came to Teshimakashi, ten of the vessels with a large number of bales of these materials were washed away by the flood. The loss is estimated at 100,000 *yen*

The Yokosuka Naval Station has despatched four torpedo-boats to the mouth of the Rokugo River and Shinagawa Bay to render assistance in saving those in danger of being drowned.

On Monday the Home Office telegraphed to the Governors of Shizuoka, Gumma, Chiba, Ibaraki, Saitama, Miyagi, and Yamanashi prefectures to the effect that as a large quantity of tinned foosd, soy essence, *domyoji* (dried rice) etc. is kept in the Ujina Military Storehouse, the War Office will transport these articles on receipt of request.

The War Office having donated 15,000 bags of *domyoji* and 6,000 cans of tinned beef to the Tokyo sufferers, these articles were distributed on Tuesday afternoon.

A Nagano telegram says that a special telegraphic service has since the 13th instant been opened between Tokyo and Karuizawa to accommodate visitors staying in the latter place. Marquis Katsura was to leave Karuizawa at 6 a.m. yesterday, and is expected to return to Tokyo at 4 p.m. to-day.

Baron Hirata, Minister for Home Affairs, who has been staying at Yokohama on his way home from Hayama, returned to Tokyo on Monday. The next morning the Minister reported to His Majesty the Emperor the condition of affairs in various provinces. Soon after he retired from the Palace, the Minister accompanied by Mr. Kamei, set out for a tour of inspection of the flooded section of Tokyo.

The fisherman of Tsukudajima, Tokyo, have since the first day of the recent flood volunteered to supply 300 boats manned with 800 men.

Railway traffic throughout the whole of the Tokaido line was restored at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. The trains will for the present leave and arrive at Shimbashi as follows:—

Leave Shimbashi:—

At	For
5.30 a.m.	Ogaki.
6.50 a.m.	Yokohama.
7.45 a.m.	Kobe.
8.40 a.m.	Yokohama.
9.30 a.m.	Yokosuka.
10.40 a.m.	Yokohama.
Noon	Shimonoseki.
1.40 p.m.	Kobe.
2.50 p.m.	Numazu.
4.00 p.m.	Yokohama.
4.37 p.m.	do
5.30 p.m.	Kozu.
7.15 p.m.	Yokohama.
8.30 p.m.	Kobe.
9.20 p.m	Yokohama.

Arrive Shimbashi:—

At	From
7.12 a.m.	Yokohama.
7.52 a.m.	Yokohama.
9.17 a.m.	Yokohama.
9.57 a.m.	Kobe.
11.12 a.m.	Yokohama.
c.07 p.m.	Yokohama.
1.17 p.m.	Kobe.
3.02 p.m.	Kobe.
4.10 p.m.	Yokohama.
5.32 p.m.	Shimonoseki.
6.18 p.m.	Nagoya.
7.37 p.m.	Yokosuka.
8.52 p.m.	Ogaki.
10.42 p.m.	Ofuna.
11.30 p.m.	Kyoto.

The temporary time table for trains between Tokyo and Yokohama is as follows:—

Leave Shimbashi.. 5.30 6.50 7.45 8.40 a.m. 9.30 10.40 a.m. Noon 1.40 p.m. 2.50 4.00 4.37 5.30 7.15 p.m. 8.30 9.20 p.m.
Leave Yokohama.. 6.20 7.00 8.25 9.05 a.m. 10.20 11.15 a.m. 12.25 p.m. 2.10 3.10 4.40 5.38 p.m. 8.05 9.50 10.38 p.m.

Thursday, August 18.

According to a Nagano report which reached the Home Office on Tuesday morning, the weather in Nagano prefecture has cleared since Monday night. Summing up the reports from various part of the prefecture, Karuizawa and other districts in the northern part of Shinano province have sustained serious damage, while in the southern part the disaster has been comparatively less serious.

In Gumma prefecture the embankments of the Tone, Watarase, and other rivers have given way at over 50 places, and 76 bridges have been washed away.

A telegram from Tsuchiura, Ibaraki prefecture reports that danger appears to be gradually approaching the town, as the Sakura River is rising every minute.

Ichikawa and Gyotoku in Chiba prefecture are also in danger as the result of the rising of the Yedo River. On Tuesday morning the embankment was broken in five places and further rising of the river is anticipated.

According to the investigations of Tokyo fu made up to 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the number of sufferers who need relief reached 232,500. The items are as follows:—

Districts.	Houses damaged.	Relief places.	Sufferers.
Shitaya	2,500	14	10,000
Asakusa	3,700	7	15,000
Honjo	1,500	4	6,000
Fukagawa	5,000	12	20,000
Kita-Toyoshima	—	—	29,500
Minami-Adachi	—	—	50,000
Minami-Katsushika	—	—	67,000
Ebara	—	—	35,000

Eleven deaths are reported in the city and 16 in the suburbs.

The plants of the Kanegafuchi, Nisshin, Fuji, and Tokyo Spinning Mills at Sumida-mura, Kameido-mura, Oshiage-mura, and Higashi-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Daiku-cho of Fukagawa, are still under several feet of water. Some 15,000 female factory hands are employed in these four mills. Fortunately no casualties are reported. At the Kanegafuchi Mill the daily work was partially recommenced on Tuesday.

At a combined meeting of the Tokyo Prefectural Council and the Damage Investigation Committe held on Tuesday it was unanimously decided to disburse the sum of 43,000 *yen* for the relief fund.

On Tuesday, railway traffic was still suspended on the following sections :—

Central Eastern Line :—Tatsuo-Nira, Otsuki-Sasako, and Tamagawa-Hino.

Shinyetsu Line :—Kutsukake-Isobe and Iizuka-Annaka.

Takasaki Line :—Honjo-Kuragano.

North-Eastern Main Line :—Akabane-Warabi, Isago-Nakata, Nakata-Koga, Kataoka-Ujiiye, Kuwaori-Tsukiki, and Sendai-Kurosawajiri.

Nikko Line :—Tsuruta-Kanuma.

Ganyetsu Line :—Atami-Yamakata.

Joban Line :—Otahara-Nomachi, Kitasenju-Kameari, and Abiko-Torite.

Oou Line :—Niwasaka-Itaya, Yamagata-Urushiyama, and Yusawa-Jumonji.

Sobu Line :—Yotsukaido-Yachimata and Honjo-Hirai.

Kushiro Line :—Tomewaka-Ribetsu.

Friday, August 19.

In Shizuoka prefecture previous to the 17th instant 57 persons were killed, 26 injured, 16 missing, 286 houses and other buildings entirely destroyed, 442 partially demolished, 299 washed away, 34,593 submerged. 793 embankments broken down, 317 landslides, 643 places where the roads are seriously damaged, 63 boats have been washed away, and 362 bridges carried away and 191 partially destroyed.

In Fukushima prefecture another heavy rain fall was experienced on Tuesday night, resulting in the death of three persons, the submersion of 262 houses and 137 *cho* of fields. A landslide also occurred at the Handa silver mine. Railway traffic is still interrupted.

On the 17th instant the Tamagawa in Musashi province again rose six feet. In fear of further inundation 50 men of the Kawasaki Fire Brigade and 50 coolies of the Yokohama Sugar Refining Company exerted themselves to the utmost to prevent the embankment from giving way.

In Saitama prefecture 189,583 sufferers need relief, and the sum of 8,400 *yen* has been disbursed for that purpose.

According to the latest reports in Kanagawa prefecture, 6,200 *cho* of fields in various parts of the prefecture have been inundated, the damage to crops being estimated at some 610,000 *yen*.

The War Office has again issued military provisions as follows :—

Prefectures.	*Domyoji.* *koku.*	Tinned Beefs. *kwanme.*	Soy-Essence. *kwanme.*
Gunma	1,500	5,000	3,000
Saitama	—	5,000	—
Yamanashi	180	2,000	300
Miyagi	1,320	5,000	12,700
Ibaraki	—	2,000	—

The Kanagawa Prefectural Council has adopted a measure for disbursing the sum of 85,286 *yen* for repairs of bridges, roads, and embankments damaged by the recent floods.

On Wednesday railway traffic on the Ryomo and Nikko lines were restored, while there are many sections still inoperative on the Central Eastern, North-eastern, Main, Joban, and other lines.

The loss sustained by the Railway Board from the 10th till 16th instant is calculated to have been some 700,000 *yen*, and the expense of the repairs is estimated at 1,500,000 *yen*.

The Imperial Detached Palaces in various parts of the country being more or less damaged, the loss is stated to reach 100,000 *yen* in all. The Tamosawa Palace at Nikko and the wild-duck hunting place at Koshigaya, Saitama prefecture, are reported to have sustained comparatively serious damage.

A Hamada (Shimane prefecture) telegram reports that a tidal wave occurred on Tuesday afternoon at Nagahama, Hoki province. Fourteen houses were entirely destroyed and twelve partially demolished. In addition much damage was done to house-land and sundry embankments. The loss is estimated at some 30,000 *yen*.

The temporary time-table for the Tokaido Railway was changed on the 17th instant as follows :—

Leave Shimbashi

At	For
5.40 a.m.	Ogaki
6.50 „	Yokosuka
7.40 „	„
8.35 „	Kobe
10.00 „	Kozu
11.10 „	Yokosuka
12.40 p.m.	Shimonoseki
2.15 „	Kobe
3.33 „	Numazu
4.30 „	Yokosuka
5.45 „	Kozu
6.30 „	Yokohama
7.20 „	Kozu
8.40 „	Shimonoseki
9.40 „	Yokohama
10.30 „	„

Arrive Shimbashi

At	From
6.40 a.m.	Yokohama
7.45 „	„
8.45 „	Yokosuka
9.41 „	Kobe
10.36 „	Yokosuka
11.42 „	Kozu
12.59 p.m.	Shimonoseki
2.24 „	Kobe
3.30 „	Kozu
4.53 „	Shimonoseki
5.52 „	Yokosuka
7.09 „	Nagoya
8.43 „	Ogaki
9.50 „	Yokosuka
11.00 „	Kozu
12.20 „	Kyoto

SHIPPING ACCIDENTS.

The Formosan liner *Jingu Maru* (3,200 tons), which left Yokohama on Friday evening for Atsuta, encountered a furious storm off Kuwana, Ise province, and ran aground on a shoal near the mouth of the Kiso River. There were 134 passengers on board, of whom 62 were taken to Atsuta by the *Rokugo Maru* passing by. In the meantime the vessel was apparently in danger, so that the other 72 passengers went on board cutters and took refuge in a neighbouring village. Subsequently, 60 of these passengers were rescued by two small steamers which came from Atsuta, while the remaining twelve left on board a cutter for Yokkaichi. Nothing further is yet reported of these latter passengers. The cargo was to be discharged and forwarded to Atsuta and Yokkaichi. The damage to the vessel is thought to be serious.

An Osaka telegram says that on the 13th inst., the steamer *Hokuroku Maru* (1,300 tons), owned by Messrs. Baba & Co. of Nanao, Noto Province, ran on a rock and sank in the Tsugaru Strait. The crew are all missing.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Tokyo Gas Company is now able to supply gas, for light and motive power, to the submerged districts.

The Chinese Government is reported to have effected the affiliation of the China Red Cross Society with those in various other countres.

His Majesty the Emperor has ordered the sum of 350 *yen* to be bestowed on the families of persons who were victims in the *Tetsurei Maru*.

Being aware of the fact that the price of lumber may go up on account of the increased demand in the flooded districts, the Home Office asked the Department of Agriculture and Commerce to supply lumber to these ill-fated districts at an especially low price, and the latter Office has consented.

A general meeting of the Bank of Korea was held on the 15th inst. at the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, when a dividend of six per cent. per annum was declared.

Mr. Wang, the new Chinese Minister in Tokyo, will be received in audience by the Emperor on the 15th inst., when His Excellency will present his credentials to the Throne.

The flagship *Charleston* of the U.S. Asiatic squadron with Rear-Admiral Harber on board, accompanied by the cruiser *New Orleans*, arrived at Yokohama at 10 a.m., on the 15th inst., from Jinsen.

On Tuesday morning an extraordinary Cabinet council was held to discuss the recent disasters. Not only the Ministers of various Departments but the Vice-Ministers of the Home, Finance, and War Offices were present.

The Investigating Committee regarding the construction of the Tokyo Public Hall and Fine Art Gallery held a meeting on the 11th inst., and it was decided that the building should be designed by an engineer of the Tokyo-fu as well as by an official of the Municipal Office.

His Majesty the Emperor who is extremely anxious regarding the disasters caused by the recent floods, on the 16th inst. after receiving a report from Baron Hirata ordered Chamberlain Hino to proceed to the scene of disasters in various parts of Tokyo and suburbs.

The Tokyo Gas Company having used its utmost efforts to make repairs to its plants which have sustained damage in consequence of the recent floods, will be able to supply gas for light and motive power to all sections, except portion of Honjo, Fukagawa, Shitaya and Asakusa.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Awa Maru* which left Seattle on the 1st instant for Yokohama, is reported to have sustained damage to a steam-pipe on the port side. It took two days to make repairs at Victoria, so that the vessel is not expected to arrive here until the 20th instant.

On the 15th instant Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, sent cordial telegrams to the First Lord of the British Admiralty and the Commanders-in-Chief of Naval Stations, thanking them for kind receptions accorded the *Ikoma* everywhere the vessel visited in England.

Mr. Yamamoto Inosuke, a *habutae*-merchant of Yokohama, has brought an action in the Yokohama Local Court against the Yokohama Branch of the Mitsui Bank for obtaining goods valued at over 70,000 *yen* by fraud The details are at present being investigated by Public Procurator Hattori. Sato Kinichiro of the Mitsui Bank is said to be deeply involved in the matter.

The U.S. armoured cruiser *New York* (8,200 tons) arrived at Yokohama on Monday evening from Manila. The cruiser is to be the flagship of the U.S. Asiatic squadron, taking the place of the *Charleston* now lying in this port.

A Chinese cook on board the *Charleston* has been attacked by smallpox. The man was immediately taken to the American Naval Hospital on the Bluff.

The Tokyo Gas Company, having its factories at Omori and Senju submerged, had only the Sarui factory in Fukagawa left, but even this plant was approached by the floods on the 16th, and is now also submerged, so that no gas will be supplied until the flood subsides. Besides the three plants mentioned, the company has a plant in Shiba, but this can only supply Shiba-ku. It will take about a week for repairs to be made.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent)

St. Petersburg, July 28.

Sir Arthur Nicolson will present his letters of recall to the Emperor next week and leave immediately afterwards for England, to spend a few weeks' leave at Harrogate before taking up the duties of his new post as Permanent Head of the Foreign Office. The British Colony of St. Petersburg, to whom Sir Arthur Nicolson has endeared himself during his four years residence as Ambassador, will hold a banquet in his honour on Saturday, at which a piece of plate in the form of an ancient Russian loving cup will be presented to His Excellency on behalf of a large number of subscribers in token of the deep regret that is felt at the loss of one who amid all the weighty cares of State that have rested upon him during years of exceptional strain yet found time and energy to devote to the well-being of the local British community.

The *Novoe Vremya* has entered upon yet another crusade against Austria, whose policy and aims are now being daily attacked in a series of leading articles. It calls attention to the aggressive designs of Austria upon Montenegro, as evidenced by the internal ways of communication of the small State whose sea-front is an object of desire. "Austria will spend seven or eight million kroner on these fortification works on disputed territory commanding Montenegro, and this expenditure will be ample excuse, for Austria, to base a claim to the territory. It is the weakest link in the chain of M ntenegrin defences. This act of gross violence in seizing alien territory, although it is being carried out on the quiet, may yet lead to very sad consequences. Possibly Austria in face the complications likely to be caused may find the game not worth the candle and wisely abstain from carrying the matter to an extreme." To-day's article deals with another point: the relations between Austria and Servia, especially pointing out how the stronger Power uses its geographical position to squeeze the commercial life-blood out of the little Slav State. Servia is cut off from the sea and dependent on Austrian railways for the output of her productions. Austria by treaty has forcibly limited the quantity of exports allowed from Servia. But, on the other han l, Austria has suffered in a considerable loss of her imports into Servia. The advantage of the whole situation has been reaped, says the *Novoe Vremya*, by Germany, which encouraged Austria to annex the Turkish Provinces and then proceeded to put into German pockets all the trade with Slav States that Austria lost owing to the annexation. Germany has secured the import trade into Servia at the expense of Austria.

Persia has been some three weeks without a government, and to all intents and purposes, matters have been neither much better and no worse than hitherto. Worse, perhaps, in all essentials of State well-being, they could not become. The formation of a new Government is announced, consisting of extreme nationalists and a few pure fanatics. Prince Salar-od-Dowleh, who was recently arrested at Enzell, has been allowed to leave the country. The well-known leader of 'constitutional' ideals, Taghis-adch is about to leave Persia, but will doubtless be adequately replaced by his friend and lifelong intimate who holds the office of Minister of the Interior. Official circles in Russia regard it as proved that the presence of Russian troops on Persian soil is beneficial by the very fact that in the absence of any form of government whatever no serious outbreaks have occurred in a period of three weeks. This is due it is claimed to the steadying effect of the presence of a small body of Russian troops in Persia.

The Finnish Diet will assemble this Autumn and immediately set about the consideration of the local regulations concerning the election of Finnish representatives on the Upper House and the Duma. The Finnish Senate has considered the scheme for building a railway through East Finland to link up with St. Petersburg and the Russian railways. Orders have been issued that all the surveying work is to be completed before next winter sets in. The plan contemplates an electric traction section between St. Petersburg and the frontier, the power for which is to be derived from the famous waterfall at Imatra

Referring to the incident of the "Onward" trawler, recently arrested illegally and brought to Archangel, the Moscow organ of the Octobrist Party insists that an international conference must be summoned to reconsider the whole question of territorial waters. It points out that the existing three miles' limit might have been all very well in the days of sails, but with the advent of swift steam trawlers and the improved machinery for catching fish now in use it must be generally acknowledged that some wider margin of safety is needed to secure the integrity of territorial waters. I notice, by the way, that nearly all the English papers that have dealt with the question have fallen into a serious error in saying that the entrance to the White Sea, which Russia desires to hold a *mare clausum*, i "forty or fifty miles wide." Russia claims much more than the part of the sea which is inside the comparatively narrow neck "forty or fifty miles wide, for her contention is that Russian territorial waters begin at an imaginary line drawn three miles north of the line joining Capes Svjatov and Kanin. These capes are about a hundred and fifty miles apart, and it is the whole of the White Sea, and not merely the southern bight of it, that Russia claims as inland waters.

The official figures give 110 new cases of cholera to-day and 30 deaths, with 546 patients in hospital. A fatal case of Asiatic plague has occurred at Odessa.

The passion of the Russians for little crosses, medallions, and breloques of every description has been curiously utilised in Odessa by the authorities of the exhibition there. A rumour was spread about that the directorate of the exh bition were minded to fête gloriously the happy individual who chanced to be the 250,000th visitor. The numbers were judiciously published from day to day until it become plain that a certain evening would settle the lot of the happy quarter millionth visitor. All afternoon people crowded in and came out again as quickly as possible to bring up the numbers and secure a place in the queue likely to contain the lucky number. One by one all other entrances were closed aud only a single turnstile left open. Frantic offers to buy a hundred or more tickets at once were sternly refused, and chance finally decided that the insignificant daughter of a steamship stoker should get the 250,000th ticket. A certain amount of champagne was drunk by the happy few and the lady received a little breloque—the exhibition getting an admirable advertisment and more entrance money than it has been thought advisable to publish. The idea might be worth transplanting, but it is doubtful if any other nation has the same passion for pretty bits of gold, silver, enamel and base metal souvenirs for all possible occasions. Certainly nowhere in the world are these little tokens so admirably and artistically made.

Some years ago an old friend of mine, a Russian Admiral who had held the command in the Far East and spent a great part of his service there, told me a terrible story which he heard from the officers who enacted the final scene of the tragedy. This story has apparently been resuscitatated in a new form, and is going the the rounds of the press as a new and up to date horror. The real story relates to a long past state of things before railways were dreamt of east of Moscow. There was at Irkutsk in those days a pie-woman whose productions were celebrated far and wide, known not only to all the townspeople of Irkutsk, but to all the soldiers and convicts who passed that way, as well as to more exalted travellers. The woman lived with her husband a few miles outside of the town on the highroad running east. The couple were secretive and mysterious at home, where it was supposed the husband slaved at the pie-making while the woman made the most of her charms and her pies in the town day by day. Now along that weary weary road eastwards used to come, in ones and twos, never more, and mostly one by one, not only runaway convicts and exiles but time-expired soldiers who all alike begged their way stage to from stage—the latter category probably because they had spent the money given for their trip home in a debauch before starting. The pie-makers' house was a regular house of call, by reason of its situation, and though many had been seen from time to time to enter it for the customary supper and night's lodging (which in those days was as obligatory on the Siberian householder as it is on the Australian outlying farm steads to-day) yet no one remembered ever having seen anyone leave the house except the pie-man and woman. But these Siberian guests generally shunned observation, so little was thought at the time of this significant discrepancy. Some circumstances led to the awful discovery that the couple had long been in the habit of murdering their chance guests, and making their renowned and tasty pies out of the human flesh so procured. Under their house was found a godown such as Siberian peasants kept for the winter store of potatoes and there was evidence enough to hang a dozen men. But Russia in those days did not hang even for many murders. They had a more horrible form of doing to death by "running the gauntlet," and, if I remember aright, both the man and woman died under this treatment. The man certainly, for the officer in charge of the party told off to form two lines, each man armed with a stout stick (not to exceed the thickness of a man's thumb, said the regulation) down which the wretch was to be dragged, not only gave the customary military commands for this horrible scene, but significantly added "and don't forget the 'time-expired' pies, my lads." The man, unluckily for him, was a stout rascal, and only succumbed after several repetitions of the "gauntlet-running," the doctors stopping the punishment when the man collapsed, and curing him in hospital until he was fit to undergo a further instalment of the three thousand strokes to which he had been condemned. This tale was told to my friend in the 70's of last century, when the officer who had commanded the punishment party was already a colonel: the affair probably therefore happened in the early sixties. It is impossible in these days of railways, but there is no doubt about the fact then.

WOMAN MURDERED IN YOKOHAMA TEA-HOUSE.

MURDERER ATTEMPTS SUICIDE BUT IS STILL ALIVE.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman named Imai Kane, aged 22 years, was murdered by a fellow servant, Fujitani Yasujiro, at the Kawamoto Tea-house at Ishikawa Itchome.

The pair were working together and had been quarrelling. The woman was buoying up some clothes in an upper room when Fujitani suddenly drew a large carving-knife from under his kimono and stabbed her several times. She fell screaming to the floor, and the murderer, crossing the room and kneeling, attempted to kill himself by *harakiri*. Failing in this he then attempted to cut his throat.

In the meantime word had been taken to the Kotobukicho Police Station. Sergeant Nakajima accompanied by Officer Ono ran to the tea-house, where they found both the murderer and his victim covered with blood and apparently dying. Both were conveyed at once to the station and given every possible attention, which however was in vain in the case of the woman, who died at 7 in the evening.

It is said that Fujitani will live.

The interment of the remains of the late Mr. James Catto, who died at Dairen on the 6th inst., will take place at the Yokohama Cemetery on Saturday, 20th inst. The Funeral Service at Christ Church will be held at 3 p.m.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WAS IT A MIRACLE?

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

[What I have to tell my reader will take him to the darker corners of the seamy side of life in Japan. It will I trust be none the less interesting for that. It is a very human story and all that is human is interesting, or may be made so by the skill of the story-teller. Should I therefore fail to interest you, I shall know that it is not due to the poorness of the material at my hand, but to my own want of skill in spreading out my wares. I am indebted for my facts to a series of articles which appeared in a Tokyo newspaper, the *Yorodzu Chôhô*, during the month of May, 1910.—A. Ll.]

I.—The Wolf-pastor.

Towards the end of last year, a man in a little street at the back of the theatre in Ōji, stuck up in front of his house a sign-board informing the world that he was a fortune-teller, and that his name was Oshima Sotarō. Fortune-telling is, as a rule, the last ditch for the man on the verge of ruin. It requires no capital and no elaborate paraphernalia,—nothing but a few sticks, a tattered book, a solemn face, and possibly a pair of spectacles, and it is in fortune-telling, therefore, that the adventurer who finds himself in almost hopeless straits makes his last desperate stand before falling over the precipice of misery.

The fortune-teller's sign, therefore, set up in the midst of those sordid surroundings was a flag of distress rather than an advertisement of good articles for sale, and we need not be surprised to learn that for some weeks Oshima earned very little and that, many a time and oft, he and his little O Kei, a puny little creature of four years old, had to go hungry.

I have said that fortune-telling is the last ditch of the desperate. My statement is true as a general proposition: in Oshima's case there was a last ditch beyond the last, and when fortune-telling failed him, he put up a notice announcing that for a very modest fee he was prepared to teach English to the children of the neighbourhood. And, strange to say, his advertisement produced good results, and when I last heard of him he was doing well.

Now I will tell you his story,

His father was a samurai, of the Hikone fief, on the shores of Lake Biwa, a retainer of the great Ii Kamon, Prince Minister of the Shogunate, who made the treaty with the Americans and was assassinated for it. He himself went up to Tokyo at the age of nineteen, attended the Presbyterian School, the Meiji-Gakuin, where he became a Christian, and then going to the Dōshisha in Kyoto, graduated in divinity. But he did not enter the Christian Ministry. He said that he did not care to preach Christ for a salary. When a man says that it often means that he has experienced no call, and that he is conscious of not being worthy of his hire.

But he was a skilled accountant and auditor, and soon got a job. A large silk merchant at Ashikaga had failed for a considerable amount, and Oshima was employed to bring order out of the chaos. This occupied him nearly four years. He did his work to everybody's satisfaction, and this was the brightest period of his life. When the business was completed he went up to Tokyo, and there got married. His wife's name was O Sada: she came from Hachioji, which is also a silk-producing centre, and her father was a wealthy silk merchant whose acquaintance Oshima had made over his Ashikaga work.

His next piece of work was not so happy in its ending. A project (now happily accomplished) was on foot for erecting a memorial statue in honour of the great Ii Kamon, and Oshima, the son of a prominent retainer of the former lord of Hikone, who had just given proof of his capabilities by his skilful adjustment of the Ashikaga affair, seemed to be just the man to work up the scheme. He was therefore put on the Committee as a working organizer

But the project was not a popular one, and funds came in slowly; for Ii Kamon, in spite of his great services to the country in opening Japan to foreign intercourse and commerce, had been branded as a *chôteki*, or traitor, and men with a stake in the country shrank from associating themselves with an enterprise so dangerous to their worldly reputation. The Committee entrusted with the work were obliged to devise other means than the mere soliciting of contributions, and after much consultation it was decided to acquire a coal mine and work it for the benefit of the memorial. The late Mr. Tsuda Sen was one of those who favoured this idea.

When this resolution had been arrived at, Oshima went one day to call on a friend, the native pastor of a Church in Tokyo. (I will not mention his name. It has, I believe, disappeared from the list of native pastors). The pastor warmly commended the idea. It was most unadvisable, he said, in a case like this, to go touting round the country for subscriptions. "And, indeed," he added, "I know of just the very thing you require,—a coal mine near Taira in Iwaki, which I can get for you for a small commission—say a thousand *yen*, and which you can work for the benefit of your most laudable scheme." Oshima jumped at the idea, so did the Committee; in a few days the transfer of the mine was accomplished and the pastor got his thousand *yen*. Then the committee, having purchased a "poke," set themselves to investigate the "pig" inside. It was an old mine that had been worked before, and was quite played out. And the pastor, with his thousand *yen*, had disappeared. It was not the first time that he had played havoc with the guileless sheep of Christ's fold. He had indeed earned the soubriquet of the "wolf-pastor."

II.—Destitution and Illness.

Sōtarō (the reader will remember that this was Oshima's personal name) had failed at coal-mining, but he was still determined to accomplish something for the Ii Kamon Memorial. But he had to work by himself now, for the Memorial Committee, whose fingers had been burnt through following his advice, would have nothing more to do with him.

It says a great deal for him that he was at this time almost without capital. A good deal of money had passed through his hands during the time that he was arranging the affairs of the bankrupt silk-merchant, and again, later, during the few months of his connection with the Memorial Committee. It would have been no wonderful thing, as things go in Japan (and perhaps elsewhere), if a few hundred *yen* had contrived to stick to his fingers. Nor would the world have blamed him if he had given up all idea of trying to serve the Memorial Committee. He was not a wise man, though he was always a man of good will, and he clung to his ideal with pertinacity. A Milk Hall craze, a pious device for cheating the brewers and at the same time satisfying the desires of thirsty souls, was sweeping over Tokyo at the time. (We have had many such crazes, it would be an interesting psychological study to write a history of them). Ōshima was carried away on the crest of the wave, and set up a Milk Hall. A few tables and chairs, some bright tin cans, a few glass pint-bottles with mechanical tops, a plate or two, a few loaves and buns, some lump-sugar, some daily papers,—and a tap:—this was his modest stock-in-trade. But rents are high in Tokyo, especially in Nihonbashi-ku where his venture was made, and milk-drinking students and apprentices are comparatively rare. Neither Sōtarō nor his wife had any experience in the management of a business of this sort, and at the end of a few weeks they found themselves hopelessly floundering in a sea of debt.

The creditors were impatient and clamoured for their money. Sōtarō had nothing to give them, but he had in his possession the seal of a friend, one of his colleagues on the Memorial Committee, and he was full of that happy or unhappy optimism which makes a man blind to the far-off consequences of his actions, which sometimes plunges him into the most reckless of actions, and sometimes steels him to the triumphant perseverance of the man that did not know when he was beaten. So, having his friend's seal in his possession, he affixed it to a piece of paper on the strength of which he borrowed five hundred *yen* from a Bank, with a promise to repay at the end of three months. Like Mr. Micawber (who must, I believe, have been a small Japanese *samurai*), he was confident that something would "turn up" before that date.

Alas! nothing "turned up," and when the bank pressed for its money, and the fraudulent use of his friend's seal came to light, poor Ōshima found that he had fallen in a world which knows no mercy. His friends turned their backs on him, and left him severely alone. "The man that has lost his money," says a Latin poet who had had many opportunities of testing the truth of what he said, "the man that has lost his money finds no one coming towards him as a friend."

And "it never rains but it pours." In the midst of his troubles his wife bore him a daughter. And one morning, after sleepless nights and anxious days, he found himself coughing blood. He knew what it meant. His health had never been good, and it required no doctor to tell him that it was consumption.

When his wife,—poor faithful Sada—took it all in, she rose from her bed, fastened her babe on her back, and trudged off to Hachioji to make a last personal appeal for help to her own people. She had not been gone more than a few hours when a couple of policemen arrived at the house and arrested her husband on a charge of fraudulently misusing a personal seal.

III.—A wife's faithfulness.

Sada's quest was not altogether a fruitless one. Her friends at Hachioji gave her a small sum of money, enough to tide her over present difficulties, and with this she hastened back to Tokyo.

To her great surprise, the house was empty. She waited for a few hours, hoping that her husband would return, and then began making enquiries among the neighbours, who informed her of the visit of the policeman and the arrest of Oshima. It was a terrible shock to her. She knew that her husband was quite sincere in his profession of Christianity, she knew that his wrong deed had come from sheer despair and from no badness of heart. And she had done her best to ward off the punishment, though with want of success. Weary, dispirited, broken-hearted, she sat down and wept. For three days she could neither eat nor sleep, and her soul refused comfort.

And then her husband returned to her. He was pale and death-like, and coughed painfully as he seated himself on the threshold of his own house.

"My dear," he said, refusing to go further than the door, "the Judgment of Heaven has fallen upon me at last, and I must not repine at it. I have been arrested, tried and found guilty of misusing a private seal and obtaining money on false pretences. The Court has released me on bail, because I am too weak to stand the hard discipline of prison life. I have been ordered to go to some quiet place in the country until my health is restored, and then I am to go prison and serve my time. But I am a dying man, and have but a few more days to live. I am also a condemned convict It is not fair to ask you, who have still your world before you, to go through life as the wife or widow of a convict, and I have come therefore to release you from your bond to me. Henceforth you will go your way, and I mine. I have made my own bed and will lie on it, but I do not want to drag you down with me."

But Sadakō (Kō is an honourable suffix used in speaking of ladies of respectable families) would not hear of this suggestion.

"You are sick and afflicted, and have none to nurse you in your sickness and misery. Do you thing I am going to forsake you now when you need me most? No, No," she continued, smiling through her tears, "I promised before God to take you for better and for worse, for richer and for poorer, and there is virtue in a Christian marriage. I mean to stay by you, to help you in your hour of difficulty, to nurse you back to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

health. Pray God I may succeed. You must not think of trying to send me away."

It is in the sordid surroundings of a miserable life that nobility of heart finds its best opportunities for expressing itself.

The next morning, the Ōshima family, miserable and poor, yet rich in the possession of a love capable of self-sacrifice, started for Hachioji, the feeble husband leaning heavily on his wife who was now become the pillar and stay of the whole house.

They found shelter in the house of Sada's step-brother, who had now succeeded her father in the headship of the family. But their coming brought trouble to their kinsfolk. It was soon noised abroad among the neighbours that Ōshima Sōtarō was a convict out on bail, and the neighbours resented having such a man in their midst. It soon became evident that Sōtarō must move elsewhere if he would save his wife's people from a popular boycott which might entail disagreable consequences to everybody. And his wife's people let him know it.

Sōtarō had no sooner announced his intention of going away than Sada's mother declared, much to Sōtarō's perplexity, that she would remain no longer with her stepson but would follow her daughter, Sada, and her son-in-law Sōtarō in their wanderings and poverty

IV.—Filial Piety.

Sōtarō did not know what reply to make to this suggestion. It would have been a different matter, if he had been prosperous and in good health and residing in a house of his own; but he and his wife and child were at the moment mere dependents on the charity of others, and it was rather too much of a good thing at such an hour to have thrust on him another mouth to fill, and another frail life for which to care. He set before the old lady as clearly as he could all the disadvantages of her scheme, and urged her not to leave a house which she had a right to consider as a home, and where she could dwell secure and free from daily anxieties. But the old lady was obdurate. She had her own views about the behaviour of her stepson, who, for fear of his neighbours, was cold-shouldering her daughter and son-in-law out of his house, and she declared that nothing should induce her to remain any longer under so inhospitable a roof. She insisted on accompanying Sōtarō and her dear Sada. There would, it was true, be one more mouth to feed, but there would also be one more pair of hands to care for the beloved grandchild, and Sada would be more at liberty to work for money, if she were freed from the responsibility of the baby. She carried her point, and the next morning the little party set out from Hachioji, the grandmother adding her scanty savings to the general stock. They went by train, thanks to Granny's contribution, and the train landed them at Iidamachi. Their first care was to find a cheap lodging, and if the reader is acquainted with the geography of Tokyo, he will understand the difficult nature of their undertaking when he hears that they had walked right across the city to the suburb of Omori before they found what they required.

The house they found was a small shed belonging to a farmer. They were weary and footsore, and threw themselves down on the mats without further ado. But they were also very hungry, especially the old lady who was almost fainting for want of food, and the cottage stood in the midst of fields of sweet potatoes.

"I tell you what, Sada," said Sōtarō presently; "you and I can manage to make shift till morning, but I can't bear to let Granny die of hunger. I'm going to dig her some potatoes and bake them in the ashes."

So out he slipped in the twilight, looked furtively this way and that to make sure that no one was looking, and then stepping into the field began uprooting the tubers with a sharpened stick and throwing them into his hat.

In the midst of his work he was startled by hearing a voice behind him.

"You beggarly thief!" it said. "Get out of that."

V.—A kind Providence.

Sōtarō looked up and saw the farmer looking at him over the fence.

"I beg your pardon, Sir," he said, "but, you see, we've had nothing to eat the whole day, and——"

But the farmer took no head of his apologies. He snatched the stick out of Sōtarō's hand and gave him a sound thrashing. Then he disappeared in the darkness, leaving Sōtarō to his own reflections and to the painful contemplation of his bruises.

The next morning the farmer came to see them at an early hour. He was not going to have thieves in his house, he said, and promptly bade them begone. They had gone supperless to bed: they now went breakfastless forth into an inhospitable world, without knowing where to turn or whither to go.

We need not follow the family in all their wanderings. It is sufficient to say that for the next few years they lived as tramps in the slums of the metropolis, sleeping sometimes in a hired room, sometimes in sheds and out-houses, sometimes in the waiting rooms of railway stations, and sometimes in the cheap doss-houses of which there are so many in Tokyo. The little money that came in was for the most part earned by the devoted Sada, Sōtarō himself being far too ill to do much work of any kind. Two more children were born to them during this period of vagrancy, and Sōtarō was more than once on the verge of committing suicide from sheer despair, what restrained him being mainly the thought of Sadakō in whose character misfortune was producing such splendid fruits of virtue.

But one night, sitting in a cheap doss-house, he chanced to take up a newspaper from which he learned that a certain Dr. Kikuchi, a specialist of some note, would give gratuitous treatment to indigent consumptives. The place was in Naka roku banchō, and Sōtarō lost no time in presenting himself for treatment. He told his story to the assistant, a man named Sumita who received him in the waiting room.

"Your story," said Sumita "interests me beyond words. It is so precisely similar to what my own has been. I know what you must have suffered, and shall try to help you." And opening his purse, he gave him three *yen*. "This," he said, "will tide you over the distress of the moment." The distressed are often the most charitable.

It was some years since Sōtarō had received so generous a gift. He bowed his head to the ground in grateful acknowledgement, and worshipped his benefactor as though he had been a god. Then he went off to tell his family all that had happened.

VI.—One Shō of Chinese Rice.

Sumida's words gave Sōtarō great comfort and cheer, and when he told his good news to his wife and mother in-law, they took heart of grace and cheered up.

It was not long before they were in a position to hire a small house, much to the delight of Sadakō, who, woman-like, desired nothing more earnestly than a home of her own.

She led a busy life, while her husband went daily to the hospital for treatment, she spent her days working at Mr. Kobyashi's "Lion" Tooth-powder Factory, and her evenings in sewing for neighbours and employers. Her earnings were not great, twelve *sen* a day, but they sufficed to buy food for the household, and occasionally Sōtarō would be able to supplement it by some small sums that he was able to earn at odd times. The twelve *sen* were enough to buy one *shō*, measure of cheap Chinese rice, to which the rice-dealer, who was a kind, hearted man, would occasionally add the present of a little fish. Still, they were contented and happy, and it was only when the children begged for a few *rin* wherewith to buy sweets or a toy that the parents felt the pinch of their poverty. In the spring of the following year (1908) Sadako lost her job at the Tooth-powder Factory, but she was almost immediately taken on at a Hat-Factory in Koishi Kawa, where her wages were considerably higher.

But in March of that same year they lost their eldest child, and a few weeks later they buried Sadako's mother. Two mouths less to feed, but man's happiness does not consist in the abundance of what he has to eat, and it was with genuine grief and sorrow that they put aside two of the objects of their care and labour.

One day in October, Sadako said to her husband, "I wish I had not to go out to work to day." But she went all the same, though with considerable effort. A few hours later they brought her home on a shutter. Her dress had caught in the wheel of a machine, she had been drawn in, and severely mangled. Sotarō rushed at once for a doctor, but it was too late. When he got back to his house she was already dead, and Sotarō was left alone to face the unequal struggle against the calamities of life.

VII.—The Smell of Medicine.

A few hours after poor Sadako's death, his good friend Sumita Rokuro came to make enquiries. He had heard rumours of the accident, and had concluded that Sōtarō himself was dead. It was a great shock to him to find that it was Sadako, the strong and industrious, the brave heart, that fought a losing battle with so much perseverance, had been taken, while the delicate, weakly shifty Sōtarō had been left to care for the surviving children.

What was to be done? Sōtarō had no money to pay for Sadako's funeral. No more had Sumita, for he had left the employ of the hospital, and had been for a long time out of work, owing to asthma. Sumita bethought him of a plan and went off to beg for charity from a well-known philanthropist who had once known Sadako. But the philanthropist knew nothing of Sumita nor yet, perhaps, much good of Sōtarō, and, looking at the poor clothes in which Sumita pleaded the case of his friend, concluded that the story was an impostor's fabrication, and refused to listen. So Sumita returned to his friend, having accomplished nothing. Still, the dead could not remain unburied in the house, so the generous Sumita pawned some of his own furniture and clothes, and thus raised the small sum that was needed for the interment. They buried her the next morning and the rain that fell in torrents from the dull grey sky was not more gloomy than the hearts of the mourners.

What a sad house it was to which Sōtarō returned that evening. He laid himself down to sleep beside his two little children, and his heart ached as though it would burst as he thought that he alone must henceforth be the protector of those helpless lives.

And the children could not sleep. "Mother's medicine," they said, referring to the disinfectants, "mother's medicine smells so strong. Won't you take it away? We cannot sleep."

"Ah!" said the poor man, at the end of his wits for a proper answer to make "Mother's medicine is the only thing of Mother's that we have left. We should pray for the smell to remain with us, that we may always have something to remind us of her."

III.—Sotarō's Consumption is cured.

After Sadako's death, Sōtarō's despairing mind again turned to thoughts of suicide. His one happiness, the society of his loving wife, had been taken from him. What would life be to him without her? It was true, there were the children. But the children would be better off without him, for if he died some kind soul would surely step in to rescue them. Was not God the protector of the fatherless?

He almost persuaded himself by arguments such as these, to do what as a christian, he knew to be a crime. But the same christian faith showed him the comforting fact of God's providence, and he resolved to trust himself and his own once more to that good providence that had helped him hitherto.

He determined at this time to withdraw him-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

self as far as possible from the world and to live only for religion. A Buddhist temple seemed to be the most obvious place of refuge, but he knew that in a temple he would find no welcome. He has been trained among Protestants, but he disliked the ways of what he called the "pulpiteers" (who, perhaps, also had begun to see through him) and shrunk from turning to them for the help he needed. He turned to the Roman Church which in Japan, as elsewhere, is noted for its large heart of charity, and he was not disappointed. He called on a Roman Catholic priest (a Japanese) and asked for advice. The priest said to him, "you, with your children dependent on you cannot retire from the world and enter religion. Go forth again and make another fight for success. I will help you all I can. You may leave your boy here, and I will take charge of him. And I will pray for you."

So Sōtarō left his boy with this truly Christian-hearted priest, and with his little four year old daughter, went forth once more to seek his fortune, knowing that now he would have to work himself for what he ate.

And then a strange thing happened. A very few days after his interview with the priest Sōtarō suddenly found that he was healed. He had had no medicine for a long time, and there was nothing to make a recovery probable. But he had gone forth to seek his fortune, and perhaps the priest's prayer had been joined to the priest's faith. And another strange thing happened. He went, with his courage renewed, to call on a friend whom he had not seen for many long years. The friend was a novelist of the fleshly school which pretends to expound nature, and Sotarō's expostulations in the past had caused an estrangement.

When he reached his friend's door, the man came out. "Mr. Oshima," he exclaimed, "I am glad to see you I have long wanted to tell you that my heart is changed and that I have given up writing those fleshly novels." He did not help Sōtarō, but Sōtarō gave him much advice and encouragement, a fact which may have had something to do with the closing of the novelist's pockets.

The rest that remains can be spoken in a few words. He found a home ultimately at Oji with his firm friend Sumida. But Sumida was very poor, and it was at Sumida's instance, and in order to do something towards keeping the pot boiling, that he put up the fortune-telling signboard with which this story began. The fortune-telling has not been a success: but the English school has, and Sotarō is now able to live without anxiety.

Several of his friends have urged him, now that he is doing well to remove the Fortune-teller's signboard that still adorns his gate post. But he always refuses to do so.

"No: "he says "I will not take it down. Every now and again somebody comes to consult me. I take no fees, and when people come I am able to give them some very excellent advice."

Excellent indeed, so far as it goes; but there is a further question behind it. That sudden recovery from a long, standing sickness, supposing it to have been genuine, and not the voluntary laying aside of a faked complaint, may it not have been sent in order that the recipient might be able to serve out the sentence pronounced on him by the Court of Justice, and then postponed? And would not the voluntary surrender of himself to the authorities be the very best way of securing for himself rehabilitation and permanent prosperity?

An explosion took place in Hiogo harbour on the morning of the 8th inst. A tin of petroleum blew up in some way in the engine room of the S.S. *Ovo Maru* (1910 tons), belonging to the Tatsuma Shokai, which is anchored in Hiogo bay. The crew succeeded in extinguishing the flames. It appears that a stoker was transferring to the tank the contents of ten tins of petroleum which were purchased yesterday morning, and stupidly lit a candle. The stoker, a man named Iwata Soichi, was badly burnt about the face and hands.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—SOUTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

Notice is hereby given of the following changes in Aids to Navigation in the South Channel:—

The Kiutoan Gas Light-vessel has been temporarily withdrawn for repairs.

The *Fairy* Wreck Gas lighted Buoy has been discontinued.

A temporary Gas-lighted Buoy, painted *red*, has been placed in 20 feet of water at low water of spring tides, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 8° E, distant 43 miles. This Buoy will be replaced by the Kiutoan Gas Light-vessel on the completion of her repairs.

The Middle Ground Upper Buoy has been shifted, and now lies in 24 feet of water at low water of spring tides, with House Island Beacon bearing N. 88° E., distant 405 miles.

All bearings given are magnetic.

THE SUMITOMO BANK.

THIRTIETH HALF-YEARLY REPORT, BALANCE SHEET (30TH JUNE, 1910).

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Deposits	46,598,508 42
Bills payable	361,330.73
Acceptances for Customers	2,225,333.58
Due to other Banks	437,091.67
Due to Foreign Banks	118,309.51
Rebate on Bills not yet due	87,900.21
Interest accrued on Deposits	367,132.70
Capital	1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	4,460,000 00
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	80,000.00
Balance brought forward from last Half-Year	633,995.19
Net Profit for the Half-Year	388,708.40
Total	56,748,301.41

ASSETS	Yen.
Loans and Bills discounted	33,038,616.85
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances per contra	2,225,333.58
Account with the Postal Transfer Saving Office	479,902.63
Government Bonds	12,541,448 32
Due by Other Banks	80,045.28
Due by Foreign Banks	423,201.27
Bank Premises and Furniture	901,191.91
Securities Unredeemed	55,457.38
Cash in Hand	6,703,113.19
Total	56,748,310 41

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF-YEAR, ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1910.

	Yen.
To Reserve Fund	100,000.00
To Reserve for Doubtful Debts	50,000.00
To Proprietor's Revenue	75,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next Half-Year	877,703.59
Total	1,102,703.59
By Balance brought forward from last Half-Year	633,995.19
By Reserve for Doubtful Debts	80,000.00
By Net Profit for the Half-Year	388,708.40
Total	1,102,703.59

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

TIBET.

London, August 12.

It is reported that the situation in Tibet is improving. The activity of the Chinese is decreasing. It is doubtful whether British troops will cross the frontier.

MAYOR GAYNOR.

Mayor Gaynor is progressing favourably.

STRIKE IN GERMAN SHIP-YARDS.

The strike at Hamburg is developing great proportions. There is a lock-out at Bremerhaven affecting the progress of 15 warships.

THE "TERRA NOVA" OVERDUE.

The Antarctic exploration ship *Terra Nova* is eleven days overdue at Cape Town. There is some anxiety, though the delay is possibly due to the fact that she is proceeding principally under sail.

CHINESE POLICE SYSTEM.

The Chinese Minister Lientai is raising a loan with a view to remodelling the Chinese police system on English lines.

THE JAMESON RAID.

DEFENDED BY ITS LEADER.

London, August 11.

Dr. Jameson, Premier of South Africa, speaking at Durban, and referring to the Raid, said that although it was badly carried out and thoroughly deserving of punishment, it was, nevertheless, a step in the direction of federation. It was not sought by the Raid to replace Dutchmen by Englishmen.

Later.

Dr. Jameson's speech is regarded as a tactical error. It has pleased neither British nor Dutch.

MILITARY TRAINING.

SWISS SYSTEM ADVOCATED.

Mr. Smuts, Minister of Defence, speaking at Pretoria, advocated the military training of citizens on Swiss lines.

ATLANTIC FISHERIES CASE.

HEARING AT THE HAGUE CONCLUDED.

London, August 13.

The hearing of the arguments at The Hague in the Anglo-American arbitration of the Newfoundland Fisheries, which have been proceeding since the 2nd June, is now concluded Judgment is expected to be delivered on the 1st prox.

FOREIGN ADVISERS FOR PERSIA.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent reports that the Cabinet is proposing the employment of foreign advisers, and suggests that Frenchmen should be attached to the Department of the Interior, Italians to the gendarmerie, and Egyptians to the Department of Justice.

LIEUT. SUTOR RELEASED.

HIS PAMPHLET SELLING FREELY.

London, August 13.

Lieut. Sutor, who was arrested on the 7th inst. for publishing a pamphlet on War Office mismanagement, has been released from close arrest. The pamphlet is selling freely, and is in great demand.

AERONAUTICS.

A NEW HEIGHT RECORD.

The aviator Drexel has attained an altitude of 6,570 feet, a world's record.

A PILGRIMAGE OF LOVE.

LIEUT. ALEXANDER'S FIANCEE TO VISIT HIS GRAVE.

The fiancée of Lieut. Boyd Alexander, who was murdered on the May 20th by natives in the Western Soudan, has sailed from England for the purpose of placing a marble cross on her lover's grave near Lake Chad. The young lady is a daughter of Sir Reginald McLeod. The journey is one that no white woman has ever accomplished.

BROKER FRAUD IN NEW YORK.

New York.—The broker Wintemale has been arrested on a charge of fraudulent use of mails in connection with the Gold Run Mining Company of Colorado, whereby he is alleged to have cleared over a million dollars. There are many English people

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

among his victims, some of them members of the aristocracy.

OBITUARY.

Robert Treat Paine, the New York philanthropist and President of the American Peace Society.

Earl Spencer, K.G., P.C.

BRITISH CRUISER AGROUND.

Later.

The armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh* (13,600 tons, 22 knots) stranded in a fog on a ledge off St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. Her position is considered dangerous.

THE "DUKE OF EDINBURGH."

London, August 15

The armoured cruiser *Duke of Edinburgh*, which ran aground on a shoal off the Isle of Wight, has been refloated, it is understood, undamaged.

OBITUARY.

Miss Florence Nightingale.

[The heroine of the Crimean War had reached the ripe age of 90. It will be remembered that she was enrolled by King Edward in 1907 as one of the original members of the Order of Merit.—ED. *J.M.*]

A FLEET OF AEROPLANES.

FRENCH WAR MINISTER ORDERS FIFTY.

The French War Minister has ordered 50 aeroplanes of various types, and is organizing a legion of aviators. A credit of 2,000,000 francs is asked from the 1911 budget.

FIRE IN THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

London, August 15.

The British, French, and Belgian sections in the Brussels Exhibition have been annihilated by fire, and other buildings partly destroyed. Twenty or thirty persons were injured. The British loss includes a loaned collection valued, for insurance purposes, at hundred thousand pounds.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

There is marked dissatisfaction among leading Cardinals in that Cardinal Merry-du-val failed to consult the congregations respecting the policy of the Vatican towards Spain There was even thought of presenting a collective remonstance to the Pope, but after deep consideration this project was abandoned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN FRANCE.

Thirty-two persons were killed and fifty-five injured when a collision occurred between an excursion and a goods train at Sanjon, France. The first two coaches, which were full of girls composing a school party, were splintered and the occupants mangled.

AMBASSADOR NICOLSON'S SPEECH.

At a farewell banquet to Sir Arthur Nicolson at St. Petersburg, the retiring Ambassador said that he was leaving St. Petersburg feeling perfectly assured of the relations between Russia and Great Britain which, in his opinion, could not be more friendly. Both governments, he added, were determined to work for their common interests.

GERMAN SECRETARY FOR COLONIES LEAVES FOR JAPAN.

London, August 16.

Herr Dernburg left Berlin to-day for Tokyo overland via Vladivostock.

THE FIRE AT BRUSSELS.

The Italian section is partly destroyed. 460 other sections are slightly damaged. All documents of the Judging Committee have been burned.

Later.

Strong boxes containing jewels valued at £600,000 in the Belgian section have been found intact.

Fortunately a number of priceless pictures were housed in a special exhibition two miles away.

The British losses fall chiefly on Lloyds who compute the loss at not more than half a million pounds. One estimate places the total loss at four millions pounds sterling.

THE GRAND VIZIER AT MARIENBAD.

The Grand Vizier at Marienbad conferred with Baron Aehrental one and a half hours.

MUTINY OF PRISONERS AT ALEXANDRIA.

The mutiny of four hundred prisoners at the Hadra prison in Alexandria has been suppressed rigorously, one prisoner being killed and six injured.

GERMAN STEAMER WRECKED.

London, August 17.

Lloyds at East London reports that the German East African liner *Khedive* struck at Cape Morgan and was abandoned. The steamer is thought to be a total loss. All of the crew were saved except the Third officer, who was drowned.

BRITISH SECTION AT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

A consultation is in progress regarding the rebuilding of the British section at Brussels.

CHILEAN PRESIDENT DEAD.

President Pedro Montt of Chile died suddenly, at Bremen, of heart failure.

THE REPUBLICAN CRISIS IN U.S.

The New York state committee unanimously appointed Vice-President Sherman temporary chairman of the state convention, to meet at Saratoga, Sept. 27th, rejecting a motion to appoint ex-President Roosevelt.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN FUND.

It is announced from Berlin that Sir Ernest Cassel has given £200,000 sterling for a remembrance to King Edward, to be used to assist indigent Germans in England and indigent Britishers in Germany. This has been given in the hope of improving Anglo-German relations. The trustees named are their Majesties the King of England and Emperor of Germany.

BURIAL OF MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

London, August 17.

There is a strong desire among the men of the British Army that the remains of the late Miss Florence Nightingale be buried in Westminster Abbey. Miss Nightingale's own desire was that the character and place of burial should be of the quietest description.

TERRA NOVA ARRIVES AT CAPETOWN.

The *Terra Nova*, reported overdue on the 12th inst., has arrived safely at Capetown, all well. The vessel was delayed in taking magnetic observations.

THE "IKOMA" AT BREST.

London, August 18.

Brest.—An official dinner was given in honour of the officers of the *Ikoma*, and toasts of the two navies were exchanged.

GERMAN TORPEDO CRAFT IN COLLISION.

Kiel.—The torpedo-vessel A 32 rammed the destroyer A76 and both sank. The crews, however, were saved.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

CELEBRATES 80TH BIRTHDAY.

Later.

The Emperor Francis-Joseph held the celebration of his 80th birthday at Ischl which culminated yesterday evening in blazing bonfires throughout the Empire.

QUEEN VICTORIA DECORATED.

Madrid.—The Cabinet has conferred the Grand Cross on Queen Victoria for her public benefices and particularly in recognition of the charity shown by her to the wounded and dead at Melilla.

PROPOSED STRIKE OF SAILORS.

Copenhagen.—The leader of the sailors' and firemen's union has announced that, at the International Congress here on the 23rd inst., a fortnight's strike of European sailors and firemen will be declared. The strike is necessary owing to the desperate conditions under which the men are working. They are willing, however, to negotiate with the shipowners.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, August 11.

Berlin.—The forthcoming tour of the Crown Prince to the Far East is everywhere favourably received. It is stated that during his stay in Tokyo for a fortnight His Highness will be the guest of the Japanese Emperor. The German authorities apparently desire the tour to be regarded as devoid of any political purpose.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES.

Brussels.—The International Miners Congress has unanimously approved the nationalization of mines.

"THE TIMES'" SUPPLEMENT.

YOKOHAMA AND KOBE HARBOURS.

The Engineering Supplement of *The Times* publishes detailed accounts of the harbour improvements at Yokohama and Kobe.

MAYOR GAYNOR.

POLITICAL EFFECT OF HIS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

London, August 12.

New York.—Increasing suggestions are being made that Mayor Gaynor will be the next Democratic candidate for the Residency. It is frequently remarked that the attempted murder will make him President. This is probably an exaggeration, but the value of the incident as a political asset is unmistakable.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S WESTERN TOUR.

Washington.—While in sober circles it is not believed that Roosevelt is likely to be disloyal to the President in his approaching western tour, it is thought that it will involve playing a difficult and dangerous game which for a politician less adroit then Roosevelt would probably end in further republican divisions.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING STRIKE.

London, August 14.

Hamburg.—All private shipbuilding yards in Germany, except the so called West-Prussian yards at Dantzig and Elbing, have struck, 35,000 men being affected. The labour guilds demand a 15 per cent. increase of wages. Both sides are strongly organized and the employers favour reprisals.

FIRE AT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Brussels.—The British and Belgian sec-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tions at the Exhibition have been destroyed by fire. The other pavilions are undamaged.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

Paris.—Attention is drawn to the systematic development of the German fortifications on the left bank of the Rhine. Railways are being built along the Belgian (Luxemburg) frontier.

FIRE AT THE BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

London, August 16.

The Brussels' fire has been extinguished. The entire British and part of the Belgian and French sections have been destroyed. Twenty people were injured.

LOSSES AT BRUSSELS.

London, August 17.

Reports from Brussels are to the effect that the losses by fire amount to about £2,000,000. It is thought the fire was started by a night watchman lighting his pipe.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

ROOSEVELT REJECTED AS CHAIRMAN.

The New York Republican State Committee rejected the suggestion that Ex-President Roosevelt be appointed Temporary Chairman of the State Convention and recommended Vice President Sherman.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S ENDOWMENT.

Sir Ernest Cassel has proposed to establish as a memorial to King Edward an Anglo-German Institute for finding employment and assisting Englishmen in Germany and Germans in England and offers to donate £2,000,000.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg reports that the cholera is fast declining in the city. Passengers for Moscow are required to show a medical certificate. The epidemic in the provinces is unabated and reports show 81,000 cases.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 18.

Japanese securities are well supported Nagoya stock has risen.

THE NEW TURKISH BATTLESHIPS.

EFFECT ON THE NAVAL SITUATION.

Paris.—*Le Temps* out points that the addition of four German battleships to the Turkish Navy must prove detrimental to Greece both on sea and land. Russia will also have to consider the possibility of a naval movement from the Bosphorus.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION IN B.C.

Later.

Vancouver.—A deputation of the Labour Union has asked Sir W. Laurier to raise the Chinese poll-tax from $500 to 1000, urging that all future legislation should tend to the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Sir W. Laurier replied that the Government is forced to consider diplomatic relations with the Orient and the general welfare of Canada, besides the peculiar labour requirement of British Columbia.

"THE TIMES" ON JAPAN'S DEVELOPMENT.

The Times liberally compliments and reviews in high terms of praise a history of the political development of Japan by Etsujiro Uyehara, which it describes as absolutely trustworthy, though scarcely doing justice to the great services of Ito, who transformed Japan, formerly called a nation of poor fishermen, into a world-power and a pacific rival of the mightiest realms.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

LONG-CONTINUED RAIN IN CHIENTAO.

Chientao, August 17.

Owing to the long-continued rain since the 12th instant in this district, the rivers have risen and ferry-boat traffic on the Tumen River has been suspended since the 14th. Postal service between Kwairyong and Chientao has been interrupted, while telegraphic communication is not affected. As the weather has cleared since yesterday, the rivers will subside in a few days.

THE FIRST LORD'S ANSWER.

Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, sent a few days ago a telegram of thanks to England with regard to the kindness accorded the men of the *Ikoma*. The First Lord of the British Admiralty, replying to the above, wired yesterday a long telegram to express his deep gratitude at the receipt of the Japanese telegram, and stated that the visit of such a powerful warship as the *Ikoma* was heartily welcomed by the British navy. He also stated the pleasure he had derived from his interviews with brave Japanese officers and men.

[SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

THE FLOODS AT KARUIZAWA.

MUCH DAMAGE: THE FOOD SUPPLY RUNNING LOW.

Karuizawa, August 14, 4.40 p.m.*

The rain for the past five days can only be compared to a continuous cloud burst. The destruction is far greater than formerly, *i.e.*, in August three years ago. The east side of the village has been partly washed out, but the flood in the main street has been stopped. Pedley's, Klingman's and some Japanese houses have been destroyed. Big landslides and broken bridges are reported from Yokogawa. At Karuizawa some lives have been lost and the citizens are continuously at work building dams. A public meeting was called to-day and a committee appointed to investigate the scarcity of provisions. Food is needed but the flood is subsiding.

* [Delayed in transmission.]

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE KAISER.

Berlin, August 11.

It is reported from Brussels that the return visit of the Kaiser to the Belgian King and Queen will take place in the middle of October.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The programme of the tour of the Crown Prince will probably be published in the beginning of September.

THE KAISER AND KIAOCHOU.

Replying to a letter, addressed to him by some German merchants of Kiaochou, the Kaiser expressed his great regret not to be able to pay a personal visit to Kiaochou owing to his official duties. He, however, emphasized the great interest he takes in the progress of the German Colonies.

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA.

The relations between Turkey and Bulgaria have become strained, but there is no danger of hostilities occurring. Apprehension is felt at Sofia as to the meeting between the Turkish Grand Vizier and the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, both now staying at Marienbad.

RUSSIA.

Cholera is still increasing in Russia.

THE "GNEISENAU."

Berlin. August 21.

The German armoured cruiser *Gneisenau*, which has been ordered to join the German East Asiatic Squadron, will leave for its destination in the beginning of November.

TURKEY AND GERMANY.

The Turkish Minsiter of Finance will remain at Berlin during the coming week to negotiate with German financiers.

THE NEW MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Herr von Kidelin Waechter, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, has given a banquet in honour of the Press, at which he made a speech emphasising the great bearing of German financial successes at Paris on the relations of both countries.

A DIFFICULTY WITH TURKEY.

The crossing of the Bulgarian frontier by Macedonians is still continuing. All Bulgarian attempts to induce the Powers to intervene in favour of Bulgaria against Turkey have been without any success until now.

MEETING OF MINISTERS.

Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will have a meeting with Marqus Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, at Salzburg onAugust 29th. The latter will be received by Emperor Francis Joseph at Ischl on September 1st.

CHINA.

Berlin, August 13.

The agreement of the Chinese Government to take part in the Hygienic Exhibition, which will be held at Dresden next year, has been received very favourably in Germany.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* very strongly contradicts the statement of the *Novoe Vremya*, according to which the German Minister at Teheran, Count Quadt, is said to have determined to prevent all further blood shedding between the two hostile Persian parties.

HOLLAND.

Preparations are being made in grand style in Holland to celebrate the thirtieth birthday of Queen Wilhelmina on August 31st.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of Belgium will pay an official visit to Sofia on Sept. 14th and attend the Bulgarian manœuvres.

PORTUGAL.

Berlin, August 14.

Prince Friedrich Leopold will go to Lisbon on Aug. 24th to present the High Order of the Black Eagle to the King of Portugal.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, will dates up to July 30th, arrived at Berlin on August 19th.

TURKEY.

A peaceful outcome of the tension between Turkey and Bulgaria may be expected.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

The diplomatic representatives of Japan and China have expressed their Governments' great pleasure in the coming visit of the German Crown Prince to Tokyo and Peking.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL YIN-CHANG.

General Yin-Chang, the former Chinese

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Minister at Berlin and new Minister for War, has left Berlin for Peking viâ Siberia, being accompanied to the station by the new Minister Liancheng and practically the whole of the Chinese colony. Secretary Wang is accompanying the General to Moscow.

THE FLOODS.

The German Press reports extensively the great inundations which have taken place in Japan.

BELGIUM.

Berlin, August 15

A great fire, caused by a short circuit in the lighting apparatus, has destroyed a great part of the Brussels Exhibition. Great excitement prevailed amongst exhibitors and visitors, but no loss of life is reported. The stands and exhibits of Belgium, Italy, France and Great Britain are completely destroyed. The German section is as yet untouched by the conflagration, which is still raging.

Later.

According to later reports the departments of Denmark, Norway, Austria, Japan and China were also destroyed by the fire at the Brussels Exhibition, those of Germany and Spain being fully and that of Italy partially saved. The so-called *Old Brussel Quarter* was completely wiped out. The Exhibition will probably not be closed, and attempts will be made to replace the exhibits as soon as possible,

Later.

According to latest reports from Brussels the pavilions of Japan, China, America, Austria and Russia, besides the International Machine Hall, have been saved, but the archives of the Exhibition are lost. The King returned to Brussels immediately after having been informed of the conflagration. The magistrates of the city of Berlin expressed their sympathy to the city of Brussels and to the Belgian Government.

AUSTRIA.

The Karer Lake Hotel in Tirol has been completely destroyed by fire, 400 guests of the hotel being homeless.

FRANCE.

A special train, carrying the girl students of a boarding school, collided with a goods train between Bordeaux and Royau, the result being that 60 of those in the passenger train, were killed.

The programme of the visit of President Fallières to Berne has been curtailed owing to the railway accident near Bordeaux, by which so many lives were lost.

GERMANY.

Ex-Secretary of State for the Colonies Dernburg has left for the Far East.

Berlin August 16.

The Kaiser has sent a telegram of sympathy to King Albert of Belgium as to the loss suffered by the conflagration at the Brussels Exhibition. The German Government has also expressed its sympathy with the Belgians through the German Minister. The part of the Exhibition which has not been destroyed by the fire has been re-opened to-day. The scene of the conflagration will be converted into a park.

German and French celebrations on the battlefields around Metz have been held in memory of the battles of 1870.

Between the Kaiser and President Fallières very sympathetic and grateful messages have been exchanged as to the latest railway accident, which has taken place near Bordeaux.

TURKEY.

Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister for Finance, on his way back from Berlin to Constantinople, has paid a visit to Hakki Bey, the Grand Vizier, now staying at Marienbad, with whom he had an extended conference. The rumour, according to which he was said to have suggested the convocation of a Crete Conference at Berlin, is not based on facts.

RUSSIA.

The Tsar and Tsaritza have ordered a crown to be made at Moscow for Prince Nikita Montenegro, who will be invested with royal honours this October.

The Russian Minister for Commerce has instituted an information office to impart knowledge of Russian trade with foreign countries.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S FUND.

Berlin, August 17.

Sir Ernest Cassel, in memory of King Edward and as a token of respect for the Kaiser, has given 4 million marks for the support of indigent Englishmen in Germany and Germans in England, who are seeking employment. The trusteeship of the foundation has been offered to the Kaiser and Kaiserin and to the King and Queen of England.

TURKEY.

Turkey and Bulgaria have come to an understanding as to Macedonian fugitives to Bulgaria.

A RICA.

The steamer *Khedive*, of the Deutsch Ostafrika Line has ran aground at Cape Morgan and has had to be abandoned.

CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

The conference which has been held at Marienbad between Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Hakki Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, will be continued at Vienna in September.

BELGIUM.

The King and Queen of Belgium have returned from Brussels to their summer residence. The Exhibition will be continued.

FRANCE.

The aviator Leblanc has won the 100,000 francs prize in the French aeronautic circular flight competition.

RUSSIA.

Cholera and plague are still further increasing in many parts of Russia.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS IN KARUIZAWA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Karuizawa, August 12th.

Karuizawa has just been visited by what may probably be regarded as the most destructive flood in its history. The volume of water was not so great as the flood of three years ago, but the streams were more concentrated and the results consequently much more destructive.

The rain began on Sunday evening, and until Thursday morning it poured with a fury that can only be likened to a continuous cloudburst. On Wednesday afternoon the water began to rise; and while the volume coming down the valley by the Mikasa Hotel was great, it was soon seen that the main danger lay not in the place of former destruction, but in the valley North, running from Fujimiu to the village; and by nine o'clock on Wednesday night the village itself was threatened. Every man, both foreign and Japanese, turned out to make an attempt at damming the water out of the new course it had formed bearing in upon the village. At first it tried to make down the main street past the English Church, but that being stopped, the volume of water in the ravine in front of Mr. F. Sale's residence so increased that it was now apparent that it would soon make a way through the village instead of across the plain past the Mampei Hotel, its old course. After some hours of intense endeavour the volume seemed to be turned in the direction desired, but about ten o'clock the dam burst with a tremendous rush of water and the flood made down the main street of Karuizawa village. Nearly every house and shop on the south-east side of the village was almost instantly under water up to the first story. The authorities sent men around rousing the people but most of them did not have time to save all their moveables. In a short time the water had undermined several houses, chiefly the dwellings of Karuizawa residents, and one or two were carried away. During Thursday the residence of the Rev. H. Pedley fell, and most of the people in the southern part of the place had vacated their homes. The Karuizawa tennis courts are buried under some six feet of gravel and most of the houses in that vicinity have from two to four feet of sand on the floor. But the experience of some hundreds of people in the midst of the furious downpour on Wednesday night, flying for their lives and seeking refuge among their neighbours in the northern part of the village, was pathetic in the extreme.

During the whole of Thursday and Friday the village was in a great state of excitement, as it was not yet known what course the water might take next. It rushed like a mill-race down the main street of the village all the forenoon of Thursday, but by evening it had lowered considerably in the main stream, and had been quite turned off the main street of the village. There was still danger, however that it might again invade the village, taking the main street near the English Church. The men worked a great part of Thursday night making a dam to prevent this, because if the full force turned down the street the entire village would be wiped out in a short time.

A good part of Friday was spent in trying to dam the current so as to turn it once more into its old course; for if it were allowed to make a new course behind the village instead of going across the plain by the Mampei Hotel, the future of the village and all the property in that vicinity would be greatly endangered. This was the most difficult undertaking of all; and during its operation there were some hair-breadth escapes from drowning. Some of the men grew more excited than men are wont, and plunged in where it was folly to venture. One foreign gentleman got caught between the full force of the current and a heavy piece of timber that was thrown across to back up the dam under construction, and only the bravery of two policemen who ventured after him, saved his life. The degree of sacrifice shown by foreigners and Japanese alike was truly admirable. Most remarkable of all was the crowd of foreign ladies engaged in the work of passing stones and carrying branches for the building of the dams. The amount of work done by these

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ladies, most of it under a blazing sun, was astonishing, and indeed it is difficult not to believe that so much extraordinary effort could have been maintained as long as it was, only at the expense of health. Other ladies prepared coffee and tea, and had it passed to the men who had for hours been standing in the cold rush of water, and were almost exhausted.

The flood of three years ago left but little mark on the village proper, but this flood having gone through the heart of the residential centre, will considerably change the appearance of this part of the village. The tennis courts, buried as they are beyond recognition, can never be restored in so attractive a form; while the main street of the village has a valley cut down the middle about four feet deep. This of course can be filled in, but it might probably be cheaper to lower the level of the whole street. The grounds of all the pretty residences on the South and East sides of the village are covered with sand and gravel, and it will be some years before they can resume their former appearance.

The flood ought to impress on Karuizawa residents more than ever the wisdom of building on the higher slopes of the district. From the experience of three years ago, as well as from the present one, it is clear that only at a tremendous risk can houses be erected on the plains, especially in the vicinity of streams. In spite of the danger threatened by the former flood, as well as the damage actually done by it, several foreigners bought land and built houses on the plains this year; and some of these were damaged by the present visitation. Of course it might be a great many years before another such misfortune; but people said that three years ago, and here we have another flood more menacing than the last.

The railway line has now been interrupted for nearly a week and provisions are running short. We have had no mail for some days. There was a report that letters and the more important postal matter were being carried over the Usui Pass from Yokogawa, but we have seen nothing of it. The people of the village have been so excited by the damage done by the flood that they have had no time to think of anything. As all the wells and streams were killed with mud, no water could be had for the boiling of rice, and many of the people have had to go hungry. On Wednesday when the water began to rise, many of the foreigners, remembering the inconvenience of the last flood, went into the village and bought up a great part of the stock of canned goods, such as butter, milk and meat, while others, not so wide awake, had to go without. Now that the flood is over, the latter will have the satisfaction of living on fresh food, while those overstocked with canned goods will have to live on these or sell out at a discount.

Trade goes slowly in Karuizawa; it went slowly before the flood and it will probably go more slowly after the flood. At the opening of the present season a foreign lady had the misfortune to arrive in the village with nothing smaller than ten *yen* notes. She went out to make purchases to stock the pantry but no one in the place could break so large a note. In fact her position was such that although she had plenty of money it was no more use to her than it would have been to Robinson Crusoe. The happy thought struck her that she would go the post office and write to her husband to send up some small change; but the post office could not, or would not, make change for so enormous a sum as ten *yen*, so the unfortunate lady was cut off from that resource. Then she went to the station and attempted to go to Komoro to get the bank there to break the bill; but the station master could not break so large a bill, and she was again defeated. At last in her extremity she met some one who agreed to lend her the price of a ticket to Komoro, and by this expedient she at last succeeded in getting change for a ten *yen* bill. This experience could hardly be duplicated elsewhere, I venture to say. There is no doubt that at the present moment if some of the merchants were enterprising enough to get certain goods and provisions across the pass they could make something on the speculation. There is no danger of being thrown into straits, however, as there is plenty of food of a kind.

"SEMPER IDEM."

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

In the middle of last month three articles appeared in the *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun* signed "Akamon Chinjin" entitled "The Lifelessness of the College of Literature in the Imperial University." For the last few years we have heard constant complaints among High School teachers of the inferiority of literary students to all other classes. According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* this subject was discussed at the Conference of High School Directors last year, when Mr. Iwasaki, Director of the Seventh High School, said that among literary students entering High Schools there were occasionally men of first-class ability, but men of second-class ability, or third-class ability were wanting. The majority of those who entered were fifth-rate or sixth-rate men only. Notwithstanding this, while students of medicine, law, engineering and the like enter High Schools in the proportion of one to every five or even one to every ten applicants, the literary students are entering at the rate of one to every two or three applicants. The writer we are quoting is of opinion that though the spirit of the age does not favour literary pursuits, though literature as a profession is by no means a lucrative one in this country, the lack of vitality in the College of Literature attached to the Tōkyō Imperial University is to be traced to the teaching Faculty there. Whatever influence they may have exercised in past times, according to this authority, who is evidently connected with the University, Doctors Inoue, Nakajima, Tsuboi, Hoshino, Ueda and Mikami are now behind the age and are no longer regarded as leaders of thought: (*Shoshi wa konnichi ni oite wa mohaya jidai wo shidō suru no chikara wo shōshitsu shite shimatte oru*). This may be seen by examining the books in which professors of literature allow their names to appear. These works will certainly be forgotten two decades hence. If the Literary College has any ornaments to-day, they are to be found in the personalities of Professor Koeber and Dr. Motora, in Dr. Shiratori's *Tōyō shi*, Dr. Mikami's *Kokushi*, Dr. Ueda's *Kōshin Hikitate* and Dr. Haga's *Isshū no Rakuten*.

Another cause of the present unprosperous state of the College of Literature is the unpopularity of the President. The Professors under him say that he lacks common sense, that at the meetings of the Faculty it often happens that no resolutions are passed after discussion, and that when they are passed, they do not go into operation because they are not properly stated to Dr. Hamao, the President of the University, and so on.

The means for carrying on learned investigations connected with the College are according to "Akamon Chinjin" quite inadequate. The rooms are not provided for special study and there is no money available for paying assistants when extensive research has to be made. Another thing complained of in the articles we are reviewing is the small salaries received by talented lecturers in the employ of the College. Apparently these men are expected to be content with the honour attached to the posts they occupy. Dr. Murakami Sensei (the eminent Buddhist scholar) receives about 20 or 25 *yen* a month. Comparatively young men like Hayashi (Koyanagi), Sasaki, Katō, Hatano and Hidehara have allowances granted to them ranging from 30 to 20 or even 15 *yen* a month. But there are lecturers at the University who get no compensation at all, not being certain even of an allowance for jinrikisha hire (*Kurumachin ni mo naru ka naranu shimatsu*). It is no wonder then that such lecturers should absent themselves as frequently as possible and make money in other ways.

Another grievance at the College of Literature is the attitude of the College authorities to the younger generation of lecturers, which is oppressive in the extreme (*Kōshin wo yokuatsu suru koto hanahadashiki koto wo nobenakereba naranu*). There is much that is objectionable in the favouritism shown in the selection of young lecturers. Though many of them are unpaid, were they used differently, they would in most cases be willing to deliver lectures for the sake of making a reputation, but as matters are now they are discontented. One thing they and others complain of is the neglect of the Professors to examine the essays they have sent in with the object of obtaining Doctors' degrees. The reason given for the delay in doing this is that the work of the examiners has been allowed to fall so much in arrear that they have not yet passed judgment on essays that were received by them four or five years ago. Among the men waiting to hear the verdict of the examiners is a favourite of Dr. Inoue, Mr. Yoshida Kumaji. It is said that promising young men have ceased to send in essays for the Doctor's degree to the Professors of the College of Literature, since there seems to be no hope of their being dealt with promptly.

As things are now there is no promising future for graduates in Literature at the Imperial Universities. Positions in provincial Middle Schools are the best they can hope for, and without the aid of Doctors Haga and Ueda they find it by no means easy to get appointed to Middle Schools. As for promotion to the rank of a University professor,—waiting for that is "like waiting for the clarification of the Yellow River." According to "Akamon Chinjin" the situation at the Imperial Universities, as far as literature is concerned, is just this: there is little attraction offered to students either of a material or mental kind. The old Professors have grown sleepy and younger men are given no scope for the exercise of their powers. Things are no better in Kyōto than they are in Tōkyō. It is said to be doubtful whether the number of literary graduates entering the University this year will be equal to that of the Professors employed there.

* * *

In an article on the circulation of capital in Japan, which appeared in a recent number of the *Tōkyō Keizai Zasshi*, it is asserted on the best authority that it is only in the great cities of the Empire that money has become cheaper. Very high interest on loans is still paid in the provinces. To meet this situation agricultural and industrial banks have been established hither and thither. An official belonging to the Home Office is quoted by the *Keizai Zasshi* as asserting that these banks confer no benefit on small farmers, that it is only big property-holders that obtain loans from them at low rates of interest. But this assertion is denied by the Finance Department, which asserts that in certain cases small farmers have had money supplied to them on easy terms. In this

* *Kasei* (河清) *wo matsu*, a much used simile. —(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that our endorsement of Mr. BALFOUR's warning related to the Japanese tariff. As a matter of fact, the sentence quoted from our article occurred in the following context :—

It was inevitable that the same pressure which had driven Canada into negotiations with foreign Governments must, sooner or later, be felt by the other Dominions, and the consequence of this would be, the ex-Premier was certain, that such advantages of Preference as we now enjoyed at their hands would gradually be whittled away, faster or more slowly, until they vanished altogether. *We do not think Mr. Balfour's warning is uncalled for.* With things going as they are now, the day cannot be far distant when Great Britain will be to Greater Britain as a foreign Power.

We do not think that by such jugglery the *Japan Herald* will advance any cause it has at heart—if indeed, it has a cause at all, other than that of attacking a journal which defended it when it was damned—as it was recently—by its own nationals.

ON CALUMNY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 15*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

JUST as most men are disposed—if not of reason, then of instinct—to believe in the existence of a Supreme Being who marshalls and inspires the forces of Good, so humanity is wont to concede the existence of an Evil Principle, exercising no little sway over the things of this world. The Evil Principle is personified in Holy Writ as one who delights in detailing, to their Creator, the sins and weaknesses of mankind. Hence the universal Vilifier has been called the Devil, because he maliciously accuses men before the God who made them. Unfortunately for the peace of the world and the happiness of mankind, the Devil has many human imitators. There are a multitude of men and women who have enrolled themselves as Companions of the Diabolic Order—ministers and handmaidens of the Father of Lies. It would be well if these servants of the Evil One were openly to declare themselves—if they wore some badge, in red and black, and suitably inscribed, to proclaim their true character and mission in life. However, they prefer to work in the dark—their weapons the secret stiletto and the poisoned cup, lest perchance, even in this mortal life, they should be called to account for their devilish deeds. Hence it comes that they prefer to choose for their victims, men and women too poor and weak, too disabled perhaps by circumstance, to pursue them with the horsewhip or the suit-at-law. Thus the spawn of Apollyon flourish greatly on the Earth, breeding in dark places, overwhelming every now and then some poor victim with their foul and hell-borne breath. Yet sometimes, greatly daring, they aim their poisonous shafts at some exalted one of the Earth, and revel in the richer dirt they raise. Strange, indeed, that the present-day history of England should have to chronicle the doings of the Diabolic Order, and mention, in its pages, aspersions cast upon a King. Even to such height of infamy have the whispering tongues of the Devil's Own risen in this year of grace, that they would besmirch, from its outset, the reign of a new Sovereign and drag his good name in the gutter of their own digging. Thus, say these purveyors of slander, King GEORGE of England is a biganist. Far back in his life, there lurks the spectre of a morganatic marriage which Royalty has ever since conspired to hush up and bury in oblivion. This spectre it now pleases them to drag into the light of day. And more than that. Lest one dark lie should fail to damn the KING in the eyes of his four hundred million subjects, they circulate with their foul whispered breath, another—likewise wrought in the hellish factory of their own minds. *The King is addicted to drink.* Let us say now, while tracing the history of these lies, that for once the Companions of the Diabolic Order have over reached themselves. They have injured their own abominable cause. It were better had they confined their vileness to the dark alley-ways of life than attempted to do the foul work of the pit in the fierce light that beats about a Throne. So monumental is the false structure they have rashly raised that the crash of its ruinous fall has drawn the attention of the world to the dark ways of those whose "feet make haste to shed innocent blood," and in consequence Apollyon himself must hide for a while his snakish head. This is the greater lie (we quote from a special article in the *Review of Reviews* on the King's Character):—

Prince George was married to an Admiral's daughter at Malta at a time when he never expected to be called to the Throne. The admiral is sometimes Admiral S——, Admiral T——, or Admiral L——. The marriage is declared to be canonically valid, as it was celebrated, so the story goes, in the English church by an Anglican chaplain in the presence of the whole ship's company, under whose crossed swords the young couple, who had just been made man and wife in contravention of the Royal Marriage Act, walked in bridal procession from the church. By this marriage, which is represented as one of passionate affection on both sides, the storytellers declare the King has had two children, and they were all living as happily as little birds in a nest when the death of his elder brother confronted Prince George with the horrible necessity of committing bigamy, according to the law of the Church, in order to provide the Empire with an heir who would be legitimate under the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act. The Queen Alexandra, in this elaborated romance, is said to have flung herself with tears at the feet of Queen Victoria, imploring that relentless old lady to waive the objection to a marriage with a subject. But she implored in vain. The Malta marriage was ignored. The Admiral's daughter and her two children were banished to some remote fastness in the wilds of Scotland, sometimes described as a lunatic asylum, where after a time the unhappy lady died. According to some versions, her father had previously committed suicide. But twice in every year the King is allowed to visit his two first-born children, who, however, are carefully hidden from the prying search of the curious.

That the lie was in a measure successful when first propagated is clear from the following letter, written from an Oxford college and addressed to the Editor of the above mentioned Review.

Oxford, July 9th, 1893.

Dear Sir,—I am approaching you on a strange subject, and yet a subject to which you can be no stranger, and this is the unpleasant rumours that are in circulation on every side regarding Prince George. You have no doubt heard the report that he is already married—to a niece of Admiral S——, it is said—and that he is the father of two children by this lady. *If this rumour is true* it is quite time for the English people to speak out and to make it clear that such wickedness has legalised bigamy will not be tolerated in the Royal Family or elsewhere.

You are the only man in England whom I can approach on this subject and approach in the hope that you may be induced to examine into these reports, and, in case you find them without foundation, to put an end to their vile calumnies on our Royal Family; but if on the other hand you find them to be well founded and true—well, in that case I need not suggest to Mr. Stead the course most suitable to adopt. I need only assure you that you will have the bulk of right-minded English people at your back in any righteous attack you may make on the *immoral* and *irreligious* action of the Queen in this matter.

I still hope, however, that your investigations will prove rumour to be a groundless slander.

I will not apologise for bringing this subject before you, for the moral interests of the nation are in some measure a charge committed to the great journalists of our time, and in an especial degree to the former Editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*.—Very faithfully yours.

Furthermore, when the marriage of Prince GEORGE with Princess MAY was announced, the Archbishop of Canterbury "was snowed under with letters of protest from all parts of the world where the legend of the Malta marriage had penetrated." Needless to say, rather than that it should lend itself to the commission of a crime against morality and against the law, the most rigid enquiry was made, on behalf of the Church, into the whole story. It was proved to be a myth, a lie from first to last. No one could find the marriage register, the clergyman who performed the ceremony, the Admiral whose daughter was thus sacrificed, nor the daughter herself, nor anyone who was present at the affair. In fact, the nearest they could get to first-hand evidence was that "somebody's cousin had been there," but that somebody's cousin proved to be a most elusive personage, who has not been discovered up to this day.

As to the charge against the KING'S sobriety, its vagueness renders it the more difficult to disprove. That is the kind of lie in which the Companions of the Diabolic Order delight. We have heard of a "society" woman who set herself to persuade people that a certain man in the same community as herself was addicted to drink. The calumny was circulated in the approved manner of the Diabolic Order, by whispered house-to-house suggestion. Finally one less gullible medium requested details, for confirmation or embellishment, as the case may be. It was known that the victim was not a *habitué* of clubs or hotel-bars, nor did he "drink" with his meals. But this female handmaiden of the Evil One was not to be daunted by trifles. "He keeps a whisky-bottle under his bed," said she, "and imbibes secretly by night!" So, the circulators of the slander regarding the new King's intemperance in reality know nothing of his way of life. They merely wished to play the Devil's part, in adding, if possible, their quota to the sum of human misery — but of knowledge, there was none. The KING is known to take at times, but by no means as a habit, a glass of wine to his meals. It is even said that he has taken a night-cap of whisky and soda before retiring.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

These are small things—of no significance whatever in themselves. But men have been labelled drunkards, in this and other parts of the world, for less than these. Like the recent "libelling" of a local Thespian, the thing is almost too contemptible to contradict. Nevertheless the ugly fact remains that there exist in each community a number of persons whose chief purpose in life is to blacken and destroy. Every Society has its flies, laden with filthy bacilli, delighting in their distribution. This is a fact that the modern world must recognize and deal with. Is it jealousy, personal or professional, that drives them to their diabolical work? Envy at another's success, spite at some imaginary affront? Or is mere wicked, devilish love of dirt, and the flinging of it? It is useless to enquire; and, indeed, the motive matters little. The friends of Truth must fight that the Truth prevail; they must seek out the begetter of lies, and expose him and each of his lies as it is born. Thus the calumniator will be known, and all his works. Men will treat him as they would treat a leper, and the world will be the purer for every such pest exposed, every such plague-spot purged.

A QUESTION OF FACTS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 16.*)

OUR attention has been called to two lengthy articles in our German contemporary, taking exception to statements which appeared in the *Japan Mail* of the 22nd ult., with reference to the naval situation. The writer in the *Herald*, who describes himself as "a layman interested in naval affairs," conducts the controversy with a courtesy and moderation which one would fain see more of in local journals. Nevertheless he arrives at certain conclusions at variance with ours, and adds:—"We call upon the *Japan Mail* to refute our results; or, if it must admit their correctness, to support our efforts towards a fair understanding as to a limitation of armaments, which, despite all its leading articles, original and communicated, it has hitherto not done."

It seems to us that the whole question—so far as the present is concerned—is one of facts, and, this being so, one would suppose that dispute is impossible. There is, however, one element of uncertainty, and it lies in the circumstance that, in any estimate of naval strength, one has to allow a margin of time on account of ships in various stages of completion. When a publicist thus begins to draw upon the future, so to speak, he necessarily enters upon the realm of conjecture—of probability, rather than of accomplished fact. We ourselves have always endeavoured, in discussing this subject, to confine ourselves, in the first place, to facts and, in the second place, to reasonable probabilities estimated from past performances on the part of the Powers concerned. We simply desire that our readers should be presented with a true estimate of the situation, not only at the present moment, but as extending over the next two or three years. We do not desire, and we do not propose, to impute motives or deny freedom of action, to any of the competing Powers in the great naval race. But we shall willingly coöperate with any student of affairs, no matter of what nationality, in arriving at a just estimate of the situation.

Our contemporary begins by quoting the lengthy telegram sent by Reuter *à propos* of the recent Navy debate in the House of Commons. That telegram, correct in the main, set out with a blunder, in that it spoke of a "Shipbuilding Vote of £44,000,000." That, of course, is absurd. The shipbuilding vote of the current estimates is, in round numbers, £15,000,000: the total of the estimates is £40,603,700, and the increase under the head of new construction is £4,400,000. Possibly it was this last figure that caused some confusion and gave rise to the figure actually telegraphed. We note that our layman friend sets much store by this colossal total of forty-four millions, which he describes as an increase of nine millions over the total of last year. But the facts are otherwise. The deduction of 1⅓ millions for naval works—annuity for repayment of previous loans for this purpose—brings the net total of the estimates for the current year to £39,280,000, which sum is actually *less* by £340,000 than the amount spent on the British navy in 1904, when the high-water mark in naval expenditure was reached. British naval expansion, therefore, at the present time—judged by one of the most reliable of tests, that of expenditure—is in reality more apparent than real.

To pass to the question of comparative strength, the *Japan Mail's* assessment of which is disputed by our contemporary's correspondent, our method of arriving at that estimate was plain enough. Commenting on the widely different estimates arrived at by political extremists, on one side or the other, we took as our foundation the figures supplied by a standard publication, and added thereto the ships known to be ordered or projected by the several Powers concerned. What we wrote in our article of the 22nd ult. was as follows:—

> From these conflicting estimates of the situation it will be a relief to turn to one uncoloured by political sentiment, tried and impartial. We refer to that well-known standard publication, the *Naval Annual*, edited by the Hon. T. A. Brassey, the new issue of which has just reached us. In the chapter on "Comparative strength," written by the Editor, the following figures are given for four of the leading Powers:—
>
> | | Britain. | United States. | Germany. | Japan. |
> |---|---|---|---|---|
> | Built | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
> | Building | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3 |
> | | 16 | 8 | 13 | 4 |
>
> As the above figures include battleshps only, there must be added the "battleship-cruisers" of the *Invincible* type, which are also all-big-gun ships. This makes the four totals 22, 8, 17, and 4. To these must further be added the Dreadnoughts ordered or projected, which, being laid down towards the end of this year, may be expected to be completed by the end of 1912, or early in 1913. We thus arrive at the following table:—
>
> | | Britain. | United States. | Germany. | Japan. |
> |---|---|---|---|---|
> | Battleships (built and building) | 16 | 8 | 13 | 4 |
> | Battleship-cruiser (do.) | 6 | — | 4 | — |
> | Projected (either type) | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
> | Total (all-big-gun ships) | 27 | 10 | 21 | 5 |
>
> Now the figure 16, given above, includes two ships, the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon*, which most authorities decline to recognize as Dreadnoughts, on account of their mixed armament and inferior speed. Omitting them, the final figure of 27 falls to 25, but it may be permissible to reckon the two battleship-cruisers presented to the Empire by Australia and New Zealand, orders for which have just been placed on the Clyde, though it is understood that these vessels are to be stationed in Australasian waters and would consequently be of little use on an outbreak of war in Europe. Mr. Asquith's estimate is therefore correct—allowing for the qualifications we have made above—while Mr. Barnes has arrived at his figures by the simple process of ignoring the vessels that Germany will bring to completion in the next 2½ years, while counting those that Great Britain expects to complete in the same time.

In other words, by a different method, we have merely confirmed the figures already arrived at by the Prime Minister—a *Liberal* Prime Minister—and his professional advisers. The Labour leader's figures, it will be remembered, were 25 and 13, for the two Powers respectively. Our contemporary charges us with having reckoned, in the German total, ships for a year in advance of those in the British total. Perhaps it would remove all doubt if we submitted the names of the vessels ordered, so far as known:—

GREAT BRITAIN.

Capital Ships.	Date of Completion.
1. Dreadnought	December 1906.
2. Indomitable	June 1908.
3. Inflexible	October 1908.
4. Invincible	March 1909.
5. Bellerophon	February 1909.
6. Téméraire	May 1909.
7. Superb	June 1909.
8. St. Vincent	March 1910.
9. Collingwood	March 1910.
10. Vanguard	March 1910.
11. Neptune	January 1911.
12. Indefatigable	February 1911.
13. Colossus	July 1911.
14. Hercules	July 1911.
15. Orion	November 1901.
16. Lion	November 1911.
17. Thunderer	March 1912.
18. Monarch	March 1912.
19. Conqueror	March 1912.
20. Princess Royal	March 1912.

GERMANY.

1. Nassau	October 1909.
2. Westfalen	November 1909.
3. Rheinland	February 1910.
4. Posen	March 1910.
5. Von Der Tann	August 1910.
6. Ostfriesland	March 1911.
7. Helgoland	March 1911.
8. E. Beowulf	March 1911.
9. "G"	March 1911.
10. "H"	June 1911.
11. E. Frithjof	October 1911.
12. E. Heimdal	January 1912.
13. E. Hildebrand	January 1912.
14. E. Hagen	June 1912.
15. E. Aegir	June 1912.
16. E. Odin	June 1912.
17. "I"	June 1912.

This was the situation at the end of 1909, the British list including the four extra or "contingent" battleships ordered in July of that year. But in the estimates

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the current year, *i.e.*, 1910, provision was made for *five* new Dreadnoughts on the British side, and, under the German Navy Act, for *four* new Dreadnoughts. These vessels have not been launched, or even named, but they may reasonably be expected to be completed by the end of 1912 or the spring of 1913, *i.e.*, in a period of 2½ years. Our contemporary's correspondent contends that the German ships will not be built in that time, but, as he shows in his own article, the latest German Dreadnought, the *Von der Tann*, *was* completed in two years. Is it not a reasonable supposition that what German dockyards can accomplish in the case of one ship they can do in the case of others? At any rate, can the British Government—a Liberal Government—be blamed for taking into consideration the possibilities of such acceleration? Entrusted as they are with enormous interests for which the Navy constitutes the sole defence, would it not be reprehensible in the highest degree if they ran any unnecessary risks? Germany's position is happier far; her navy is not her only, or even her principal, line of defence. She is already equipped with the finest Army in the world. On the other hand, Britain has no such defence. We are forced to the conclusion, after careful review of all the circumstances, that the present Liberal Government has by no means been prodigal in their provision for the national security, and that, when the PRIME MINISTER pointed out that the margin of safety was not excessive, he was not wide of the mark. As we have already observed, the Opposition, which has been accused of making exaggerated statements as to the relative weakness of the British Navy, demanded from six to eight Dreadnoughts to be laid down this year. The Government, finally, laid down five; and its official spokesman, the First Lord of the Admiralty, has expressed his conviction that any less number would be insufficient to give security. It must be admitted then, that the British Government has done no more than the least it could do, without endangering the safety of the Empire.

RACE-ANTIPATHY AND THE SOCIAL SCALE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 17*)

"WHAT is the secret of racial antipathy?" is the question which a writer in a London review endeavours to solve, in discussing the social and psychological aspects of the Reno fight and its riotous sequel. The psychologists, he maintains, have no satisfactory explanation, and overlook some salient features of the phenomenon. So saying, this writer proceeds to draw the following parallel between the racial anti-pathy revealed by lynching episodes in the United States and the almost universal Anti-Semitic feeling. "In each case the disturbance has its focus in the lower strata of society. In each there is an unreasoning fury of emotion which only religious differences seem able to provide in equal strength and blindness. Yet when the *odium theologicum* is analysed, there is a perplexing residuum which cannot be explained by any reference to religion at all. On the other hand, the peculiar quality which racial antipathy is considered to possess and which, as the above-mentioned analogy shows, is a kind of *horror*, never appears between equals, as between the English and the French. It is only shown by superior races to inferior, and then only in peculiar circumstances." In other words, the proposition here advanced is that the attitude of a superior race to an inferior, which is the origin of race-antipathy, moves the lower orders of the superior race to violent expression of that antipathy. If this theory is put forward as an apology for racial antagonism in its various manifestations, we fear it must be regarded as belonging to that class of apology which condemns more than it excuses. For the "superior" race begins by despising and finishes by attacking. If not exactly adding insult to injury, this is certainly adding injury to insult. But in so far as the theory implies that the onus of the murderous and painfully frequent disturbances in the Great Republic must be laid upon the lower strata of American society, it will not find many adherents. On the contrary, it is coming to be recognized by those who have impartially set themselves to obtain clear ideas on this subject, that the main responsibility for the lynching of negroes in the United States lies upon the upper stratum of society; that expression being used as meaning the class which by education, wealth, and (in the South) old tradition is in a position to influence the mind of the public. As a recent resident in that part of the Union points out, changed as the constitution of society is in the South from the quasi aristocracy which existed there before the Civil War, there is more than enough remaining of the old habit of respect for a certain social status to give to those occupying that status a great deal of power, and especially in matters that, like the practice of lynching negroes charged with violence against whites, stand apart from the machinery of politics, and are of the nature of social custom. The point might be considered proved if it were only true that the upper class countenanced lynching and encouraged it—and that they do so is surely beyond all question. But they do more than this: they participate in, and indeed organise, lynchings. We do not say that all lynchings are organised by men of the upper class; but it is certain that some are, and every such case necessarily carries enormous weight with the public. Only a short time ago a prominent professional man in a Southern State wrote to the Press giving an account of the lynching of a negro by himself and a number of others of his own class. The negro having killed this gentleman's brother, the small and select party took the murderer out of the hands of the law and hanged him—decorously and without any of the incidental barbarities of mob violence. They did it as a public duty, and allowed an account of their act, with their names given, to be published by their leader. The gist of the statement, which appeared without comment in the various Southern newspapers, was couched in the following terms:—

> The lynching of Elmo Curl, at Mastodon, Mississippi, was a most orderly affair, conducted by the bankers, lawyers, farmers, and merchants of that county. The best people of the county—as good as the best anywhere—simply met and hanged Curl without a sign of rowdyism. There was no drinking, shooting, or yelling, not even loud talking. A more orderly assemblage could not have been imagined anywhere.

It has been represented, in some quarters, that race-antipathy is a kind of instinct evidenced in the alleged repugnance of the white man—and, even more, of the white woman—against the idea of marriage with a coloured person. In our opinion this repugnance is more imaginary than real. We rather incline to the belief that race-antipathy is a purely social, and therefore artificially created, prejudice, largely reinforced by the social disabilities under which the children of mixed marriages are made to labour. As to the lynchings in the United States, we fear it must be confessed that they are only in part attributable to racial antagonism. It is now almost as common an occurrence for a white man to be hung up to a lamp-post or a stake at the hands of a raving mob, as it is for a black man. Witness the extraordinary affair in Newark, Ohio, last month, when a young American was lynched in disturbances arising, not out of a criminal offence on the part of a negro, but out of a liquor-prohibition movement. Whether, therefore, it emanates from the upper classes or the lower, racial antipathy is a poor excuse at any time for such deeds as darken the face of the North American Continent, and there are many cases in which it plays no part whatever. The apologists of lawlessness in America must look elsewhere for extenuating circumstances.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS AND THE WEATHER.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 17.*)

IT is the custom for the foreigner in this country—and the custom has a continually increasing vogue among the Japanese also—to betake himself to the mountains as the *Doyo* days descend upon the plains. It is an excellent thing to enjoy a change of air and scene, and recuperate one's low-running vital forces, amid pleasant surroundings two, three or four thousand feet above the sea; hence the journey is usually undertaken with a light heart and a careless mind. Nevertheless, as the unhappy experiences of this past week, and of another such week three years ago, have shown, the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

annual exodus to the mountains has become a risky and venturesome affair. It is now one thing to adjourn to the pleasure-resort among the hills, another thing to come back. It is one thing to seek the open life at Nikko, or Karuizawa, and another thing to be incarcerated in your hotel or your bungalow, wondering whether the building and yourself with it are, or are not, to be washed out of existence in a raging flood. Such untoward circumstances impart a new and strange complexity to the problem of the choice of a holiday resort. In that problem, the avoidance of confined valleys and of proximity to mountain streams become considerations of prime importance. Moreover, in these days of atmospheric depressions, the prospective holiday-maker, like a prudent general in command of a flying expedition, must duly ponder the entire route leading to his objective, lest he be cut off from his base. Wind and tide are no mean foes—and the line of communications (as recent events have shown) is painfully exposed to their attack.

It must be confessed that August is winning a sinister reputation as a holiday month. The torrential rains of the latter part of the month, in 1907, were attended with consequences serious enough; but the deluge which endured last week from the night of the 7th inst. to the morning of the 11th proved more disastrous still. Curiously enough, the summer-resort which, from all accounts, suffered most on both these occasions was that of Karuizawa. When high officials of State, not to mention your ordinary tripper, have to leave the shelter of a commodious hotel by night to take a refuge in a tree or on a neighbouring hill-top, one begins to wonder whether the delights of a summer holiday may not be too dearly purchased. The special telegram which appeared in our issue yesterday reveals a truly melancholy state of affairs, of which a possible shortage of food is not the least disquieting. From the point of view of possible results of weather-freaks, it must be confessed, Karuizawa is unhappily situated, and we fear that its decline as a pleasure resort must follow as an inevitable consequence of the dismal events of two disastrous seasons. It is sincerely to be hoped that the visitors now cut off from the world at the crest of the Usui-toge, as well as those in other mountain resorts, will speedily find a happy issue out of their distresses, even if deliverance is purchased at the cost of a increased respect for the eccentricities of the Japanese climate.

CRIME AND ITS DETECTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 18.*)

THE month of July seems to have been remarkable in England for two things—an extraordinary diminution in sunshine, and an extraordinary increase in crime. The concurrence of these two things once again suggests the enquiry whether the epidemics of violent crime which arise from time to time in civilised countries justify those ingenious speculators who have sought to connect them with particular phases of the weather. Every day, laments a London journal, brings its fresh tale of murders and suicides—most of them sordid and commonplace enough. One crime, however, has excited widespread interest. This is the so-called "CRIPPEN murder," which is arousing almost as much morbid enthusiasm as did the celebrated MAYBRICK and ARDLAMONT cases, though, as a matter of fact, the CRIPPEN crime has more relation, in its cold and calculated brutality, to those of the DEEMING type. The public interest in such crimes takes many forms, most of them merely silly, but some of them worse. Thus thousands of people have been writing to the papers to say that they have met, or spoken to, various persons "wanted" by the police. These people furnish examples of the merely silly class. But a harsher censure must be reserved for those who seize the opportunity of a very puzzling crime to make violent attacks upon the police because they do not choose to make public their discoveries. Everything must, of course, be done to solve such mysteries and to bring the criminals to justice; but it is far more important that the police should be allowed to solve the problem in their own way, unhampered by unnecessary publicity, than that the taste of a certain section of the public for morbid and nauseous details should be indulged.

On the other hand, the *Specator* falls foul of the action of the Government in offering a reward of £250 for information "leading to the arrest" of the man known as Dr. CRIPPEN. This offer, says that sedate periodical, is a distinct and a regrettable break with a deliberate policy. Rewards used to be offered, but the practice ceased because it was found that it did more harm than good; and it is recalled that Mr. MATTHEWS, who was Home Secretary during the terrible series of Whitechapel murders in 1888, resolutely declined to offer a reward, in the face of much clamour, and gave excellent reasons for not doing so. "We would not," says the *Spectator*, "shut out absolutely the principle of reward; it may be necessary as a last resort. But if the mysterious murders of 1888 did not require it, such a measure is certainly not required now. A reward encourages the police to believe—what they do not at present believe—that special efforts need only be made in response to the prospects of extra pay; it encourages the citizen to keep back evidence, which it is his duty to give at once to the police, in order to follow up his clues and try to earn the reward himself; it encourages ill-balanced people to flood Scotland Yard with vague information which obscures rather than clarifies detective work; and it is conceivable that it might cause false evidence to be manufactured against innocent persons."

As for the sensational crime which has occasioned these observations, we do not find that it presents any very remarkable features, except as regards the detection and pursuit of the criminal. The murderer—for there seems little doubt that he is such—displayed a certain amount of cleverness, but, like most of his type, was merely clever up to a certain point. A righteous Fate decreed that his blunders should prove his own undoing. To bury the fleshy remains of his murdered wife—no matter how skilfully—on his own premises; to insert a bogus death-notice in an American paper which was certain sooner or later to be known to be a bogus notice; to linger in sublime self-confidence on the scene for months after the perpetration of the guilty deed; and then to flee to America (of all places) when suspicion was aroused—all these were blunders which show the American "doctor" to have been a very foolish criminal, after all. But the manner of his pursuit and capture presents undoubted features of interest. The pursuit of the C.P.R. steamer *Montrose*, which left Antwerp on the 20th ult. with "Mr. and Master Robinson" among its passengers, by the White Star liner *Laurentic*, which left Liverpool three days later, with Detective-Inspector DEW on board, and the part played by wireless telegraphy in the trans-oceanic chase, are novel features even in so diversified a record as that of crime. The advent of improved communications, and of such inventions as that of wireless telegraphy, must certainly have the effect of circumscribing perceptibly the criminal's chances of escape; and thus of acting, in some measure, as a deterrent of crime. Anything which serves that purpose must accrue to the ultimate benefit of mankind.

JAPAN'S DEBT TO VOLCANIC ACTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 18*)

I.

THE Japanese Islands, by virtue of their origin, boast a variety of scenic interest to which few other countries can aspire. "If contrast," as RUSKIN claims, "increases the spendour of beauty," then these Islands are fortunate indeed. For as "there is one beauty of the sun, and another of the moon," so, in Nature's scenic store-house, there is that which enthralls by its simple grace, and there is that before whose awe-inspiring force the spectator feels that the beautiful is lost in the sublime. There is a loveliness of tree-clad mountains and heaven-reflecting lakes; of cascades shimmering out of depths of foliage, of rivers rolling silently past moss-grown banks, of islands fairly set in sunlit seas. And there is a charm in grassy moorlands that give place to desolation

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

culminating in the "grisly top" of a mighty cinder-heap. It is the magnetic influence of weird sublimity, brooding over the work of primeval fire. Hills there are in such a region, but they are hills of ashes. Air there is, but it has the reek of sulphur; and there are torrents which, like those immortalized by COLERIDGE, suggest a sudden halting at the instance of some mighty and imperious voice. Nevertheless, as we shall attempt to show, these two types of beauty are blended together in Japan's volcanic regions; and to this extent therefore it may be claimed that, as regards their most characteristic and striking formations, the Islands of Japan are what volcanic force has made them.

The popular fancy not unnaturally associates the manifestion of terrestrial energy with desolation and sterility. This may be true of the volcano in its impetuous youth, or in the sequel of a mighty outburst; but the cone whose life-history dates back to the dimmest mists of the geological past, though its summit may still forbid life, has long since wrapped its base in luxuriance. It is a scientifically accepted fact that the solid products of volcanic action yield in course of time the kindliest of soils; and, as a consequence of this wise provision of Nature, some of the most pleasing scenery in a volcanic land is to be found in its volcanic districts, side by side with the most terrible. On the same mountain can be seen the primeval forest and the simmering crater-pit; in the same region can be heard the roar of subterranean force and the pine-wood's "soul-like sounds." This is true, in a quite remarkable degree, of these Far Eastern Islands. Japan's most beautiful lakes occupy what once were volcanic vents, her finest waterfall plunges incontinently into an ancient crater, her most famous mountain is a wondrously symmetrical volcanic cone.

If the ordinary visitor to Japan, or even the average resident of some years standing, were to be asked what are, in his opinion, the most beautiful parts of Japan, he would probably reply the Nikko, or the Hakone, district. Both of these, of course, are volcanic to the core. The scenery of the Nikko mountain-group now resembles in its general features that of any mountainous, profusely-watered district where the erosive agencies of nature have had full play and where the soil is of such a character as to lend itself readily to their action. But two of the most prominent peaks of the Nikko range are ancient "cinder-heaps":—the beautiful Nantaizan, without whose majestic presence Lake Chuzenji would be nothing; and Shiranesan, the loftiest of them all, still simmering in its hidden depths. The magnificent abyss into which the Kegon cataract plunges so abruptly is a parasitic crater of the extinct Nantaisan. Basaltic columns representing mighty lava-flows flank the principal gorges in the district, and sulphur wells hotly from the bowels of Shiranesan to the bathers at Yumoto, on the margin of the most beautiful lake in Japan. But the hour of Nikko's travail has long since passed. That once troubled land has felt the softening hands of Nature and her grand ally, Time. Earth's fires have here been finally banked, and verdure has usurped sterility.

It is the same, though in a less marked degree, with justly-favoured Hakone. This district lies precisely athwart the so-called "line of fire" which leads from the Pacific deeps, by way of the Isles of Izu, to Fuji and the great upfold of the Japanese Alps. Is there not a fuming gorge called Ojigoku, and a solfatara 4,000 feet up on the flank of Kamiyama, to remind us of this fundamental fact? Are there not several crater-lakes along the ridges, and does not the beautiful Lake of Hakone itself occupy such a bed? Indeed, if one might hazard a guess out of the geological past, it is that the mountains of Hakone were incandescent, lava-spitting cones before Fuji itself began to rear its colossal bulk. But in Nature, as in Life, every dog must have his day. It is at length the turn of vegetation unrestrained. Now in verdant valleys, toned and tree-clad, torrents, cascades, springs, rush and fall and bubble in their depths of foliage, making music for jaded travellers from all parts of the earth.

But those who been fortunate enough to extend their travels to remoter portions of this Island Empire would hesitate before awarding the palm either to Nikko or to Hakone. It is a case of *primus inter pares*. In the homeland the inhabitants of "Caledonia stern and wild" are wont to quarrel over the respective merits of Loch Lomond and Loch Katrine; and the people of the English Lakes can never agree whether Derwentwater or Windermere or Ullswater is the loveliest. So it would be no easy matter to decide which of Japan's dozen or more mountain or volcanic districts—the terms are practically synonymous—is the richest in natural attractions. It cannot be denied that the scenery of the Japanese Alps—and that in particular of the Kamikochi valley, over which the still active Yake-ga-take broods—is far superior to that of the Nikko district. The lakes at the northern base of Fujiyama, or those about Tarumai in the Hokkaido, can hold their own with Chuzenji and Hakone. Magnificent as are the forests that clothe the flanks of Nantai and Shirane—especially on the western slopes—they are fully equalled, if not surpassed, by those that drape for miles, and up to the height of 5000 feet, the once steaming slopes of the Kirishima range. And there are a score of streams now rushing deep in the sides of volcanic cones in various parts of the country that need fear no comparison with the Hayakawa, or the torrent that foams so hurriedly under the Sacred Bridge.

THE SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECT OF THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 19.*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

THE acceptance of the so called Conciliation Bill by the House of Commons, on the second reading of that unprecedented measure, has doubtless given a notable impetus to the Woman Suffrage movement. At the same time, however, it has imparted fresh life and vigour to the activity of that continually increasing number of people who regard the question of female enfranchisement as fraught with the gravest danger to the true interests of the Family, the State and the Empire. Ever since the remarkably successful demonstration of the feminists in London—successful, that is to say, from the spectacular point of view—and the affirming of Mr. SHACKLETON's Bill in the Commons by a majority which, if considerably less than that of 1908, was still substantial enough, the Army of the Franchise Militant on Earth has delivered itself up to jubilation. "Victory," says Miss CHRISTABEL PANKHURST, "is it sight." The tyrant male is sneaking from the field: the banners of Women's Freedom are floating triumphantly to the astonished air—and so on. On the other hand, the work is being taken in hand of organizing and giving effect to the real sentiment of the country, which is believed, in the best-informed quarters, to be overwhelmingly opposed to the ill-advised innovation. Thus, for example, an extensively signed "Anti Woman-Suffrage Appeal" has been sent to the *National Review*, which is of interest as showing the tendency of this counter-movement. Among those who have appended their names to this appeal we note a number of distinguished persons of both sexes and of many widely different phases of activity—Sir JAMES CRICHTON BROWNE, the eminent physician; Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, the veteran Imperialist statesman and "Missionary of Empire;" Lord BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, one of the leading figures in the recent world-conference of Missions at Edinburgh; Sir EDWARD CLARKE, the eminent advocate; the Earl of CROMER, greatest of British pro-consuls; Mrs. ELLEN THORNEYCROFT FELKIN (better known under her maiden name of FOWLER), the talented authoress; Canon HENSLEY of Westminster, the well-known ecclesiastic; Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING—whose name needs no supplementing, in any part of the Empire; the Bishop of MANCHESTER, Sir GILBERT PARKER, Mr. H. J. MACKINDER M.P., the Duke of NORFOLK, Lord ROBERTS, Baron ROTHSCHILD, Mr. J. St. LOE STRACHEY, Mrs. BEERBOHM TREE, Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, and many others. The text of the appeal is in the following terms:—

The debate in the House of Commons on the Female Suffrage Bill, whether we regards the apparently favourable vote on the second reading, or the admittedly hostile vote on the proposal to send

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Bill to a Grand Committee, does not either settle or advance the question. On the contrary, there is every reason to anticipate a renewed outburst of activity on the part of the supporters of the measure—a challenge which should impose an immediate and urgent duty upon those who hold the opposite view, all the more so that a large number of persons do not appear fully to understand the gravity of the issue, or to realise that modified and restricted enfranchisement can only lead to much bolder and more dangerous proposals at no distant date.

Being ourselves unalterably opposed to the grant of women suffrage in the interests both of women and of the State, and believing that our views are shared by the great majority of both sexes in the United Kingdom, we desire to make it known that a movement is being set in foot to give organised expression to this feeling. Only a small number of influential persons have so far been approached. But already a sum of over £13,000 has been promised, and we hope that as soon as the movement is widely known we may raise a fund that will enable us to identify and unite our sympathisers in all parts of the country, and to place our forces upon an effective footing.

Our idea is to form a large and comprehensive league, in which men and women will be equally represented, possessing central offices in London and branches in all parts of the United Kindom, exclusively devoted to the propagation of this cause. The nucleus of this organisation is already in existence, and will be developed with as much rapidity as possible. We hope at an early date in the autumn to be able to announce the completion of these measures, and to provide an opportunity for work to all who may be willing to join us.

What now remains, both for the suffragists and the anti-suffragists, is to prove that their respective cases are backed by a preponderant body of public opinion. This the suffragists at least have made no attempt to prove, and till they have done so to the satisfaction of the country, it is impossible to take them seriously. Noise and threats and appeals to force count for nothing. A general demand for political equality and for a bi-sexual parliamentary register does not, at the present moment, exist at all.

There is one aspect of the question, however—and it is the fundamental aspect—to which suffragists persist in remaining blind. That aspect is based on the physical differences between the two sexes. No amount of argument can do away with these primary distinctions, or the inexorable laws of Nature which proceed from them. Man has to play his part in the scheme of life, woman hers—and the two parts are necessarily distinct. The militant suffragist appears to regard the mere existence of these distinctions as a humiliation. What she desires is to pool the diverse functions and activities of life springing from these fundamental differences and then draw, of the sum-total, what she pleases. There are some curious people, of course, who assert that to insist upon the grand and basal facts of life is indelicate. It is difficult to deal patiently with this compounded maiden-aunt-young person style of argument; but, when all is said and done, is it not the suffragist who has brought it up, who has challenged, and would fain defy, the whole question of sex? The problem of political sex-equality must now be considered in all its bearings, practical as well as theoretical. And it is when we thus consider the proposed publicization of woman—her transference *ex domo in forum*—that the arguments *pro* pale visibly, and the arguments *con* gather force. What may be called the physiological side of the question—the importance of which in the national life must far transcend the importance of any female element in the world of politics—has been forcibly put by Dr. LEONARD WILLIAMS in a recent letter to *the Times*:—

In the discussions which have taken place on the subject of woman suffrage there is a side of the question—namely, the physiological—which seems by common consent to have been avoided. This is unfortunate.

It is a truism to say that Nature has cast upon woman the burden of perpetuating the species. The suffragists would apparently seek to make light of this burden. They represent it as an incident in woman's life, even as it is admittedly an incident in the life of man; and they contend that the intervals leave woman free to undertake duties and responsibilities which have hitherto been regarded as exclusively masculine. Now, the simple physiological truth is that these intervals do not exist. The whole of the physiological life of woman during the reproductive period, say from 17 to 50, whether she be married or single, whether she enjoy the privilege of motherhood or remain pathetically childless, is wholly and entirely given over to reproduction or to the preparation for, and physiological expectancy of, that function. The intervals which she seems to enjoy are not real intervals. They are apparent only . . . . The effect of dragging woman, so considered, into the political arena must inevitably have one of two results. Either she will become a physiological bankrupt, and hand down a legacy of physiological bankruptcy to her offspring, in the form of mental, moral, and physical degeneracy; or her reproductive capacity will be so gravely impaired that she will cease altogether to fulfil the function of reproduction which is her primary *raison d'être*.

It may seem ungracious to lay stress upon the part which Nature has called woman to fulfil, but in reality this is the only thing (we speak of essentials as opposed to empherals) which, by comparison, counts at all. Woman, paradoxical as the statement may sound, is the source of a nation's manhood. in the unceasing struggle between nations—which, like that between of individuals, resolves itself with an almost cruel simplicity into the survival of the fittest—it is a nation's manhood which has to bear the brunt. And not merely severally, but in the mass. Wherefore the nation, whose birth-rate is topped by its mortality, is already "marked to die." Weighed in these tremendous scales, where does the woman's parliamentary vote come in? Can it turn the nation moribund into the nation strong? No; looking at the matter from a strictly sociological point of view, the only women who in any circumstances should be entitled to enter the political arena are women who, by reason of their age or physical disabilities, can no longer be of service to the State as regards their primary functions. Considerations of sociology, irrespective of all other claims, would suggest no objection to the enfranchisement of spinster-occupiers over 45 years of age, or even of married women of independent means who had attained that age, and who had no children under, say, ten years of age. But in so far as Female Suffrage, with its attendant political aims and interests, would militate against the maintenance of the race in its full vigour and plenitude—and of the Family, which is the unit of the Race—the sociologist, whether on scientific or on national grounds, will have none of it.

PORT ARTHUR.

According to a report in the *Asahi Shimbun*, the Naval Department proposes to relegate Port Arthur to the rank of a secondary naval base. This step is to be taken as soon as the defences of Chinhai Bay are complete. Only the eastern basin of the Port Arthur harbour is to be used for naval purposes—mainly for the execution of urgent repairs to disabled warships. Presumably the idea is to develop the commercial side of Port Arthur, while equipping Chinhai to take its place as the principal naval station in those waters.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

At the time of the last general election in England, a prominent London Clubman, who had been speaking bitterly of the "unfair methods" of the opposite party, was suddenly confronted with the question: "Admitting that England cannot adopt a tariff as an experiment to be changed after a short time, but that once adopted, it must be the confirmed policy of a number of years—suppose the whole question of Tariff or Free Trade were left to you to decide for the nation—which would it be?"

His reply, after a moment's hesitation, was: "I don't know!—The question is so stupendous; the issues involved are so vital to the very existence of the nation, that I would not dare to take the responsibility of a decision." There spoke a wise man, and a brave one. For the man in any country who has positive unchangeable, undoubting opinions on the tariff question is usually the man who has neither travelled nor read widely. The greatest statesmen in the world are in doubt about it!

President Taft pledged himself, in pre-election speeches, to a reduction of the American tariff. After election he certainly gave his influence to increasing it. Earnest, thinking Americans do not believe this was political dishonesty. They credit the great politician with having changed his mind—with having been persuaded by his colleagues to see the matter in a different light. He undoubtedly used his best judgment for the good of his country. He did not know—we still do not know! Recent telegraphic reports seem to indicate that the Payne tariff bill has been a great benefit to the country. No man can yet determine. If anyone of the great leaders in England to-day knew positively which were better, and had the courage which positive knowledge gives, he could win for his party. For it is remarkable, to the stranger within England's gates, how loyal the common people are in this discussion and how eager they are to see the country prosper.

It is a question of "Tariffs and Trusts" with attendant monopolies and Labour troubles, or "Free Trade and the Dumping Ground of Nations." Between the two the average intelligent business man, if the whole question were left to him, would probably, like the Club-man above quoted, hesitate before taking the awful responsibility.

YACHTING.

Stormy weather on Saturday interfered to a great extent with the yacht races which had been arranged. The 39-raters and the motor-boats did not attempt the courses laid down, but four of the 22-raters started—*Pele*, *Edna*, *Valkyrien*, and *Winsome*. Of these, only the first two managed to sail over the course, heavily reefed in view of the strong gusts from the east. The *Pele*, sailed by Mr. J. S. Curtis, outraced the *Edna*, sailed by Mr. Brockhurst, Senr., after a close contest.

One of the two Larks which started capsized shortly after leaving her moorings, but No. 1, sailed by Mr. Laffin, Junr., covered a short course inside the breakwater. Four men were on board to selve as ballast, and no further mishap occurred.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

Helen of all Time, by W. Holt-White. London, Fisher Unwin.

We suppose that any idea is good enough to serve as a peg whereon to hang the theme of the modern novel. No doubt, the more wildly improbable the idea, the more acceptable the tale—to some readers, at least. Thus when the dour McGregor (who, though a millionaire, elects to live in the remotest of the remote Shetland islands), receives a wildly improbable kiss in a wildly improbable vision and forthwith, in response to certain wildly improbable intuitions, crosses to the other side of Europe to find the fair owner of the lips that gave him that wildly improbable kiss, we are scarcely surprised to learn that the said owner of those marvellous lips was none other than Helen of Troy, once the bride of Menelaus, King of Sparta, whose wondrous beauty was the *fons et origo* of the Trojan war. And even in this more prosaic age, when men do not wage war for a face, that beauty is sufficient (when seen from a box in the Opera at Paris) to cause the whole house, from the conductor to the gallery-god, to forget the impassioned scene on the stage and gaze instead at the vision of Helen in the box. We must take it, on the authority of Mr. Holt-White, that in spite of all her lovers, Helen of Troy was never loved. Hence she is doomed to repeated reincarnation—she was Ophelia, and Dante's Beatrice, in her time—till she is really loved for herself, and not for her beauty. Pending the arrival of that happy day (of course it arrives in Mr. Holt-White's story) her beauty is foreordained to be a curse and a source of continual strife. We will not initiate the reader into all the wildly improbable things that happen in the troubled course of this narrative, but he will probably come to the conclusion that it would have been far better to have left the peerless consort of Paris enshrined in the pages of the Iliad. We fear that we cannot endorse the high praise accorded this book by our local German contemporary—in the terms, apparently, of a publisher's circular. Mr. Holt-White would probably be more successful if he adhered to the style of fiction he has laid down for himself in *The Prime Minister's Secret.*

Poppy Petals, by "D.R.C." Shanghai, Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

To a new arrival or one who has not travelled in the Far East, these stories make very interesting reading. Poppy Petals, the title story, and the only one which gives the authoress the right to designate her productions as stories, has for its principal character an Englishman, presumably an officer of good family, who, horribly maimed for life by having both legs amputated as a result, it is supposed, of an intrigue with a native girl of low extraction in the East, sinks into the most hopeless degradation and vice, living in utter squalor in the Chinese quarter of Hongkong, but is tended faithfully, all through, by a Chinese servant who, nevertheless, has faith in the ultimate regeneration of his master. In the end, this is brought about by the fact that a European woman of the *demi monde*, named Poppy, who had borne him a daughter, dies. The father, realising his responsibility, overcomes, after a hard struggle, the vices to which he had succumbed in his despair; and we are led to understand that he eventually returns to England and rehabilitates himself in society for the sake of his child.

The other stories, while distinctly possessing charm, have a certain disconnectedness and vagueness about them which detract from their value. The writer, presumably a woman, shows talent, but, in endeavouring to introduce an atmosphere of subtlety and mystery into her stories has overstepped the mark and become vague. However, in the writer's modest words, "as little tales to help pass a half hour or more" they are well worth reading.

Lady Susan and not the Cardinal, by Lucas Cleeve, London, G. Bell and Sons.

If you want to see an American, and moreover an American girl, from the eyes of the typical Londoner you find her in *Lady Susan and Not the Cardinal.* The author knows the world, social and otherwise, and knows that he knows, and yet the audacity of the man who thinks that he knows women, and above all, American women. And yet—does he? Somehow he brings before you traits you are bound to recognize. Lady Susan says to her husband: "I certainly have educated you well, no one would think you were an Englishman". Sounds like an American girl-wife, doesn't it? And you catch the atmosphere, too. You see her standing there, daring, alluring, wholly charming, *flirting with her husband.* But the author knows an Englishman, for the husband answers: "H'm."

"She knew that that grunt meant he thanked the Lord he wasn't a foreigner."

Again she is made to say: "I have always felt, all my life, as if I had to think I cared in order to enjoy life. . . . you get that way in America I think, you are so accustomed to always having a man about who's in love with you, that everything seems dull without one." The audacity! Does this writer think that because his London compatriots crowd about every pretty American girl who dances into London, until an American can't get within ten feet of his schoolgirl chum, that the American man is everlastingly doing the same thing?

Lady Susan is worldly-wise, naughty, saucy *chic*—almost as *chic* as an American girl—and she doesn't care in the least whether they love her or not, but they do—we all do, for with all her naughtiness, she loves her babies and their father—oh so much!—almost as much shall we say, as an English-wife—nay, forbid it, almost as much as the Anglo-Saxon she is.

The Carcase, by Ronald Macdonald. London, George Bell & Sons.

The reformation of a drunkard, taken in hand by a good and courageous woman, is no new problem treated by the modern author of fiction, but has become, one might almost say so hackneyed, that the novel reader, on discovering that the particular work of fiction which he has commenced is to again inflict him with this subject, is inclined to throw it aside with disgust and impatience. However "The Carcase" although rather weak in the opening chapters does not certainly merit this treatment.

The plot to a certain degree is stereotyped, i.e. the good woman giving herself in marriage to the drunkard in the hope of accomplishing his salvation through her devotion; but contrary to the usual ending of the man after alternating periods of yielding to and fighting temptation eventually overcoming his enemy and emerging victorious from his trials, the drunkard is, notwithstanding valiant efforts, in the end vanquished by his enemy, who delivers the *coup de grâce* of death.

We are introduced to an old family named Vergoyne, well equipped with worldly goods but with an hereditary taint of drunkenness in the blood. The male representative, the father of our drunkard, has married a cold unsympathetic woman who, instead of helping him to fight his battle with the drink fiend, by her tactlessness and failure to appreciate the hardships endured from the self restraint imposed in the daily fight which has to be fought by the man in whose reins runs the tainted blood of generations of drunkards, helps to bring about his ultimate downfall, which is hastened by the knowledge that her act of sympathy is extended also to his son, whom he doves on with all a father's love.

The father left a peculiar will by which his property, until his son reached the age of 25, was under the charge of trustees. On attaining his 25th year the son would have full control over the enormous fortune, but, in case of his death before that date, the property would be divided between a bachelor uncle, two aunts, and two cousins, a girl and a boy. The devices of these relatives, with the exception of the girl cousin, to bring about his death before his twenty fifth year, and his resolve to circumvent them, form an interesting plot. The unexpected consequences of one of the machinations, to this end, of his uncle, the only one of his relations whom he does not suspect, are decidedly worth notice.

A son and heir is expected, or at least hoped for, within a few weeks. The doctor, realizing that the presence of her husband with the consequent anxiety will be detrimental to his patient, and consequently to the expected little one, orders that he shall travel for six months. On the other hand, away from his wife's influence for good, it is likely he will succumb to his arch enemy. The uncle steps into the breach and suggests that he shall travel in the company of a young medical man of high repute whom he knows and who is about to commence a world tour. The plan is carried out, but the uncle's design is quite clear when the medical man turns out to be a drunkard of the most bestial type. To the surprise and chagrin of his relatives the drunkard returns, however, obviously improved in health, the chronic state of besottedness of the medical man during the whole tour having inspired him with a healthy loathing and disgust, thus acting homeopathically upon his own craving. This plan proving abortive, a story of an intrigue between his wife, who was once a governess in his aunt's house, and cousin, was concocted. The mental anguish of first suspecting his wife and afterwards discovering that his uncle, whom he had admired and trusted from boyhood, was his enemy, drives him again to alcohol, the result of which is his death the day after his 25th birthday, after having disposed of his property to his own wish and leaving the following ironical message for his relatives, whom he had invited forthe day of his death:—"*Where the carcase is, there shall the eagles be gathered together*—adding on his own account, "but the bones are all picked."

A DUTCH METHOD FOR THE COLLECTION OF BAD DEBTS.

The principal saying of talking like a Dutch uncle, has recently been strikingly illustrated by an enterprising Company in Holland, which on the look out for making hay in these hard times, has hit on a most effective way for making bad payers come up to the scratch.

The company has a small staff of servants dressed in striking uniforms, and wearing scarlet caps with black ribbons, on which "For Bad Payers" is printed in large characters. If a creditor finds it impossible to obtain a settlement from an obdurate Mr. Micanber, he sends his claim to the company in question, when the game may be said to start.—The Company sends a letter in a red envelope, with same legend as graces the official's Capband, to the debtor, informing him that if he fails to make an arrangement with his creditor within 3 days, he will get a visit from one of the company redcaps. In most cases, the debtor prefers paying to a visit from the obtrusive officials which of course advertises his case to all the neighbours. But should be remain deaf to the gentle reminder, he is left no peace, by day or night, the man with the red cap shadowing him most unmercifully.

This method of drawing teeth ought to commend itself to some enterprising financier in this country, where all the requisite abilities for such a career, are to be found in abundance amongst the army of unemployed gentlemen out at elbows. And the harvest would probably be by no means a quantité negligeable.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FLOODS IN TOKYO.

AN UNVARNISHED STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION.

The waters have subsided considerably, being, on Tuesday, at least two feet below the previous high water mark, and are gradually falling. In many sections of the Honjo district, however, the dirty water is still running so high that the nose of a boat may just pass under the eaves of the first story. There is a distinct current, but sluggish, and no danger of houses falling in, or being washed away, is apprehended unless the flood should increase far above the highest point yet reached. In the Honjo district it is only the very poor people in the outlying sections, who have been obliged to leave their homes although even these amount to many thousands. The houses here are almost all one story and very cheaply constructed. Here one may ride for block after block for half a mile or more, through an absolutely deserted district, except for police and newspaper boats which patrol the section. The inhabitants have been transported, with such of their belongings as could be secured, to other sections of the city, where they are being cared for in public buildings, and fed by th excellent charity of which Tokyo has a right to be proud.

Few people have deserted the two-story houses along the more prosperous streets. The water is at least two feet below the mats of the second stories, and apart from the dampness and inconveniences in transportation these people are not particularly uncomfortable. They are in practically no danger, except in the event of further tremendous increases in the flood, of which there is very little danger, as it would take an as yet unprecedented amount of rainfall to bring the waters up even to the high-water mark of the past few days. These people are sitting about, many of them, on impromptu verandahs consisting of the first story roofs. Many are reading the latest daily papers. They are jolly, and chaft with one another or the boatmen who pass. They apparently have enough to eat. If there is a hungry person in the Honjo district, it is his own fault, for boats and rafts are continually passing and repassing along all streets, and anyone desiring to leave the district has only to make his wishes known, and he will receive assistance free of charge, not only to remove his family but a reasonable amount of baggage. Many newspaper and private boats are supplying food freely to all who ask for it, and the police are in position to investigate and relieve any case of real want.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

Incidents are not wanting, pathetic and amusing. One of the police rescue boats brought in a family consisting of a man, woman and one small babe. They were of the very low coolie class, and were far more frightened than hurt. They were very voluble, and not only knew, but wanted to tell everybody, all about it. The charity ration now being distributed consists of *Take-no-kawa-meshi*, that is, boiled rice wrapped up in a bamboo husk. Each parcel contains a fair-sized meal for a working-man. This family had in their possession twenty-three of these packages, some of which were already evidently several days old. This does not look like "*four days without food*"—to mention only one of the many exaggerated statements published in sensation-loving journals. The worst report we were able to receive was from a man who vociferously begged for assistance. He was asked when he had last eaten and replied in a most aggrieved tone that he had not had anything to eat since morning. It was then three o'clock in the afternoon, and as the writer had not stopped for lunch, we were two of a kind. While we talked with him, a newspaper supply boat hove in sight and he presented his plea. The boat pulled up alongside his house at once and a couple of meals of rice were tossed up to him together with a big piece of *daikon*. He protested that it was not enough, and excitedly declared that he had four in family besides himself. The boatman laughed and asked him to produce them. He could only show his wife and a small child. He covered his confusion however by stating that the others "*Machi ikimashita*" (had gone to the city). The boatmen laughingly tossed him up three or four additional packages of rice and drifted on to the next house. Far be it from us to even suggest failing to feed the hungry, but at the same time it is only truth to point out that this man is of a class who would never work if they could possibly be fed without. He will probably be quite content to sit on his roof and beg as long as the boats keep up the supply.

The statement has been made that these "sufferers" are many of them dressed only in "summer kimonos." This is fortunately true, and we would call the attention of a local newspaper to the fact that this is also August, and the water is warm. In fact a large majority of them are dressed rather more close to nature than "summer clothes."

SUMMARY OF PRESENT CONDITIONS

To summarize: The police have the situation fully in hand. Transportation facilities are abundant, and anyone who wishes to leave the district may do so, either temporarily or with his baggage, and quite free of charge. Water is not being sold in bottles but is running free from city pipes which have been pulled up above the flood, where anyone may help himself. Food is at present not unplentiful. The waters are subsiding. The houses are damaged but apparently not seriously. The Honjo flood has not been attended with great loss of life. In fact we were unable to secure the name and address of a single man, woman or child whose death has been brought about either directly or indirectly from the flood, although a number of rumours were investigated as far as possible. Refugees are sheltered in so many places and are so numerous that it is impossible to fully prove or disprove—nobody knows at present. But the police state that they do not know of any. The above statement is the result of a day spent in the Honjo district, and notes taken in twenty interviews with all classes of people, including police, boatmen, and residents, some of whom have left their homes and others who are remaining in the submerged district to care for their property.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

The question of the control and proper disinfection of the flooded districts as the flood subsides and thereafter is indeed a very serious one, and the police department anticipate strenuous labour in that connection. This is when the real labour and the greatest need of charity will begin. And the danger at that time will probably be greater than at any time during the inundation. The dramatic element of the flood and the boats, soldiers, police, etc., will be lacking. The public will be inclined to forget and go about its own affairs. If it were only a matter of a few city blocks, or if the work could be done gradually after the manner of the annual *O-soji*, or house cleaning, the situation would be less complex. But with miles upon miles of houses and streets to be cleaned and disinfected, and all at once, in the poorest sections of the city, where the returning inhabitants must either go to their work, or if they are kept at home to attend to proper sanitary measures, must be fed, the task is stupendous. Nothing but the most earnest, systematic work on the part of the police, most sincerely supported either by public or private charity, can prevent an epidemic.

THE MODERN NOVEL.

(CONTRIBUTED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The reading of a new novel by John Strange Winter entitled *Captain Fraser's Profession* has led the writer of the following article to make a few remarks on the modern novel.

The work in question is a story typical of the kind demanded by the luxuriously idle, superficial reader of fiction, who wishes to be amused, taken out of himself and delivered for the time being from a state of *ennui*. This individual does not desire any vexing social or political problem to be introduced for his consideration or solving. In fact, for a novel to be a success, from his point of view, it must contain nothing which might make him think, and above all things it must not have a *moral* in it. That is inexcusable. However, a streak of adventure running through it which will arouse a certain amount of curiosity as to *what is coming next* is admissible, even desirable, and it is a *sine quâ non* that the men and women must be *good form* and the servants decorous and submissive, the butler, in the old retainer style, often playing no unimportant rôle. I have a dim recollection that some one, I dont remember who, made the statement that society is divided into two classes, those who *take* tips and those who *give* them; but it appears to me that his epigram missed the mark, as he ignored the third, the great middle class, which neither gives nor takes tips to any large extent, but is nevertheless the backbone of a nation. Thus, in the ideal modern novel of the type referred to, we have the upper and lower *strata* of society, but the middle class, composed of the true workers is ignored.

Well! I hear some one say, this novel answers its purpose and does no harm, so where is the objection? The objection lies in the evil influence it has upon the members of that same middle class of society who read those novels in which the class to which they belong is ignored.

Seeing themselves ignored, they imagine that there must be a certain stigma attached to one who belongs to the great middle-class, and consequently, through continued reading of this type of fiction become dissatisfied with their lot in the social scheme and acquire an altogether false view of life, not based upon their own experiences or conceptions but upon the general tone and atmosphere of the books which mislead them. The result is that the reader, through continually brooding on what he considers his inferiority becomes socially ambitious, despises and holds himself aloof from his equals, is treated with contempt as an intruder by his superiors, and in this way finds himself in course of time socially isolated and consequently, miserable. But it is not said that every reader is effected in this way, and it is not intended to detract from the obvious talent of the authoress of the book under discussion, who, although she does not make the reader more than superficially acquainted with any one of her characters, is yet able to interest him sufficie tly to take him out of himself, thus proving, indisputably, her usefulness. But this type of novel is not *real*, and as such will not live; and in twenty years time will have no readers and like water, will find its own level and be relegated to the dust-heap.

Then we have the so-called realistic novel. Now there are two distinct kinds of realistic novels. The one, written by the author who conscientiously endeavours to be real, to get behind the shams, to penetrate the mask worn by society, to fight the false prejudices and principles of our times, to dive deep down into every phase of human character and to make a psychological study of each person introduced to his readers. At the same time, he must not forget the lighter side of his work, and by his genius in conception of plot and the carrying of it through his story, must retain the reader's interest from the opening to the last page of the last chapter. For the moment, there may be a slight outcry against his works made by readers who are not capable of discriminating between the *real* novel and, shall we say, the *realistic*, between which there is a great gulf; but it will survive the most crucial of all tests, the test of time.

On the other hand we have, what we have just named, the purely *realistic* novel, the author of which, unlike the former, endeavours to be as indecently suggestive and to "sail as near the wind" as public opinion will allow him, not with any ulterior aim, but simply because he wishes to permeate his writings with an atmosphere of sensuality in order to appeal to a certain class of readers which, sad to relate, is on the increase. The plot is a secondary consideration and in many cases is conspicuous by its absence, the dialogue even is neither sparkling nor attractive and to a person of discrimination the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

matter The *Keizai Zasshi* sides with the Home Office. It says that the few exceptional cases cited by the Department of Finance do not alter the fact that on the whole the agricultural and industrial banks established have not realized their object— the relief of small land-holders and manufacturers. The fact is that country people all over Japan are suffering from heavy taxation combined with high interest on loans. The Government, despite all its assertions to the contrary, has supplied no remedy for either of these evils. It is the heavy taxation that necessitates borrowing and so the poor farmer becomes the victim of usury. Capital is deficient in the provinces to day because the people are over-taxed. Till the Government is able to materially reduce taxation, the situation will not alter.

There is an article on the New Tariff in the *Tōkyō Keizai Zasshi* which points out how unreasonably high many of the proposed rates are and which dwells on the fact that the Japanese consummers of goods will be the principal sufferers from the new taxes.

* * *

Dr. I. Nitobe is a constant contributor to be pages of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* (Business Japan) a magazine that is much read by young men. In a recent issue he discusses the subject of reputation. He takes as his text the saying of Confucius "It does not concern the superior man that he is unkown to others; it is when he knows not others that he is concerned." This, says Dr. Nitobe seems to teach us that a wise man need care very little what the general public thinks of him, since they can know very little of his real character, but that we are all under an obligation to endeavour to form just estimates of the characters of others. Dr. Nitobe proceeds to draw attention to the enormous amount of slander and general depreciation of others that prevail in this country. He thinks that the love of running others down and the readiness to believe evil reports constitute one of the greatest defects in Japanese character. The slander column of the newspaper is usually the first to be read, even by educated Japanese, and the credulity shown when commenting on the contents of this part of the paper is astonishing. Some people, says Dr. Nitobe, blame the newspaper for publishing this class of matter, but were there no general demand for it among the public, it would not appear. Dr. Nitobe next goes into the question of a man's defending himself against press attacks and reaches the conclusion that it is useless. He says that recently when a silly story concerning him was appearing in various papers he thought first of stating the real facts, but he remembered the verse:—

Miru hito no kokoro-gokoro ni makase oki,
Takane ni sumeru aki no yo no tsuki.

"The harvest moon that shines above the mountain peak may well be left to the contemplation of each one who sees it." People all interpret things according to the bent of their own minds. Those who wish to think evil of a man are not deterred by anything he may say in self-defence (*Kembun suru mono wa mata sono bengō wo katte ni kaishaku shi, masu masu mendō to naru*). Dr. Nitobe relates a remarkable instance of indifference to gross slander. Concerning the pious priest Hakui Zenji* the following story is told. The unmarried daughter of one of his parishioners having given birth to a child, the parents asked who the father was, and the daughter replied Hakui Zenji. Proud of the honour shown to their daughter, the parents brought up the child in a most careful manner. From them came no remonstrance, but other parishioners went to the priest and told him what they had heard. He simply replied:—"Ah! that's so! eh?" Years after, the mother of the child confessed to her parents that the tale about the priest being the father of the child was all made up and gave the name of the real father. Then the people who had slandered the priest went to him and told him of the girl's confession. He made the same reply:—"Ah! that's so, eh?" Neither what the public asserted nor what they denied concerned him one iota. Dr. Nitobe quotes the saying "Honour is a food that dead men eat" and points out that no man of character and integrity need trouble himself about what the world is saying about him.

* A title given to priests who are considered to be specially virtuous.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Mr. K. Tajimi, who is well versed in Chinese affairs, contributes an article to the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* entitled *Why are our traders in China defeated by the Germans?* the gist of which we give below:—Considering how many and how great are the advantages Japanese merchants in China possess compared with Europeans, the inferior position they occupy can only be accounted for on the assumption that they are not qualified to succeed. From personal observation I have reached the conclusion that my fellow countrymen in China need to radically alter their tactics if they wish to take the lead in business there. (1) *They neglect to study Chinese customs and ways.* Japanese residing in China are too much inclined to keep aloof from the Chinese and only to fraternize with Europeans or their fellow-countrymen. The Germans adopt an opposite policy. There are now over 200 Germans who have donned Chinese dress, and in numerous other ways the Germans display sympathy with the Chinese and thus win their favour. (2) *Our traders fail to take note of the changing tastes of the Chinese.* Year in and year out we go on importing the same articles, despite the fact that the Chinese are moving ahead and demanding a different class of goods. The tastes of Chinese women need more attention than our people give to them. They are not in the habit of doing their own shopping. It is all done by men, who are intimately acquainted with their wants. From these middle-men much information could be obtained as to the goods most in demand, if our traders were to seek for it. (3) *There is no change in our way of treating the Chinese.* That traders should treat their customers with deference and politeness goes without saying. But the airs put on by many of our shopkeepers in China towards the Chinese resemble those of the Japanese officials in this country who condescend to allow private citizens to purchase Government property (*Kaimono ni kita kyakujin ni tai suru taido ga, waga kuni no kwanri ga jimmin ni buppin harai sage wo suru toki to onaji no ga ta-sū de aru*). There are stories constantly told of gross insults offered to the Chinese by our Japanese shopkeepers. All this is of course fatal to success in business of any kind in a foreign country. (4) *We must stop sending roughly-made articles to China.* Tōkyō is far ahead of Ōsaka as regards the quality of the articles manufactured. But the business methods of the Ōsaka tradesmen are very superior to those of Tōkyō. In China Ōsaka goods have a bad name, so that where the Chinese are making purchases they ask when articles were made. But owing to the fact that the Ōsaka shopkeepers doing business in China are far more efficient dealers than the Tōkyō sellers, Ōsaka goods to-day have a larger sale than Tōkyō articles, despite their inferiority. If this continues, we shall soon be cut out by the Germans, who can produce better articles for the prices which our goods fetch in China.

* * *

Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō in the pages of the *Taiheiyō*, with his wonted nerve, urges his fellow-countrymen to turn their backs on America and Manchuria as spheres for colonization and to settle in the islands of the South-Pacific Ocean. In America the Japanese suffer from race jealousy and antipathy. In China, they are almost sure to be eventually ousted by the Chinese, but southward Japan can expand to her heart's content without encountering any insurmountable obstacles. It is in hot countries that most money is to be made in the future, Mr. Takekoshi observes, and the Japanese have never succumbed to the heat wherever they have hitherto gone. Rubber-growing, the most promising of all industries at the present time, may be carried on in islands that still lie open for settlement to enterprising Japanese. "Turn your eyes southward!" is the advice of Mr. Takekoshi to his fellow-countrymen.

* * *

From the *Bunshō Sekai* we extract the following remarks on magazines made by Mr. Shimamura Hōgetsu, the talented editor of the *Waseda Bungaku* and one of the best judges of Japanese current literature the country possesses. I was talking to Dr. Takada of the Waseda University the other day about magazines in general, and among the observations he made there are some that I wish to record here. He shall now speak for himself. After giving them a wide berth for some time, I have of late been reading some of our leading magazines, such as the *Taiyō*, the *Chūō Kōron* and the *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin*, but I can't say that I find a great deal in any of these periodicals that is very attractive to me. The *Chūō Kōron* Character Sketches seem to me to be a little too plausible, to be somewhat overdone. There is much good reading in Dr. Miyake's organ the *Nihon oyobi Nihonjin*. But it has the defects of a one man-organ. We know beforehand what to expect. As to other magazines all I can say is that, speaking generally, they are not to my taste, regarded as literature. I feel the same way, says Mr. Shimamura. We have no writing in this country that at all resembles the essays and reviews contributed to English magazines by Macaulay and Carlyle fifty years ago. The neareresl approach to the reflections on men and things found in the writings of these two eminent men is to be seen in the pages of Dr. Miyake's magazine. But Dr. Miyake loves to be eccentric, to look at things the wrong side up, and so he is not a reliable guide. If we could have a writer going deeply into subjects the way he does in a more sober manner and giving us the results of his examination of the actual facts of life, he would be read with delight by people like myself.

I will now proceed to record the impression made on me by the leading magazines. To begin with the *Chūō Kōron*, the novelettes constantly published by that magazine in supplements attract much attention and exert considerable influence on our literature. I can't say I read them all, nor do I go through all the other parts of the magazine. Where the *Chūō Kōron* excels is in obtaining contributions from a number of prominent men. This gives a special interest to that periodical. From the *Shumi* (Taste) I have always expected much. It has invariably aimed at being original. It publishes short stories, plays and verses. But it is only a small magazine, and its high ideal can not be said to have been realized up to the present time. As for the *Taiyō*, I only read Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei's reviews of current literature published by it from time to time. Among purely literary magazines those most worthy of mention are the *Subaru*, the *Hotologisu*, the *Bunshō Sekai*, the *Teikoku Bungaku*, the *Mita Bungaku*, the *Bungei*, the *Shinshōsetsu*, the *Bungei Kurabu*. Of these perhaps the *Bunshō Sekai* ranks first; though the *Subaru* publishes much entertaining matter from time to time. A sister magazine to the *Subaru* is the *Mita Bungaku*, which is rendered entertaining by the stray notes contributed by Mr. Nagai Kafū. The *Teikoku Bungaku* is full of the productions of young men, graduates or undergraduates. Immaturity marks it throughout. It frequently fills pages with abusive articles that can do no good. The *Shinchō* (New Current) is essentially a young man's magazine. If report be true, there are some very talented writers on the editorial staff, but the range of subjects treated in this periodical is too limited. Whether it will ever do more than voice the sentiments of young men seems uncertain. There are several literary organs that are largely devoted to the publication of correspondence received from young men. Such are the *Shūsai* (秀才) *Bundan* and the *Hagaki Bundan*. These publications are doing good work in encouraging promising young men in the provinces to try their hands at composing. The newest of all literary organs are the *Sekai Bun-*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

gei, the *Sōsaku* (創作) and the *Shin Bungei*. Among these the *Sōsaku* is the most entertaining, aiming as it does at publishing a large quantity of original matter. The writing in this magazine maintains a high standard of excellence.

* * *

In the *Shin Kōron*, a magazine that fills most of its space with extracts from current literature, and hence is the Japanese *Review of Reviews*, but which nevertheless publishes a few original articles, we find three essays dealing with the shortcomings of the Department of Education. The first is from the pen of the President of the Keiōgijiku University, Mr. Kamada Eikichi. He maintains that the greatest of all the evils attendant on the present method of carrying on education in State Schools is the enforcement of uniformity, the one-mould-for-all system, as Mr. Kamada calls it. The proposed reforms now under discussion show no signs of change in this respect. The Department seems to be as determined as ever to force everybody into line. Ordinances, rules, commands, endless injunctions, all have one object, the removal of all angularities, that is, in effect, the crushing out of individuality. Natural talent languishes under this grinding system. The nation can not reach its full capacity as long as the development of individual faculties is hindered as it now is.

Dr. Miyake Yūjirō says that the *Mombushō* can accomplish nothing but minor reforms, for the simple reason that it does not enjoy the confidence of the Diet nor does any Minister of Education command the support of the Cabinet of which he is a member. Radical reforms can not be carried out unless big sums of money are spent. The Treasury is unwilling or unable to provide this money, and so the Department has to fall back on the increase of local taxes for the carrying out of improvements in its system of administration. The Minister of Education always lacks power. He is no real ruler. The work he does resembles that done by ordinary officials. This is extremely to be regretted (*Nihon no kyōiku wo shidō shite yukubeki mono ga zokuri no nasubeki shigoto ni nomi jūji shite iru yō na koto wa, kokka no tame ni ō'ni ureubeki shidai de aru*). As long as this situation lasts no great change in the system of education can be hoped for.

Mr. Mukō Gunji, a well known educationist, specifies three particulars in which the nation desires to see a change in the Department of Education. The first concerns the Minister, the second the Vice-Minister, and the third the higher officials of the Department. As regards the present Minister of Education, Mr. Komatsubara, Mr. Mukō fears he does not realize that the Japanese world has moved ahead and that the despotic methods of government universally followed a few decades ago won't answer now. Mr. Komatsubara possesses one quality which is much needed in a Minister of State, that is, resolution. For minute knowledge of educational affairs he is dependent on others. He seems to have been laid hold of by the conservatives and unduly influenced by them. For a Minister nowadays to be guided only by what officials tell him and to ignore public opinion can only result in his adopting a wrong policy. (2) The present Vice-Minister of Education utterly ignores public opinion, though he has on several occasions professed to be willing to bow to it. The proposed measure for reforming the system of education, instead of harmonizing with the views of those who have given most attention to the subject, is in direct opposition to them. (3) Perhaps it is unreasonable to expect men who only serve the Department as a means of making a living to have any principles or to favour one policy rather than another, but all high officials are under an obligation to consider the welfare of the State and to give to the Minister of Education a true account of the condition of affairs in Government schools.

In the April number of the *Shin Kōron* appeared an article written by a foreigner entitled: *Nihonjin ni kawatte Beikokujin ni oshiyu* (Instruction for Americans from a Japanese point of view).* This gave the Japanese side of the questions in dispute between certain Americans and certain Japanese. In the June number of the same magazine the opinions of Americans residing on the Pacific coast concerning the Japanese are set forth in an article written by Japanese entitled: *Beikokujin ni kawatte Nihonjin ni oshyu*. We will epitomize as much of the essay as we can find space for here. The opinion held by many Japanese is that because we overcome Russia in war, that therefore we are equal or even superior to countries like England and America in other things. This seems to me to be the height of a self-congratulation that is founded on ignorance (*Makoto ni seken mizu no omedetai koto no chōjō to omou*). Now it is very important that we should know what is the impression the Japanese settled on the Pacific coast and elsewhere have made on Americans. Why is it that, though they welcome immigrants from Europe, they want to get rid of our people? Difference of race and customs and the cheapness of Japanese labour no doubt have something to do with the anti-Japanese feeling existing in the States, but the hostility felt to Japanese is to be traced to other causes (1) *The Americans do not regard the Japanese settled in the States as their equals.* Differences of race and religion would count for nothing if the Japanese people were regarded by the Americans as on an equality with themselves. In self defence every nation desires to get rid of undesirable people. Japan is constantly reminding the world of the fact that in race and in many other respects she is one with China, yet what happened when a number of Chinese coolies were hired for employment on the Kagoshima Railway? The contract was cancelled by order of the Government, on the ground of the inferiority of these coolies to the Japanese, that is, as a preventive against the debasement of the Japanese. That is precisely the Amerian point of view. (2) *Why do the Japanese in America refuse to assimilate themselves to the Americans and assimilate themselves to the Chinese?* They reside in what is known as China-town and thus show where their sympathies lie. (3) *The Japanese settled on the Pacific coast are dirty in their habits.*—In this country Japanese pride themselves on their cleanliness, but that those settled in California are so dirty that landlords object to rent houses to them is a fact nobody can deny. (4) *The Japanese settled on the Pacific coast cultivate insularity and resist cosmopolitanizing influences.*—Instead of writing their language in a way that would make it capable of being understood by Americans without much effort, they keep strictly to the ideographs, rendering the use of typewriters impossible. In religion, in social intercourse, in trade, they display insularity and exclusiveness. No wonder they are unpopular. (5) *Family life as it exists in Japan is not to be seen among our people in California.* In this country there is much that is beautiful about our domestic life. But the condition of the Japanese residing on the Pacific coast can only be compared to that of the Eta in pre-Meiji days. Each class, each clique keeps itself separate from other classes and other cliques. They abuse each other and squable endlessly. The men from Yamagata will have nothing to do with those from Kagoshima, and so on. (*Shitto ari, haiseki ari, enkon ari, sōtō ari*).

There are doubtless particulars in which we have something to teach the Americans, but they dwindle into insignificance when compared with the particulars in which the Americans are far ahead of us.

The greatest thing we have to fear to day is national vanity. There are people who talk grandly about invading and conquering America, without knowing what they are talking about. We should do well to note the fact that our greatest enemy is not a foreign country, but self-conceit. To think that because we conquered the Chinese when they used seventeenth and eighteenth century weapons and because we conquered the Slavs, who have never know what it is to fight for freedom, that there is no country in the world that we need fear to meet in battle is the very acme of folly. Could there be more silly talk than this? It would never do for us to measure our strength against a country like America. Korea might be more easily compared to Japan than Japan to America, regarded economically, and money constitutes the sinews of war. What is our connection with America? What have we done there except send a number of low-class coolies who are lacking in some of the best moral qualities to obtain from the Americans as much money as they can get in order to send it back to Japan? Can this kind of expansion be regarded by the State or the nation as likely to bring us honour? The whole gist of the article may be summed up in the words: If cause for complaint there be, the Americans have infinitely more cause to complain than any right-thinking Japanese can possibly have.

* "Acting on behalf of the Japanese we instruct Americans."

NAKAE CHOMIN.

Nakae Chōmin will always be regarded as one of the literary luminaries of the Meiji era. It is not ten years since he passed away amid the lamentations of his fellow-countrymen under painful circumstances. There is certainly no Japanese writer living to-day who is so eagerly and widely read as was Nakae during the last months of his sojourn among us. In 1899, after being informed by the doctors that only eighteen months of life remained to him, he published a book entitled 一年有半 *Ichinen yūhan*. The first edition of this work, consisting of 10,000 copies, was sold in 3 days. The second edition was bought up as soon as issued and a third edition was forthwith published. The first edition of Macaulay's History consisting of 3,000 copies, went in 10 days. The next edition, consisting of 13,000 copies, took four months to sell. Of course price has to be considered in estimating rapidity of circulation, but as the Japanese are not regarded as a reading people, the eagerness they showed on this occasion was certainly remarkable, the more so as Nakae exposed national weaknesses and defects in a more unsparing manner than has ever been done by any Japanese first-class writer. Some foreigners seem to be under the impression that the Japanese are fond of being flattered and consequently they supply them with big doses of blarney. But I have invariably found that though small-minded Japanese are full of vanity and are highly pleased when praised, the country is full of men to whom anything resembling flattery is loathsome, who prefer blunt, unreserved speech, that calls a spade a spade, to the sugared remarks in which certain speakers and writers are wont to indulge. How Nakae's *Ichinen-yūhan* and a subsequent work called *Zoku Ichinen-yūhan* were received by his fellow-countrymen I purpose showing by quoting from the reviews of these books which appeared at the time of their issue written by Mr. Tokutomi, the Editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, and an anonymous contributor to the same paper whose well-known *nom de plume* was "Muyen," and by summarizing Toyabe's essay on the life and writings of the man whom it has become the fashion to call the Rousseau of Japan. Here is the gist of Mr. Tokutomi's critique:—

This book represents the opinions of a man who is suffering from a mortal disease and hence of a man who is conscious that this will be his last say, so to speak. Under these circumstances Mr. Nakae has said many things that writers differently situated would withhold. A year and a half the doctors told him some time ago was the approximate limit of his life's duration. Hence the title of the work. Mr. Nakae is well known to the public as a man who in addition to possessing an intimate knowledge of Chinese literature has studied French books very thoroughly. His published works show him to be a scholar of exceptional insight, and thus his last book is in many ways more striking than anything he has written. It contains numerous accusations of men

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and much condemnation of a variety of things, but the advice with which its pages abound cannot but serve a useful purpose. Possessing an intimate knowledge of Japanese human nature, Mr. Nakae has found it an easy task to put his finger on national weaknesses. To quote a few instances: "Japanese know well in what their interests consist, but they do not know what is right and reasonable. They allow themselves to be swept along by events without reflecting whither they are going. For centuries accustomed to submit to the violence and arbitrariness of the *samurai* without opposition, they do not give their conduct a moment's thought, but just act from impulse. What are wanted in this age are not warriors, but philosophers, not men of action as much as men of thought." . . . . "There are lots of men who can talk and many that use their hands well, but few who use their brains" (*Nihon nite wa kuchi no hito, te no hito ōku shite, nō no hito sukunashii*). . . . . "Japanese are too easy-going. They attach themselves to things too impulsively and give them up with equal readiness. They are lacking in seriousness of mind. They too readily agree with those whom they meet and are apt to flatter." This is all true, remarks the *Kokumin*, but we hardly expected to hear it from a man given to drinking. Nakae's character sketches are well worthy of consideration, though we cannot agree with what he says in many cases. He speaks of Marquis Saigō as lacking in courage and resolution in action. In this Mr. Nakae is quite wrong. Marquis Saigō excels in the very quality in which he is represented as being deficient. He is a man who is seen at his best in a difficult situation. When many men would be at a loss what course to follow, his mind is always made up. Of Marquis Saionji, Mr. Nakae says, "He is a man of lofty ideas and broad views, extremely intelligent and possessing great insight into affairs. He sees through things at once, Hence he is not easily carried away by curiosity nor does he show any great enthusiasm for new things. On this account people say he is cold and indifferent. But his mood is the result of insight in most cases." More than half of this is true, says the *Kokumin*, but Mr. Nakae knows the Saionji of ten years ago and not the Saionji of to-day. . . . The chief value of the *Ichinen-yūhan* consists in the manner in which it makes known to us the real Nakae, whom we take to be an honest and a very discerning writer. People are surprised that a man of such talent and knowledge of affairs should spend his days in drinking. But the fact is Mr. Nakae has seen enough of the world and its ways to be disgusted with it, and he seems to have come to the conclusion that human life won't bear thinking about; so, as a diversion, he drinks and now and again makes strange remarks that few understand. These freaks are to be regarded as his method of giving outlet to his mental dissatisfaction. The Nakae known to most people is the surface Nakae and not the real man. Although so fond of learning, he has always taken a keen interest in political affairs. There has been no greater enemy to the Sat Chō Clan Government than he. He has been called the Rousseau of Japan because he has aways championed the cause of the people. The terms for the popular party and the official party, *Mintō* and *Ritō*, were invented by him. But when the two great parties that represent the popular cause the *Jiyutô* and the *Kaishintō*, became hostile to each other, Nakae's interest in politics ended and he went into business. In this he was unsuccessful and it is pathetic to find so fine a man summing up his misfortunes in such words as the following:—*Waga jigyō ni okeru, mōke wa, tanin kore wotori; son wa, ware hiki-uke; sono sue wa, saiban, bengōshi, shittatsuri, kyōbai, dandan to seme-kitatte taoretari.* "The profits which my business brought were appropriated by others; the losses only fell to me—the end of it all being that, pressed by courts of law, by barristers, by bailiffs and by the sale of attached goods, step by step I was ruined." At this juncture he took to writing again, but, just when his many admirers were rejoicing over his return to the literary world, the hand of death was laid on him, and here we are reviewing his dying utterances. It is a sad case, but there is comfort in the thought that Nakae leaves behind him a number of disciples who will perpetuate his influence in the world. As regards money making and the like, he was always the most unbusiness-like of men. One day a few months ago he took his wife to Sakai. There on the shore the two conversed cheerfully at first, but suddenly Nakae's soul clouded over and he turned to his wife and said, "I am only waiting for death. Being a man, I have read much and know what is true and what is right. Therefore my thoughts yield me much pleasure. So much is this the case that, though stricken by a mortal disease, often I forget my trouble. But you my wife, being a woman, though of late years you have listened with delight to what I have to say on many subjects, have not sufficient mind to explore things for yourself. I have shown myself to be a poor hand at making money and have accumulated nothing but debts, and now I have to leave you to provide for yourself. You are too old to marry again." Then, smiling, he said to his wife, "Shall we go into the sea and accompany each other to paradise like two constant lovers?" Whereupon they both laughed merrily and so the affair ended. The language used in describing this scene is very beautiful, and yet so sad that it is hard to read it with dry eyes. He was evidently trying to act the stoic, but ever and anon the epicurean part of his nature would assert itself. The blending of joy and sorrow, laughter and weeping is all reproduced in his book in a most telling manner until the reader feels as though he himself were passing through the same dread ordeal and attempting to meet death with a smile. To speak of this man as the Rousseau of Japan is to misrepresent him. He is far more sober than the great French radical and his mind is better balanced. The general public knows him not. Those who really know him express no surprise as they read the *Ichihen-yūhan*."

Mr. Nakae read the *Kokumin's* review with great pleasure and sent for Mr. Tokutomi to thank him for his appreciation of his views and real character. On that occasion Mr. Nakae said, "I am no wild schemer, but an ordinary practical man of the world I am no Rousseau"

The subject of the *Zoku Ichinen yūhan*, was given as *Mushin, Mureikon* (No God and no Soul). A review of the *Mushin, Mureikon* appeared in 1901 in the *Kokumin Shimbun* over the signature of "Muyen," the writer who criticized Dr. Hozumi's "Ancestor Worship" in the columns of the same paper. The following is the substance of "Muyen's" review. This book is published as a supplement to or a continuation of the *Ichinen-yūhan* and bears the title of *Zoku Ichinen-yūhan*. The former work dealt with literature principally. This one treats of philosophy. Mr. Nakae rejects the popular theories in reference to the existence of God and a soul and advocates the view that all philosophy must rest on an experimental, intellectual and scientific basis. The philosophy advocated is wholly materialistic and savours of arbitrariness The body becomes the principal essence (本體) to be relied on and the mind is worked by means of it. The bodily substance becomes imperishable, and thus we have an immortal body instead of an immortal soul. Matter alone is eternal and it forms the substratum of all things. Here "Muyen" complains of the ease with which Mr. Nakae reaches this startling conclusion—a conclusion which is directly opposed to the views of the majority of the world's great philosophers. To the majority of thinkers the *Cogito, ergo sum* argument suffices to demonstrate the existence of mind as distinct from matter. What is new about Mr. Nakae's book is not the theory it advocates, says, "Muyen," but the manner in which that theory is stated, which savours of the openness and unreservedness that characterize the true philosopher. In elaborating the theory that spirit perishes but matter remains, Mr. Nakae says:—"While the souls of Christ and Shaka have perished, even the roadside droppings of the horse last for ever. The spirit of Sugawara Michizane became extinct with his body, but the branches and leaves of the plum-tree he so much loved have propagated themselves a thousand times and secured for themselves an eternal existence."* Mr Nakae then goes on to speak of himself thus, *Mi taishitsu ni okasare, ichi nen, hannen to nichinichi, tsukizuki, shi ni chikazuki tsutsu aru jinbutsu nado ni arite wa, shinjin* (深仁) *shihō* (至公) *no Kami ari, mata reikon ga fumetsu de atte, sunawachi shingo* (身後) *nao dokuji no shi* (資) *wo tamochiuru to shitara naraba, ōini mizukara nagusamuru tokoro ga aru de arō; shikashi rigaku no sōgen* (壯嚴) *wo ikan sen?* "For a man who is stricken with a mortal disease and who for the space of one year and a half, month by month and day by day, has been drawing nearer death, it would be no small solace to know that there is an all loving and impartial God, that the soul is immortal and that hence human beings after death will have independent existence. But (if such theories be accepted) what becomes of the sacredness and inviolability of scientific truth?"† It is its plain declaration on this point that, makes this book so different from other works of the same kind. Even those who differ from Mr. Nakae cannot withhold their sympathy from him in his difficulty. Mr. Nakae is wholly devoted to what he considers to be the truth and cares not a straw for anything else. The pursuit of truth is his one delight. What makes this book valuable is the resolute manner in which it sets aside as quite untenable that theory which makes man the centre of the universe. The idea of the existence of a personal God and of an immortal soul has its origin in the notion that man is the centre of the universe and that his comfort and welfare are of more importance than all else in the system of existing things. To Mr. Nakae this theory appears to be the height of absurdity. To him it seems inconceivable that a being which in the great life of the universe, amid the infinities of time and space, of matter and motion, appears utterly insignificant, should be the pivot on which all the complicated system turns. The importance attached to human beings, the superioriority of man to all other existences, to certain philosophers may appear to be an almost indispensable theory. But on what foundation does such an assumption rest? The notion that another life is needed to set straight or to atone for the inequalities of human lot in this one is based on the supposition that man's lot is the first consideration in the arrangement of the affairs of the universe. A study of astronomy and other sciences demonstrated to Mr. Nakae that there is no satisfactory ground for this supposition, and so current theology and current psychology were both rejected by him. But what is worthy of note is that his theory respecting the comparative insignificance of man, whom he regards as a mere dot on the great map of time and space, does not make him indifferent to the well-being of his fellow-creatures. These last two books of his are full of the most fervid utterances on truth and error, virtue and vice, right and wrong, and it is plain to him who reads between the lines that the author of these last messages to the world he is so soon to quit is a man who believes that he has a mission in life, that he can benefit his fellow-men by pointing out to them the way in which they should walk. He writes with utter indifference to both praise and blame, he covers up nothing, he deals in none of the popular plausibilities that pass for truth

* Lord Rosebery quotes from Napoleon's conversations words to the same effect. Thus:—"Say what you like, everything is matter, more or less organised. . . . A man is only a more perfect being than a dog or a tree, and living better. The plant is the first link in a chain of which man is the last. . . . It is my opinion we are all matter. When we are dead, we are altogether dead." "Napoleons the Last Phase." (pp. 170, 171).

† The meaning evidently is that Mr. Nakae would accept the popular theories about God and the soul of man if he could, but that to him truth is of more moment than personal comfort—a grand attitude for a man to take surely.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

among undiscerning men—he writes with a tremendous earnestness. So, though as a philosopher and a well read scholar, the anthropolatry which places men on a higher throne than all cosmic existences, appears to him absurd, he evidently holds the opinion that in his own sphere and among his own people each individual man has duties to be performed from which he must not shrink even at the point of death. Self-dependence, self-development, earnestness, these are his watchwords. Thus we find that, ultra-materialist as he is, in point of devotion to a high moral ideal, Mr. Nakae inhabits a different world from mere lip-professors of religion. When the man himself and all his views be taken into consideration, his utterances are nothing like as dangerous as those of the religious bigot. (*Ibutsuron no jissai teki no kiken wa, kanarazu shimo henkyō naru shūkyōka no tonaeru hodo kiken naru mono ni arazu*). As a contribution to philosophical investigation it is doubtful whether Mr. Nakae's *Zoku Ichinen-yuhan* is of much value, but as a revelation of the foundation of Mr. Nakae's faith and as an indication of what was the keynote of his life and character it will be highly prized by all thinking people.

Toyabe's Essay on Nakae will be found in Vol. II of his *Meiji Jimbutsu Gettan*. To Toyabe Nakae seemed to be a man with two personalities. The Mr. Hyde who manifested himself up to the time of Nakae's fatal illness, in no way resembled the Dr. Jekyll who was the author of two remarkable reviews of human life, its pursuits and ideals. Nakae asserts in the *Ichinen-yūhan* that in writing this book he fulfilled his real mission in life; in this book his real self appears (*Yo no honryō* [本領] *kono Ichinen-yūhan ni ari. Kore yo no shinga* [real *ego*] *nari*). In the writer of this book, says Toyabe, we do not recognize the eccentric toper, the talented masquerader of former days. An author who himself had for years set the world an example in flippancy suddenly begins to lecture his fellow countrymen for not being more sedate. According to Nakae, lack of seriousness of mind is the greatest of all the defects of the Japanese people. That this doctrine was proclaimed by a man who, some years before, had amused the members of the House of Representatives by standing up in the House and saying that he had been so poisoned by alcohol that he really could no longer fulfil his duties as a member, astonished everybody. The fact is that in his *Ichinen-yūhan* Nakae extolled all that in his former works he had seemed to ridicule. In previous years so many wild things had he said that there were those who regarded him as insane. He was a worshipper of unconventionality. He wrote, did and reported the strangest things. Among them was a story about a man who thought the proverbial 3½ lines bill of devorce too long and so he compressed the words of dismissal into a seven-syllable Chinese poem (*Shichigen zekku*). That this noted crank, this transgressor of all the rules that bind ordinary members of society should be able to suddenly turn serious and assume the rôle of a preacher of righteousness and circumspect behaviour was naturally a great surprise to the world.

There are some, says Toyabe, who hold that at heart Nakae was a man of common-sense and that his eccentricities were all superficial—only being used as a masque to conceal his real sentiments. They say that he is to be regarded as a preacher of common-sense. But the fact is that he held the opinion that common-sense alone is an insufficient guide for a nation to follow, and in this he differed from Fukuzawa who may be said to be the apostle of common-sense. Nakae's contention was that at all stages of their past history the Japanese have suffered from the absence of thinking men, that is, philosophers, among them. In this country, from ancient times we have never had any philosophy (*Waga Nihon mukashi yori ima ni itaru made tetsugaku nashi*), says Nakae. The men who are called philosophers by us, such as Itō Jinsai and Butsu Sorai, or the learned founders of Buddhist sects, were mere transmitters of the teaching of others, and not the authors of original thoughts. What they studied and taught was either religion or ethics, and not philosophy. In modern times Doctors Katō and Inoue regard themselves as philosophers, and the world so designates them, but neither of them has thought out a system of his own. They have selected from Western philosophy certain theories or doctrines and have expounded them to their fellow-countrymen. Now, for a country to be without philosophers is like "having an alcove in one's drawingroom without possessing a scroll to hang in it." Descartes and Kant are scrolls that adorn the alcoves of France and Germany. To be without philosophers disqualifies a country for rank among the foremost Powers. Where a country has no philosophy the people are necessarily shallow-minded—neither depth nor far sightedness is to be expected from them. (*Tetsugaku naki jimmin wa nanigoto wo nasu mo, shinen no i naku shite sempaku wo manukarezu*).

Seeing that Nakae condemns the nation for its lack of philosophy, it might be thought perhaps that he himself was a philosopher. Into this question Toyabe goes somewhat minutely. Here are the conclusions he reached. That Nakae was fond of philosophy and had philosophic conviction on various questions is plainly shown by his books and his numerous magazine and newspaper articles, but notwithstanding the fact that he has been called the Japanese Rousseau, in the strict sense of the word philosopher he was certainly not one. The fascination of his writing lies in his style. His logic is often defective and depth of argument there is none. In vivid description of events, in portraiture of divers types of character, in painting pictures of the despotic age which preceded the French Revolution, he was at his best. He was no deep thinker. He was no originator of new ideas. Liberty and equality were his watchwards and clan government and the official caste system prevailing in this country had no greater and no more formidable enemy than this ardent representative of popular rights. Beyond the enunciation of democratic political principles he did not go, not even in his *Ichinen-yūhan* did he propound any system of philosophy. His last message to the world did no more than emphasize the doctrines he had been preaching years before. He dwelt in his own microcosm and in questions connected with the big outside world he took no special interest. In his *Ichinen-yūhan* he neither figures as an Epicurean nor as a Stoic. The view of human life that he gives us is a purely personal one, such as his unique experience had forced him to adopt. On the great problems of human life he threw no special light. He was the author of no philosophic system by which his name will be perpetuated.

Wherein then did Nakae surpass his contemporaries? In the skill with which he expressed his thoughts, in the variety and the abundance of his metaphors, in the strictness with which he observed the rules of rhetoric. Nakae was a polished Chinese scholar, so great a scholar that when he translated Rousseau's *Du Contrat Social* into classical Japanese, Nakamura Keiū and other great Sinologues were overcome with astonishment to find that a man who had spent years in a Western country and had made a special study of the French language had managed to acquire such a thorough mastery of the Chinese style of writing. That Nakae's forte lay in style is unquestionable, but he did not make the best of his capacities in this line by any means. He frittered away his time on a variety of occupations for which he was not cut out. He first entered the Genrōin as a translator, but soon relinquished his post there in order to start a French school. This was soon closed and Nakae took to journalism. This was somewhere about the year 1875, when, in conjunction with Marquis Saionji and Mr. M. Matsuda, he started the *Tōyō Jiyū Shimbun* in Tōkyō. After that he edited in succession the *Jiyū Shimbun*, the *Shinonome Shimbun*, the *Nikkan Seiron*, the *Rikken Jiyū Shimbun*, and the *Minken Shimbun*. These various journals either died suddenly or lingered on a few months with death staring them in the face. And so Nakae's journalistic life ended in failure. Nor was he more successful as a member of the Diet, which he entered as one of the Ōsaka representatives at its commencement. When he saw how certain members of the Jiyū ha betrayed the popular cause, he resigned his membership in disgust and described the House of Representatives as a *Muketsu-chū no Dōbutsu-en* (A Zoological Garden full of bloodless insects). Subsequent to this he took to selling paper, to railway business, and to several other occupations in succession, with disastrous results in every case, as he himself confessed in his *Ichinen-yūhan*.* He seemed lacking in worldly wisdom and lacking in pertinacity, or he would never have failed so often. In all he undertook he carried with him the sentiments of a philosopher and would feign have seen the paper trade and railway business conducted philosophically. But in business, persistency, regularity, and determination are more in request than fine philosophic theories.

The lives of Nakae and Fukuchi Genichirō resembled each other to a remarkable degree. Fukuchi went through all the stages through which Nakae passed. He worked as a government official, he joined a political party, he became a journalist, he entered the business world, and having failed at everything, he went back to his old and true self and resumed the use of his pen. (*Shinga ni kayerite, fude no hito to nariki*). But the two men differed in many particulars. Fukuchi dealt in objective thought, Nakae in subjective; Fukuchi's source of knowledge was the facts that came under his observation, while that of Nakae was the ideas he found in books; the bent of Fukuchi's mind was towards history, but that of Nakae towards philosophy; Fukuchi's wisdom was gained by contact with the world, while that of Nakae was heaven-born talent; Fukuchi looked on the world with the eyes of a conservative, while Nakae regarded it with those of a progressionist; Fukuchi's utterances sound like those of high government officials; but Nakae was the spokesman of the general public; Fukuchi's ambition was always to figure as an aristocratic materialist, while that of Nakae was ever to play the rôle of a democratic idealist. In weakness of will that caused failure in the various enterprises on which they embarked, the one was a facsimile of the other. But as for Nakae, his life regarded as a whole was by no means a failure. From his own point of view and from our point of view this talented man lost nothing by the reverses he experienced when revolving in orbits that were not his own. When a man who gives himself up wholly to politics and lives for nothing else fails to win renown as a statesman, he is to be pitied. When a man whose one object in life it is to make money in business does nothing but accumulate debts, he becomes an object of ridicule. When a man whose chief weakness it is to worship vain glory fails to have his vanity gratified, he becomes an object of contempt. But what cared Nakae for government service, politics or business pursuits, by means of which men make a name for themselves? He was a confirmed idealist and one the of the most brilliant writers of his day. Did not that suffice? In what he aimed at excelling, in that he excelled.

Among the remarks which I have quoted from Toyabe's interesting analysis of Nakae's character there is one which calls for criticism. I refer to what he says concerning Nakae's title to be regarded as a philosopher. Toyabe seemed to hold that in order to rank with philosophers it is necessary for a man to have originated some new theory or principle or some new method of applying well known principles or theories. But the men who in modern times have done this in any country may be counted on one's fingers. The general conclusion which those who have given their whole lives to the study of philosophy have reached is that no new principles are likely to be discovered.

* The striking passage given above is here quoted in full by Toyabe.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

That the progress of science provides abundant means for testing the trustworthiness of old principles is being shown by writers like Dr. Paul Carus, the editor of the *Monist*. Nakae originated no system of phisolophy so he was no philosopher, in the strict sense of that term, says Toyabe. But in that case John Stuart Mill was not a philosopher, for though be expounded Utilitarianism, he was not its originator.

Objection might well be taken to what Nakae says about the lack of interest in philosophy among Japanese scholars. Prior to the Meiji era learned men in this country had few opportunities for studying Western philosophy. Chinese philosophy, such as it is, they did study and they founded three great schools of Confucian philosophy here. That at the present time there are hundreds of Japanese scholars who take a keen interest in Western philosophy and who could give a very accurate account of the tenets of the various schools is an undeniable fact. It strikes me that there are as many people in Japan who are interested in philosophy as there are in England or America. So that we reach the conclusion that both Nakae and Toyabe set up a false standard whereby to judge the Japanese people in respect of the interest taken in abstract thought.

There have been numbers of literary men in this country who have imitated Dr. Johnson and many other writers of his day in the way they have lived from hand to mouth or run into debt wholly and solely from ignorance or neglect of the most elementary business principles. But recently there has been improvement here as in many other quarters; and, moreover, competent authorities state that as a profession literature has become much more remunerative since the Russo-Japanese War. But what is known as the *Eddoko* spirit, the happy-go-lucky, devil-may-care ways admired so much in the Shōgun's capital and elsewhere in Pre-Meiji days are still held in high esteem among a certain section of the Japanese gentry. It is a part of the light-heartedness which characterizes the Japanese people and the necessity of which was so persistently dwelt on by Fukuzawa throughout his whole life. From the point of view of many Japanese, uncertainty, improvidence, trust in luck, and the like, serve as a relief to the dreary monotony and the unchanging mechanical working of the iron laws which govern most lives. Philosophic indifference to making money and carelessness in spending it always have been and still are extensively cultivated by the Japanese people. W.D.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, August 20.

The Raw Cotton market is dull. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	49.00 to 49 50
Egyptian	49.50 to 51.00
Indian Broach	36.50 to 37.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.50 to 33.00

COTTON YARN. PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in.	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, but some improvement is looked for in the course of next month.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square PER PICUL.	Y.3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
,, Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4 16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y.10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
,, (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y.240.00
,, second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
,, second	280.00
Madras, first	—
,, second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

Quotations are too high for buyers, and nothing is being done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	,,	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	,,	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	,,	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	,,	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	,,	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	,,	11 35 to 11 40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 ,,	2.75
Fuji	6 ,,	2.85
Pine	6 ,,	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage, but very little is being offered.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.20 to 5.25
Red ,, ,, ,,	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.00 to 5.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been very brisk. Prices are gradually declining.

On August 18th stocks were: Filatures 13,056 bales; Re-reels, 985 bales; Kakeda, 702 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman hop No. 1	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	805

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE.

August.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
12th	852	846	847	852
13th	862	853	—	861
14th	—	—	—	—
15th	869	858	856	866
16th	880	867	867	878
17th	878	870	873	877
18th	8 8	861	866	867

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On August 12th stocks were:—Noshi, 1,800 piculs; Kibiso, 4,200 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best / Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—

CRIED WITH PAIN OF SKIN ERUPTION

Suffered 12 Months with Eczema—Face, Hands and Neck Covered—Irritation Almost Drove Her Mad—Impossible to Do Her Work.

INSTANT RELIEF AND EASY CURE IN CUTICURA



"I suffered for twelve months with bad dry eczema. My face, hands and neck were covered with large sores. I was very bad. I had large patches on my face and felt I was going mad with the irritation. I went to the hospital for some time and then had a doctor at home. At the finish I had to have another doctor. Neither of them gave me medicine, only ointment, and it did not do me any good. I could not do my housework and had to pay to have it and my washing done. My husband thought I would have to go to the infirmary. One evening he bought me a box of ——— and that made it worse. I was crying all the time with pain. I could get no relief at all until I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. After using that I found instant relief and it stopped all irritation. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and was completely cured. I have recommended Cuticura to several people whom I know. Mrs. Alice Miners, 30, Ernest Road, Canning Town, London, E., Jan. 5, 1910."

Use of Cuticura Soap

And Cuticura Ointment means skin health and bodily purity in infancy and childhood and freedom, in the majority of cases, from torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin and scalp in after life. Those who value a clear skin, soft, white hands, a clean, wholesome scalp and live, glossy hair will find that these pure, sweet and gentle emollients more than realize every expectation.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Skin.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	8, to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior...	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—There has been little change in prices. Business is dull.

Kanazawa:—Prices have slightly gone up all round.

Kawamata;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The production is gradually decreasing.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8 40	8.00	8 10	7.75	7 70
27"	8.00	7 90	7 85	7.80	7 80
36"	8.20	7.90	7.80	7 80	7.20

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.30	8..5	7.85
27"	8.20	7 70	7.65	7.70
36"	8.00	7 85	7 80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20"	7.50	8.30	9 40	10.20
23"	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27"	9.50	11.00	11 90	12.50
36"	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of August 18th the quotation was £57.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43 50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is somewhat active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	797.9 5
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	27,132
Delivery.	Closing Price
August	14.94
September	15.40
October	15.62

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 15 30
Medium	14 40
Common	13 50
Average	14 40

TEA.

Arrivals have been small, with practically no third crop. Stocks on the market are in general of the commonest grade. The recent floods will have a serious effect on the further production this season.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to August 15th, 5,726 70 *kin* were sold and the stock on Monday aggregated 156,300 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	36 to 37
Medium	33 to 35
Good Common	29 to 32
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
August	122. 0
September	122.20
October.....	122.10

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 17.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower but China sterling quotations are unchanged and local rates all remain the same as yesterday.

London—Bank T.T.....	2/0⅜
— — Bills on demand.....	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Private 4 months' sight.....	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	256½
— Private 4 months' sight...	260½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	88¾*
— Private 10 days' sight do	86¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight.....	84¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	86*
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight.....	154¼
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight.....	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight.....	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	211½@12
Bar Silver (London).....	24½

* Nominal.

Consumption Can be Cured



Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose Discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Learn for yourself of its healing power,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 237), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free book on the treatment by this remarkable remedy,

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷兼發行人 イ ブルース ミツトフォールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツパンメール新聞社

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, Pulford, 12th Aug., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, Boyd, 12th Aug., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 13th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Nubia, British steamer, 3 824, F. J. Fox, 14th Aug., —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 15th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Charleston, U.S. cruiser, 9,500, Capt. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., 15th Aug.,—Tsingtan.

New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, 3.437, Com. Roger Wells, U.S.N., 15th Aug.

New York, U.S. cruiser, 8,200, Capt. J. L. Joyne, 15th Aug.,—Manila P. I.

Miyazaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,270, T. Murai, 16th Aug.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 17th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P. M. S.S. Co.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 17th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 18th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S Co.

DEPARTURES.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 12th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 12th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General. —Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, Boyd, 12th Aug.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 13th Aug.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 15th Aug;—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P.M. S.S. Co.

Saxonia, German steamer, 3,316, Bahle, 15th Aug., —Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 16th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General. —C P.R. Co.

Hitachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,163, N. Mathieson, 17th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 17th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

BOVRIL

gives you Strength.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 9 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 27TH AUG., 1910. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 257
Korea ... 258
The Navy ... 259
"The Times'" Exhibition Number ... 259
China ... 260
China and Korean Immigrant ... 261
Formosa ... 261
Overhead Railway in Tokyo ... 262
The Floods ... 262
Tokyo ... 262
The Tanko S.S. Company ... 262
Changsha ... 262
A Boycott ... 262
Educational ... 262
Nikko ... 262
Karuizawa ... 262
Death of Professor Kinoshita ... 263
The Bookshelf ... 263
Mono-Subject Universities ... 263
Concert at Chuzenji ... 263
Leading Articles :—
Indian Unrest and British Sympathizers ... 264
Public Morality ... 264
The Conference and Single-Chamber Government ... 265
The Power of Boycott ... 266
The Birth-Rate and the Nation ... 267
Irish Conspirators and "Home Rule all Round" ... 268
Korea ... 269
Japan's Debt to Volcanic Action ... 269
The Karuizawa Floods ... 270
The Takasaki Route from Karuizawa to Tokyo ... 271
The Character of the Korean ... 271
Notice to Mariners ... 271
Karuizawa ... 272
Notes on the Recent Disasters ... 272
The Tateyama Bay Yacht-Race ... 273
Reparian Improvements in Japan ... 273
A Smart Piece of Landing and Customs Work ... 273
Sentiment or Reason? ... 274
Our Russian Newsletter ... 275
A Fable from the Far North ... 276
China News and Notes ... 276
Correspondence ... 277
Langfeldt & Co., Limited ... 278
The Heavy Load of Love ... 278
Local News ... 276
Telegrams ... 279
A Native Lion Hunt ... 282
Japanese Visitors in England ... 283
Contributions to Relief Fund ... 283
American Squadron Visits English Port ... 284
Spain and Her Sovereign ... 284
Femininism to Triumph in France ... 284
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 284
News of the Week ... 285
Latest Commercial ... 286
Latest Shipping ... 287

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 27TH, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A PLAN is now on foot to rebuild the Imperial Detached Palaces at Masan, Korea, and Taipeh, Formosa.

ON the 21st instant a reunion took place at Nemuro to celebrate the opening of the port. The meeting was a great success.

IT is reported that Mayor Saigo, son of the late great Saigo, will be created a Peer simultaneously with the realization of the annexation of Korea.

A SAPPORO despatch says that the recent fire at the Yubari Colliery has caused a loss of some 100,000 *yen*. The accident was due to a light offered to the deity.

COLONEL NOJIMA, of the Fifth Regiment of Infantry, has been appointed Commander of the Formosan Garrisons, having been promoted to the rank of Major General.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE YI of Korea, who was invested as Prince Ko on the 17th instant, ranks next to Prince Wi and receives an annual allowance of 20,000 *yen*.

WITH a view to making improvements in the method of packing various kinds of merchandise, a competitive exhibition will be opened in Osaka at the instance of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, from October 15 till November 28. The exhibits are required to be those manufactured after January, 1908.

THE date of Lieutenant Shirose's departure on his Antarctic expedition is now fixed as the 15th proximo. It is said that a certain eminent astronomer will accompany him.

IN compliance with the request of the late Dr. Kinoshita of Kyoto University, his body was dissected on Tuesday by Dr. Fujinami and Dr. Hayami at the dissecting-room of the University.

A CHINNAMPHO despatch reports that two Japanese clerks of the Tsai-nei Iron Mine, were murdered on the 23rd instant on their way home from Shali. They carried 3000 *yen* in cash with them, which money was of course stolen.

AN Osaka telephone message reports that on Monday morning two men who had the appearance of being students were arrested. They were suspected of being socialists. The police are reported to be continuing the investigation.

THE double-track repair at Yaitsu Shimada section on the Tokaido railway, was completed on the 23rd instant, so that the whole of the Tokaido line is now open for its double-track service. The traffic between Uyeno and Sendai was also restored on Tuesday.

LORD ESHER, in the House of Lords, stated recently that the total number of Territorial troops now raised—270,000—was likely to be the maximum number which could be raised under the voluntary system. This is 75,000 short of the establishment.

A NEW YORK telegram says that Mayor Gaynor who is now progressing very favourably, requires $1,000 a day for his medical treatment. The expense, it is said, will be defrayed by the Municipality on account of his being wounded as a public official.

IT is reported that the China-Manila Steamship Company, owners of the steamships *Zafiro* and *Rubi* which ply between Hongkong and Manila under the British flag, have decided to transfer the steamers to the American flag, in order to obtain a Government subsidy.

THEIR MAJESTIES the Emperor and Empress will shortly grant a certain sum of money to the sufferers from the recent floods in Tokyo and in other prefectures. Their Majesties will also send Imperial messengers to the inundated districts to inspect the extent of the disaster.

IN connection with the reduction of tariff for press telegrams between Japan and Russia, a convention will shortly be concluded between the two Governments. According to the tariff on the point of being concluded, the charge will be reduced to only 35 per cent. of the original rate.

EARLY MARRIAGES have been prohibited by the Commissioner of Education at Kirin who has issued instructions to all provinial authorities to that effect. No males under 20 years of age, or females under 17 are to be allowed to marry. The parents of any parties who disregard this order are to be liable to severe punishment.

MR. SONG PHONG CHUN, founder of the Il Chin-hoi, reached Seoul on the 18th instant from Shimonoseki, without any notice. He says that his return to Korea has no particular significance, and is not connected with politics in any way. Mr. Yi Yong-ku, President of the Society, was to return to Seoul on the 19th inst from Chemulpo to see Mr. Song.

A TELEGRAM received on the 19th instant by the Department of Communications says that owing to landslides caused by the recent floods in New Mexico, through telegraphic communication between San Francisco and New York has been interrupted. Telegrams to New York were being sent *via* Seattle. It was expected that the communication would be restored in the course of the 19th.

A HONGKONG telegram says that Mr. Yuen, Viceroy of Kwantung and Kwangsu, has telegraphically requested the Peking Government to negotiate with Portugal in connection with the withdrawal of troops which are still stationing near Colawan, even after the subjugation of pirates.

The Hongkong Government has consented to having the Chinese Emigration Office stationed in the city, after receiving Viceroy Yuen's explanation.

ON the 21st instant the German Foreign Minister, in accordance with an order of the Kaiser, offered to Japanese Ambassador Chinda deep sympathy with the Japanese Court and Government on account of the recent floods in Japan. The Ambassador was ordered on Wednesday to express to the German Court His Majesty the Emperor's thanks for the above. The King of Italy having sent a telegram to the Japanese Emperor tendering the heartfelt sympathy with regard to the recent disasters, His Majesty the Emperor had a cordial telegram of thanks wired in reply.

THE floods have caused the prices of rice to rise, followed by the same tendency in all other commodities, so that the demand for capital must increase in consequence. But despite the fact that the withdrawal of deposits shows signs of increase, no influence has been brought upon advances. The total amount advanced by the Bank of Japan for the 15th indicated an excess of a million *yen* over that for the preceeding day, representing 5 million *yen* which is just equivalent to the advances made during the good season. As the sphere of destruction wrought by the floods, is fairly great, prices will rise proportionately to the extent of damage when made clear. Thus the money market will undoubtedly become active as there will be much demand for capital for a time. Such is at least the view now prevailing among bankers.

ACCORDING to statistics covering the year 1908 which have been published, there were more cases of suicide in the Tōykō fu than in any other part of Japan. In the majority of instances the ages of the self-destroyers in the metropolis ranged between 20 and 30. There were 163 men and 79 women of this age. The next most numerous class of suicides were over 50 years of age. Of these there were 124 males and 46 females. One fifth of these were driven to despair by the difficulty of making a living. Among young women whose ages ranged from 16 to 20, a large number attempted or actually committed suicide owing to domestic troubles. Among Tōkyō districts Honjo stands first, recording 125 attempts and 70 actual deaths. Next in order come Asakusa and Shitaya. The total for the city of Tōkyō is 308 attempts and 209 deaths, and for rural districts in other parts of Japan 268 attempts and 66 deaths, Shinagawa taking the lead with 76 deaths and 21 cases where the attempts at self-destruction were unsuccessful.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

From a long telegram sent to the *Kokumin Shimbun* by its Seoul correspondent we gather that the attitude of the new Resident-General is greatly perplexing the quidnuncs of that city. They do not know how to interpret General Terauchi's policy or how to foretell the things that may eventuate at any moment. Prince Ito, according to this correspondent, definitely adopted a conciliatory programme; Viscount Sone was for letting things take their own way, but the only prominent characteristic of Viscount Terauchi's demeanour is silence. Everything is managed in the direct, unostentatious and reticent manner peculiar to soldiers. The Resident-General does not deny himself to callers, but somehow it has come to be understood that he is not accessible, and the crowd of parasites who previously thronged the portals of the Residency-General are now conspicuous by their absence. Viscount Terauchi does not give any indication that political parties have any existence in his eyes. There is no such thing as a *hoi* for the Resident-General. He treats these sort of combinations as though they were unworthy of attention. His attitude towards the press is even more remarkable. On the one side he controls the Japanese newspapers with an iron hand; on the other, he has ceased altogether to exercise any censorship of Korean prints. This sudden access of liberty is said to have greatly perplexed the editors of the vernacular press. They do not know how to interpret it, and they hesitate to make any use of the freedom thus suddenly accorded to them.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram which relates that over fifty Koreans, Ministers of State, ex Ministers and others, look forward to receiving patents of nobility when amalgamation is effected. They claim to have just as much right to this distinction as had the Japanese statesmen of the *Meiji* era? In connection with this, an interesting question suggests itself, namely, whence would money come to maintain these Korean titles. It is the generous custom of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to present a sum of money, varying from 10,000 to 30,000 *yen*, to any new recipient of a title of nobility, the idea being that a nobleman should have some hereditary property to keep up his position. But it could hardly be expected that His Majesty would adopt this course towards newly created Korean peers, though they too could not be left in a state of impecuniosity.

Seoul is naturally full of rumours, and, as is the habit of rumours, none of them appears to have any basis of truth.

Mr. Nagasaki, Japanese Consul-General in Chientao, who is now in Tokyo on business connected with the drafting of regulations for the control of immigrants, is quoted as saying that there are 400 Japanese residents in Chientao, and 200,000 Koreans. Both are increasing, but especially the Koreans, many of whom find it inconvenient to reside in Russian territory, and others are unable to earn a livelihood on the Korean side of the river. It appears that there is an interesting question of customs dues connected with Funchun, which is the frontier town of Chientao. Hitherto goods entering there from Vladivostok have been admitted duty-free, if intended for consumption in Funchun. Russia, however, claims that these goods must be exempted from duties even when they pass into the interior of Chientao, and the immediate consequence is that import of foreign goods *viâ* Funchun has reached a figure of 2 million *yen*. Of course Japanese importers enjoy the same privilege under the most favoured nation clause.

According to a message from Seoul, Mr. Jensai-shun, Ex-President of the Railway Board was arrested, on the night of the 17th inst., for conspiracy. Several accomplices of his were taken into custody at the same time. Two more students, one of whom belonged to the Meiji University and the other to the Waseda, were also arrested on a similar charge.

There appears to be one man in Korea who understands the situation,—the Resident-General,—and he is quietly attending to his duties. Recently a considerable activity was noticeable among certain high Korean officials, which began to excite the populace, and these officials were requested as far as possible to avoid appearances which might cause trouble. In order to stop the spread of rumours which were beginning to create disturbances it was also found necessary for the police in Seoul to arrest eight agitators, who are being detained at the police station.

It was also thought advisable to prevent the sale of a number of issues of various well known Japanese papers, in Korea, as articles which appeared in them were calculated to excite disturbances. A number of copies which had arrived at Fusan were confiscated.

Japanese papers of recent date deny that negotiations regarding British interests in Korea have had anything to do with the delay in the matter of annexation. At the same time they admit that now, since the matter has come up, some questions in which Great Britain is interested, will probably be settled before the annexation is completed. These matters are all newspaper opinions however, and have little real significance. Very little is being said officially on this subject of annexation.

On Sunday afternoon Marquis Yamagata, President of the Privy Council, and Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, called on Marquis Katsura at his official residence, and the three statesmen consulted, it is alleged, about matters of the greatest importance. An extraordinary meeting of the Privy Council was held on Monday, it is said, to discuss matters in connection with the annexation question. Rumours are current—for which the *Hochi Shimbun* is mainly responsible—to the effect that the treaty of annexation has actually been signed. While we do not think much importance need be attached to these anticipations, we may mention that the gist of that journal's information relates to the renunciation of sovereign rights on the part of the Korean Emperor; the gradual revision, in the course of the next four or five years, of the Customs and various treaties; and the immediate removal of extraterritorial jurisdiction.

A report from Seoul states that Zen Kai-sau, ringleader of the South Korea rioters, who had petitioned the Supreme Court for revision, has been finally sentenced to death.

Advices from Seoul continue to depict a somewhat excited state of affairs, meetings of Ministers, operations of newsmongers, suspensions of journals and conferences of agitators being reported as frequent. How much of this news is purely subjective and how much is hyperbole, we do not undertake to distinguish, but granting that all is accurate, there would be no reason for surprise. The transfer of a Kingdom to a foreign flag has never yet been accomplished without commotion, and Korea's case is not at all likely to be an exception to the general rule. Meanwhile the obviously erroneous telegram recently received with reference to England's action has been explicitly contradicted. The message said that the British Government had lodged a formal protest against annexation of the Peninsula by Japan and had urged the necessity of considering British interests. Not one person in every ten believed this story at the time, and the general incredulity is now justified.

Meanwhile one thing certain is that the censorship of the press has become exceptionally severe. Not only journals published in Korea, but also those going thither from foreign countries; are rigorously examined, and their circulation is at once forbidden if they contain anything calculated to excite the Korean people. No less than ten Japanese newspapers have been prevented from passing through the post-offices in Korea; and when we say that among these journals there are the *Hochi Shimbun*, the *Asahi*, the *Miyako*, the *Yomiuri*, etc., it will be evident that the police are acting with exceptional severity. There can be no doubt that newspapers are a very dangerous kind of literature to place in the hands of people circumstanced as the Koreans are now; but, on the other hand, the Government must be prepared to find that every newspaper which it condemns to be excluded will thenceforward become an enemy.

Mr. Yung, father of the present Empress of Korea, seems to be somewhat of a *mauvais sujet*. It is stated that ever since his daughter's marriage he has been indulging his spendthrift proclivities, and his debts have more than once embarrassed the Imperial Household. He is said to have now squandered a sum of one million *yen*, and thirty of his creditors, Chinese and Japanese, have been summoned to the Household Department for the purpose of having their claims scrutinized.

A propos of the impending change, an extraordinary conference of the Privy Council was held on the 22nd inst., in Tokyo, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, when Marquis Yamagata, President of the Privy Council, Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and all the principal Councillors and Ministers were present. The Premier reported to the Throne with regard to the situation of Korea and subsequently the Foreign Minister explained in detail the diplomatic negotiations up to the present moment and the particulars of the amalgamation convention. While it is reported that the Imperial sanction has been granted to some important measures relating to the amalgamation, absolute secrecy is being observed as to the result of the conference. The form of settlement, it is said, will be that of a convention and will partake of the nature of amalgamation rather than annexation. The main points of the treaty now believed to be on the point of conclusion are as follows:—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(1) The Emperor of Korea shall concede to the Emperor of Japan the Korean sovereignty together with all territorial rights.

(2) The Korean Imperial Household shall be treated as a quasi-Imperial Family of Japan, continuing to have the annual allowance of 1,500,000 *yen*, while members of the Imperial Family and meritorious persons of the country are to be created peers, or endowed with certain grants.

(3) The name Korea shall be changed into "Chosen."

(4) The Korean Cabinet being abolished, the Residency-General shall be changed into a government of Governor-General, while as to the administrative business and Customs tariff, there will be no change for the present.

The expenses incidental to amalgamation are estimated at some 30,000,000 *yen*, which amount will, it is said, be met by an issue of government bonds. The existing treaties between Korea and the Powers will be cancelled with the proclamation of the amalgamation, but rights already acquired by foreigners in Korea will not be affected. Resident-General Viscount Terauchi is expected to return to Japan shortly for a time.

In Tokyo it appears to be believed that a definite programme has been elaborated with reference to all questions of a radical character bearing upon the problem of annexation. Further, on the 22nd instant, a cabinet council is said to have been held in Tokyo, when matters of historical interest were discussed in the presence of the Emperor. Some newspapers undertake to give a detailed statement of the decisions arrived at on that occasion, the gist of which has already appeared in these columns. With regard to changes of administrative organization, they are to form the subject of subsequent deliberation. It appears to be generally believed that Consular jurisdiction is not among the treaty obligations which Japan pledges herself to maintain.

It is stated that the Korean Government, on the 16th or the 17th inst., signified its consent to amalgamation, provided that members of the Imperial Family, subjects who have deserved well of their country, and the *Yangpan* are treated with due consideration.

The 700 Korean students in Japan and their associates in Vladivostock and Seoul are said to be busily planning some *coup* in anticipation of amalgamation. These youths were much disheartened by the arrest of something like a score of their number, who had proceeded to Seoul for the purpose of appealing to public opinion, but they have again taken heart of grace, and have consequently become objects of close scrutiny by the police.

According to a Seoul telegram, a Cabinet Council was held on Monday morning at the Shotoku Palace, and subsequently the Cabinet Ministers and Councillor Kokubo reported the result of the conference to the Throne. In the afternoon Premier Yi and Mr. Cho, Minister of Agriculture, called on the Resident General at his official residence for the purpose of a formal interview which lasted more than an hour. The two Ministers subsequently repaired to the Tokiyu Palace to report to the ex-Emperor. On their return, another conference was held at the Daitoku Palace, in the presence of the Emperor, when the Imperial sanction is said to have been given for the opening of formal negotiations with the Resident-General on Tuesday. Viscount Terauchi is reported to have had an audience with the Emperor on Tuesday morning. Despite the great increase of comings and goings between the Korean Cabinet Ministers and high officials of the Residency-General, apparent tranquillity reigns in Seoul and in the provinces. The strictest precautions, however, are being observed against possible emergencies.

As the result of the impending amalgamation, the following treaties and agreements which now exist between Korea and the Powers, are expected to be abrogated preparatory to revision :—

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with the United States (May, 1882).

Supplementary to the above (May, 1883).

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Great Britain. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (November, 1883).

Supplementary to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Great Britain (November, 1883)

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Germany. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (November, 1883).

Supplementary to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Germany (November, 1883).

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Italy. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (June, 1884).

Supplementary to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Italy (July, 1885).

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (June, 1886).

Supplementary to the Treaty of Amity and Commerce with France (June, 1886).

Memorandum of the Postal Convention with France (April, 1901).

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Austria and its supplementary (June, 1902).

Treaty of Commerce with China (August, 25th year of Kocho).

Supplementary to the above (November, 25th year of Kocho.

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Belgium. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (March, 1901).

Treaty of Amity and Commerce with Denmark. Supplementary regulations on commerce and tariff law (July, 1 02).

THE NAVY.

The *Mainichi Dempo* professes to give an exact account of the naval programme for next year. There are at present in course of construction or armament under the Third Naval Programme ships aggregating 102,800 tons displacement. The appropriation on account of these ships next year is 22,840,275 *yen*, and the programme is to be completed in 1916. The ships are as follow :—

	Tons.
AT KURE.	
Battleship *Settsu*	20,800
Battleship *Aki*	19,800
Armoured cruiser *Ibuki*	14,620
AT YOKOSUKA.	
Battleship *Kawachi*	20,900
Armoured cruiser *Kurama*	14,620
AT SASEHO.	
Cruiser *Chikuma*	5,000
AT MAIZURU.	
Destroyer *Umikaze*	1,150
AT NAGASAKI.	
Cruiser *Yahagi*	5,000
Destroyer *Yamaarashi*	1,150

Further, two 700-ton destroyers are on the programme.

In addition to the above, which form part of the already undertaken scheme, the following ships are on the original programme, namely two cruisers of 5,000 tons each; three armoured cruisers of 20,000 tons each, and one battleship of 20,800 tons. But if all these vessels are to be equipped with the heavy armaments now approved by naval experts, the expenditure on account of them will have to be increased, and the Diet will be asked next session to grant a sum of 13 to 20 million *yen* for that purpose.

"THE TIMES" EXHIBITION NUMBER.

The Exhibition number of *The Times* contains in all 96 pages, 24 of which are devoted to articles and 72 to advertisements. By advertisements we do not refer to the ordinary type of notice appearing in newspaper columns for the purpose of announcing some article for sale or some services for hire. The advertisements in *The Times* are designed to introduce Japan to the notice of foreign nations, and are all accompanied by descriptions and statistics of an exhaustive and instructive character, as well as by interesting photographs. It must have been a colossal work to collect the materials for such a number, to combine them and to prepare them for publication in the short time devoted to the task. Only a journal with the enormous resouces of *The Times* could have carried such a work to successful completion. Twenty-four pages of articles means 144 columns, which perhaps gives a better idea of the amount of reading matter than a reference merely to the number of pages. In fact, this issue of *The Times* ought to be in the possession of every one connected directly or indirectly with Japan. We append the catologue of articles :—

	PAGE.
Old and New Japan	49
The Japanese Empire (by Count Okuma)	49
Great Britain and Japan	49
The Dynasty	50
Parliamentary Institutions	50
Elder Statesmen	51
Reminiscences of the Late Prince Ito	51
New Generation of Statesmen	51
Japanese Navy (by our Correspondent for Naval Affairs)	52
Japanese Army (by our Military Correspondent)	52
Industrial Japan	53
Shipbuilding (by Professor F. P. Purvis)	54
Japan's Mercantile Marine	54
Japanese Economics	55
Electrical Progress	55
Arts and Crafts	56
Japanese Drama	56
Foreign Trade	57
Foreign Investment (by J. H. Soyoda)	57
Future of Industry	57
Wealth of Japan (by Hideomi Takabashi)	57
Cities of Japan	58 & 59
Reminiscences of Old Yokohama	59
Korea in the Past (by Count Tadasa Hayashi)	60
Modern Korea	60
Taiwan (Formosa)	61
Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien)	61
Impressions of Manchuria	62
Resources of Manchuria	62
Attitude of Japan towards Manchuria	63
Soya Bean	63
City of Changchun	63
Education in Japan (by Baron Kikuchi)	64
Religion in Japan (by Rev. Arthur Lloyd)	64
Old Japan (by Lord Redesdale)	65
Japanese Modern Literature (by W. Dening)	65
Contemporary Fiction (by Y. Takenobu)	65
Japanese Characteristics	66
Socia Status of Woman (by Mme. Shimoda)	66
Japanese Children (by Mme. Y. Ozaki)	67
Other Cities of Japan (by K. Lugimura)	67
Journey Round the World	68
Railway Communications with the Far East	69
Railways of Japan	69
Hotels of Japan	69
Seismology in Japan (by Professor F. Omori)	70
Volcanoes of Japan (by E. Bruce-Mitford)	70
Charitable Undertakings	70
Japanese Architecture (by Josiah Conder)	71
Japanese Gardens (by Miss E. R. Scidmore)	71
Japanese Landscape Gardening (J. Conder)	71
Japanese Sports (by Jigoro Kano)	72
Public Speaking (by Kotaro Mochizuki)	72
Foreign Music (by Mrs. J. M. S. Mollison)	72
Woman's Work	72

REFLOATING of the stranded *Bedford* is reported to have been begun on Wednesday morning. It is, however, said that the work will end in failure, as the water is getting into the vessel rapidly.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Double-track work on the east-of-Baikal section of the Trans-Siberian railway is progressing, says a message from Harbin. The section between Muyisowaya and Chita is expected to be finished this winter.

Harbin is inundated by the flooding of the Sungali river. The water is three feet deep in the streets, and the Japanese residents are making preparations for flight, in the event of the conditions growing worse. Embankments are being made of bags filled with earth and sand to mitigate the floods as far as possible.

Mr. Sheng Hsuan Huai, the newly appointed Vice-Minister, evidently does not hesitate at difficulties. His recent proposal to adopt the Gold Standard in China, while it meets with general outside approval, is a sufficiently startling beginning. The Government apparently approves, but the suggestion is made that this, like almost every other improvement contemplated in China, involves an expense for which she is sadly unprepared. It would be well if China could adhere to a fixed policy and effect these reforms gradually, as has been done in Japan. But is seems from past experiences that she must either make reforms under pressure, on impulse, or they will be permitted to die out as soon as the popular feeling subsides. The new Vice-Minister was appointed to reform the coinage system and a great deal is expected of him, from the manner in which he has begun. Just how far be will succeed in his undertakings is a matter of conjecture.

Seventy young men have been sent to America to enter various educational institutions. Native educators express great gratification that these men are largely the product of Government Schools, and not necessarily, as heretofore, of missionary institutions. Such expressions are by no means anti-missionary, but merely convey the appreciation of the advance of general education in the country. The examinations are said to have been very severe, and the candidates selected to be a very fine company of students.

The boycott of American goods at Canton seems to be firmly established. Recent reports are to the effect that a basis of action has been agreed upon between the merchants in Canton and Chinese merchants in America. Merchants in other cities are still holding aloof however. This is particularly the case of merchants in Hongkong, without whose coöperation the Canton boycott would lose much in effectiveness. American reports on the situation state that the conditions complained of are necessary to prevent the wholesale smuggling of Chinese into America and that they must continue.

The prohibition of opium smoking, and of its production, is one of the greatest of the tasks China has set for herself. This difficulty is greatly enhanced from the fact that sometimes the official, on whom devolves the duty of enforcing the prohibition laws, is himself an opium smoker.

When one remembers the prevailing state of lawlessness in the interior provinces, it is not difficult to picture the result of attempts at prohibition. It appears that China, fearing a general uprising, has begun this matter by effecting the prohibition of production in one section at a time. Severe punishments have been inflicted, as well as the more effective method of having the crops, wherever found, ploughed up in the presence of the officials. Meanwhile, other sections produced their crops and smoked them exactly as heretofore. The immediate result of this policy was that the price increased manyfold. Victims of the habit, who could not secure the money to purchase the drug, resorted to violence, and even robbery in many instances, to procure it. As fast as one section is settled down, the task is undertaken in a new province and the same scenes repeated, with the exception that each step decreases the supply, with a corresponding increase in price.

The good effects are already very noticeable; apart from the general health of the communities, food stuffs are reduced in price—large sections previously devoted to the cultivation of the poppy now being devoted to the production of grain and vegetables.

This greatly increased price of the drug has brought about another serious complication which gives promise of developing an international phase. The facts are clearly set forth in an article which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian*, which we here reproduce:—

In 1909 the increase in the amount of foreign opium imported at Canton was little short of 100,00 lb, and this in spite of the agreement to reduce the quantity exported from India by one-tenth every year. The Chinese, by the way, maintain that the Indian exporters are now sending opium to China by way of Persia, and this is a matter which the Government of India ought to investigate. In order to restrict the consumption of the drug at Canton the Viceroy put into force a series of regulations imposing licences and permits, which, of course have to be paid for, and placed and management of them in the hands of one wholesale firm, through whom alone retailers could purchase opium. The foreign importers found that this measure restricted their sales, as it was no doubt intended to do, and protested that it was an infringement of their treaty rights. The British Legation at Peking upheld their view and appealed to the Chinese Foreign Office; the Foreign Office has admitted the illegality of the opium tax, and has undertaken to instruct the Viceroy to discontinue it. That is to say, owing to the British protest, the tax will be withdrawn, and the Viceroy's efforts to suppress the opium habit will be to some extent thwarted. That,—it will be said, and rightly,—is discreditable to this country. But let us be quite clear what ought to be done. It appears to be unreasonable to say that, treaty rights being what they are, the British Legation should not have consented to support the merchants' appeal. The British Government has made the treaties dealing with the opium question, and British merchants transact business on the strength of the treaties. If the British Government now wishes, as it says it does, to assist China in her crusade against the traffic, and if it is satisfied that China has made and is making sincere and vigorous efforts to that end—and even those who at first were skeptical now declare themselves convinced—then the Government should so modify the treaties as to allow China to work out her salvation as speedily as possible, and that, so long as they are unmodified, she cannot do. The Viceroy defended the taxation which he imposed on the ground that it was a matter of internal administration. It ought to be, and it would be if China were a strong instead of a weak Powers. What we have to do is no longer to take advantage of China's weakness or of the treaties for which that weakness is responsible, but as speedily as possible, now that China has proved the genuineness of her intentions, to renounce any privileges which prevent her being mistress in her own house.

It has been a constant remark among well-known persons that China is just now suffering from the dangerous defect of want of a head. This criticism has been particularly loud since the removal of Yuan Shih-kai. Apparently the fact has been appreciated by the Prince Regent, for the recent changes in the personnel of high officials are regarded as pointing to the return of Yuan to power. There are, of course, special reasons in special cases. For instance, his Excellency Wu Yu-sheng is reduced in office on account of his ignorance in the matter of the new Russo-Japanese Convention, and Mr. Sheng Hsuan-huai becomes Assistant Vice-President of the Board of Communications in the expectation that he will succeed in solving the problem of foreign loans for domestic-railway purposes. Speaking broadly, the Prince Regent and his advisers are credited with having applied themselves to forming a Cabinet in which all the talents shall be represented, and which shall have some claim to the esteem and liking of every foreign Power. The return of Yuan Shih-kai to office would be a happy event for China, and we shall be interested in observing the reception accorded to the incident by the Japanese, who were originally credited with having exerted their influence in a sense hostile to Yuan.

Another theory has it, that the changes now made are in connection with the Prince Regent's wish to eliminate all statesmen favourable to the immediate opening of a national assembly. But we find it difficult to reconcile that hypothesis with the fact that an essentially conservative politician, Shih Hsu, is one of the principal sufferers by the change, while the essentially progressive Hsu Shih-chang becomes a member of the Grand Council, and Tang Shao-yi is nominated Assistant Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

The two most difficult problems confronting China at present are the currency and the railways. These will now be dealt with by Tang Shao-yi, as Minister of Communications, with Sheng Hsuan-huai for Vice-Minister. As between these two statesmen public opinion credits the latter with much greater ability than the former, and it is therefore considered problematical whether Sheng will serve peacably under Tang. There is not much to choose, however, between the actual records of the two officials. Both are equally distinguished for enlightened views, and for knowledge of foreign affairs.

The immediate impulse responsible for these radical changes of personnel is said to have been given by Prince Tsai Feng and Prince Tsai Chun, who recently returned from tours in the west.

As to railway affairs, the great problems now calling for solution are the Yeh-Han and Chuan-Han Roads, the Shantung line and the Kilin-Aigun Railway. Mr. Tang Shao-yi has the reputation of being eminently pro American, and it is therefore thought probable that his influence will be exercised in a sense favourable to the building of the Kilin-Aigun road. But if it be true that Mr. Tang's return to office is preliminary to the reinstatement of Yuan Shih-kai, the latter's influence must be placed at the head of all factors dominating the situation. In some quarters it is reported that the changes already gazetted constitute only a portion of the contemplated programme. Rumour has it also that Prince Ching was opposed to these changes and that he signified his opposition very clearly to the Prince Regent. Hence his resignation is considered inevitable.

The statement is confirmed that the recent important changes of official personnel in China are due mainly to the representations of Prince Tsai-Tao, but there still continues to be much uncertainty about the basic reasons of the changes as well as their ultimate tendency. A conviction appears to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be growing that ex-Viceroy Yuan will soon be recalled to power, but this too is still in the realm of conjecture. It is further stated that the influence hitherto wielded by the aged Prince Ching will be transferred to Yu Lang.

A Mukden telegram reports that Viceroy Hsi of Manchuria has determined to tender his resignation on account of the financial embarrassment prevailing in the Three Eastern Provinces and the press of diplomatic business. His successor is said to have been nominated.

Another telegram from the same source says that as the result of the investigations made by the Japanese Consulate-General, the amount of indemnity for the Koreans expelled from Hsinmintun has been fixed at 20,000 *yen*. A claim for this amount has been lodged with the Peking Government.

Not among Japanese only but also among foreigners the news will be received with much sorrow that Mr. Tao Ta-chun has died at Hankow, where he was serving as Chief of Police. Mr. Tao came to Japan in 1887 and very soon acquired a sound working knowledge of the Japanese language, which knowledge ultimately developed into exceptional competence. He served for many years in this country as a Japanese Secretary of the Legation, and he took an active part in the Shimonoseki negotiations of 1895. Subsequently he was placed in charge of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in Mukden, but his first administrative appointment was that of Chief of Police at Hankow. His death is a serious loss to Japan, as well as to his own country.

It has been frequently predicted that the Chinese Government would find much difficulty in putting its hand upon funds for the new scheme of naval construction. Several times the public have been informed that the necessary amount would be taken from the private fortune accumulated by the late Empress Dowager. But we hear nothing more now of that resource. The latest news represents the same authorities as having asked the Board of Finance to grant a sum of 9 million taels for ship-building and for opening a naval college, but the reply of the Board is said to have been that it could only afford one million, and that the other 8 millions should be obtained by voluntary contributions from the various provinces. If this be a true indication of the Government's intentions, we fear that the Chinese navy must long remain a thing of the future.

The latest rumour about Yuan's restoration to power is that the project was indirectly mooted in a conversation between the Emperor of Germany and Prince Tsai-Tao, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Europe. His Imperial Majesty spoke of an inseparable connection existing between Yuan and the Northern army of China, and his reference to this subject amounted to a recommendation that Yuan should be re-employed. We quote this rumour, not because we place any implicit confidence in its truth, but because it illustrates the overshadowing position which the German Sovereign holds in the eyes of some Chinese politicians. For the rest, one can be tolerably certain that the Kaiser did not use any language capable of being construed as undue interference in China's domestic politics.

CHINA AND KOREAN IMMIGRANT.

Some time ago, it was stated that China had sent home a number of Korean immigrants residing at Kinchow near Shanhaikwan, but few particulars were given of the incident and it attracted little attention. Another similar affair has now occured, and it seems to indicate that China's policy towards Korean immigrants is to be exclusion, although formerly her disposition was interpreted as favourable. This second case is the return of 124 Korean immigrants including 16 women and 21 children, from Puho on the Hsinmintun coast. These Koreans came there originally to cultivate lands which they had obtained under a five-years lease, but they converted their title last year into perpetual tenner, and they were looking forward to a crop of 17,000 *koku* of rice this season; when suddenly an order for their expulsion went forth. It is further stated that the Chinese authorities estimated the crops of these Korean immigrants at only 4,300 *koku*, and gave them the very petty solatium of 4,000 dollars. The Koreans were sent to Mukden where they are now vainly seeking to earn a livelihood. It is thought that either the Viceroy will give them some assistance, or their cause will be taken up by the Japanese consular authorities.

In the *Mainichi Dempo* we find an interesting, but not very credible, statement as to representations said to have been made by the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden, to the Viceroy, on the subject of the recent expulsion of Korean settlers from the Changchun district. Mr. Koike is said to have pointed out that if China persisted in this course, she would not only alienate foreign sympathy, but also create a situation which would probably end in the expulsion of her own subjects from Korea. To this the Viceroy is reported to have replied that the Changchun Koreans had been expelled by the action of the local authorities without any instructions from him. What we find difficult to believe is the threat with regard to the expulsion of Chinese from Korea. The Changchun Koreans, as we understand the case, were not engaged in agricultural operations in accordance with the provisions of any treaty, whereas the Chinese in Korea are there by convention.

A great deal of attention is evidently directed to the action taken by the Chinese local authorities in expelling Korean agricultural immigrants from the Tamingtun and Hsinmintun districts. Writing of this matter in a recent issue and referring to Korean threats of retaliation by expelling Chinese residents from the Peninsula, we expressed the opinion that such a menace would be difficult to carry out, inasmuch as the Chinese in Korea are practically all there under convention. But we find that our view was too limited. There are many Chinese settlers in Korea outside treaty limits, and retaliation in their case would be easy. The curious feature of the affair is that no distinct reason is assigned for this action on the part of the Chinese. In Australia, in California and in Canada the excuse made is the desire to keep the country white, but no such motive can be assigned to China's action on this occasion. It is simply a case of unreasoning rights-recovery ambition. Of course, if the Japanese Government, acting on behalf of Korea, retorts by expelling all Chinese subjects living outside treaty limits, a troublesome complication may ensue. But we can be sure that Japan will not resort to any measure so extreme without great reluctance. It is repeated that the Viceroy of Mukden disavows responsibility, and ascribes the proceeding entirely to the action of the local authorities at the places concerned. There is some talk of a pretext that nothing has been done except to refrain from renewing labour contracts which have duly expired, but that plea is alleged to be a mere subterfuge.

FORMOSA.

It appears to be tolerably certain that a portion at least of the aborigines have decided to surrender. The desperate resistance hitherto shown by these men seems to have been largely due to a misunderstanding. They believed that death would be their portion, whether they surrendered or not; that all their elders will be thrown into prison, and all their women-folk subjected to indignities. Therefore they felt that it would be better to perish rifle in hand. But they are said to have learned the error of this belief, and two sections of them, namely the Kuru and the Karaho, have evinced a desire for peace. The Karaho adopted a very practical course by evacuating the position held by them and allowing the Japanese to take possession. This, it must be noted, does not apply to the Gaogan aborignes. They may possibly continue their resistance, though it is hoped that they will learn from their eastern comrades the wisdom of surrender.

The telegrams from Formosa are somewhat conflicting, but we are inclined to believe that the delay, which is evidently occurring in coming to an understanding with the Gaogan aborigines, is due, not to the latter's avowed unwillingness to surrender, but rather to the difficulty of imposing terms which shall ensure their fidelity in future. These people seem to be incapable of observing any compact which curtails their independence, and the Japanese are naturally unwilling to accept any arrangement which is not of a conclusive character. On the other hand, there are some reports which seem to indicate that surrender has actually taken place, and that several important positions in the neighbourhood of Kurusha have been occupied. It is, at all events, certain that the Japanese forces have emerged from their period of hardships.

It is difficult to discover what the actual state of affairs is in Formosa. A few days ago, the intelligence seemed to point very plainly to a general surrender of the aborigines. In short, nothing appeared to be necessary except to put the finishing touches to the document of capitulation. Yet now we find that in the Shinchiku region the aborigines are evidently preparing to make a desperate resistance. They are said to have sent away all their women and children, and to be congregating in advantageous positions. In the Gilan direction, however, things seem to be progressing more favourably. The Japanese troops have been allowed to take up, without resistance, a position which commands the Gaogan lines through the greater part of their extent.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OVERHEAD RAILWAY IN TOKYO.

Mr. Amenomiya's project of an overhead railway in Tokyo has received the approval of the special committee appointed by the City Assembly to examine and report upon the question. This means that the project has virtually obtained official approval, but we observe that the Committee has appended conditions which seem to us wholly incapable of observance. Thus it is provided that the railway must not produce any vibration, or impair the prospect. How such terms can possibly be complied with we are unable to see. The *Nippon* takes a very pessimistic view of the enterprise. It notes that the line is to extend to a total distance of 15.58 miles, namely 8.68 miles in a northerly and southerly direction and 6.70 miles in an easterly and westerly. The total cost is estimated at 25 million *yen*, and the projectors calculate that after paying to the municipality 187,000 *yen* annually, and laying aside reserves amounting to 272,000 *yen*, the enterprise will pay 8.4 per-cent. This result our contemporary thinks altogether too optimistic, and it is moreover persuaded that the line will cause much inconvenience to the inhabitants of the streets through which it passes. Nothing is stated about its rate of fare, but evidently that must not exceed the rate charged by the Tokyo Railway at present.

THE FLOODS.

A deputation of Tokyo leading citizens, who visited the Prime Minister on the 20th inst., are believed to have obtained from his Excellency assurances, vague but firm, that the Treasury will come to the aid of the city in dealing with the devastation caused by the recent floods and in the work of riparian improvement. The Marquis took advantage of the occasion to make an interesting statement, namely, that his own observations during his recent return journey from Karuizawa had convinced him that the cause of the disaster is to be sought mainly in deforestation. Owing to rapid growth of the population and to the development of industry, the tendency everywhere is to reclaim land, and this has resulted in denuding large districts of forests which formerly covered them. There are ample evidences in the history of other countries that unregulated deforestation inevitably produces disaster. It will be necessary, therefore, to pay strict attention to this point hereafter in Japan.

TOKYO.

Differences of opinion seem to be developing about the expenditures in Tokyo on account of preventing inundations. The Minister of Home Affairs is quoted as saying that, with all the will in the world to be effectually helpful, the Government has to consider ways and means. His view appears to be that the Treasury cannot reasonably be expected to disburse more than 5 per cent. of the funds hitherto put up by the citizens for this purpose. That, however, would barely suffice to restore things to their condition previously to the recent inundations. On the other hand, there is an evidently growing opinion that the Treasury cannot properly be asked to expend on Tokyo's sole account funds collected from the country at large.

THE TANKO S.S. COMPANY.

The three questions hitherto causing dissension between the Amenomiya and the Murota sections of the Tanko S.S. Co. are, first, the price at which the Company's stock of coal shall be entered among the assets; secondly, the composition of the Board of Directors, and thirdly, the admission of Mr. Kabayama Aisuke's name to the latter. The first of these points is said to have been settled in accordance with the views of Mr. Murota; the second in accordance with the desire of the Amenomiya section, and the third is still in dispute. According to the latest accounts, the office of mediator has been accepted by the Minister of the Imperial Household, in consideration of the fact that the Imperial Estate holds a large block of the Company's shares.

We are constrained to say that the Directors of this important Company are rapidly inviting the ridicule of the public by their unseemly quarrels. Basis after basis of compromise between the opposing parties has been elaborated, only to be rendered abortive by the obstructive tactics of a few petty shareholders. The Board of Directors includes the names of several gentlemen who cannot afford to allow their reputations to be dragged in the mud by such associates. The general meeting on the 21st inst. resulted in a scene which recalled the doings of *sōshi* rather than the procedure of solemn men of affairs. If this sort of thing goes on, the character of Japanese commercial and industrial enterprises will be fatally injured.

CHANGSHA.

Japan and China unfortunately have a great many disputes and complications to arrange, but, after all, that must be regarded as inevitable, considering that they are neighbouring countries which manage their affairs in accordance with very different administrative canons. It must be confessed, however, that the problems they are called on to solve show a constantly growing readiness to be speedily and easily disposed of. Commencing with the case of the Mukden-Antung Railway, several subjects of dispute have been amicably adjusted or brought within sight of adjustment within the past 12 months. The latest of these is the Changsha trouble, which might have become a protracted and sore question had Japan's demands for compensation assumed any character of exorbitancy. Her bill, however, totalled only 110,000 dollars (Mexican), which seems a very paltry amount when compared with the statements circulated at the time as to the injury inflicted by the rioters on Japanese property. The sum was handed over on the 14th inst. by the Chinese local authorities, who are said to be thoroughly satisfied with the moderation shown by the Japanese in this instance.

A BOYCOTT.

Several hundreds of Chinese merchants in Canton have held a meeting and have decided to boycott American trade, and to send circulars to all their countrymen abroad and at home urging them to join the movement. The proximate cause of this step is the transfer of the detention station at San Francisco from the mainland to an island, in which isolated position the Chinese allege that they are unable to procure sureties, and are therefore virtually imprisoned on the island. It will be remembered that when this step was taken last month, several of the leading Chinese merchants at San Francisco organized a League of Justice, and doubtless this league is directly responsible for the boycott now set on foot in Canton. The Chinese are said to be very determined. They declare that they will maintain the boycott until the situation of the detention station is altered.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Government is credited with having issued orders for the examination of all libraries in schools and colleges throughout the Empire, in order to ascertain whether these libraries contain any works of an immoral character or setting forth socialistic doctrines, or preaching a pessimistic view of man and things. If any such be discovered, they will be removed beyond the reach of the rising generation.

In connection with this, however, the *Nichi Nichi* asks a very pertinent question, namely, what steps are to be taken with regard to the originals of which such works are generally translations. This consideration would not have applied with equal force thirty years ago, but there are now so many students capable of reading books in foreign languages that it becomes almost as important to censor originals as translations.

NIKKO.

The recent heavy rains produced a flood in the Daiya-gawa at Nikko which did not, however, cause any very serious destruction. The river did not rise more than ten feet at most above its normal level. Nevertheless the force of the current was sufficient to carry away the Gamman bridge, as well as the frail structure spanning the river at Urami, and further to undermine certain cliffs and banks whose downfall is now becoming imminent, to the no small apprehension of the inhabitants. The electric train is running to Umagaeshi, and as it follows the high land it was not affected by the inundation. But the ox-tram which, in order to avoid declivities, follows the bank of the river, is now in an unsafe condition at various places. From the 12th inst. Nikko was completely isolated from Tokyo by inundations which had invaded the track of the railway near Kurihashi.

KARUIZAWA.

It used to be generally supposed that Karuizawa enjoyed great superiority over Nikko in the matter of immunity from floods. That idea will now have to be abandoned. If Japanese papers be credible, the inhabitants of the former favourite summer resort were at one time reduced to living upon barley and millet. Nikko, on the other hand, did not suffer from any lack of provisions, and the only serious injury done was the sweeping away of two or three comparatively small bridges and the undermining of a few embankments. The river-road to Chusenji has been rendered impassable, but that is a catastrophe which had long been anticipated.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KINOSHITA.

We greatly regret to announce the death of the well-known jurist, Prof. Kinoshita Hiroisuyu, which took place in Kyoto on the 21st inst. The professor was in his 58th year, and the cause of death was lung disease, contracted during his tenure of the presidency of the Kyoto University in 1908. The deceased gentleman held several honorary degrees and was a graduate of the Paris School of Law. Ill health compelled his resignation of the post of President of the Kyoto University.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Lonely Subaltern. By FERGUS HUME. London: George Bell & Sons.

As in the book which brought him fame, Mr. Hume generally begins his stories with a murder, and devotes the rest of the book to the unravelling of the mystery. While not up to the level of *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab*, the novel under review is much superior to Mr. Hume's previous story, *The Mikado Jewel*. The "lonely subaltern," it seems, was less so from natural taste, than by his being too poor to live up to the "form" of his regiment quartered in a cathedral city. He loved the fair ward of a bishop, but his suit was not approved by his aunt, the Bishop's wife, and the situation was aggravated when Tyrell, a lawyer with money-lending proclivities, and the one-night guest of the regiment, was found murdered in a room in the barracks just above Lieutenant Heath's quarters on the morning after the two had been overheard quarrelling. A missing will in which Tyrell and the Bishop's wife are concerned plays an important part in the story, and the secret of the crime is well maintained up to the end.

Captain Fraser's Profession. By JOHN STRANGE WINTER. London, George Bell & Sons,

WE cannot congratulate Mrs. Stannard on her latest production, which is very inferior to *Lady Jennifer*, albeit it draws us into the very depths of crime. It was as well, perhaps, for the British Army that Captain Fraser had retired from its service; but the idea of even an ex-officer of the Black Watch acting as the head of a gang of jewel-thieves must grate upon the sensibilities of the most-hardened devourer of fiction. There is only one redeeming feature in the book, and that is its concluding scene, where one of the characters, "a gentleman by birth, a Public School boy, and an incomparable jewel-thief," lays down his life for the officer who had lifted him from the gutter and bound him to himself by the thongs of gratitude. There is altogether too much of the sordid in this book, and too little of the good. We hope John Strange Winter will turn her undoubted gifts to the portrayal of a less execrable specimen of humanity than the hero of this tale.

High-Class Cookery, by Mrs. A. M. CHALMERS and E. F. CROWE. Yokohama, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

THE announcement of a new edition of the cookery book compiled by Mrs. Chalmers and Mr. Crowe recalls to us vividly our first experiments in housekeeping in Japan. We had a wild-eyed, willing youth, a farmer's son, whose claim to culinary knowledge was based on some days' instruction by a friendly colleague. Even now we shudder when we think of the sad procession of meagre soups and sodden fish, of time old chickens and adamantine steaks, with now and then a strange, mysterious pudding, a sweet that "never was on sea or land." With what a smile and flourish were they brought up from the depths, and how at first we tackled them hopefully, and then proceeded, through all the stages of suggestion, entreaty, muttering and grumbling, on towards open rebellion. At last we bought these two volumes, and presented the Japanese half to the kitchen, while we studied hopefully the English recipes, particularly impresed by "How to dress a Crab" and the Game Pie, which seems to require a holocaust of small birds. Slowly an improvement set in, and the cook, now in another's service, "can really put up quite a decent meal." Apart from the information the book contains, its moral effect is considerable. We are sure that our cook was inspired by its appearance, the type, and the fine long names in *kana*, and (we must confess) at times strung up to deeds of derring-do beyond his strength.

The fact is, a good cook is a considerable asset in the East. He brings you personal ease, and the frequent company of friends. We knew a man whose cook was doubly useful. His fellow servant, when reproached for some remissness, had one invariable reply. He did not explain, nor apologize, nor preserve a stolid silence. He merely said three words—"But the cook. . . !" He was a countryman of Yüan Mei, who wrote a classical cook-book, in which he tells how there was a man who was fond of giving dinners, but the food was atrocious. One day a guest threw himself on his knees in front of this gentleman, and said "Am I not a friend of yours?"—"You are, indeed,"—"Then I must ask you a favour, and you must grant it before I rise from my knees"—"Well, what is it?"—'Never to invite me to dinner any more!"

Such are the catastrophes attendant on ill-cooked meals. Granted the importance of the cook, let him be furnished with a proper treatise on his art, and you have set him on the path to success, though even Yuan Mei admitted that no book could teach a man to cook a flavour into a poor article, for, said he, "a ham is a ham, but in point of goodness two hams will be as widely separated as sea and sky." Also, "cooks are but mean fellows, and if a day is passed without punishing or rewarding them, that day is surely marked by carelessness on their part."

These then are the essentials, a cook with an eye, an employer with a tongue, and a book for the guidance of both. The first two are in the gift of Fate, the last is supplied by Mrs. Chalmers and Mr. Crowe.

MONO-SUBJECT UNIVERSITIES

In a leading article published on the 8th. inst. the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun* strongly advocates the establishment of Universities like the one at Sapporo, where only one subject is taught. Some little time ago there was a good deal of talk about rendering the Sapporo College of Agriculture independent, but to-day little interest is taken in the project, the reason being that the people consider that the Department of Education is so wedded to the affiliated College system that it would never sanction the establishment of a mono-subject University. The *Nichi Nichi* does not advocate the entire abandonment of the practice of establishing universities that consist of affiliated colleges where many subjects are taught in favour of mono-subject universities, but would like to see the authorities adopting the plan of establishing the latter when funds are not available for the creation of the former. The *Nichi Nichi* admits that in theory there is much to be said in favour of the affiliation of colleges under one President and one supreme Faculty, but as regards the two Imperial Universities established in this country it fails to perceive how the various colleges of which they consist benefit each other. For the most part these colleges all go their separate ways; there is next to no co-operation. The buildings where the lectures are given are close to each other and the colleges have a common library, and there is a hall where big meetings are held but beyond this there is nothing to show that they are related to each other. When the real facts are considered, says the *Nichi Nichi*, we find, that the assistance rendered to each other by various colleges is very small. So few of the objects of affiliation are obtained. Under these circumstances one would expect that public opinion in Japan would strongly support the establishment of one-subject universities in various parts of the country according to local needs. If the Sapporo University could be rendered independent, the ball would be set rolling. The *Nichi Nichi* urges the Mombushō to sum up courage to take this step. W.D.

CONCERT AT CHUZENJI.

An excellent concert was given at the Lakeside Hotel on the afternoon of the 18th inst., by Professor Griffith, the famous flautist; assisted by lady guests there, and under the patronage of the British, French, Russian and Italian Ambassadors with other members of the *corps diplomatique* and other distinguished persons.

The professor gave several performances to the delight of all, and exemplified his well known skill in association with Miss Boyle, the gifted daughter of Captain Boyle. The young lady played with much sympathy in the different items allotted to her. Miss Thorne sang two songs with much taste, and was capitally accompanied by Mrs Tisdale.

Madame Guthersyl rendered several French songs with characteristic and artistic charm. Miss Smith, of Shanghai, performed a difficult Scotch sword-dance with great effect. The piccolo solos by Professor Griffith evoked a storm of applause which was well deserved.

It should be mentioned that, on the arrival of Mr. Griffith at Chuzenji, he expressed a wish to assist the sufferers of the prevailing calamity; it is, therefore, a pleasure to announce that the amount devoted to this deserving cause will materially help those in the prefecture, Professor Griffith having requested Captain Boyle to undertake that mission.

The programme was as follows:—

Flute Solo.
A.—"Le Cygne" .....Saint Saens.
B.—"Scena from opera D'ascamo"...Saint Saens.
Miss Boyle and Professor Griffith.

Song.—"Serenade" .....Gounod
Miss Thorne.

Flute Solo.
A.—"Elegie".....Verhey.
B.—"First Welsh Fantasia".....Griffith.
Professor Griffith.

Deux Chansons .....
Madame Guthersyl.

Flute Solo.—"Fantasia" from opera
"Merrie England".....Edward German
Professor Griffith.

Song.—"I hid my love" ..... G. d'Hrdelot.
Miss Thorne.

Sword Dance .....
Miss Smith.

Picolo "Dance de Satyre" .....Le Thiere.
Professor Griffith.

At the Pianoforte .....Miss Boyle.

IT is reported from Seoul that in compliance with the Korean Emperor's desire, the treaty of amalgamation will not be published before the fourth anniversary of his accession to the Throne on August 27th when Resident-General Terauchi will have a final audience of His Majesty. The treaty will thus be published on the 29th or 30th instant.

Another Seoul despatch says that the ex-Emperor appears rather delighted than otherwise at the idea of living with his son after the amalgation, and of being relieved from the feeling of loneliness which he has hitherto experienced.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

INDIAN UNREST AND BRITISH SYMPATHIZERS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 20.*)

THE problem of Indian unrest, says a writer in the London *Times*, is a one which should possess exceptional interest alike for the practical statesman and for the dispassionate student of "the larger movements which determine the destinies of States and of religions, of nations and of races. If Indian unrest is not as yet one of these movements, it has many analogies with them, and, in circumstances favourable to its growth, it might not inconceivably develop into one of them." So much for the general aspect of the problem, a due appreciation of its magnitude, and the possible developments of the future. But it is with the present that England has to deal. However interesting, from the scientific point of view, as a study in world-movements in embryo, the fact remains that a section of the Hindu people, consisting of raw baboos and reptilean newspaper-writers —aided, across the water, by sympathetic Little Englanders and Irish-American conspirators—have set themselves to the work of slowly undermining the British position in India. We do not say that a conspicuous degree of success has attended their efforts. There are, as the special correspondent of the great London journal points out, many contributory causes of the unrest, and there are many means by which it is promoted; but in spite of them all, and in spite of the dangerous leaven which is working beneath them—that leaven which is itself irreconcilably at enmity with Western principles, and in particular with Western democratic principles —we are bidden not to despond. "The poison has spread but a comparatively small way as yet. It is limited, or almost limited, to the urban Hindu population. The Mahomedans, the great Hindu Princes and nobles are with us, and the agricultural masses who form the overwhelming majority of the people are as yet unmoved." But there never was a disease yet—a malignant disease—that wrought its own cure. And the Indian plague-spot will be none the worse for the application of the antiseptic of enlightened public opinion, and, if need be, of the surgeon's knife. And at any rate a careful analysis of the causes of the trouble—a correct diagnosis of the disease—is, to those who have to deal with it, half the battle won.

From this point of view, therefore, no one who seeks to know the truth about the so-called Nationalist movement in Bengal—for that is the centre of the unrest—will regret the light thrown upon the methods of the agitators by the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. E. S. MONTAGU, in the debate on the Indian Budget which was one of the closing incidents of the recent Parliamentary session. In a speech in which he may be said to have laid the foundations of a high reputation for political and oratorical ability, Mr. MONTAGU deprecated any expression of surprise at the *fact* of Indian unrest. It was the natural consequence of those benefits of civilization which England had dealt out so unsparingly to the Indian people. "We cannot," he declared, "bring Eastern civilisation into contact with Western civilisation without introducing new ingredients, which rise like yeast. To a people who for centuries had been blindly obedient to established power, the teachings of Western literature, imbued throughout with the spirit of freedom, came like a revelation. Religious unrest was followed by social, by political, and by economic unrest. Why criticise unrest as such? We welcome it in Persia, we are enthusiastic about it in Turkey, we patronise it in Japan. . . . "You cannot give the Indian Western civilisation and then turn round and deny him the right to practise what you have taught. If you do, you run the risk of fostering an unrest more dangerous than any that now exists. Ill-handled, the situation might lead to chaos. Anarchy might lead to a military dictatorship."

The Under-Secretary's attitude, of course, is in full accord with the so-called Liberal school of thought, but the hint of a military dictatorship, should circumstances require it, is an allusion to the "big stick" which must have been as gall to many of his hearers. Or, possibly, in view of the Mediterranean Command fiasco, this is a crumb cast to Lord KITCHENER as consolation to be drawn at some distant daty from the womb of the future; but the formal declaration of war against sedition "while showing an increasingly sympathetic attitude towards manifestations of legitimate aspirations" (Liberal gilt for the "big stick" pill)—must have come as a heavy blow to those British M.P.'s who have espoused the noble cause of Hindu crime and rebellion. But more was to follow, in exposure of the approved methods of the agitators in working upon the half-educated mind and high-strung temperament of the misguided Baboo. By way of reply to the criticism of a certain M.P.'s pamphlet against the Indian Government's new Press Act, Mr. MONTAGU read a sample of the seditious productions with which the vernacular papers have flooded the country:—

> Dear Reader,—Do not be led away by false hopes and temporary concessions. Sacrifice white blood, unadulterated and pure, to your gods. Whites, be they men, women, or children, murder them indiscriminately and you will not commit any sin. The editor will be extremely obliged to readers if they will translate this into all tongues.

From this to a vigorous condemnation of the ineffable MACKARNESS pamphlet—a British M.P.'s attack on the Indian police—was an easy step. "To collect isolated instances of abuse," he said, "and call them the methods of the Indian police, and to garble evidence for the purpose of making a point, was sedition, whether it was the work of a Hindu agitator or of an ex-member of Parliament." This classing of MACKARNESS with the friends of sedition was, of course, no more than correct, and received empathic and general endorsement from the House. Feeble attempts were made by fellow sedition mongers, Messrs. KEIR HARDIE and JOSIAH WEDGWOOD, to defend the British inciter to sedition, but, as they were aptly reminded, they had fallen into the grievous error of confusing Liberalism with lawlessness.

When all is said and done, it must be presumed that the ultimate object of the Hindu agitation is full self-government. That ideal is a delusion and a snare. The whole *raison d'ere* of the British Raj in India —the reason why we are there—is that India cannot govern herself. Were the great Dependency cast off to-morrow from the rock of British rule to which it is to-day securely mooved, it would drift, in a sea of chaos, to final and complete destruction. A very cursory consideration of the conditions prevailing in the Peninsula would suffice to lead any well-balanced mind to that conclusion. We can not do better than briefly set them forth in the words of a recent writer in a London review:—

> The vast tract of country which goes by the name of India is peopled by races and creeds so heterogeneous and so incapable of common action that the choice is between external rule and anarchy. There is not even the possibility of solving the problem by breaking the country up into a series of small governments. And for this reason. Speaking generally, every part of India is inhabited by people of different creeds, and even of different races, who live side by side. And the proportions of the mixture are never the same. For example, though the Mohammedans are in a marked minority in India taken as a whole, there are plenty of districts where they have either a local majority, or, at any rate, are half, or nearly half, the population. Further to complicate the question, the major part of the total Indian population—the Hindus—are socially and politically broken in pieces by the caste system,—a system which shows no sign of yielding, but is in many ways spreading and intensifying.

One thing at least is certain: the withdrawal of British rule from India would mean its certain abandonment to a cruel fate. It would not only be chaos, or anarchy; it would be bloody and relentless war. In a very brief space of time the vast Empire which has rightly been called the brightest jewel in the British Crown would be in a state past praying for. It would ill become the descendants of CLIVE and of WARREN HASTINGS thus cravenly to shirk so great responsibility, thus weakly to forsake so great and glorious a trust.

PUBLIC MORALITY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 20.*)

FOR unavoidable reasons we have hitherto refrained from taking any notice, in these columns, of one of the most fragrant specimens of journalistic dishonesty that has ever disgraced a newspaper. We desire now to call our readers' attention to it, not for the sake of defending ourselves, but for another object which will presently become apparent.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

he act of discovery is this:—In its sue of the 6th inst. the *Japan Herald* iolently attacked the *Japan Mail* on a harge of irrelevancy, and compared this ournal to a squid which discolours the vater in order to obscure its own move-nents. This accusation was professed to be ounded on a reply made by us to an article appearing in the *Japan Herald* of the 2nd inst., which article essayed to do two things: one was to contradict a statement that Mr. YIN CHANG had been a member of Prince TSAI-TAO's suite; the other was to lay at the door of the *Japan Mail* the hackneyed charge of Anti-Germanism. In reply we took no notice whatever of the question relating to Mr. YIN. We confined ourselves solely to showing, what was indeed quite obvious, that, so for from being anti-German, our article had been uniquely intended to rebut a suggestion that Germany might assume a hostile attitude towards the new Russo-Japanese Convention. In fact, we had intended to be, and had frankly been, not anti-German but pro-German. On this article the *Japan Herald* based its accusation of irrelevancy and of squid-like propensities, essaying to prove its case *by quoting only the first part of its own article, to which we had not made the smallest reference*, and by *carefully omitting the second part, which accused us of being anti-German, and which contained the following clause:—*

> The above little piece of innocent-looking, but all the more anti-German fabrication of a very clever or a very badly-informed workman cannot be strongly enough condemned as harmful to the peaceful relati ns between two friendly Powers. Is there any connection between the anti-German work done by Reuter during the last few weeks and the *Japan Daily Mail*, the well-informed interpreter of Germany's foreign p licy, as shown in the above articles?

We are justified in calling the above one of the most fragrant examples of journalistic chicanery ever attempted. And our object in referring to it is not to defend ourselves, for we need no defence against such libels, but to place on record the fact that the journal resorting to these dishonest devices is the journal whose editor accuses all Christian missionaries of being liars.

THE CONFERENCE AND SINGLE CHAMBER GOVERNMENT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 22.*)

AFTER several disappointments—one of which was turned, through that sense of humour which is never entirely absent from the House of Commons, into a species of "solemn joke"—Mr. ASQUITH, shortly before Parliament rose for the Autumn recess, provided the country with his long-expected statement as to the Constitutional Conference. The crowded condition of the House, and the evident signs of suppressed anxiety on every side, bore testimony to the interest, not to say anxiety, with which the announcement was awaited. The statement, such as it was, had been carefully prepared, and was read out by the Prime Minister in a House silent with strained attention. Mr. ASQUITH said:—

> The representatives of the Government and Opposition have held twelve meetings and have carefully surveyed a large part of the field of controversy. The result is that our discussions have made such progress—although we have not, so far, reached an agreement—as to render it, in the opinion of all of us, not only desirable but necessary that they should continue.
>
> In fact I may go further and say that we should think it wrong at this stage to break them off.
>
> There is no question of their indefinite continuance, and if we find, as a result of our further deliberations during the recess, that there is no prospect of an agreement that can be announced to Parliament in the course of the present session, we shall bring the Conference to a close.

The announcement, says the parliamentary correspondent of *The Times*, provoked no demonstration of any kind. Mr. REDMOND gave a proof of the anxiety with which the Nationalists are awaiting the outcome of the Conference by inquiring whether the Government intended that a decision should be come to, one way or another, at the latest by the time Parliament was to reassemble in November. The Prime Minister declined to pledge himself to a fixed date. "I said," he observed, "in the course of the present session. I hope at a very early date." Another enquiry came from Mr. BYLES, who belongs to the Radical section which is supposed to share the Nationalist misgivings. The member for North Salford wanted to know whether, if there were a rupture of negotiations during the recess, the country would be at once informed. Mr. ASQUITH somewhat drily replied that, in the event of the contingency mentioned, which, he said, he trusted would not occur, he did not think the country would be kept in the dark.

The House then has risen, but the Conference continues, and the Constitutional Crisis, if its acute stage has passed for the time being, still remains unsolved. The fate of the Parliament Bill, of the House of Lords, of the Crown as a factor in the national life—and the fate, it may even be, of the Empire—still hangs in the balance. Such being the case, the student of affairs is led to ask what inferences can be drawn from the PRIME MINISTER'S statement, what portents, if any, can be discerned overhanging the future sky. In the first place, it seems to be generally agreed that the lengthening of the negotiations has made a General Election at the beginning of next year improbable in the highest degree. Should that anticipation be realized, even if the Conference fails to arrive at a settlement, it will have deserved well of the country. For to plunge the country into the turmoil of a General Election—which in the event of the Conference's failure, would be the beginning of a prolonged and bitter struggle—on the eve of KING GEORGE'S Coronation, is a proceeding that would not be approved by the people. This, of course, is something to the good; but what of the progress towards that Settlement by Consent to which the friends of peace and the men of moderation have been looking forward, as to the dawning of a new and better day? One thing is tolerably clear, as a Unionist journal points out, from the mere number of the meetings and the length of time they have covered. The eight members have been dealing with the Constitutional position as a whole, and their discussion must have been directed to a very wide field of alternative schemes. "A mere attempt to state the orthodox Liberal and Unionist positions, and to draw the ends of the two bits of elastic sufficiently near to meet, must have spelt either compromise or final disagreement in the course of a very few sittings." Hence it may be concluded that something more novel has been tried than the ordinary plan of knocking 50 per cent. off the official demands of each side in in the effort to conclude a deal. The only alternative to this deduction is that the delegates are indulging in a calculated policy of postponement, which consists of sitting round a table and discussing the weather. But this delay is otherwise construed in the Radical camp. "What does it mean?" asks a writer in the *Nation*, which may be taken as expressing the mind of the extreme wing of the Ministerial party; "what is the character and bent of the activities on which the mind of the Conference is concentrated?" To this question, which all men are asking, this writer replies:

> Is it simply that, as one account has it, it has hitherto been "fiddling with Second Chambers," an exercise in which the most copiously barren intellects in Great Britain will, we feel assured, find occupation for the full term of natural existence? Or has it been presented with a definite Ministerial plan for the settlement of the Constitutional trouble? If it has fallen into the first form of busy id eness, the Government is simply trifling with the Liberal Party in prolonging its existence thus far and in holding out any furthe hope of life. If the latter be the case it is as well for the Liberal Party to make up its mind as to what it will take from the Conference and what it will refuse.

Which is precisely the attitude we have all along anticipated that the extremists would adopt. Delay rankles in their minds: they are in haste to destroy, thirsting for the blood of the Lords. If the settlement is not to their liking—and their liking is an "irreducible minimum" of impossible proportions—then they will wreck the Conference and drive the Government out of office. Recapitulating the various rumours current as to the proposals which are being discussed—Imperial Federation, Referendum, and a machinery of compromise between the two Houses—the *Nation* remarks that for none of these has the Conference received any mandate from any party:—

> One third of the Liberal Parliamentary Party (which probably represents nine-tenths of the constituents) regards the Confer nce with unveiled dislike; another third looks at it as an inevi able tactic of delay imposed by King Edward's death and the new reign; and perhaps a third hopes, almost against hope, that i may yet discover some equation between the Liberal and the Tory view of the Constitution. We confess our own concern lest a Government which last spring found itself suddenly cut off in feeling and opinion from five-sixths of its following may suddenly present us with

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

a conclusion which the main body of the party will neither understand nor accept, or even, dissolving the tables in a roar, may unite Lords and Commons in resistance.

Certainly, if the extremists are as good as their words,—we note they describe themselves as "the main body of the party"—Mr. ASQUITH, and the Cabinet generally, are in for a warm time before they will be permitted to enjoy the holidays associated with the universal season of "peace and good will."

There is one phrase in the foregoing extract, however, which possesses special interest, because it furnishes the key to the Radical position. We refer to the suggestion that the Conference is "fiddling with Second Chambers." The extremist minority—we hope and trust it is still a minority—which dominates the Liberal party has long since made it plain that it desires *no Second Chamber at all.* If that monstrosity can be supported at all, it must be an emasculated and impotent monstrosity. Any barrier that could conceivably stand in the way of the Radical mill-race of Socialism-cum-Home Rulecum-Disintegration of the Empire, *inter alia*—must be swept out of existence. Hence the choice for the people of England lies to-day, in theory and in practice, between a Single Chamber and a Double Chamber system. The Radical claim for the unfettered supremacy of the House of Commons can only be tolerated by a nation of revolutionaries. It is intolerable to suggest that an executive power concentrated in a few individua'ls—for such, in effect, is the climax of present parliamentary procedure — does not demand, and imperatively demand, the presence of some other and independent body to check its autocratic tendencies and to remind it, on occasion, that the people are its masters. The successful demagogue, remarks *The Times*, has been proved by history to possess a natural taste for autocracy, and there is very little to choose between the Jacobin and the Despot. For this reason, therefore, and since the House of Lords represents to-day the only restraint on the Executive, no Constitutionalist can agree to any settlement which reduces that check to a shadow. We incline to the belief that the question of the Second Chamber is at the bottom of the apparently inexplicable delay in the conclusion of the Conference, and, we may add, it is well that it should be so. The cause of Moderation has everything to gain, as that of Revolution has to lose, by wise deliberation.

THE POWER OF BOYCOTT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 23.*)

THE recently organized boycott against American merchandise, by the "Self-Governing Society" of Canton, raises a question as to the wisdom of such a course. The power of boycott, particularly in China, is undeniable. But if the cause and object of this undertaking are as stated—which on the face of it appears doubtful—namely, the treatment of Chinese immigrants, not only at San Francisco, but afterwards throughout the country, then the method adopted would appear to be a particularly unfortunate one. There are two reasons for this; the American public has become so embittered by struggles between labour and capital and the attendant evils of lockouts and strikes, that the very word *boycott* immediately suggests unfair methods, and instinctively prejudices the average American against the cause in connection with which the word is used. It will be remembered that, only recently, one of the most bitter of the labour struggles—The Buck Stove and Range Company *versus* the Labour Unions—has been closed by the death of one of the principal members of the firm in question. In this case, the Labour Unions organized a boycott against the product of the above corporation. The directors of the company immediately instituted a criminal action against the organizers—three of the principal labour men in America—and succeeded in having them convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The intense bitterness of the agitation which this trial caused has taught the American public to think of the boycott as an unfair, and almost disreputable method. Such, at least, is the conclusion which would at once be suggested to the average middle-states American.

The United States has always welcomed immigrants from almost every country and race. The Chinese are the one prominent exception. The main cause of this lies in the fact that it is believed the Chinese never really become citizens, either in heart or fact. A very low class of Chinese are found throughout the great middle states—mostly *washee-washee* men,—who are credited with a desire to gather all the money they can, by fair means, or otherwise, and return, as quickly as possible, to China. Considering this belief, is it any wonder they are not enthusiastically welcomed? Still the easy-going American, individually, tolerates them, although, in his heart, he feels toward them as he does toward no other class of immigrants. A Chinese native paper publishes a statement which seems to express the general feeling of the Chinese about this matter, as follows:—

It must have been with feelings somewhat akin to dismay that our American cousins learned lately of the determination made by the Six Companies of San Francisco to institute a second boycott of American goods in China. True, the proposals for commencing the boycott do not emanate from the council of that formidable organisation itself, but from a body styled the "League of Justice," which, however, may be safely regarded as being entirely representative of the Six Companies. While the last American boycott was in progress, its effects upon the trade of the United States in China were eminently disastrous. The thoroughness with which the boycott was carried out then was proof of the amazing power of combination possessed by the Chinese. It showed to all the world that they are not to be considered a negligible quantity in the commercial field, whatever be the esteem in which the Imperial Government is held by other countries. It is only natural, therefore, that this threat of a second boycott should be viewed with alarm, to say the least of it, by manufacturers in the United States whose principal consumer is China. A relaxation of the first American boycott was only made after the immigration grievances of the Chinese had been met, more or less, to their satisfaction. A certain conciliatory effect, also, was procured by reason of the United States waiving their claim to the second moiety of the Boxer indemnity, amounting to $11,000,000 (gold), which money was utilised in sending Chinese students to America. The cause of the new boycott appears to lie chiefly in the immigration laws as affecting the Chinese, with particular reference to the detention sheds on Angel Island at San Francisco. A member of the League of Justice describes its objects thus:—"The Chinese, not only in San Francisco, but throughout the country in general, have felt for some time that they were not being treated with the justice and equality they have a right to expect. The Chinese residents of that country are now somewhat of a factor in its commercial prosperity and the formation of snch an organisation as this League of Justice is necessary for the purpose of obtaining a proper recognition of our rights. In this matter of placing the detention sheds at Angel Island we feel that we have been treated most unfairly. If we wish to act as witnesses for any of our compatriots we are forced to lose a whole day in going to the island and returning. Then, on the island we are not granted the courtesy we have a right to expect, if only because of our commercial standing in this city. We have appealed to Washington and have sent representatives there to plead our cause before the United States Government; our representative there promised when on his way through this port from China that he would do all in his power for us, and we have received similar assurances from many officials, both Chinese and American. But nothing has been done for us and we are tired of being fed on promises.

American politics, and certainly that portion which has been favourable to the Chinese, are controlled principally by that great inland section, generally termed, the "Central" or "Middle' States. Now instead of feeling "dismay" over the announcement of the boycott, the average "middle states" citizen will yawn over his morning paper and ask "who are these Six Companies of San Francisco, anyhow?" Instead of being to him a "formidable organization and a factor in the commercial prosperity of the United States," he really cares nothing about them, or in fact little about the manufacturers and merchants who will be affected by this boycott; and this is the man who rules American policies. He knows little of the value of Chinese commercial relations, which to him appears very small indeed. What he does know is that "China-town" is the evil section,—the "Red-light" district—of every large American city from coast to coast, and that his educators, *i.e.* ministers of religion, social reformers, and the W.C.T.U., are constantly telling him that the Chinaman is a very undesirable immigrant. He really cares very little about all this. But with the word "boycott" he wakens up at once, and if agitation regarding this boycott becomes great enough to reach the sensational stages, it will simply mean, that many United States legislators will go to the next congressional assembly pledged, to their constituents, for a more drastic enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act, thus defeating the very cause for which this Cantonese society claims to be striving.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BIRTH-RATE AND THE NATION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 24*)

THE increasing amount of public attention which is being given to the problems of life in their fundamental aspects was never more clearly indicated than in the recent meeting of the British Medical Association at South Kensington. The most interesting discussions were on the causes and social aspects of the declining birth-rate, and the lion's share of the deliberations of the learned assembly fell to that department of medical science where the study of medicine proper becomes involved in the problems of heredity—the department of "eugenics," to use the name coined by Sir FRANCIS GALTON. This of course is as it should be, for no questions are more vital to the welfare of the community; and yet, because of man's ineradicable belief in the sacredness of the individual, they are not as fully thought out and discussed from every point of view, as they deserve, and ought, to be. Not much can be said for the contention frequently advanced, by old women of either sex, that the community and the nation must be sacrificed to individual pride or prudery; but it is astonishing with what *sangfroid* these champions of false modesty, while hugging their antiquated fetishes, can look on at the slow death of a nation. Fortunately the number of these queer folk is on the wane, and common sense, aided by science, is having its belated turn. The present era may not unfairly be described as the Age of Ætiology, when people are not content, as they were in the dark days of ignorance, to accept facts as facts, without enquiring into the underlying causes or conditions which explain, or bring into being, those facts themselves. People who have attuned themselves to this frame of mind with regard to the problems of life, will find much food for thought in the addresses delivered to the British Medical Association a month ago. One of the most notable of these was that given by DR. J. W. BALLANTYNE, of Edinburgh, who, in the course of a paper on Medical Sociology, regretfully observed that TENNYSON'S "torrent of babies" was now reduced to a rivulet. It is incumbent on sociology to bring into account this new state of affairs. There seems to be no doubt, as Dr. BALLANTYNE remarked, that tampering with the family brings disaster sooner or later. The marriage tie is being attacked at the present day, and popular novelists find much of their popularity resting on improper novels, on the "leasehold marriage," and on the presentation of conjugal unions in which disunion is evidently impending. However, this is not the only side from which a dangerous assault is being made on the family as a unit of society. The commonly accepted idea of the family used to be a group of persons, parents and children; but, in view of the persistent decline of the birth-rate, it might soon be necessary to revise the definition. Dr. BALLANTYNE did not put the matter too strongly when he said that a childless marriage was surely the bitterest irony, and, from a sociological point of view, an irreparable disaster. He found it difficult to wax enthusiastic over eugenics, for it seemed to him the eugenists had come among them in an evil day. "Had they come when the birth-rate was going up, they would have been welcome; but was a stock-breeder justified in attempting to improve the breed when he had to do with a rapidly diminishing herd? Recent years had shown that limitation of the family was by no means a Gallic prerogative. The process could be seen at work in this country and the Colonies, and it was persistent and growing." As to the causes of the evil, they are complex enough, no doubt. One of the first is the distribution of dangerous knowledge, and another is to be discovered in the growing love of personal comforts and luxury. Parents, said Dr. BALLANTYNE, argued that children were expensive, and they hardly seemed, as yet, to think of the future. "Present-day civilisation seems to have no room for the baby. It finds no place for itself in the flat system, and to the modern servant it is anathema." Other causes are to be found in the fact of late marriages, the higher education of women, in the entry of women into economic competition with men, and even, possibly, in athletics. In other words, that serious national danger often lightly alluded to as the limitation of families, and commonly attributed to prudential motives, may, in only too many cases, be more correctly ascribed to sheer selfishness. Men and women—especially, as Dr. BALLANTYNE remarked, women—are bent on the enjoyment of life without taking a share in its burdens. The sense of futurity and the claims of posterity alike seem to be lost in a species of butterfly existence, and this disastrous tendency towards shirking the responsibilities of life is, with the growth of luxury and the love of exhibiting it, alarmingly on the increase. This aspect of the question was touched upon by another of the speakers, Dr. FREMANTLE, who said:—

> In the upper social classes the motives for small families were consciously prudential, either with the view to lessening the encumbrances on the purse or with a view to avoiding the discomforts and responsibilities of parenthood. In the majority of cases he believed the prudential motive honestly predominated, but at the back of it was the unconscious struggle due to the increasing standard of living which people made owing to their reputation, their friendships, their prospects. It was all a struggle for the survival of the fittest, but only a temporary survival. The girls' public school boasted of the strong, determined, well-equipped young women which they turned out to face the battle of life, but it was a mistake. They were unprepared for married life. In all classes of life the appetites of girls were being whetted for distractions which, however harmless or even useful in themselves, unfitted them for domestic duties. Their ideal seemed to be beat man at his own game. The crown of the arch they were building for themselves was political power, and woman suffrage, in any shape or form, was therefore profoundly inimical to the birth-rate. . . . . An increasing attempt should be made to stir up public opinion to the national degeneration now in progress.

As to counteracting influences, some interesting suggestions were offered by those present. They might meet the spread of dangerous information by the dissemination of correct notions, and they might endeavour to give a girl higher education specially suited to her. They might make it illegal for women to work in factories, and hold out legislative and fiscal prizes to fathers of families. Many authorities, however, are pessimistic as to the efficacy of these measures, holding that it is more than likely that the people of to-day would despise the rewards and defy the penalties. In any case, it is felt that some time must elapse before any counteracting influence could be got to work, and an even longer time before that influence could make itself felt in that class of society which all who have the best interests of the race at heart must wish to see increasing.

There is one aspect of the question, however, upon which Dr. BALLANTYNE does not appear to have touched. It is the cost of living—or rather of that false and mischievous influence of modern society, the so-called necessity of "keeping up appearances"—which is the cause of the undue postponement of many marriages and a fatal bar to the consummation of many more. In this, as in most allied cases, the woman sets the standard. As when the historic young middle-class lady met an offer of marriage from a bachelor of moderate means with the proviso that a carriage and pair, wherein to ride with superior air among her suburban friends, must be a necessary condition of the matrimonial bargain. Of course, to such terms the merest man must decline to bow; nevertheless we think that something might be done to encourage and facilitate earlier marriages than those commonly entered upon—that is to say, before your bachelor becomes *blasé* and your maiden soured, and both have arrived at the calculating age. In view of the fact that most young men starting life are pressed for means, State assistance should be given to all men marrying under the age of 25, whose incomes are below say £100 a year, and a bonus added in all such cases for each child of the union, the bonus increasing with the number of children. As to the source from which the funds for the purpose are to be derived, a tax should be levied on all bachelors over the age of 21, increasing up to the age of 50; and this again might be made proportionate to the income in each case. The vast sums of money expended by young, and even middle aged, unmarried men at the billiard-table, at the drinking-bar and in less innocent diversions still, might far better be devoted to the assisting of young married people, less happily circumstanced, who are

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nevertheless doing some good in the world by adding to the nation's strength and manhood. We are firmly of opinion that the systematic taxation of bachelors, living in most cases for themselves alone, and the application of the revenue thus obtained to the aid of the young married man, would redound to the benefit of the State, and would prove not only a material, but a moral, gain.

IRISH CONSPIRATORS AND "HOME RULE ALL ROUND."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 25*)

"BEHIND the Conference," writes Mr. J. L. GARVIN, in discussing its somewhat mysterious course, "rises the shadow of the Irish Question." If so, the ghost has been conjured up by Mr. BIRRELL, who in his fatuous speech at the Eighty Club, by dint of sundry hints and nods, led the people of the United Kingdom to believe that the Council of Eight is deep in the throes of "Home Rule all Round." The Emerald Isle, of course, has long been involved in the separatist strife; Scotland now appears to have caught the infection—the disease passes in North Britain under the specious name of Devolution—and no doubt the Welsh section of the Celtic fringe will shortly make itself heard for the same purpose. In fact, if the political quacks who are just at present so much to the fore have their way, from the Irish Secretary downwards, the Government will soon be told off to the task of "keeping the Empire together by blowing the United Kingdom into smithereens." We do not propose here to enter into a discussion of the use, or rather abuse, of Federalism for the British Islands, except to remark that the business in hand for the statesmen of England—if they are statesmen and not pettifogging parochialists—is one of Union, rather than disintegration, and that to set about the colossal task of Imperial Federation by destroying the unity of the Mother Country may well prove even more a disaster than a contradiction in terms. But the question into which we wish to enquire is how far Irish disaffection has influenced the deliberations of the Conference—as it has it has dominated the career of the ASQUITH Ministry—and what are the tendencies of that disaffection at the present time. The agitation which now has Mr. REDMOND for its mouthpiece has always reminded us of the parable of the importunate widow, with the plaint of that irrepressible person reinforced by threats of terrible things to come. Unfortunately, and unlike the said widow, the Irish people do not themselves appear to know exactly what they want. They and their political agents represent a long series of "vicious-paradoxes," which, however entertaining to the man in the street, constitute a serious embarrassment to their Liberal allies at Westminster. We cannot do better than quote the *Observer's* able estimate of Irish influence and contrariness:—

> The Irish people are in many ways Conservative at heart, yet they supply majorities on terms for destructive sections that would otherwise be impotent. They hated the late Budget and yet they carried it. They loathe the Henry Georgeism which threatens the very base of the new proprietary order in Ireland, and yet they promoted the land taxes. By religion, temperament, and agricultural interest they are anti-Socialist to a man, yet nothing but their support enables Socialism to make an effective figure in the lobbies or to exert steady pressure upon legislation. If Socialism comes to a dangerous height it will be because the Irish vote swells it. If a Government pledged to woman's suffrage succeeds, it will be because of simultaneous promises to the Irish ranks. If the House of Lords is ever subverted, it will be by the vote of a people who have a stronger liking for aristocratic leadership than has any other section of these islands. . . . . If the highest object of Anglo-American policy—a permanent treaty of arbitration and perpetual peace between the British Empire and the United States—is prevented, and if the last disaster of the worst of wars should ever fall upon the English-speaking world and ruin its hopes both in the Atlantic and the Pacific, that result will be caused by Irish hostility. In the same way, the Irish, who by interest and instinct are strongly inclined to Tariff Reform, still maintain the Cobdenism which has been more responsible than anything else for cutting down their population from nearly nine millions to little more than four.

As to Irish aims in general, one naturally turns for guidance to the utterances of their leaders. There has recently been published a collection of Mr. REDMOND'S speeches, carefully collated, with perhaps one exception, to suit the palate of the British Radical consumer. The exception is in a discourse delivered by Mr. REDMOND in Chicago as long ago as August 1886, in which the Irish leader lays down in plain terms the real demand of the Home Rule faction, as it is understood both in America and in Ireland. Here is a quotation:—

> The principle embodied in the Irish movement of to-day is just the same principle which was the soul of every Irish movement for the last seven centuries—the principle of rebellion against the rule of strangers—the principle which Owen Roe O'Neill vindicated at Benburb, which animated Tone and Fitzgerald, and to which Emmett sacrificed a stainless life.

Of course Mr. REDMOND denies that this principle involves a hatred of England, but it is quite certain that O'NEILL, WOLFE TONE, FITZGERALD, and even EMMETT held no such doctrine, nor is it held by their followers now. No one in Ireland in the least supposes there can be any reason to expect complete toleration on the part of the Irish Roman Catholic majority for their Protestant countrymen if the time should ever come for the former to hold the destinies of the latter in their hands. In Ulster, at all events, no Protestant will ever entrust power to a party that is absolutely in the hands of an organisation like the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which for centuries has represented the most bitter sectarian animosity of Roman Catholicism against the reformed faith. What is more, no one can discover in the speeches of Mr. REDMOND a single sentence which guarantees that any conceivable form of Home Rule would be accepted in Ireland as a final settlement of the question. On the contrary, *there are distinct statements that no such guarantee could be given*, with the almost hinted suggestion that, if it were otherwise, the supply of American dollars would be very seriously affected. We fear that even Irish members of Parliament must admit that their work has always been ineffective by itself, and has only been rendered effective by the motive power given to it by Irish revolutionaries operating independently from outside. As to the working and methods of these outside revolutionaries, their records are written in the ghastly story of the Phœnix Park murders and the other so called "political" crimes of the eighties, that formed the lever which, according to Nationalist orators, forced English Liberal Governments to pass revolutionary legislation for Ireland. "The evil that men do lives after them." The place of these assassins has now been taken in Ireland by the boycotter, the cattle-driver, and the intimidator, who mutilates cattle or riddles his victim with small shot, but the principle and the practice are just the same. The present state of Ireland is a disgrace to the Empire, and the Government makes no genuine attempt to improve it. As one of the leading reviews remarks, *à propos* of the debate raised recently by Lord LONDONDERRY in the Upper House:—

> The general contempt of law which has made itself more remarkable by the commission of overt acts of actual crime is general over the whole of the West, and a large portion of the Centre and of the South. The comparative peace which exists in the less affected countries is due not to any respect for the administration of the law, but to the working of the remedial measures for which a Unionist Government was solely responsible. In these areas land-purchase has gone on in spite of the difficulties created by a vicious League and a weak Executive. In many instances intimidation unchecked and uncontrolled has done the work, and its victims have yielded up their legal rights in hopeless despair of protection from the law. . . . . There was no denial, on the part of Government apologists, of the unquestioned truth that crime in the disturbed counties is openly committed with perfect impunity. No pretence was made that the ordinary law, as at present administered, is capable of dealing with the criminals. Magistrates and police are impotent spectators of a condition of lawlessness which they are sworn to prevent. The defence offered on behalf of Mr. Birrell was limited to a puerile contrast between crimes committed in England and in Ireland, in words which might have been taken verbatim from the lips of the worst class of Irish agitators, on whom largely rests the responsibility for the disturbances.

It certainly seems, from the speech which Mr. BIRRELL, as a participant in the Constitutional Conference, was put up to make, as if the Government, worried to distraction by the Irish agitation and their own absolute dependence on the Nationalist vote—and impelled to action, no doubt, by the fact of the Imperial Conference to meet next year—are bent on resorting to some large and desperate measure, whereby Home Rule for Ireland may be merged in the general disruption of the Kingdom, under the guise of a mighty plunge in the direction of the Federation of the Empire, and by means of which the Liberal party at Westminster may at the same time be delivered from Mr. REDMOND'S domination. We greatly doubt whether Unionists can be

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bribed to surrender their principles by even so vast a sop, just as we doubt whether any such wild scheme—a remedy worse than the disease—could effect a lasting solution of the Irish problem. The only exegesis of the suggested *coup* is that the position of the Government has driven them to the blindest desperation. *Quos Deus vult perdere prius dementat.*

KOREA.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 26.*)

IF it be true, as the telegrams seem to indicate, that the total expense of dealing with the various claims arising out of the annexation of Korea does not exceed 30 million *yen*, the world will have to agree that there has been no needless expenditure Moreover, the three classes directly concerned in the settlement, namely, the Imperial Family, the Meritorious Subjects and the *Yanpang*, seem to be entirely satisfied—which is, of course, a matter for great congratulation. The Sovereign ceases to exercise governing powers and is reduced to the position of a nominal being, while the Resident-General becomes a Viceroy, or a Governor-General, if the latter term be preferred, possessing the same administrative and legislative competence as the *Totoku* of the Leased Territory or the *Sōtoku* of Formosa. The pill is richly gilded in the case of the deposed Sovereign. He will suffer no diminution of income, but will continue to receive one and a half millions of *yen* yearly. The Japanese Government appear to have managed this difficult matter with much address. They have obtained the full approval of all those most intimately concerned in the change, even the ex-Emperor himself being an approving party. Moreover, everything has been worked out quietly and without any ostentation whatever. Thus, material to feed agitation is reduced to a minimum. There will, of course, be criticism. The world contains many publicists who, while professing themselves to be warm advocates of progress and enlightenment, obey strictly conservative principles in practice. These people will, doubtless, have much to say about the weak and the strong, about selfish aggression, and about the pillering of Kingdoms. But two things have to be kept constantly in mind. One is that the geographical situation of the Korean Peninsula absolutely vetoes its abandonment to the guidance of accident. Its possession is far more important to Japan than even the possession of Egypt is to England; and as the Koreans, in all the course of their history, have never developed any capacity for self-government or self-preservation, it is out of the question that they should be left any longer to the control of chance, especially when great dangers are involved in such a course. The second consideration is that the Koreans will fare incomparably better under the progressive and highly civilized rule of Japan than they could possibly expect to fare under the control of their own statesmen, who have proved themselves to be un-endowed with any faculty of enlightenment. From another point of view the event does not present itself in quite such a rosy light. The possession of Korea converts Japan into a continental Power, whereas it would certainly have been safer and less expensive for her to remain insular. But in that respect she could not have exercised any choice, except on condition that the island of Tsushima was buried in the sea, and that the passage between Japan and Korea was widened by about 100 miles. In fact, nature has forced Japan's hand in this matter.

It is scarcely necessary to add, with entire confidence, that the conventional interests of foreigners in Korea will be strictly safeguarded. Japan has always shown herself absolutely loyal in discharging her treaty obligations, and there need not be the slightest fear of any departure from that strict rule on an occasion so important as this. Another feature which invites observation is the gradual manner in which this problem has been solved. The public have been prepared by such leisurely and patient processes that the *denouement* loses all striking proportions, and falls into a sequence of seemingly natural events.

JAPAN'S DEBT TO VOLCANIC ACTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 26.*)

II.

IT is a noteworthy fact that, in this volcanic land, the cones which at present display activity are situated in the broader zones of terrestrial weakness, where these approach the sea or any large expanse of water. Thus in the northern portion of the Hondo-Hokkaido anticline, about the region of Volcano Bay, we have the active cones of Esan, Komagatake, Noboribetsu, Usudake and Tarumai; in the southern portion of the same anticline, there are the ancient but still vigorous cones about Lake Inawashiro, of which Bandaisan is the chief. All the eruptions of modern times—of which that of Usudake is the most recent—have taken place in craters thus situated, and have been of the intermittent-explosive order. These circumstances bear eloquent testimony to the part played by water in the more violent manifestations of volcanic phenomena; but it may be remarked, from another point of view, that the juxtaposition of the two primal elements goes far towards imparting to the Japanese coast, and to the shores of Japanese lakes, a distinctive and unique attractiveness which few other lands can claim. Nature has no more graceful form to show than that of the well-built cone. Stern cliffs rising from a rock-bound shore and crowned with wooded slopes are scenic effects common to many parts of the globe, but in how many cases can there be added the awesome yet beauteous feature of a perfect cone, presiding with sound and steam over the intervening woods and waves? Add to this the presence of the forest-girt mountain spa, recognized from afar by the cloud of vapour rising about the shingle roofs of a few humble huts—add those hot-spring legacies of spent volcanoes which in populous health-seeking Europe would be as a mine of gold; and it will appear that Japan possesses in the varied products of the Plutonian Forge priceless assets of material as, well as æsthetic, worth.

But the sum of Japan's indebtedness to volcanic action, vast and varied though it be, is epitomised, as it were, in a single peak. The average visitor to these shores, if his attention is called to the work of subterranean fires, thinks of Fuji first and, probably, last. Of course, Fuji is but one of those 165 "independent" volcanoes, active and extinct, which are shown on Japanese geological maps. We will not call in question the figure, apart from pointing out the extreme difficulty of deciding whether a mountain composed of volcanic rock shall be reckoned as an independent cone or not; still, it may legitimately be pointed out that these islands hold hundreds of hills, great and small, which to the unpractised eye have lost all indications of their origin, but represent, nevertheless, the solid cores and "stumps" of dead Asamas and Shiranesans. However, there is no denying the predominance of Fujiyama, nor is there any need to labour the point of the influence of the greatest of Japan's volcanoes on the popular mind and popular mind and art. Can not the globe-trotter discover as much for himself in the shops of Benten-dori and the Ginza? It was in 806 A.D. that a Japanese Emperor erected the first shrine on the summit of the mountain, and, ever since that date, Fuji has been an object of veneration to the people of this land, its perfection of outline the theme of a hundred poets, its mighty outbursts the terror of a hundred villages. Tradition does not assign great age to the mountain—it is said to have first appeared to view in the 5th year of the Emperor Korei (294 B.C.). That would leave a period of little more than a thousand years for the formation of a cone 12,400 feet in height with a base some twenty five miles in diameter—a conclusion in which, by the nature of things, geology must decline to concur. However, popular fancy has cut the Gordian knot of the problem by declaring that Fuji was formed, contemporaneously with the basin of Lake Biwa, in a single night, the earth from the cavity becoming the mountain—a simple and expeditious process involving no waste of good material. But

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

another authority ascribes a celestial origin to the great volcano :—

"When Heaven and Earth were separated, and men saw the mountain-peak of the lonely, lofty, and noble Fuji of Suruga descend from the expanse of the skies, the light of the sun was hid and the shining of the bright moon was not visible, and the white clouds also being arrested in their staying or passing on the snow poured down. . . ."

Leaving to legend the task of deciding the precise age of what is generally conceded to be the most beautiful mountain in the world, we may at least remark that the peerless one has begun to show perceptible signs of wear and tear, though the unusual strength of the cone may spare it, for ages yet, from the two disasters to which volcanoes in all parts of the world are subject—the breaching of the summit-crater and the subsidence of the upper structure of the cone. Two hundred years ago the subterranean forces, which had long ceased to trouble the summit, found a weak spot five thousand feet down on the flank of the mountain. Such is the genesis of the "hump" of Hoeizan, the parasitic cone with ash-bound crater which mars the symmetry of the mountain on the south-eastern side. Even that outburst of the volcano's declining energy, which lasted with intervals for the space of forty days, was no more than a mild repetition of the process by which Fuji made itself. There is no particle of that vast mass but has been shot from the fiery vent which now forms its axis. Scoriæ and lava, lava and scoriæ, so the great "cinder heap" rises to its ragged, black-red crest, where an abyss five hundred feet in depth and a third of a mile in width, strewn with a chaos of boulders red and black, yawns to the eternal sky.

Nevertheless, for all the sublimity that the sombre summit of Fuji inspires, who shall say that the mountain has not given due compensation in the verdant fringe about its base? The traveller may lunch on the once unapproachable crest (if he be not taken with mountain-sickness, or if the wind suffer him, and threaten not to blow Hut No. 10 into the crater); and he may dine at Shoji on a promontory mirrored in a beautiful and placid lake; or watch at sunrise the next morning the rose-tinted reflection of the great volcano in the still waters. Let him then deny, if he can, that in this Far Eastern *Tierra del Fuego* the beautiful and the sublime go hand in hand—that Time and Nature have wondrously conspired to link an Inferno with a Paradise.

THE KARUIZAWA FLOODS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Karuizawa, August 16.

Since my letter of the 12th there is little in the way of news to report in connection with the desolated districts of this locality; but it may be of some interest to the public if I enlarge somewhat upon Sunday's telegram which necessarily had to be brief.

The unprecedented heavy rains which began on Sunday evening the 7th and ceased on the morning of the 11th, began again with even increased fury on the evening of the 12th and by Saturday morning the floods, which in the two days intermission had begun to subside considerably, now again began to rise, so that it occupied the whole time of the entire inhabitants of the village, foreigners included, to keep the current from breaking once more down the main street of Karuizawa. All day Saturday and Sunday were spent in this endeavour; and those engaged in the heroic effort must be congratulated upon their marvellous achievement in being able so successfully to dam the mighty torrent. One is still more impressed when it is borne in mind that this was not accomplished except at the risk of life and limb. There were moments when we watched with keen intensity and dread suspense to see whether individuals here and there would come out of the flood alive. As the main torrent about fifty feet wide was careering toward the village men had to throw a dam of trees and stones across to deflect it toward the old course across the plains. On one occasion the current caught a young foreigner and hurled him down the stream like a chip on a waterfall. At once forty or fifty men were rushing along the banks of the flood trying to get sight sight of him, but all that could be seen were occasional glimpses of his head an hands above the rushing mass of water. His would-be rescuers could not keep at all near him, for the speed of the current was like a flying bird in comparison with that of those on foot. At last it was seen that he was caught by a bunch of roots that the current had not yet been able to dislodge. Five men soon came up and plunged in to feel for him and extricate him from his watery prison Tnere was a moment of intense suspense while the crowd watched in awestruck silence, wondering whether he would be found. Then came the profound sigh of relief as one of them pulled his arm above the water, and with the help of the others, pulled him through the raging torrent to the bank.

The rain stopped on Monday morning but began again on Monday night, and though it was fine this morning, it has already commenced to pour again, and if it keeps on we may have all our anxiety and labour repeated. However, we in Karuizawa have fared better than those in some of the districts around, such as at Yokogawa for instance, where a great part of the town has been washed away and several lives lost, as intimated in my message of Sunday. Between the tunnels on the line from Yokogawa to Karuizawa there have been several tremendous landslides, burying the cottage of the railway hands, and in one or two cases, entombing men The bridges between the various tunnels are washed almost completely away, leaving the rails dangling in the air. There is at present no communication with Karuizawa except by wire. In the last ten days one or two postmen have attempted to get out with letters for Tokyo; and whether or not the mail bags have reached the capital, we do not yet know. Communication with the North and West is easier but yet not easy. We can go by train from Kutsukake to Nagano and around by Suwa and Kofu, by walking over one or two bad breaks and fording streams.

The greatest fear in Karuizawa for a time was the scarcity of provisions. On Sunday a public meeting was called to consider the matter of getting in food supplies. The committee then appointed have been working hard to accomplish something. Those people who took time by the forelook and went out and bought what was in the grocery shops have probably enough provisions for a time, but there are others living on limited rations. Very little meat is to be had. The Governor of the Ken sent a present of two quarters of beef to the famishing citizens to be sold for the benefit of the destitute, and it was soon disposed of. Of course the poorer among the Japanese are the worst off. Some of these have had houses and contents completely swept away. Men working on the railway have been shut off from their families; and when they are able to get home again they will find nothing but the living portion of their estate existing. As I went through the desolated portion of the village yesterday there was a homeless family sitting near the wreck of their hut; and as they seemed rather hungry looking, I offered them something, for which they appeared very grateful. The foreigners are collecting a fund to help those who have been rendered completely homeless.

Attempts are now being made to get some food supplies in from Nagano and Matsumoto. The little provisions that have brought in are selling at high prices, though it must be said in favour of the merchants that as a rule they have been eminently fair in their prices. Eggs are five and six *sen* each and soon disappear at that. The grocery shops are quite empty, with the exception of a few bottles of pickles and liquor. Most people have been without butter for over a week. There is sufficient flour on hand for more than a week yet. Indeed it seems out of place to complain when we hear of utter desolation in so many other places. But as the rain is still pouring down as I write, and food is admittedly scarce, we cannot but feel a little anxious until the weather clears and ample provisions are full in sight.

There are ten cars of goods at Karuizawa station, some of which contain food, largely rice, but the flood has cut the village off so that these supplies cannot be got. The flood down the valley past the Mikasa hotel greatly increased with the second downpour of rain, and part of the hotel has been been carried away. Marquis Katsura and Marquis Saionji were staying here at the time; but it is reported that they have started on their way to Tokyo by way of Matsumoto and Kofu. One gentleman who left for Tokyo yesterday by the same route, telegraphed that he had safely got as far as Suwa by evening. Some who have walked over from Nikko report desolation in the country between. Telegrams have reached here as to the flood, and many of us are very anxious to know whether what seems so incredible can be true.

August 20.

Now that the waters of the deluge have subsided, the inhabitants of Karuizawa, like those of a great many other parts of Japan, feel like postdeluvians; while those who reside on the *ararats* above the village are congratulating themselves on their foresight in having selected sites immune to flood. Life has again settled down to its ordinary routine and things are going on in the same old way. The anxiety about provisions proved somewhat previous; for the Japanese authorities of the village and the prefecture at once saw to it that the necessary food supplies were sent in, and there was hardly any inconvenience, much less suffering.

The fund started for the assistance of those losing property in the inundation has grown to quite a respectable sum, considering the size of the place. It is now over 1,900 *yen* in all, I believe; and it was decided by vote at a public meeting yesterday, that the sum was greater than the special needs of Karuizawa relief required; so that 600 *yen* are to be appropriated for Japanese sufferers in Karuizawa, about the same amount to those who lost houses, another portion to be sent to relief committees in various districts around, and a perpetual Karuizawa Charity fund to be established with the remainder.

The public meeting for the reception of reports from the various committees appointed for the emergency was preceeded by the concert which the floods had postponed. The programme opened with an excellent piano solo by Mr. Jones, the selection not being quite so familiar as the name; while Mr. DeBecker of Yokohama, looking no less for his experiences in the deluge, gave a comic reading, which was much appreciated. A violin solo by Miss Tanner elicited a hearty encore, and the special admiration of those who presented the bouquet and collected the music. The song by Mr. Shively, as usual when this gentleman sings, drew forth hearty calls for encores which were graciously accorded. Miss Carlyle sang two hymns which appeared to leave a profound impression on the audience. Then Miss Alchin, always a favourite with Karuizawa audiences, sang very sweetly two songs.

At the close of the concert the chairman, Mr. Gleason, announced the arrival of long looked-for mail at the post office and expressed the belief that it would be all delivered before the next afternoon, which news was heartily applauded. Then the public meeting for the reception of reports began, with Mr. Dunlop in the chair. The Engineering Committee under the direction of Lieutenant Strong of the American Embassy, reported the heroic work done in the building of dams and in rescuing the village from further

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nage by water. The Rations Committee der the direction of Mr. Norman, reported t the village merchants had given such careful ention to the needs of the community, that the rk of the committee had been very light. The mmunications Committee under the direction Mr. Coleman, reported some difficulties in stening communications, owing to the extent of terruption by the floods, but that Tokyo could ow safely be reached by way of Matsumoto nd the Kofu line. The Relief Fund Committee eported somewhat as above, the funds to be isposed of as I have already described. Votes f thanks were offered to the Governor of he Ken for his donations to the provision supply, and to two Nagano bankers for similar kindnesses, as well as to the proprietor of the Kodzu butter farm for two carcases of pork. Lieutenant Strong was thanked for his able management of the engineering corps; and while it may be said that he well deserved the thanks of the community, it is only fair to say that Captain Blair and Mr. Hobart-Hampden of the British Embassy, were equally foremost in their efforts to stem the flood and lead in all matters affecting the welfare of the community. Captain Blair's exploits in the raging torrent, indeed kept some of us anxious as to his life. In this matter it is a somewhat delicate course to make mention of names at all, as the number of those risking life and health, standing for hours in the cold, rushing water, was so great that it is hardly in order to select names for mention. But as names were specially mentioned at the meeting, it is but fair to note others not a whit behind those singled out for praise as specially inspiring our success in fighting the flood. In fact so many votes of thanks were passed and so much did those present seem to appreciate one another, that there was, as one speaker pointed out, a little danger of falling into a mutual admiration society.

Some of the merchants who completely sold out during the emergency period, have closed up shop and apparently intend doing no further business until next year. This is quite opposed to the English and American point of view, especially in regard to provisions and groceries; for an American or English grocer would as a matter of principle see that the wants of his customers were met to the end of the season, knowing that he would lose custom by resting on his oars and showing no further interest in those who patronized him, just because he happened to have sold all he expected to sell. For business is something more than mere buying and selling: it is giving mutual satisfaction in the bargain. As the matter stands, if any one wants foreign provisions as good tea, coffee, or bacon, the only thing to do is send to Yokohama. In the old days people used to bring up their own stock of provisions, and were in position to defy the elements to some extent: but of late years they have been depending upon the grocers coming up every summer from Tokyo, and establishing temporary shops here. But if these shops are going to follow the custom of refusing to re-stock when they happen to have sold out early, the old way is likely to revive, and the temporary provision shops be unable to do sufficient business to pay. Of course those who bought out the grocery shops in the time of emergency are not likely to agree to the above sentiments, for not only are they well supplied, but they doubtless feel a bit uneasy at having inconvenienced others, and closed up the largest grocery store in the village. Those not so fortunate as to have laid in stores and who have for the next two or three weeks to depend on local supplies will not be as readily disposed to acquiesce in the situation.

The business of carrying the mails is making very slow recovery. I have only had one newspaper in 13 days. The local office is daily besieged for information, but the authorities seem to know as little as the applicants. Perhaps preference is given to letters in the carrying of mail matter.

SEMPER IDEM.

THE TAKASAKI ROUTE FROM KARUIZAWA TO TOKYO.

According to information obtained from the Station Master at Yokogawa on the 21st inst. the line from Karuizawa to Yokogawa will be open by September 1st. Gangs of coolies, consisting of about 50 men, are working day and night on the worst parts of the line. It seems rather uncertain whether the line from Yokogawa to Matsuida will be open this month.

Good walkers who wish to go from Karuizawa to Tokyo before the end of the month can easily do so in one day. They are advised to leave Karuizawa at about eight o'clock in the morning. The distance to Matsuida by way of the tunnels is 12 miles, and by the Usui Pass road about 15. There is a train that leaves Matsuida at 2.35 p.m. By this one can go as far as Annaka. From Annaka there is a walk of three miles to Iizuka. The 4.20 train from Iizuka carries passengers to Kurogane, where they cross the river in a boat to Shimmachi. From Shimmachi the line is open all the way to Tōkyō. The Yokogawa Station Master is of opinion that passengers can reach Ueno before 10 p.m. by this route if they catch the 2.35 train from Matsuida. The "stout pedestrian" of Murray's Guide is recommended to go to Yokogawa by the Usui Pass, which the writer of this note did on the 1st inst. A huge landslide has destroyed a part of the road and rendered it quite impassable, but another path has been opened and travellers are warned by a notice not to take the old route. This lengthens the distance to Yokogawa by several miles, but the scenery in this part of the mountains is magnificent and well repays one for the extra fatigue. The tunnel route, though shorter, is very unpleasant owing to the dripping water and the unevenness of the footpath by the side of the line. Lanterns or torches are needed. Three hours are ample to allow for the journey from the Karuizawa Station to the Yokogawa Station by way of the tunnels. The road from Yokogawa to Matsuida is still very bad in parts, but is improving daily.

The charge for carrying baggage from Karuizawa to Matsuida, I was told, is about two *yen* for forty pounds. A man left with a load yesterday morning at six, going and returning by way of the tunnels; it took him 13 hours and he said it could not well be done in less time. The leakage in tunnel 26 has almost stopped and passengers were walking through it in large numbers last night.

The report that Marquis Katsura's son was killed by a landslide was incorrect. Mr. Kondo's villa at Kirizumi was smashed in and buried by a terrible landslide. His second son, who had only just reached the place from Tōkyō, and three other men were killed. The scene of the disaster is well worth a visit.

After a close examination of the broken parts of the line, I am inclined to think that it is doubtful whether trains will begin to run as early as Sept. 1st. Much depends on the continuance of fine weather. Where the line is now near the edge of a precipice which has been rendered unsafe by heavy landslides, preparations are being made to change the track. The mails from Tokyo and Yokohama now take about 48 hrs. to go through to Karuizawa.

Karuizawa, August 22. W D.

THE CHARACTER OF THE KOREAN.

(FROM OUR SEOUL CORRESPONDENT.)

How lightly care sits on the soul of the Korean, is known to everyone of his old time acquaintances. In no part of the world is the text "Your Heavenly Father feedeth them" so accepted by believer and unbeliever alike, as a self-evident truth, as unquestioned as any mathematical axiom. He knows nothing of deep grinding care that goes down into the quick with saline mixtures added, not he. Suicide exists, but never as due to financial embarrassment, or anxiety about to-morrow's supply. If he has a quarrel and loses face, he may suicide to pay off his antagonist, which is the shortest and sharpest way of squaring accounts, though by what law of profit and loss it works out I do not know. Again, if it is required that he make a special display of heroic virtue, he may do it through suicide. Suicide in itself is not a blood besmeared cowardly act that leaves friends and relatives in disgrace, not at all. It more often is an act of a brave heart that finds no other form of expression sufficient, but he never suicides because he is out of work, or in debt, or afraid that starvation awaits him, or from any feeling of disgrace at being a business failure.

Everybody is in debt to everybody else. Clearing days come once a year or so, when there is the tug of all the seasons in settling up, and then again matters lapse back into the place where they were and where food and clothing come of themselves and all are happy.

Some years ago a symposium was undertaken by which it was to be shown how Korea lived, what was behind the mystery of payment and receipt, profit and loss, credit and debt, but it died in the proposition, and to this day, after fifteen years of added time, the proposers are as much in the dark as ever as to how the ordinary Korean lives

Over the way is a man with a family of seven, himself, wife, four children and mother-in-law. The children are all small.

"How goes the world with you?" we ask "Very bad indeed," he answers, "I hardly know where tomorrow's dinner is to come from." "What do you work at?" we inquire. "Straw sandals," says he "How many pairs do you make a day?" "Taree pairs, about." "How much a pair do you sell them at?" "Five sen." Here is a clear fifteen sen a day for seven people to feed and dress on, and yet they live. If a foreigner undertook to keep that home he would have to pay fifteen *yen* a month at least or they would starve on his hands. How they live no man knows, and yet they are never anxious. Some law of survival that defies the scrutiny of the West to get at exists, by which any man may idle as he pleases, and still eat and dress and have no care for the morrow. This law will, sooner or later, surely come up against the new regime of to-day and be shattered, leaving its crew shipwrecked.

The Korean is anxious politically, not financially, anxious as to how his country goes but not anxious as to the relation of his own efforts to national prosperity. Groups of idle people sit about discussing the why and wherefore of the present times, not realizing that to be up and doing is the only solution.

Doubtless in the changes that come hard conditions will follow of bald cause and result, and we shall lose the mystery and a certain Arabian-night charm that has governed Korean life for the last quarter of a century, in which no one seemed obliged to work and yet was well fed and had not a care in all the world.

SPECTATOR.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA:—CANTON DISTRICT:—UNCHARTED ROCKS NEAR BODDAM COVE AND CHUNGCHAU ISLAND

Notice is hereby given by Order of the Inspector General of Customs, of uncharted rocks in the following positions;—

A rock, covered 8 feet at low water of spring tides, lies in the approach to Boddum Cove., Ladrone Islands, with North Rock bearing N. 72° W., distant 7 cables.

A rock, covered 6 feet at low water of spring tides, lies 1.6 cables off the western shore of Chungchau (Lueng,) with the southern point of that island bearing S. 63° E, distant 10½ cables.

Note.—Chungchau is the island lying 14 miles to the eastward of Macao.

All bearings given magnetic.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KARUIZAWA.

The rainfall in Karuizawa from 6 a.m. on Wednesday the 10th till about 2 a.m. on Thursday was 20 inches. This accounts for the suddenness with which small streams converted themselves into roaring rivers and for the big landslides that took place hither and thither on Thursday and Friday. As already stated in these columns, a meeting of the foreign community took place on Sunday, the 14th. The Emergency Committee appointed on that day called another meeting for Friday, the 19th, and on that occasion reported all that had been done. Lieut. Strong, the Chairman of the Engineering Committee, gave an account of the various dams and bridges built; Mr. Norman, the Chairman of the Provisions Committee, stated that the Governor of Nagano had presented two beef carcases to the Community and that Mr. Kozu, the owner of the Kozu Butter Factory, had sent two pigs, and that offers of help had come from other quarters. Shopkeepers, it was reported, had done their best to obtain supplies from the surrounding places by the use of coolies, the result being that there was no longer any anxiety about food. Mr. Mann then gave a very lucid statement of the manner in which the Relief Fund has been and is to be expended. A subscription list was taken around by certain members of the Committee, and as a result of this and the sale of the beef and pork presented to the Community the sum of 1,975 *yen* was collected to constitute a Relief Fund. Out of this 600 *yen* was presented to the missionaries who have lost heavily by the flood, 600 *yen* was devoted to the relief of the Karuizawa Japanese residents and the balance was handed over to a Continuing Committe to be expended on the relief of Japanese residents in outlying districts. Numerous votes of thanks were proposed and passed and a proposal to *banzai* the soldiers, who for three days had been working on dams in the neighbourhood of the village and who had just completed their arduous tasks, was received with acclamation; and the work of the Emergency Committee having been completed, it was dissolved.

What perplexes everybody to-day (the 20th), is the lateness of the mails. The *Japan Mail* of August 10th has not yet been delivered and no Yokohama papers of later date seem to have come. This has caused great inconvenience on all sides.

The Tennis Committee have acted promptly, and on the 22nd four new courts will be ready for use on the Baseball Ground. Visitors have begun to stream away, wearied of waiting for the fine weather that never comes. The thermometer has been been standing at 55 Far. for several days, and people have been going about clad in winter clothes. But the air is exhilarating and despite the cheerless look of the village, everybody is cheerful.

INCIDENTS OF THE FLOOD.

Between one and two on Thursday morning (11th) the biggest of all the Karuizawa streams, which races down at the back of Mr. Chappell's property and by Mr. Gubbin's place and Mr. Sale's grounds, overflowed its banks and divided itself into two branches; one of these, after flooding Mr. Cornford's house, entered the village main street and roared down between the houses with such force that by daylight the appearance of the road in parts reminded one of the lava beds; the other branch made for the Tennis Courts and a number of fine vegetable gardens, which it ploughed up in magnificent style, and then proceeded to flood every house lying in its route. The water which flowed through the main street invaded the houses on the Eastern side of the road only; those on the Post Office side escaping with little injury. At the South of the Tennis Courts foreign houses are dotted hither and thither. All these dwellings suffered, considerably, among them, that owned by Mr. Kirby and that one occupied by Mr. De Becker of Yokohama. It was a marvel that Mr. De Becker's house was not swept away. It owed its escape to a man in Mr. De Becker's employ who had come from a province where floods are a frequent occurrence. „This, sir, is nothing of a flood," observed the man. "Why, in my province there are always a score of people drowned every time we have a flood. These Karuizawa folks are too crafty to get drowned. (*Ōchaku de, nakanaka shini shinai.*)

"Thereupon the man proceeded to erect a barrier at the corner of the house where the water was swiftest, which saved the building from destruction. The stream which took possession of the main street found its way to the road that leads to the station, which it converted into a new river bed aided by the water which overflowed the banks of the rivulet that courses along on the Eastern side of the road on ordinary occasions. After flooding all the Japanese houses *en route*, the water came racing into the new Station-house and on to the line, many parts of which were under water on Thursday morning.

As far as I am aware there has been no loss of life. But at the Mikasa Hotel Mrs. Dundas of Yokohama, and Mrs. Sanguinetti of Tokyo, had a narrow escape. On the night of the 10th, the wing of the Hotel which was occupied these ladies and their children came down with a crash. The children had all been removed from the building previously, but the ladies themselves had only vacated it a few minutes when it tottered over and wholly collapsed. There seems to have been no time to remove articles of furniture. The ruins present a picture of dire confusion and terrible havoc rarely seen anywhere—chairs, tables, washstand, beds, with mosquito nets down already for sleeping in, mixed up with parts of the building in one tangled mass. In ordinary times the stream at the back of the Mikasa Hotel is one of the gentlest and best-behaved little brooks imaginable. In dry summers not even a bridge is needed to cross its narrowest parts. But the ravages it has worked this year are quite equal to those witnessed along the banks of the river which skirts the northern part of the village of Karuizawa. Fortunately the damage done does not include the overthrow of the human dwellings, as none of these lay in its course. But the number of gigantic trees that it has laid low, the huge landslides that it has caused, the roads that it has obliterated so thoroughly as to render their location almost undiscoverable, render this flood the worst that has occurred in these parts during the past century.

The sweet little hamlet of Kose, which for so many years Mrs. Patton has made her summer home, where she owns a lovely house surrounded by a beautiful garden well stocked with trees and plants which it has taken years to collect and train was cruelly handled by the raging water. A new tea-house, a bath-house and several other dwellings were overthrown. Mrs. Patton's front garden and her veranda were torn away and the foundation of the main dwelling greatly weakened and much other damage was done. The cart-road to Kose has been so injured that several thousand *yen* will be needed to repair it.

A word of praise is due to the Police, who day and night unremittingly throughout the whole trying period have watched the wild freaks of the raging waters and warned householders of coming danger. Thanks to their attention, trunks have been packed in time to be saved and women and children have been moved to safe spots while daylight lasted. Some of the men were pitiable to behold after four or five days of incessant anxiety and toil. At such times as these the sense of duty displayed by the Japanese policeman is not to be surpassed anywhere.

When the floods began the Tennis Tournament was in full swing. In no year since tennis commenced here have there been so many good players assembled at the Courts and one of the finest contests ever witnessed in Karuizawa was keenly looked forward to by six or seven hundred Europeans and Americans. But the ground has now been rendered unusable this season. Courts are to be made on the Baseball Ground, however, which, owing to its location escaped unscathed, and so on to the end of the season the irrepressible youthful spirits, of which there is such an abundant supply even among old men in this delightful mountain resort, will find a congenial outlet. One of the lessons which foreign residents here will learn from what has happened is the danger of erecting houses near apparently harmless brooks. The higher lots of building land will be more sought after than ever and the rental of all houses situated on low land will certainly be greatly reduced.

W.D.

NOTES ON THE RECENT DISASTERS.

Saturday, August 20.

The Tokyo Municipal authorities who have been strongly attacked from all quarters for their inactivity in rescuing the poor citizens suffering from the recent floods, met for the first time on Wednesday to discuss measures for the relief. In consequence of the long-continued disasters, the price of daily necessaries is rising almost every day. At Honjo, Fukagawa and other inundated wards in Tokyo, rice is now sold at 25 *sen* per *cho*, and vegetables have also advanced about fifty per cent in price. Thanks to the War Office, the appreciation of rice has been more or less abated by means of apportioning military stores, while the Home Department is contemplating preventing the rise of the price of vegetables by transportation of potatoes from the Hokkaido. One thousand *kwamme* of table-salt stored at the Ujina military Warehouse has been forwarded to Miyagi prefecture, and 1,000 *kwamme* each to Gumma, Yamanashi, Saitama, and Ibaraki prefectures.

Chamberlain Hinonishi who inspected the submerged region at Honjo and Mukojima by the special command of His Imperial Majesty, proceeded on Thursday to Senju and Asakusa to inquire after the health of the sufferers. The affected people were all moved to tears of gratitude at the sight of the Imperial messenger.

Baron Shibusawa and many other leading business men in Tokyo met on Thursday to make a plan for relief on a very large scale.

The President of the French Republic and the President of the Paris Municipal Council have respectively sent cordial telegrams to the Mayor of Tokyo expressing deep sympathy with the sufferers from the recent floods.

According to the latest investigation made by Kanagawa prefectural authorities, the casualties and damages caused by the recent floods in the prefecture were as follows:—

Districts.	Persons killed.	Persons injured.	Houses entirely destroyed.	Houses partially destroyed.	Houses washed away.	Houses submerged.
Yokohama...	1	8	14	18	—	1,877
Yokosuka....	1	2	15	2	—	69
Hakone ...	16	—	4	2	14	—
Yugahara ...	—	—	1	5	19	—
Odawara ...	—	—	2	2	1	—
Matsuda ...	1	—	1	6	13	149
Atsugi	—	—	2	2	1	590
Hadano.....	1	1	2	1	3	51
Isewara.....	1	—	2	—	—	954
Asamizo ...	—	—	—	—	—	90
Fujisawa ...	2	—	—	2	—	205
Chigasaki ...	3	—	—	—	—	278
Kamakura ...	—	—	—	—	—	50
Hiratsuka ...	1	—	—	—	—	419
Totsuka.....	—	—	—	—	—	90
Misaki.....	—	—	4	2	—	—
Uraga	—	—	—	—	—	3
Tsunami						
Namamugi..	—	—	7	3	—	703
Kawasaki ...	2	—	—	—	—	4,351
Takatsu.....	2	—	—	—	—	1,880
Toda	1	—	—	4	—	184
Hodogaya...	3	1	2	2	—	—
Ookagawa...	—	—	1	—	—	19
Nakano	—	—	3	4	4	53
Hayama ...	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total.....	35	12	67	59	57	17,017

In sympathy with the recent disasters in Tokyo foreign residents in Yokohama and other districts have contributed towards the relief fund as follows:—

	Yen.
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	1,000
American Trading Co.	1,000
Messrs. Sale & Frazar, Ltd.	1,000
Standard Oil Co. of New York	2,000
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	1,000

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.	1,500
U.S. Ambassador	100
Mr. Kennedy	100 Guineas.
Hiratsuka Gunpowder Manufactory	100

The Department of Agriculture and Commerce reports that according to investigations made up to the 16th instant 141,071 *cho* of rice fields and 98,009 *cho* of other fields have sustained damage by the flood throughout the country.

A Mayebashi telegram says that a farm-house in a village near that district collapsed owing to a landslide several days ago. On Wednesday afternoon the inmates eight in number were discovered crushed to death.

The roof of the gate of the Ryodaishi Temple at Uyeno, Tokyo, which has been under repairs collapsed all of a sudden, two workmen on the roof being seriously injured.

Electric tramway traffic on the Keihin and Odawara lines was restored on Thursday, connection being only broken at the Rokugo and Sakawa rivers respectively, where the passengers have to alight and be conveyed by boats.

Monday, August 22.

On Saturday morning Chamberlain Hinonishi waited on the Throne to make a report to His Majesty the Emperor with regard to the actual condition of sufferers and refugees from the recent floods. Subsequently the Imperial messenger was ordered to proceed to the quarter of Hachioji to further inspect the condition of disasters.

A Seoul despatch reports that a Cabinet council was held on Thursday at the Imperial Palace when it was decided to donate 50,000 *yen* towards the relief fund for Japanese sufferers in Tokyo and other prefectures. The Resident-General and Vice-Resident General have each contributed 200 *yen*. The example being followed by other government officials, the amount of donation is reported to have up to date exceeded 200,000 *yen*.

Marquis Mayeda has contributed 1,500 *yen* to the Home Department for the same purpose, apportioning 10,000 *yen* to Tokyo-fu.

The deepest sympathy from the British government and nation has been expressed to the Japanese Government through the British Ambassador in Tokyo. A similar expression of sympathy from the U.S. Government and nation has also been received by the Foreign Office through the U.S. Ambassador, while the Spanish Government has tendered its heartfelt sympathy to the Japanese Government through the Spanish Minister. The profound sympathy of the New South Wales Government and people has been received by the Foreign Minister through the New South Wales Commercial Agent at Kobe. Similar messages of sympathy from the Ambassadors or representatives of France, Italy, Russia, and Germany, now at Nikko, have been transmitted to the Foreign Minister through Sir Claude MacDonald, the doyen of the diplomatic corps.

The Administration Bureau of the Communication Department has established a special system of postal sampan in Tokyo, in order to facilitate postal and telegraphic communication between the people, especially to those in the flood districts

Extraordinary disbursement of postal savings deposits has since the 12th instant been made at various post offices in Tokyo, Chiba, Saitama, Ibaraki, Gumma, and Tochigi prefectures. Up to the 18th instant the amount repaid in flood districts of Tokyo reached 11,950 *yen*.

On Saturday Marquis Katsura, the Premier, held a conference at his private residence with the Chairman of the River and Enbankment Improvement Society and several others, to discuss urgent matters with regard to the recent floods.

The Home Office has bought 6,000 blankets and quantities of beddings from the War Office and elsewhere. This beddings is being apportioned among those sufferers who are sick or crowded in refuges.

The agricultural products of the eastern part of Japan have been much damaged by the recent floods, while those of the Kwansai district have been destroyed by swarms of parasites and other noxious insects. The damage in Kyoto-fu is reported to be most serious, Shimane and Ehime prefectures coming next.

A tunnel near Okitsu on the Tokaido line suddenly collapsed about 8 a.m. on Saturday, so that the traffic is being carried on by means of a single track.

A report from Gumma prefecture says that owing to landslides which occurred on the 12th instant, the whole building of the Nishimaki Preliminary School was buried and remained in that state for six days. Two teachers and a servant were also entombed and were not rescued until the 17th, when the rescue party dug them out. All three were alive but none could speak. What impressed the men of the rescue party was that one of the half-dying teachers was grasping firmly in his hand a roll ot the Imperial Edict.

Tuesday, August 23.

According to the latest investigations made by the Home Department, the casualties and damage caused by the recent floods in various prefectures are as follows:—

CASUALTIES.

Prefectures.	Killed.	Injured.	Missing.
Tokyo	27	42	—
Kanagawa	34	11	—
Saitama	195	—	245
Gumma	245	94	45
Chiba	76	32	18
Ibaraki	27	13	1
Tochigi	10	—	4
Shizuoka	57	26	17
Yamanashi	15	7	2
Miyagi	318	4	42
Fukushima	12	2	—
Iwate	9	2	1
Yamagata	—	1	—
Akita	16	—	—
Nagano	11	18	6
Niigata	5	—	—
Aichi	2	—	—
Totfori	5	—	—

DAMAGE.

	Cho.
Houses entirely destroyed	4.783
„ partially „	5.566
„ swept away	5.267
„ submerged	458.699
Embankments gieen way	2.076
Bridges washed away	1 631
Hills collapsed	901
Land submerged	281.715

(Damage sustained in Miye, Aichi, Yamagata, Akita, Fukushima, Niigata, and Tottori prefectures, excluded)

Railway traffic between Tokyo and Aomori was almost entirely restored on the 21st instant. The only broken sections are Abiko-Torite (about one *cho* on foot), Matsushima-Kashima (connected by ferry-boat), and Semine-Nitta (some 10 *cho* on foot). However the Railway Board connecting steamer *Umegaka Maru* will still continue for the present to ply between Yokohama and Aomori. The steamer will leave Yokohama at 5 p.m. to-day for her northern destination.

The recent floods will cause a heavy loss to the national treasury, estimated at over 20,000,000 *yen*. The resources, on the other hand, for the coming fiscal year amount to 45,000,000 *yen* or thereabouts, so that it has become necessary to make a great change in the Government's estimates.

According to the Railway Board report dated the 22nd instant, railway traffic was still suspended at the following sections:—

North-eastern Main Line:—Kurihashi-Nakata (8 *cho* on foot), Shiraishi-Ogawara (12 *cho* on foot), Matsushima-Semine (19 miles on foot and by boat), and Nitta-Ishikoshi.

Joban Line:—Abiko-Torite (about 1 *cho* bridge on foot).

Takasaki and Shinyetsu Lines:—Shinmachi-Kuragano (takes about half an hour by boat), Iizuka-Annaka (3 miles on foot), and Isobe-Karuizawa (on foot).

Oou Line:—Niwaita-Akaiwa (15 *cho* on foot).

Narita Line:—Kobayashi-Angui (takes about forty minutes by boat).

Tobu Line:—Kawamata-Datebayashi (takes 2 hours by boat) and Kameido-Kitasenju.

THE TATEYAMA BAY YACHT-RACE.

The times and result of the race to Tateyama and back, held on the 20/21 inst. for a prize offered by the residents of Shizuoka, are as follows:—

TO TATEYAMA.

Start 12.30 p.m.	Handicap allows.	Finish. h.m.s.	Elapsed Time. h.m.s.	Nett Time. h.m.s.
Mary	per cent.	4 16 30	3.46.30	3.46.00
Ronin	90 =20.20	4.39 30	4. 9.30	3.49.10
Naniwa Wee	14 =31.38	4.17.30	3.47 30	3.15.52
McGregor	16½ =37.17	4.31.00	4. 1.00	3.23.43
Maud	16½ =37.17	4 42.00	4 12.00	3.34 43
Asagao	19 =42 56	4.41.30	4.11.30	3.28.34
Cygnet	25 =56.30	4 51.30	4 21.30	3 25 00

FROM TATEYAMA.

Start at 9. a.m.	allows.			
Mary	per cent.	7.45.10	10 45.10	10.45.10
Ronin	9 =	58.03 gave up		
Naniwa	14 =	1.30.19 gave up		
Start at 8. a.m.				
Wee-McGregor	16½ =1.46.27	6.42.00	10.42.00	8.55.33
Maud	16½ =1.46.27	7.14 30	11.14.30	9 28.03
Asagao	19 =2. 2.36	10.43.30	14 43 30	12.40.54
Cygnet	25 =2 41.17	gave up		

Result.	To. Tateyama. h.m.s	From. Tateyama. h.m.s.	Net Time Total. h.m.s.
1st.—*Wee McGregor*	3.23.43	8.55 33	12.19.16
2nd.—*Maud*	3.34.43	9.28.03	13. 2.46
3rd.—*Mary*	3 46	10.45.10	14.31.10
4th.—*Asagao*	3.28.34	12.40.54	16. 9.28

REPARIAN IMPROVEMENTS IN JAPAN.

An interview is reported with Mr. Kondo, of the Home Office, in which that gentlemen gives some very interesting information.

The improvements in water courses contemplated involve an outlay of 58,000,000 *yen*, and the plan is to divide this expense over a period of 17 years. Mr. Kondo states, however, that the country is visited almost every year by a flood of greater or less magnitude, and estimates that the yearly damage approximates 10,000,000 *yen*. With this estimate as a basis Mr. Kondo points out the great saving which would accrue if a loan were effected and the work done at once. This seems very reasonable and only emphasizes the fact that a government is properly only a great business institution, and must be run on good business principles. There are few great business men who have not learned, from sad experience, the fact that it always pays to provide fully for internal improvements before attempting expansion. When the internal affairs of a business institution are all in working order, with all its intricate clerical machinery thoroughly systematized and smoothly running, then any expansion will be solid and sure, but when a business firm attempts to reach out too far and to cover the whole commercial world at once, it may well be compared to carpenters who build a great heavy building on an improper foundation.

A SMART PIECE OF LANDING AND CUSTOMS WORK.

One hears frequently complaints about the delay in getting goods though the local Customs, in which process the Customs and Shipping Companies play a game of battledore and shuttlecock with the responsibility in the case. But the following instance of landing cargo would be hard to beat anywhere in a Far Eastern port.

The steamer *Diomed* (Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, Agents), arrived at this port last Thursday evening. An automobile which she had on board for a local resident, was landed the next day and passed through the Customs, in ample time to allow the owner to ride home in her at 5 p.m. Both the Shipping Company and the local Customs are justly entitled to put this feather in their respective caps.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SENTIMENT OR REASON?

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

One need not tell the readers of The *Japan Mail* that the fascination of Japan, to a student of the Japanese, increases with the years. The mastery of the facts may be pleasant or painful, but even after this labor has been at least fairly entered upon, there comes the pleasure of gathering the philosophy of the facts. Despite all the tendency to personal error, to subjective or objective mistakes, there is keen delight in interpreting the given facts and in forming a philosophy of the subject which the mere accumulation of data cannot give.

Certainly all readers abroad owe a debt of gratitude to the *Japan Mail*, to its editor and contributors, to the management that thinks it worth while to present on the pages of the paper what in time has mounted to a vast thesaurus of choice information, and to the writer of the Summary who gives us results of his examination of the religious, philosophical and popular literature produced by the native-born Japanese. Surely the time has come when, in searching for the truth, one ought to take very little into consideration the mere feelings of the Japanese. Popularity or unpopularity, the danger of their displeasure, or the hope of tokens of their approval ought to have nothing to do with the expression of one's opinion about Japanese history, literature, religion or national traits. Not only is this the case from the point of view of ideals and ethics, but, unless I greatly mistake, the Japanese, in the long run, prefer the truth-speaker to the mere flatterer, provided they are sure that he speaks as a friend and not as an enemy. I have in my possession a most valued letter from the late General Kodama, Chief of Staff, in which he urges that the full truth concerning Japan be spoken. No one saw more clearly than he how imperative was the necessity of Japan's building on the unshakeable foundation of reality.

Sentiment is a capital thing for the arousing of emotion that leads to action and helps to duty, but in this age of the world, when the nations tend to form one family, it is the child obedient to reason rather than to sentiment who will succeed best in the struggle for life. What Lord Salisbury said of living and dying nations is to the point. In the fierce competition of civilizations, only those which are based on science and reason can survive. Matthew Arnold has shown that the gifted race called the Celtic, while superb in its imagination and potent in the spirit which it has infused in literature, has never wrought out a durable civilization. Of Celtic gifts and graces, there is not space here to speak, but one looks vainly in history to discover any great and enduring Celtic social or political structures that have either given man, in his career, a firmer standing ground or has inspired him to nobler flights. If the Japanese, with all their unquestioned abilities, are basing their civilization on sentiment, they are sure to go under in the long run. If they are basing their civilization on science and right reason, their progress will be permanent and their best traditions of success already won are sure. If they, like the Koreans, wallow in sentiment and find their strength in a notion of matchless antiquity or in a subjective conceit of superiority—and certainly the old Korean did not lack in this respect—then they are bound sooner or later, to go the way of Korea or Poland. How frightfully has China suffered in the past from a conceit that seemed cased in boiler iron:

Now in these United States, with their vast territory, varied races and nationalities from all over the world, we have a wonderful laboratory of humanity. One who moves around somewhat can study the peculiarities of these many varieties of men and perhaps see why it is that some of them furnish a very high per cent. of men and women of ability, while others furnish few, the mass of them remaining ordinary and but slightly effective for the work of civilization. Not to mention names, even of nationalities, which might stir up the very feelings, which as we desire to show, do hinder the operation of reason, let us note the facts by algebraic formulae. A. P., for example, will tell you to your face, that no one can appreciate the history, or literature, or art, or achievements of the P. country unless he is himself a P. Another one asseverates that unless you are an I you can have no conception whatever of the grandeur and beauty of I scenery, poetry, delicacy of taste, or "that long and glorious history which every I knows is based on solid facts,"—though every critical scholar knows it is pure mythology.

To come to reality, we have all heard the story of the young man from the heather while at Oxford, who wrote a thesis to prove that Shakespeare was a native of the land of Bobbie Burns. When, however the examiners of his paper could find no satisfying data or arguments, the young man, after twitting his superiors about not being able to appreciate Scottish arguments, answered, "Well, we all know that Shakespeare had intellect enough to be a Scotchman." Even at the great dinners ("$10.00 a plate") of the national, state and regional societies in cosmopolitan New York (which is a city in America rather than an American city) one is tickled at the activity of what the Dutch call "wind trade," when New Englander, Dutchman, Huguenot, Quaker, Scion of F.F.V. or Carolinian from the south, or Georgian Louisianan or Texan tell their auditors. The after-dinner orators apparently imagine that they are dealing with the plain and unvarnished facts—that is, of a kind which none but special hearers, when well filled with Delmonico's bounties and of Waldorf's dainties and with their veins warmed with wines of several sorts can discern. According to the mental climate you are in you will get a special version of American history. You will learn that everthing good in the United States came over in the Mayflower, or descended like holy oil from the brow of the Puritan. The Quaker will give you the idea that William Penn was, in the elegant language of our ex-President Roosevelt, "the whole shooting match." The Huguenot derives all grace and charm from Rochelle and sunny France. As for the Dutchman, he beats all creation. He ascends from tulip beds below the level of the ocean and soars in aeroplanes of eloquence toward the zenith. He gives you to understand that there would have been no United States of America without the New Netherlanders and dear old Patria. We forbear to speak about what is said at the societies of St. George, St. Andrews, St. Patrick, and among the sons of dear old Wallia, or those who drink Munich beer or eat maccaroni with sweet memories.

Now, to say nothing of Englishmen and other level-headed people, we Americans have at least the sense of humour. We can make allowance for the delightful egotism and exaggeration that come from sentiment. We can even acknowledge the tremendous value and power of aroused emotion in time of need. But,—to make our application,—much, if not the larger bulk of what in Japan passes for science, sober truth, and reality, is manifestly so based on pure sentimentalism that we wonder that the Japanese do not often smile at themselves. Perhaps there is a good deal of the kind of laughing that Cicero speaks of when the old flamens and other Roman priests looked each other in the face.

Looking back, over forty four years acquaintance with the Japanese, being almost constantly among them, having them as honoured friends and pleasant acquaintances, and keeping at least fairly familiar with the trend of thought in their writings, books, and publications—apart from my own great indebtedness to the pages of the *Japan Mail*, I cannot feel but that the Japanese are making a serious mistake in appealing so much to sentiment and so little to reason. The time has gone by, or, if not already gone, is very near going, when the mere fact that Japan is picturesque and her people interesting, or that even by borrowing Western forces and sciences and their applications, and methods of education and government they have been able to humble China of ancient mind and colonial Russia of medieval mind, will avail. Japan is bound to show the world that she is governed by reason and not by sentiment and that in intellect she is full-grown and not yet living largely in that sentimentalism which we associate with children, feminism, or with those who know little of the world of intellect. From the point of view gained simply by a study of the writings and speeches of living Japanese, on the subject of history, philosophy, literature, personal courage and religion of Japan, it seems to me, as it seems to so many others, that not reason but sen imant rules in Nippon.

I need not mention either the names of petty writers, or of average newspaper penmen or orators. I could quote from five or six among the most eminent men of all Japan, and if I were to submit their opinions to either a jury of twelve, or to a supreme court bench of seven, of those who by long acquaintance with the facts may be considered the best fifted to judge, they would daclare, I am sure, that the Japanese are governed by sentiment and not by reason.

Take the one field of history. Prominent Japanese are continually talking about "their twenty-five hundred years of written history,"—which is bosh. They tell us of things too sacred for a foreigner even to want to meddle with, as certainties, which lack all foundation in fact and truth. They do not yet permit full academic liberty,—unless it has been granted since the last mail from Japan. The Japanese know that they have no written history ante-dating the fifth century. Indeed, it is almost a common-place among critical students of the history of Dai Nippon that for anything previous to the fifth century, whatever is most official in its statements is the least likely to be true; for it has a dogmatic and sentimental purpose, which purpose is less the idea of the exercise of reason than of bolstering a dogma.

When it comes to the valuation of Japanese literature and philosophy it is hard to tell whether the opinions of Japanese critics evoke more of sympathy or admiration, or merriment. Very profound and sincere may be our appreciation of the verse, the poetry, the belles-lettres, the historiography, or the philosophical thought of the Japanese people. They who have lived among them and honestly tried to drink at the fountains and not merely sip of the meadow water, praise and enjoy. When however we hear the Japanese blowing conch and sounding the Alpine horn to tell us that in these fields of mind and pen the Japanese are superior to all world, or to most of the nations, we cannot but smile and pray for more wisdom and less conceit for our Japanese friends.

Westerners have to submit to the judgment of other nations and very valuable indeed is the penetrating criticism of scholars in other lands. We Americans, for example can honestly say that we have outgrown that condition suggested by veal and lamb that once made us so frightfully sensitive to the strictures of Mitford, Dickens and De Tocqueville. As a rule we do not now care half as much for the remarks, either caustic or honied, which come from the globe-trotter or the casual visitor, as we care for a mosquito bite. Nevertheless when a serious and penetrating critic, like Ambassador Bryce at Washington or Professor Münsterberg at Harvard, speaks, we listen gratefully. When the French, Spanish, Russian, Italian, and may we not say, Japanese thinker and observer sees something else beside what is visible from a car window, or the only half American New York city, and show that they know something of our history, we welcome them, and their judgments. In such cases, their books, even when costly, are sold by tens of thousands among us. Furthermore, although the very composition of our nation, made up so largely of those who, of necessity, must take their opinions chiefly from newspapers and too often from demagogues and walking delegates, make us a people subject to gusts of passion and tidal waves of sentiment, yet that we increasingly live by reason rather than conceit is shown by the kind of men we choose for the highest

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

offices. This is seen especially in the Supreme Court, a court that is governed wholly by reason, and which, in the last analysis, is the real government of the United States.

Furthermore, we challenge contradiction from those who know, to the statement that, while even the government of Great Britain is subject to infirmity, yet the standard horror of the average trusted man in the British isles is sentimental agitation or legislation.

Space requires me to bring this letter to a close, but I must notice the curious, I will not say childish notion that, some-how or another, the Japanese are the bravest people in the world, that their valor and courage have no equal in history; that Yamato Damashii, Bushido, etc. furnish what is absolutely matchless in human society. Now it would be absurd in me even to so much as attempt to make profession of my admiration of Japanese courage and valour, which I have not only personally seen and felt in the days when the ronins and assassins were all around me, and which I know, of, as all the world does, as manifested in recent wars; and have praised in forty years of lecturing and writing; but, to talk of this trait in her soldier as though it were unknown beyond Japan, is to one who was a soldier in General Grant's army and saw something of both Confederate and Federal valour savours of rather raw conceit in the boaster.

I can understand something of Japanese feelings both of the right and wrong sort, because certainly no nation in mordern times, possibly not even in the history of the world, has been so much the object of flattery as Nippon. Now if the Japanese live by reason instead of conceit they must surely perceive, and I believe that many thousands of them do know it, that this flattery is a calamity rather than a blessing, a liability rather than an asset.

I have not space to speak of religion, yet in this, one would judge from a good deal of Japanese writing that the natives of Nippon do not need the same medicines for the soul, the same profound discipline of the spirit, the same constant supply of old truth made new in life, which the great nations, through their great men, have confessed. Many Japanese would have us believe that traditional sentiment, certain unique qualities, and the moral make up which they possess are sufficient basis formorality in Japan. As for the necessity for anything that can be called religion—in the western sense of the word—it is seriously questioned by leading Japanese whether any such thing is needed. Even Christianity must not only cast off its historical development, but must, even as to its original features, be Japanicized before it can commend itself to the heart and soul of Nippon. And this from a country and a people that have never produced a single great religious genius of towering supremacy, this from a people that has never developed a religion beyond what all scholars would call a rudimentary stage! This from a people whose morality is, to say the least, hardly yet accepted by the world at large as lofty! Indeed, we who love the Japanese, do not like the shakings of the head, the curious smiles and the pitying laughs which greet the suggestion that the Japanese are a highly moral people.

Yet who that knows the Japanese past and present but sees in them a possibility of change for the better and steady progress? W.E.G.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, August 4.

The Emperor and Empress and the Imperial family returned to Peterhof yesterday from their cruise in the Baltic and will continue in residence there as usual during the period of the reviews and manœuvres of troops at the neighbouring Summer Camp at Krasnoe Selo. Among the first officials to visit Peterhof after the Imperial arrival were the Minister of War, General Sukhomlinovl and the Governor-General of Finland, General Sein.

The general policy of the world is now governed and steadied by the Anglo Franco Russo-Japanese Coalition, in which the two middle and the two extreme terms are bound together by formal offensive and defensive alliances. The strength of this Coalition lies in the fact that any and all Powers whose claims, pretensions, sins or ambitions tend in any way to encroach upon the interests of any member of the Coalition, never know how far they may proceed with safety, that is, without causing the Coalition to crystallise into a still more formidable shape. This well-founded apprehension has a marvellously steadying influence in international politics everywhere. The peoples occupying more than one-half the land area of the globe and possessing, so far, the command of all the seas, are banded together not against any other combination of forces or single Powers, but in defence of the common desire for peace. The combination is so young that a long life might reasonably be expected to lie before it. At the same time the lessons of history in all time point to the necessity of perseverance in the work of preparing to defend in arms, by land and sea, the *status in quo* over that half the habitable globe possessed and a very great deal more that has interest for the four Powers of the Coalition. It is necessary to go back to the history of the ancient world to find such a huge array of force on one side. It is certainly an advance in culture for nations to combine to "preserve the peace," *i.e.* to police the turbulent peoples of the world. But there is no escaping from the logic of the argument that that which demands special measures of defence is already seriously threatened. Russia and Japan, at any rate, have no doubt about the true line of future policy, to equip and maintain as efficient a fighting force as the utmost resources of the State will allow.

Russia has scored another success in her Far Eastern policy, this time with China. It takes the form of a three years' agreement covering the Sungari, Ussuri and Amur Rivers. The exact terms of the arrangement have not yet been published, but of its significance no doubt can be entertained. Russia by this agreement once more enters into the relations of neighbourly friendliness towards the Celestial Kingdom which obtained up to the last decade of the past century, before the incursion into Far Eastern affairs of new Powers. As a further set back to the attempts of Germany and the United States of America to excite in China a national feeling of hostility to Russia, the new instrument is warmly welcomed by the Russian press. "Foreigners in China are temporary guests: Russia is an age-old neighbour and friend. It is hoped that the new agreement indicates a return on the part of China to the traditional relations of good-neighbourliness, and that China is disposed to free herself from the whisperings of interested third parties" says the *Novoe Vremya*.

The speculators in the great oil boom here have been considerably alarmed by rumours that a new law is about to be brought in by the Ministry of Finance which will have the effect of preventing the foreigner exploiting the mineral wealth of Russia. I understand that the Russian Government has no objection whatever, indeed rather welcomes, the introduction of foreign capital to enable the latent wealth of Russia to be worked, but most strongly objects to the speculative character of certain recent undertakings put upon the London market. Something like fifteen millions sterling have been sunk, I am informed, in the latest "boom," which has been so worked in this country that the likelihood of dividends ever accruing to nine-tenths of the investors is extremely dubious. Of course, if it is possible to lay the blame of failure upon some "new law" laid down by the Russian Government, the wire-pullers of the boom will save their face. But Russian laws are not nowadays sprung upon the world unawares, they have to pass the Duma and the Upper House and receive the sanction of the Emperor, a procedure of some length. The rumours, however, will be useful if they prevent the success of the attempts shortly to be made to resuscitate the waning belief of investors in the latest "openings" for British capital in Russia.

Strikes and lock-outs are reported in the textile trade of the Moscow district involving already about five thousand hands. Too much importance does not attach, however, to these labour disputes in Russia at this time of year. The Russian factory "hand" is still for the most part a peasant landed proprietor, and readily seizes upon any excuse to get away from his work at the mill or to withdraw his women-folk and sons, in order to help gather in the harvest at home. The Nizhni-Novgorod Annual Great Fair is reported to have opened this year rather better than was anticipated.

The recurring cases of late of bankruptcy and suicide among the class of small private "banking-offices" whose principal clients are the small shopkeeper, have moved the Prefect to issue an order preventing such establishments in the future from dealing in any kind of lottery tickets. The lottery, nominally for some of the thousand and one "charities" constantly being promulgated, is to the common Russian very much what racing is to the lower classes in England. These minor "banking-offices" appear to have done an enormous business in lottery gambling with their clients, and then aspiring to the higher speculation of the Exchange on their gains, go bankrupt, leaving nothing behind for their wretched creditors except the "furniture of the office." And the offices are neither more nor less than little kennels conveniently situated for the practice of the money-changer, in which capacity most of these small private "banking-office" people originally began life.

The Russian Vice-Consul at Hama & Homs (Syria), M. Shelkovnikov, has arrived in St. Petersburg after a remarkably instructive journey from his post. He left May 28th last and travelled on horseback through the entire breadth of Asia Minor from South West to North East, arriving at Tiflis on July 15th last. With the exception of some slight adventures in Kurdistan, M. Shelkovnikov found the whole country traversed in his ride of over eight hundred miles, perfectly tranquil. Kurdistan was disturbed and a Turkish detachment was marching to punish a tribe that had cut to pieces a Turkish gendarmery post.

The Emperor has reviewed at the camp of Krasnoe Selo some six hundred "boy scouts," known as the "Play-troops of the Semenov Regiment of the Guard."

The aurochs, that huge European bison of mediaeval times, is well preserved in the Imperial forests at Eelovezh, where occasional hunts are allowed. It is also found in some districts of Kuban, and measures for the preservation of the remaining specimens there are to be immediately taken.

The "Novoe Vremja" is astounded at the pretensions ascribed to the United States of North America in the matter of Liberia, and asks whether the States of Europe any longer recognise the Monroe Doctrine, which, if it has any force at all, should in all fairness be two-edged. If the United States of North America arrogate to themselves the task of settling the destinies of the New World, at least they must abstain from any attempt to meddle with those of the older regions of the world.

Over two hundred fishing boats have been swamped and sunk by a typhoon at the mouth of the Amur River and hundreds of lives have been lost.

The Eighteenth International Peace Congress has opened at Stockholm. The Russian Section is presided over by Prince Paul Dolgorukov who is accompanied by the member of the Duma, Efremov. Among the items on the programme is "Women and the work of peace."

The temperature here is now daily over 70 F.,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and the "sporting events" include the playing of cup matches at football in this torrid climate!

The cholera in Russia is assuming daily more formidable proportions. Hitherto notwithstanding the enormous aggregate of deaths from cholera in previous epidemics practically no interference with commerce and industry has been caused. Now however serious consequences have ensued for one of the most important Russian industries, coal-mining in the Donets Region. Nearly three thousand cases of cholera with over a thousand deaths, among the colliers have caused a panic: the miners are dispersing over the country and work threatens to stop entirely. The country districts are absolutely without means to cope with any epidemic like cholera, and the dispersal of thousands of colliers from the cholera-stricken region will carry the scourge far and wide into the villages. The common Russian has still to be compelled by force to undertake even the most elementary sanitary precautions, and it is only in large centres where the arm of the Government is strong that these compulsory steps can be taken. In the villages it is impossible even for the Government to do anything adequate to the situation. The *muzhik* believes that disease comes from God and is therefore inevitable: that cholera in particular is a fad of learned men who, failing a sufficiency of cases to duly enrich them, do not hesitate to scientifically infect whole districts with the cholera poison. As the people have no clear idea—their besotted ignorance seems to make it impossible to convey to them any clear idea, even in such a centre as St. Petersburg—of what cholera is and whence it comes, they seize with the avidity of superstition upon any idle tale. Here a harmless botanist collecting specimens of the flora of a district is "moved on" by an angry crowd beyond the confines of their lands: there a new-comer quenching his thirst at a village well is threatened with death for "poisoning the water": disinfecting operations, which include sprinkling of yards and dwellings, even in the capitals, are resented, the people openly grumbling that the "doctors are sowing cholera": a hospital is to the common people of Russia an object of tenfold more dread than any prison. Cases of cholera have to be sought for vigilantly and interned in hospitals by force. It is obvious that no Government in the world is equipped for combat with an epidemic disease like cholera under such conditions as obtain in Russia, and terrible as the tale told by the published statistics is there can be little doubt that it tells only a tithe of the truth. The lower officials of the ruling hierarchy are in the rural districts drawn from the ranks of the ignorant, and from such no adequate assistance can be reasonably expected. Those who have visited Russian villages after the cholera has passed over them relate stories that can only be parallelled in modern times by those of African travellers in similar circumstances. The best efforts of the Government in such cases hardly go beyond the task of disposing, not with decency but with safety, of the dead that lie huddled about everywhere. Ignorance goes hand in hand with superstition, and while the common people look upon sanitary precautions as a useless nusance they will not only listen to but even pay money to hear all sorts of curious items of ancient folklore and modern quackery. The doctor and his assistants often go in fear of their lives but the village "wise woman" or the local "wizard" are persons both feared and honoured. There is a custom—to name only one of hundreds such—in the villages in many parts of Russia to bathe a sick person and then return to the village well the used water: the belief being that the disease will thus be divided equally among all, and none will feel the burden of a so minutely divided sickness at all troublesome for his health! Naturally the community is not always asked whether it is willing to relieve the sick person of his disease. In the case of cholera the effects of this one superstition alone may be only too well imagined. Yet I never heard that the sources of water supply anywhere in Russia, outside the towns, are ever guarded. Happily the absence of baths large enough for an adult prevent the application of this outrageous custom except in the case of children, who can be bathed in the family cooking vessels if need be. Until the well-being of the Russian *muzhik* is levelled up to a decent standard it is utterly impossible for any government to dream of stamping out a disease that has now been rife in Russia for four years in succession. It is natural to ask what must be the state of the villages when the capital of empire, St. Petersburg has still to wait at least fifteen years for a pure water-supply and a sewerage system?

A FABLE FROM THE FAR NORTH

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Every country has its own particular fables and legends either connected with its peculiar conditions of climate, the contour of its territory or the animals which are indigenous to it. So in the far north many fables exist which have for their subjects, Snow, Ice, Frost etc. and among the animals the Reindeer, Elk, Wolf, Bear, and Fox. In Finland the two latter frequently form the *dramatis personæ*, and are most consistent in living up to their characters, the Bear invariably being gruff and hearty in his manners, straight-forward in all his dealings and unsuspicious of guile alike in his friends and enemies. The Fox, on the contrary, is full of guile and possessed of that proverbial low cunning with which he is credited in all countries, which, by the way, proves that the theory that environment and climate are the main factors in the forming of character is a fallacy. Among the many ingenious stories which have been handed down from remote periods of this seemingly ill-assorted couple, the following, which was told me, during a stay in Finland, by a native of the country, seems worth recounting. I must explain that the definite article is always used by the Finn when referring to a character in these fables, the idea being, I suppose, that the Bear and the Fox are the originals of the species.

One very cold day in winter the Bear and the Fox were fishing together, in a lake, through a hole in the ice. They had had fairly good sport and had landed several fair-sized fish when the Bear, by accident, dropped the bait and line with which they had been fishing and it sank beyond their reach. "You clumsy idiot," said the Fox, "Now, look what you've done! We can't fish any more to-day. That was the only line and bait we'd got. You'd better go back home and fetch another one while I wait here and look after what few fish we have already caught!"

"Go yourself," said the Bear. "You can run faster than I. If I go, it will be too dark to fish by the time I come back. Besides, you would probably catch cold waiting so long; but for me, it doesn't matter, my fur is thick."

"Yes," answered the Fox, with a contemptuous sniff, "and so is your head. The first one who came along with some plausible tale would get all our fish from you. Softy!" And the Fox turned away in contempt, walking round the Bear in an accurate circle.

"Well then, let's share the fish and go home," suggested the Bear, with a grunt, "it'll soon be dark and we're only wasting time. I'm not going to fetch a new line and you say you won't, so what's the good of arguing."

"An exceedingly well-thought-out and brilliant proposal, my friend," retorted the Fox with a sneer. "If you can tell me how we are going to divide five fish equally, you're smarter than you look."

The Bear, naturally, felt rebuked and crushed, and hung his head, looking particularly stupid, even for him, mentally resolving not to make any more suggestions to the Fox in future.

During the silence that ensued, the Fox thoughtfully described correct circles in the snow round the Bear, pausing now and then to glance at his discomfited friend. Suddenly he came to a halt behind the Bear and said, excitedly, "How silly of me. Why didn't I think of it before? The very thing; we'll use your tail for a bait. As you yourself say, your fur is thick and you won't feel the cold, so all you have to do is to sit over the hole in the ice with your tail in the water. When a fish gets hold of it, jump up suddenly;—and there you are, don't you know! To think of how we have been wasting time arguing when we might have been fishing! We'll commence at once. Just wait a minute while I break the thin ice which has formed while we have been wrangling. Now sit down. A little more this way—that's right!"

The Bear grunted several times in a very low key and looked rather dissatisfied and uncertain, but nevertheless allowed himself to be directed and coaxed into the exact position required, the Fox inserting bruin's tail with some difficulty into the hole in the ice, which was barely large enough.

"We shall soon get a bite" said the Fox, and became very genial and talked in the most brilliant manner on a variety of subjects. In fact, the Bear had never known him to be so charming.

The Bear however at last began to get cold and cramped through being so long in one position.

"I'm going to get up, bite or no bite," said the Bear losing all patience; and attempted to rise, but found it impossible.

The Fox pretended to be very excited and cappered round the Bear exclaiming, "You've got a bite. That's what it is. Can't you pull it out? It *must* be a big one."

The Bear made prodigious efforts, getting into every conceivable position, but was unable to withdraw his tail and to land the supposed fish; and at last, baffled, out of breath, and with tears in his eyes he gave up the attempt, sat up and endeavoured to keep calm and think the matter out.

"Look here," said the Fox, "I'll tell you what! I can't wait till you land your fish; much as I'd like to; so I'll take the five fishes we have caught up to now, for *my* share, and *you* can have your big fish all to yourself! *Good*-bye! see you in the morning," and before the Bear hardly realized it, he was off.

Early the next morning the Fox issued cautiously from the forest at the edge of the lake, and seeing the coast clear, made for the hole where he and his friend had fished the day before. "Ah," soliloquized the Fox, as he caught sight of a lump of fur protruding from the ice in the centre of which was something red, "That awkward Bear has again lost his bait."

And that is why the Bear has no tail to-day.

CHINA NEWS AND NOTES.

EDUCATION.

With agitation from so many sources, it would be remarkable if China did not awaken, and this appears to be the case. along all lines. The prevailing development recorded in current publications however, seems to be in the matter of education.

One of the best expressions on this subject comes from a Chinese teacher. He says:

Finding that guns and warships have utterly failed to relieve her from sinking into a hopeless condition, China turns her attention to the improvement of her national education, on which, it is recognized, the salvation of the country chiefly depends. By the encouragement of the Government and with efforts of the people, primary and middle schools, colleges and universities have sprung into existence throughout the length and breadth of the Empire within the short space of a few years. This rapid development of educational institutions is surely a welcome movement.

With a view to placing the national education on a sound basis, the Government has created the Board of Education, which is entrusted with the duty of encouraging education and supervising the general work of the institutions. The Board has indeed done a great deal in the way of drawing up rules and regulations for the guidance of both teachers and pupils and of deciding upon text books and curricula for schools of all grades. The Board, fearing that the institutions may not carry out their work in accordance with the fixed rules and regulations, has appointed Resident Chancellors to the various provinces whose duty it is to encourage and supervise educational matters within their respective jurisdictions, and it also

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

appoints General Chancellors whose duty is the same as that of Resident Chancellors with the exception that they travel from one place to another and they do not stay at a place for years. If we peruse the curricula decided upon by the Board for schools of all grades and estimate the amount of work done by the Board in proportion to the amount of time, we cannot deny that the steps taken in China toward a national education are highly satisfactory.

CHINESE STUDENTS SAIL FOR AMERICA.

The United States Government certainly showed wisdom and diplomacy in its treatment of the surplus of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, which, it appears, is to be used to send Chinese students to American educational institutions. Such a course cannot fail to be of mutual benefit. The following item gives the account of the departure of seventy students for America.

During the week the detachment of students selected by examination in Peking for a course of study in the United States under the Boxer Indemnity Scholarship scheme has arrived in Shanghai and a fine intelligent-looking set of youths they are too. The arrangements for their stay in Shanghai have been in the hands of H.E., Y.C. Tong who has been especially charged with this duty by the Waiwu Pu and who has been assisted in every possible way by Dr. Amos P. Wilder, Consul-General for the United States here. Dr. Wilder has had his hands very full, as several of his junior staff are away on vacations and quite a number of unusual matters have had to be dealt with, but his energy is equal to anything, and his fruitful suggestions for the youths' comfort have considerably reduced Taotai Tong's difficulties and anxieties. The party, which consists of some seventy Government students as well a few private ones, will leave Shanghai next Tuesday by the P. M. S. S. China, accompanied by Taotai Tong as far as Yokohama and thenceforth under the care of Mr. Hu Ting-fuh who will see the party to the U. S. A. and will supervise the allocation of the students to various educational institutions.

THE CHINESE QUEUE.

It took a long time to get a start toward the removal of the Chinese Wall about the old City of Shanghai, but it would appear this is now to be accomplished. So with the queue. For a long time papers have agitated on this subject, it being realized that the cutting off of the queue would symbolize the change from many old time ideas and customs. It appears, however, from reports in recent papers that definite steps are now being taken and that this too may become a reality.

The question of the removal of the queue has again been attracting attention in Peking. It will be remembered that H.E. Wu Ting-fang recently memorialized the Throne advocating the abolition of the queue on several grounds, and it was reported some time ago that Prince Tsai Tao, whilst on his tour abroad as Army Commissioner, had telegraphically memorialized in the same sense. It appears that since his return to Peking the Prince has again brought the matter to the notice of the Prince Regent who is in favour of the proposal, as are most of the high officials in Peking.

PROTECTION OF FOREIGNERS.

The following paragraph on this subject taken from a native paper is self-explanatory and witnesses another of the satisfactory developments of the last year.

It is well known that when for any reason a disturbance takes place in the interior there is a tendency for the lawless to vent their anger on the foreigner, although the cause of the trouble may not be anything at all connected with foreigners. Invariably such diversion of the popular anger is described as an outbreak of anti-foreignism, though those living on the spot are quite well aware that the anti-foreignism is incidental and not at all of the essence of the disturbance. Cases in which there is genuine anti-foreign feeling are all alike put down to the one cause, and officials are blamed for not affording protection to the foreigner. The Waiwu Pu and the Yu-chuan Pu have realized that definite steps need to be taken that local disturbances connected with purely local affairs, as well as really anti-foreign demonstrations, may not result in injury to foreigners, and it has been decided therefore that in future viceroys and governors are to be held responsible for the despatch of sufficient forces to protect any foreigners residing in or near the seat of any disturbance. The same officials are also held responsible for keeping open the lines and means of communication, such as telegraphs, railways, and shipping. The decision should be very effective in fixing responsibility and as a preventive measure.

THE PASSING OF THE JUNK FROM CHINA SEAS.

Many old-timers in the Far East have felt a sense of personal loss in the change from the good old easy days to the conditions of bustle and hurry which are coming to prevail, almost as much as in Western countries. Of course the "new times" bring new luxuries, comforts, and pleasures, but, with all these, there is a loss of something which we can hardly describe—something which made the East call us back whenever we went home.

A correspondent in China voices this feeling in a recent article under the above heading.

The advent of foreign trade in China has certainly changed the old order of things very seriously. In olden days there was little or no interport trade, and what there was was carried on in a somewhat haphazard manner by means of junks which pursued their leisurely way along the coast, taking sometimes months to reach their destinations.

"Come day, go day, God send a holiday," was their motto, and time was no object to them. Steamers have altered all this, and the old and picturesque junk is becoming a thing of the past. Steamers are rapidly running them off the coast. One line of perhaps the most celebrated junks existed in the early eighties—Tientsin to Canton. The junks went down in the N.E., and returned to Tientsin on the first burst of the S.W., monsoon. Now and again one hears old lowdahs spinning yarns about them and telling tales of their individual prowess when attacked, as they frequently were by pirates, but the stories, like the junks, are becoming mere memories.

These old-time junks, navigated with the rudest and roughest implements, did an astonishing trade sometimes reaching to far off Arabia and the Persian Gulf. In the South, a certain amount of the old time romance is still extant. Junks still leave Amoy year by year bound for the Nicobars, and the islands that may be called the Dutch Archipelago. They coast most of the way and set their courses as their fore-fathers did for generations.

Fuk en still sends a few junks, but the death knell of the junk trade was sounded when the first steamer ploughed the China Sea. It brought in its wake a condition of things hitherto undreamt of, a sense of rush, hustle and worry never before heard of. Where months were concerned, now a few days only suffice. Railways, steamers, and improved communications have conferred their undoubted blessings on people who are gradually educating themselves up to them,

Probably the first serious shock to the *status quo* was the opening of the Suez Canal which put far off Tientsin within two months of England. The trans-American lines cut in and shortened time and distance. Now our mails can be delivered in England within fourteen days of postage here, by the Siberian Railway. The effects of these rapid changes have not been wholly good for either Chinese or foreign trade. The margin of profit grows less and less, while competition grows keener and more wearing.

LAWLESSNESS.

With her advancing education, how long will China permit the present state of lawlessness? Each week brings its quota of items like the following:

HEAVY RANSOM DEMANDED.

A few days since we reported that some robbers had, after looting property from six houses in Wang Kong in the Sanyui district, carried off six of the inhabitants to be ransomed by the clan. Among these was the infant child of a widow. They also carried off a young slave girl to look after the infant. The robbers have written to the heads of the clan and demanded the sum of $3000. The people of the clan are busy trying to raise the money for they are in dread that unless it is paid on the specified date that the lives of those who have been kidnapped will be forfeited.

COLOWAN PIRATES AGAIN.

It is understood that pirates have sent a threatening letter to the advocate, Mr. Constancio da Silva, of Macao, who informed the Government of the whereabouts of the pirates.

The letter is said to contain a threat to have him and all the members of his family beheaded.

PIRATES AT KAMCHUK.

The Canton correspondent of the "South China Morning Post" telegraphed on July 25:—The passenger boats plying between Hochunn, of Sanwui district, and Samam, are always subject to attacks by robbers and pirates, in the vicinity of Kamchuk, who open fire on them from the shore whenever they fail to satisfy their blackmailing demands. The boat-owners pay their extortions and consult with them for protection, but the blackmailers are unable to give them any definite period in which their boats can sail to and fro without being molested by the marauding fraternity.

Lest their extortionate demands should be made from time to time without end, all the passenger boats have from this month suspended plying for the time being, and the commercial community find great inconvenience by the suspension of traffic.

PRIESTS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

A missionary writes from the interior as follows:

It is always *da capo* in China where mal-administration of justice is concerned. I knew of the case of the two priests falsely accused and sentenced to death at Soochow, before a word of it had been seen in the Shanghai papers, and am surprised that the matter has hung on so long. Having been referred to Peking, there is still a chance for the poor wretches though a small one. The case is on all fours with many of the same kind which have come to my notice. How long it will be before Chinese jurisprudence will have purged itself of such incidents Heaven only knows. But till it has, it is evident to all concerned, intelligent natives and foreigners alike, that any talk of the abolition of exterritoriality would be moonshine. Foreigners could not possibly put themselves into the power of a man who can take two obviously innocent men, torture a "confession" out of them, and then decree their execution!

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

An article written by a native opens with the paragraph printed below. These are the exact discoveries which led to the French Revolution; in fact, to practically every other revolution which has broken down established governments, since the world began.

Recent events have proved once more that when a whole countryside in China feels itself oppressed, the most tyrannical officials are forced to give way. The successful tyranny which we see in China is due to the apathy of some, the self-interest of a few, and the divided counsels and dissensions of the many. But rouse apathy to quickened life, divert the channels of self-interest, weld the diverse and mutually suspicious elements into a homogeneous entity imbued with one idea, and you have a force that can upset, though it may not create, a Government.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The following letter has been addressed by the Foreign Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama to the Acting Mayor, with reference to the Yatozaka road:—

M. SAITO, Esq., August 22nd, 1910.
Acting Mayor Yokohama.

DEAR SIR:—The attention of this Committee has been drawn to the very unsatisfactory condition of the roadway on Yatozaka, due to the manner in which work is being carried on in the removal of earth from the lot below the American Naval Hospital Grounds.

The excavating at this point has been going on for a very considerable time, and is causing great inconvenience to those who are obliged to use the road in question as a thoroughfare. The party responsible for the work has been steadily encroaching upon the roadway with the stones removed from the wall, until the road, which under normal conditions was not of sufficient width for the traffic making use of it, has now been still further narrowed. Further, the position in which the stones are placed has diverted considerable water from the channel above the drain, with the result that the surface of the road has been washed away.

We would respectfully suggest that this work might have been conducted much more expeditiously, and with more regard to the safety and convenience of the public; and even at this late date, we venture to hope that some measures will be taken to minimize the inconvenience and danger complained of.

The Committee feel sure that this grievance will have your prompt attention, and that a speedy remedy will follow.

I have the honour to remain,
Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) D. H. BLAKE,
Chairman.

A SEOUL despatch says that political party called the Il Chin-hoi which has been earnestly advocating the annexation, will be dissolved simultaneously with its realization.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LANGFELDT & CO., LIMITED.

HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders in Messrs. Langfeldt & Co., Ltd., was held at the Company's offices this afternoon.

Mr D. H. Blake was in the chair and Messrs. Bernard, Dentici, Edwards, Fisher, Weinberger, Bengen, Bowden and Torneo were present.

The first business being the passing of the minutes of the last meeting, the Chairman moved that the minutes of the last semi annual meeting be adopted as read. Mr. Fisher seconded and the motion was carried.

In moving the adoption of reports and accounts the Chairman said :—

Gentlemen :—The Report and Accounts have now been in your hands for the prescribed period, and I trust have been found to your entire satisfaction.

The Directors are extremely gratified in being able to present such a favourable statement, and they feel that the Share-holders have cause for congratulation.

The Dividend recommended is the largest we have seen for a number of years, and what is more to the point, it is fully warranted by the condition of the Company's business.

I think the Shareholders will agree that the Directors have been conservative in the handling of the present accounts, for in addition to providing for a dividend at a rate of 12 per cent. per annum, they wrote about 20 per cent. off the Steam Launch account, transferred *yen* 1,519.84 to Reserve, bringing that account up to the substantial sum of *yen* 14,500, and carried forward to the next account *yen* 2,184 63.

Seeing that the Company has emerged from the difficulties it laboured under for so many years, the position of Managing Director was considered no longer necessary, and was abolished last May. This action was taken at the suggestion of Mr. Bernard, who held the position at that time.

The Company's affairs at present are going along very satisfactorily, and it is sincerely to be hoped that we are at the beginning of an era of prosperity.

With these few remarks, I will formally move from the Chair the adoption of the report and accounts, and will ask some gentleman to kindly second the moti n"

Mr. Fisher seconded the Chairman's motion and it was unanimously carried.

The Chairman stated that definite warrants for dividends would be issued to-morrow (26th).

Mr. Fisher proposed a vote of thanks to the Directors, Sec etary, Manager and his staff.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

The semi-annual report and accounts follow :—

The Statement of Assets and Li. bilities, and Profit and Loss Account for the half year ended June 30th, 1910, accompany this Report.

The working for the half-year, after providing for general expenses, bad and doubtful debts, and bonus to the Manager, leaves a balance of 10,359 41 *yen*, from which amount 694.94 *yen* has been written off Steam-launch, and 1,519.84 *yen* placed to reserve. The balance remaining is 8,184 63 *yen*, which the Directors recommend be dealt with as follow :

In payment of a dividend of 6 per cent.

for the half year	6,000.00
To be carried forward to next account ...	2,184 63
	8,184.63

The Director feel that the result of the Company's work for the term under review has been highly satisfactory, and that it further emphasizes the wisdom of the reduction of capital.

The services rendered by the Manager and his staff have again been found very efficient, and the Directors have pleasure in recording their appreciation of the co-operation received from the employees of the Company.

There has been no change either in the Directorate or in the foreign staff during the period.

D. H. BLAKE
V. R. BOWDEN
M. F. BENGEN
C. B. BERNARD } Directors.

Yokohama, 17th August 1909.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1910.

ASSETS.	Yen.
Merchandise in Stock	96,971.84
Plant, Fixtures and Furniture	2,709.07
Sundry Debtors	29 039.94
Fire Insurance, Value of Running Policies	332 00
Cash in hand	1,792.26
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	7,653 59
Steam Launch	3,000.00
	141,499.40

LIABILITIES.	Yen.
Capital 2000 Shares Y.50	100,000.00
Sundry Creditors	18,814.77
Reserve Account	14,500.00
Balance, 30th June, 1910	8, 84 63
	141,499 40

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ON 30TH JUNE, 1910.

DR.

June 30th.	Yen.
To Expenses, Wages and Rent Account.	13,504 75
To Fire Insurance Account	436.31
To Directors' Fees	500 00
To Auditors' Fees	150.00
To Amount written off Steam Launch	694.94
To Amount Transferred to Reserve a/c	1,519 84
To Balance	8,184 63
	24,990.47

CR.

January 1st, 1910.	Yen.
By Balance carried forward from December 1st, 1909	3,653.92
June 30th,	
By Gross Profit	21,336.55
	24,990.47

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, 17th August, 1910.

D. H. BLAKE.
V. R. BOWDEN,
M. F. BENGEN,
C. B. BERNARD, } Directors.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and certify them to be in accordance therewith.

W. D. S. EDWARDS, Auditor.

Yokohama, 17th August, 1910.

THE HEAVY LOAD OF LOVE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Being some passages from a *Nō*. A humble gardener is consumed with passion for a noble lady. She sends him a packet, beautifully enveloped in brocade, and promises to shew herself to him if he will carry it a thousand times around the garden. But the load is heavier than it seems, the task beyond his strength, and so he dies of grief

CHORUS Though 'tis a heavy load until they meet
Love's porter he 'll become.
GARDENER Who newly treads the path of Love
CHORUS Will at the cross-roads lose his way.
GARDENER O! Fitting name, the Heavy Load of Love,
Too great a burden for poor me to bear.

* * * * *

GARDENER Far as the lofty hills beyond my reach,
Deep as the ferried waters my desire.
CHORUS Whether the mountain to scale,
Whether to compass the sea,
Which is the easier, tell me true.
Vain are thy hopes, poor heart, and thou
Low as the dust, that liveth on,
In this inconstant, windy world.

* * * * *

Now his longing something bated,
Comes Evening Glory to reproach the dew,
And quickly past the golden sunset-time
He will take up the Heavy Load of Love
CARDENER Whate'er its weight, and shall not cast it down.
In China once an archer's arrow pierced
A stone he thought a tiger lying there.
His heart was in his task. Not otherwise
Shall this my Heavy Load seem light to me.
My Lot is humble. I shall not complain.
If I become the slave of Love, and end
My life in servitude and pass away.

* * * * *

Consumed by hopeless love he lies alone
And tosses sleepless on an humble couch,
His arm his pillow, shifts from side to side
This burden that he holds but cannot bear.
O heavy, heavy Load of Love.

[*He dies, his spirit enters the Noble Lady, who exclaims*].

Love, O! Love.
Do thou not wrench us untimely apart, Love!
Of hopeless longing men have died.
Beware!
So brutal is the Heart of Things.

There is something of the Precious Ridiculous about this which is quite attractive, and the personification of Love is interesting because unusual.

G.B.S.

LOCAL NEWS.

Marquis Katsura, the Premier, who returned to Tokyo on the 17th inst. from Karuizawa, waited on the Emperor the next morning.

An extraordinary Cabinet council was held on the 18th inst. to discuss, it is said, matters in connection with the Korean annexation.

On Tuesday 140 cows belonging to a dairy at Sugamo, Tokyo-fu, were all killed on account of their being infected with rinderpest.

Mr. Uchida Kakichi, Chief of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, has been apppointed Chief of the Civil Administration Office in Formosa.

The Finance Department has decided to issue a treasury bill of 25,000,000 *yen*. The bill is to be redeemed by the 25th of November next.

Viscount Sone has presented to the Prince Imperial 225 old manuscripts obtained in Korea, which are very rarely found in Japan, China or Korea.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress sent a telegram on the 18th inst. to the Austrian Court, congratulating Emperor Francis Joseph on his anniversary.

His Majesiy the Emperor sent a cordial telegram on the 19th inst. to the Chilian Government, expressing sympathy at the death of President Pedro Montt.

Prince Fushimi, Jr., has been ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to inspect the target practice of the First Squadron which will take place after the 23rd instant in Aomori Bay.

Viscount Sone being reported to have been critically ill for the last few days, His Majesty the Emperor sent a messenger on the 19th inst. to Katase to inquire after His Excellency's health.

Members of the Yokohama City Assembly held a private meeting on Tuesday, when it was decided to elect Mr. Arakawa Yoshitaro, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, as the Mayor of this city. It was also decided that the salary of the Mayor should be increased to 12,000 *yen*, the same

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

amount as is allowed to Mr. Uyemura, the newly elected Mayor of Osaka. Mr. Arakawa was Secretary of this prefecture about 15 years ago.

The water in the Sumida River, Tokyo, measured on Monday only four feet above its normal height, so that ferry-boat traffic at Takeya and Shirahige of Mukojima, has been restored.

The steamer *Kubo Maru* which left Rumoye, Hokkaido, on the 10th instant for Yokohama, arrived safely at the latter port on Friday afternoon after encountering severe storms during her voyage.

On the 23rd, 25th, and 27th instant a cricket match is to take place on the former cricket ground of this city. The *New Orleans* team has proposed the match to the Kei-o and Yokohama teams.

On Monday night the up train from Kyoto, which ought to have arrived at Yokohama at 10 p.m., was delayed four hours. The delay was due to the derailment of some cars of a goods train at Gotemba.

At a meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on Wednesday, the bill for disbursement of 133,480 *yen* for setting two large pumps near the reservoir of the Yokohama Water Works, was passed without dissent.

On Wednesday His Majesty the Emperor sent a cordial telegram to the President of the French Republic, thanking him for the reception accorded the cruiser *Ikoma* by the President and Government during the vessel's stay in French waters.

As a preventive measure against rinderpest the Governor of Kanagawa prefecture has prohibited the introduction of live stock, raw hides, milk, and other articles from which there is danger of propagating the virus, from Tokyo-fu and Chiba prefecture.

The steamer *Siberia* which had been ordered detained in this port on account of the outbreak of a cholera case on board the vessel, was conditionally permitted to leave on the 20th inst. for Honolulu, since the steamer is a regular liner bound abroad.

The disbursement of 17,000 *yen* for repairs of water-pipes and 110,000 *yen* for setting a large pump near the reservoir of the Yokohama Water Works has been approved by the City Assembly. The bill is to be submitted to a formal meeting of the Assembly.

The dredging of the Sakura River, which runs by Yokohama Station, will be begun shortly. The Gyoyu Kabushiki Raisha has contributed 600 *yen* and Mr. Uno Kumehichi and four others, 400 *yen* towards the fund for carrying out the work, while the Municipality defrays the balance.

The Yokohama Water Works has been able to supply water since the 9th instant throughout the city all day long. Unless very hot weather is experienced, so as to cause insufficiency of water in the reservoir, it is hoped that no more suspension of the supply will take place.

The Railway Board has brought an action in the Tokyo Local Court against a self-styled Austrian Baron who is now staying in the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. It is alleged that the said Baron behaved in a very unruly manner, ignoring the Railway regulations, while travelling from Nagoya to Kozu on the 23rd ultimo.

A little before noon on Monday an electric car accident occurred at Uyeno, Tokyo. A car coming from Yuraku-cho was to stop at Uyeno Station, but was carried by its momentum into a barrier. The forepart of the car was much damaged and fourteen passengers were more or less seriously injured. The driver who also sustained injuries is reported to have succumbed.

His Majesty the Emperor attended to business even on Sunday, the 21st instant, and gave some Imperial orders to Marquis Tokudaiji, the Grand-Chamberlain, and Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household. Subsequently the Minister and Vice Minister had a conference on some important matters, when the Chief of the General Business Section and other officials were also present.

The condition of Viscount Sone is reported to have been very unfavourable since the 17th inst. Resident-General Viscount Terauchi sent Secretary Satake on Wednesday to the residence of the ex Resident-General to inquire after his health. Marquis Katsura, it is said, consulted with Viscount Sone's son-in-law soon after the Premier returned to Tokyo, with regard to the conferment of a decoration on the sick Viscount.

The U.S. destroyers *Bainbridge*, *Barry*, *Chauncy*, and *Dale*, arrived at Yokohama on Monday from Nagasaki to join the U.S. Asiatic Squadron lying in this port. The cruiser *Rainbow* also joined the squadron yesterday. The whole squadron is expected to leave on the 1st proximo for Manila *via* Kobe and Shanghai. The former flagship *Charleston* will also leave for San Francisco *via* Honolulu the same day.

It has been arranged by the committee of the International Press Association of Japan that members of the Association will henceforth hold informal meetings with a view to fostering personal friendship among the members of the Association, on the second and fourth Thursdays every month, commencing with the 25th instant, between 5 and 7 p.m. Mr. G. Date of the *Kokumin* and Mr. M. Tsuchiya of the *Asahi* are to speak at the meeting on Thursday next.

An American tourist party organized at the instance of the *Examiner* of Los Angeles, which consists of 120 members, left San Francisco on the 12th instant for Japan, on board the steamer *Mongolia*. The party is expected to arrive at Yokohama about the 28th instant. The Principal members of the party are the Manager of the *Examiner*, Mr. Stoddard, cousin of President Taft, and others. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce will make a present of a silver medal to each member as on the occasion of the lark's party and have a display of fireworks.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

CANADIAN LABOUR STRUGGLES.

London, August 19.

The Times reports that a deputation representing the labour unions of Vancouver asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to raise the Chinese Pole-tax from 500 to 1,000 dollars, and urged that all legislation henceforth should tend to the exclusion of all Asiatics.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied that the Government is forced to consider the diplomatic phase in relation to the general wellfare of Canada, as well as the peculiar labour requirements of British Columbia.

CRETE.

Hostility to Christians on the part of Musselmen in Crete has become more acute. Several assaults and outrages have occurred at Retimo, Suda and Candia. A Christian property owner at Candia was burned alive. The Christians are endeavouring to organize a boycott against Musselmen.

PERSIA.

Later.

Teheran.—The Minister of the Interior has requested the Mejliss to accord monthly pensions of 400 and 300 Tomans respectively to Satarkhan and Baghirkhan. A conciliatory attitude of the Government has probably commenced.

CHOLERA IN ITALY.

Sixty-three cases of Cholera have been reported from Apulia. There have been 34 death.

IKOMA'S OFFICERS AT FRENCH CAPITAL.

London August 20.

The officers of the Ikoma lunched at the Embassy in Paris. The Minister of Marine was a guest.

ASIATICS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Times Sydney correspondent reports that Senator G. F. Pearce, Minister of Defence, speaking on the Defence Bill in the Senate, attacked believers in arbitration, saying Australia would refuse to arbitrate the matter of Asiatic exclusion, and must be prepared to maintain her own laws against attack.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S POSITION.

American papers alleged that Mr. Roosevelt's rejection on August 17th was arranged by himself, seeking an excuse to separate from Mr. Taft and the the conservatives prior to assuming the leadership of the insurgent Republicans.

THE SITUATION IN CRETE.

Athens reports that in view of representations to be made to the Powers, three Cretan leaders withdraw their candidature for the Greek Assembly.

WITHDRAWAL OF RUSSIANS FROM PERSIA.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent reports that it is understood *pour-parlers* are in progress concerning the withdrawal of the Russian forces.

LAUNCHING OF THE LARGEST BATTLESHIP IN THE WORLD.

London, August 21.

Lady Winchester launched the Orion the most powerful battleship in the world, to day.

The Orion has an armament of ten 13.5 inch guns and a displacement of 22,500 tons. She steams 21 knots and carries the new 21-inch torpedoes with a range of four miles.

The Orion cost over £2,000,000.

U.S. POLITICS.

A feature of the split in the Republican ranks in the United States, is that Roosevelt will run as President in 1912, if he does not like the Republican policy which prevails at that time.

MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE NEGRO QUESTION.

London, August 22.

New York.—Mr. Roosevelt has addressed the National Negro Business League on opportunies of advancement for the coloured man. He urged self-help and hope—which, he said, were rare.

Bishop Clinton and Mr Booker-Washington assured Mr. Roosevelt that the negro element would solidly support whatever promotion, in public life he, Mr. Roosevelt, might seek.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

There have been 7,000 cases of cholera, and 3,000 deaths, in Russia during the past week.

GRECIAN ELECTION.

Later.

Athens. — The election of the Greek National Assembly for the revision of the Constitution is proceeding, so far in the quietest manner.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KAISER OPENS NEW PALACE.

The Kaiser, with his family, the Chancellor and Ministers, opened the new Imperial Palace in Posen. He hoped that the new residential town would be the nursery of German civilization.

ENTERTAINMENT OF "IKOMA'S" OFFICERS BY FRENCH PRESIDENT.

London, August 22.

President Fallieres lunched the *Ikoma's* officers at his palace at Rambouillet.

Brest.—A brilliant at home was given on board the *Ikoma* to the civil and militaty authorities of the port.

NATIVE DISCONTENT IN GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says that Maximilian Harden and Dr. Carl Peters declare that the inhabitants of Damaraland are so discontented that they contemplate abandoning the German flag and joining the British South African Union.

GERMAN SYMPATHY FOR JAPAN BECAUSE OF FLOOD.

Reuter's Berlin correspondent reports that the *Norddeutsche*, alluding to the Japanese floods, expresses the opinion that Japan with her steady, calm strength, will repair the terrible damage, and sympathises with the Government in its severe trial.

Later.

Herr Kiderlenwachter, at the command of the Kaiser, visited the Japanese Ambassador to condole with him on account of the floods.

CRUISER "BEDFORD" ASHORE.

His Majesty's S.S. *Bedford* accompanying the British squadron from Weihaiwei to Nagasaki grounded on Quelpart Island. A Japanese warship was despatched thither to assist. The weather is bad.

London, August 23.

The *Bedford* was carrying out full-speed trials when she ran aground early yesterday on the Samarang Rocks in the Straits of Korea. Eighteen men were drowned.

Owing to the inrush of the waters there is very little hope of salving the ship, which is full of water to the engine-room bulkhead. The survivors were taken off by the *Minotaur* and the *Kent*, which anchored near by in the daytime, but were compelled by the heavy sea to put out into the open at night.

FOREST FIRE IN N.W. STATES.

Later.

A forest fire in Idaho, Oregon, and western Montana is sweeping vast areas, 24 persons being killed and 25 injured. At Wallace, Idaho, 280 foresters are missing.

The Forestry Department at Washington reports that it has discovered positive evidence that the fire in Oregon had an incendiary origin. When the fire is extinguished, the death-roll, it is believed, will be appalling.

CRETE AND GREECE.

The Cretan leader Velizelaos (?) is assured that a huge majority of the Grecian electors favour the suggestion that he should become premier after resigning his functions in Crete.

GERMAN REVENUE.

Berlin.—The revenue for 1909 10 has exceeded estimates by £3,625,000 and the expenditure is £2,000,003 below estimates.

NICARAGUA.

The revolutionists have captured Managua and San Juan. General Estrada has been proclaimed President.

THE REPUBLICAN CRISIS.

Taft, in a letter to the President of the Republican Committee, categorically denies any breach between himself and Roosevelt. He declares that the prevailing impression that such a breach exists is engineered by reactionary Republicans.

DREADNOUGHTS OBOLESCENT.

MOTOR BATTLESHIP TO BE BUILT AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, August 24.

The Admiralty is about to build at Portsmouth an experimental battleship with motor engines. No stoking would be required and the vessel would have no funnels. Great economies would thus be effected in weight and space.

The Portsmouth *Evening News* says that the new battleship will render obsolete the Dreadnoughts of all Powers.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Roosevelt has expressed his pleasure at Taft's statement, which, he says, makes the situation perfectly clear.

REVOLUTION THREATENED IN PORTUGAL.

London, August 24.

Desp'te official denials details are leaking out of a revolutionary plot in Portugal. Not since the murder of Don Carlos has there been such a military display. The first division of the field army is under arms. The Lisbon forts are fully garrisoned and ammunitioned. The warships on the Tagus are reported to be ready to shell the revolutionaries.

These precautions are believed to have frustrated an effort to establish a military government.

LITTLE SYMPATHY WITH LABOUR.

CONSERVATIVES AND LIBERALS OPPOSE LABOURITE DEMAND.

The Labourite demand that a Bill should be passed reversing the Osborne Judgment is meeting with little sympathy from the Liberals and strenuous opposition from the Conservatives.

[This judgment precludes the funds of trade unions from being used for the support of Members of Parliament.]

CRETE AND GREECE.

Venizelos heads the poll in the Attica election. The Powers have assured the Porte that the election of Venizelos to the Greek Assembly will not affect the *status quo* in Crete

BRITISH VIEWS ON ANNEXATION.

London, August 25.

Reuter's London correspondent learns that the British Government does not object to the Annexation of Korea politically, but has been considering the commercial effect the change will have. But no statement regarding what commercial effect will be can be made until conditions accompanying the annexation are made public.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

AUSTRALIA TO MAINTAIN EXCLUSION REGULATIONS.

London, August 19

Reports from Sydney are to the effect that the new Defence Bill provides 127,000 Combatants at a cost of £2,000,000. The Minister in moving the 2nd reading in the Senate declared Australia would refuse to arbitrate the matter of Asiatic Exclusion.

BRITISH SECTION AT EXHIBITION TO BE REBUILT.

The British Government has decided to reconstruct the destroyed section at the Brussels Exhibition.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE LABOUR UNIONS.

Sir Wilfred Laurier informed the labour unions that the Government would consider increasing the head tax of the Chinese but would not entertain for a moment any proposal to subject the Japanese emigrants to the indignity of a head tax, even if it involved the downfall of the Ministry. He considers that the day is over when it is politic to treat other races with contempt and harshness and says that Canada must follow the lead of Britain and treat all men with fairness and equality.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

London, August 20.

The St. Petersburg Press hails the arrival of Lord Roberts' Mission to Announce the Accession of King George as a fresh sign of Anglo-Russian friendship. Lord Roberts having formerly been the exponent of the theory of Russian advance in India.

GERMANY.

It is reported from Berlin that practically the whole of the Imperial family accompanies the Emperor to Posen. Public opinion differs as to whether an era of Polish conciliation is approaching or whether it is the beginning of the enforcement of the expropriation law.

ROOSEVELT AND THE REPUBLICANS.

New York correspondents report an important Republican conference at Oyster Bay. Roosevelt resented his rejection as a candidate for chairman of the state convention and believes the majority of the Taft administration are hostile to him. As he desires to avoid a rupture he will not attend the convention or participate in factional fights. Roosevelt nevertheless will always defend his own policies against attack.

PROTEST OF PARIS PRESS.

London, August 22.

The Paris press protests against the Brazilian Government's decision to employ German military instructors, pointing out that French officers instruct the troops of the state of San Paulo, and that it would be unfair to engage Germans before the contracts expired.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

London, August 22.

Constantinople. — Russia has protested against the violation of the Persian territory Bayezid, close to the Russian border, by Turkish forces during the past two years. Turkey has occupied and administered considerable territory in the neighbourhood of the Urumih ford.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

Lord Ridley, speaking at Blackpool, said that the country was beginning to understand Tariff Reform. Japan had formulated a tariff the effect of which would seriously injure British trade, especially that of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and which was unquestionably meant by Japan to apply to goods now sent them, so as to compete with British goods in the Far Eastern market.

THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, August 23.

St. Petersburg.—The cholera is steadily declining.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RUSSIAN BLACK SEA FLEET.

AN INTERESTING SUGGESTION FROM TURKEY.

Constantinople.—A semi-official organ, referring to the increase of the Turkish Navy, suggests that any naval competition with Russia might be avoided by the Black Sea fleet joining that in the Baltic, Turkey guaranteeing the neutrality of the Black Sea.

ALBANIAN THIEVES SENTENCED.

London, August 24

Constantinople.—Four Albanian thieves prominent in the fighting at Natchenalobu have been sentenced to death.

RUSSIAN ORDER TO GERMAN FIRM.

INDIGNATION IN ST. PETERSBURG

St. Petersburg.—The announcement that an order for artillery amounting to 2½ million pounds has been placed with a German firm, has aroused a storm of indignation in the Russian press, which declares that the Russian firm of Obuskoff is able to execute the order, and that the contract involves the betrayal of Russian interests and military secrets. The Duma has voted the money on the understanding that everything will be made in Russia.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

London, August 24.

St. Petersburg.—The government has been informed of the impending annexation of Korea. It had been hoped Japan would refrain from that apparently superfluous measure. Russia will certainly not raise serious objections to the event which is not likely to prejudice Russo-Japanese relations.

RUSSIA'S PURCHASE OF ARTILLERY.

The Russian *Novoe Vremya* asserts that the new artillery has not been ordered from Germany, but understands Creusot Works in France will supply 100 field howitzers at a cost of £300,000. The remaining 500 are to be made in Russia.

ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

London, August 25.

The Times declares the annexation of Korea is inevitable and the only sound solution of many difficulties. Japan could never again leave Korea for a prey to the first-comer. *The Times* is convinced that Japan will face its new and larger duties with the unfaltering courage it has always displayed in the domain of high politics, and trusts that the predominance of militarism during the early occupation will be modified. British trade must not be injured by the extension of the new tariff to Korea.

GERMAN VIEW ON ANNEXATION.

Berlin.—The Government regards annexation as the natural development. Germany is only interested in the future economic conditions and the regulation of Customs.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

FLOOD AT HSINMINTUN.

Mukden, August 23.

Owing to the recent long-continued rain, the Ryu River, running by Hsinmintun, overflowed this evening so that the town was submerged. The branch office of the Japanese Consulate is flooded some 1½ feet deep on the ground floor. On receiving an urgent message from Mr. Hojo, the official in charge, stating that, as the inundation occurred suddenly, it was difficult to furnish a detailed report with regard to the residents in the foreign settlement, Mr. Kasuya, a student interpreter, with a police officer, was despatched to the scene, while simultaneously a quantity of food was forwarded. A bridge at Liukatai on the Antung-Mukden line was washed away, and railway traffic was suspended.

SYMPATHY FROM THE POWERS.

The heartfelt sympathy from the Russian Government has been expressed to the Japanese Government through the Russian Ambassador in Tokyo. A similar expression of sympathy from the Italian Government has also been tendered through the Italian Ambassador, expressed his own deep sympathy with Japan. The Portuguese Minister in Tokyo has tendered the profound sympathy from the King and Government of Portugal to the Japanese Government, while the Dutch Minister has submitted to the Japanese Emperor and Government the most sincere sympathy of his Country to the Japanese Government.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

The French and Russian Ambassadors in Tokyo have each contributed the sum of 100 *yen* toward the relief fund for the sufferers from the recent floods.

(RECEIVED BY THE NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

THE "BEDFORD."

In compliance with the request of the Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Squadron to render aid to H.M.S. *Bedford*, which ran on a rock off the south west of Quelpart Island on Sunday morning, the Naval Department has instructed the Commander of the Saseho Naval Station to make arrangements for the rescue and to render assistance immediately. The rescue boat and lighters left Saseho in haste on Monday evening for the scene.

The warship *Yodo* anchored at Chinnanpo, being also ordered by wire to proceed to the scene, left Chinnanpo at 5 a.m. yesterday.

On account of stormy weather the Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic Squadron has telegraphed to postpone the despatch of a rescue party to the scene of the *Bedford's* disaster. The weather having been on a fair way to recovery since Tuesday morning, the Commander of the Saseho Naval Station despatched the warship *Izumi*, the steamers *Chefoo Maru* and *Saseho Maru*, and two lighters, under the command of Captain Kitano. Two ship-building engineers, three assistants, some 100 workmen, and a naval surgeon joined the rescue party.

At 6 a.m. on Wednesday the warship *Yodo* arrived at the scene of the *Bedford's* disaster, and found the *Minotour*, *Monmauth*, *Izumi* and *Saruhashi Maru* already on the spot. There was a heavy swell on the sea, though the force of the wind was not great.

The Commander of the cruiser *Yodo* reports that the rescue party for the *Bedford* commenced work at noon on Wednesday discharging heavy articles from the stranded vessel. Although the force of the wind was not great, there was a heavy swell on the sea and the tidal current was rapid. At half past three in the afternoon a British destroyer arrived at the scene but left in a short while. As the British Admiral desired that the rescue party leave the scene before the weather changed, the *Yodo* was about to proceed to Mokpho.

CONTRIBUTION OF U.S. RED CROSS SOCIETY.

The U.S. Red Cross Society has contributed the sum of 10,000 *yen* towards the relief fund for the sufferers from the recent floods.

TELEGRAM OF THANKS FOR THE "IKOMA."

Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, has sent a telegram of thanks to the French navy, expressing gratitude for the kind reception accorded the *Ikoma* during her stay in French waters. The French Minister of Marine has answered by telegraph.

WELCOME TO PRINCE TSAI HSUN.

The *Asama* and *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron arrived at Nagasaki on Wednesday morning, to welcome Prince Tsai Hsun of China, who is due to reach that port to-morrow.

FLOOD IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

Mukden, August 23.

It is officially reported from Hsinmintun that most of the residents in the foreign settlement have taken refuge from the recent flood in the branch office of the Japanese Consulate, the Japanese Post Office, and the meeting-hall of the settlement. In the Chinese quarters there were 300 or 400 casualties and some 500 houses destroyed. This afternoon the floods began to subside and the weather became somewhat settled.

(SPECIAL TO THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.

The cruiser *Kent* has arrived at Nagasaki bringing the report that the British cruiser *Bedford* went ashore on a rock off Quelpart Island. Eighteen men were drowned and the cruiser is in a very bad condition.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH'S BIRTHDAY.

Berlin, August 18.

Emperor Francis Joseph is celebrating to-day his eightieth birthday at Ischl, surrounded by his grand-children and great-grand-children. The whole German Press including the *Reichsanzeiger* (Official Gazette) expresses its most sincere congratulations in very warm terms. A gala banquet has been held on this occasion at Wilhelmshoehe by the Kaiser and Kaiserin, which was also attended by the Chancellor, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the German Ambassador at Constantinople.

TORPEDO BOATS COLLIDE.

A collision has taken place at Kiel between the torpedo-boats S-32 and S-76. Both boats were sunk, but their crews were saved.

THE TSAR.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa will arrive at Chateau Friedberg, near Nauheim, as prearranged, at the end of August.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

Berlin, August 19.

The Kaiser has sent a telegram of congratulation couched in very warm terms to Emperor Francis Joseph on the occasion of the latter's eightieth birthday, to which the Emperor replied with expressions of thanks. At the banquet at Wilhelmshoehe the Kaiser toasted the Emperor's health, referring to him as "his faithful ally and highly esteemed, personal friend."—At the banquet at Ischl Archdnke Franz Ferdinand expressed to the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Emperor the most heartful congratulations of the family and of the people. Great celebrations were held by the populace at Ischl on the evening of the birthday,

AN IMPERIAL CASTLE.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin, Crown Prince and Crown Princess, all Princes of the Imperial House and the Chancellor will be present at to-morrow's inauguration ceremony of the Imperial Castle at Posen.

BULGARIA.

New anti-Turkish demonstrations have taken place ot Sofia.

GREAT BRITIAN.

Berlin, August 20.

The British Government has passed a vote for the reconstruction of the British Exposition at Brussels, which had been entirely destroyed by fire.

FRANCE.

M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will go to Paris in September to hold a conference with President Fallieres and M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Berlin, August 21.

President Fallieres has received the officers of the Japanese cruiser *Ikoma* at Paris.

GERMANY.

Kaiser-day at Posen on the occasion of the inauguration of the Imperial Castle has been passed in a most enthusiastic manner. The city has been raised to the degree of a Royal City.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, by order of the Kaiser, has paid a visit to the Japanese Embassy at Berlin to express the Kaiser's sympathy at the loss suffered by Japan owing to the great inundations. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* also expresses its sympathy and says that Japan will be strong enough to overcome the misfortune by her own energy.

The German Steamship Company Hansa has opened a new line between Antwerp, Colombo and Rangoon.

THE SMALLEST KINGDOM IN THE WORLD.

The proclamation of the raising of Montenegro to a monarchy will take place on August 28th.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to August 2nd *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on August 19th.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 22.

The German Press expresses itself very satisfactorily with regard to the splendid success of the celebrations at Posen on the occasion of the inauguration of the Imperial Castle.

The annual Catholic Convention has been opened at Augsburg.

FRANCE.

M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking on the occasion of the unveiling of the Mauchamp Monument again promised the maintenance of a peaceful policy on the part of France in Morocco.

The *Westminster Gazette* reports that President Fallieres will pay a visit to Qeen Wihelmina and also to Amsterdam at the beginning of autumn.

AVIATION.

An aeronautic circular flight competition has been announced at Paris, the course of which will be Paris, Berlin, Brussels, London and back to Paris. The prize to be paid to the winner amounts to 200,000 Francs.

THE TWO NEW KINGS.

Berlin, August 23.

Very cordial toasts of friendship and brotherhood have been exchanged between Prince Nikita of Montenegro and King Ferdinand of Bulgaria. The King and Queen of Italy have arrived at Cettinje, where they will attend the coming celebrations.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 24.

The German Press discusses the annexation of Korea by Japan, which is imminent, in a very calm manner.

The result of the Financial Administration in Germany as shown by the Budget of 1909 10 is a very favourable one, being better to the amount of 130 million Marks in comparison with the estimates. Only 126 million marks have to be covered by a loan, the estimates having put this loan at 240 million marks.

AUSTRIA.

Emperor Francis Joseph has sent a personal letter to Freiherr von Bienerth, the Austrian Premier, expressing his deepest thanks for the sympathy shown by the people on the occasion of his eightieth birthday.

THE CROWN PRINCE AT KOENIGSBERG.

Berlin, August 24.

The German Crown Prince on the occasion of the celebrations in connection with the razing of the fortifications at Koenigsberg (Ostpreussen), was nominated *Rector Magnificentissimus* of the University. The Crown Prince, in giving thanks, emphasised the necessity of German patriotism. The Kaiser and Kaiserin also expressed their congratulations to the City at its liberation from constriction by its former fortifications.

THE ANNEXATION.

The *Koelnische Zeitung*, commenting upon the annexation of Korea by Japan, says that it will not be protested by any Power. Germany has only commercial interests in Korea, which must be protected. Count Reventlow, writing in the *Deutsche Tageszeitung*, says that the annexation is not unexpected and unwelcome to Germany and that it is of political necessity to Japan. The recognition of the annexation by the Powers is beyond any doubt.

GREECE.

The Greek elections have resulted in the nomination by plebiscite of the well-known leader in the Cretan agitation, M. Venizelos, as leader of the Greek National Assembly. He, however, has to resign his Cretan offices before taking up his new post. The Sublime Porte will not protest against his election, he being a Greek subject.

PORTUGAL.

Prince Friedrich Leopold has presented the High Order of the Black Eagle to King Manuelo of Portugal at Lisbon.

HOLLAND.

The Council of Honour of Statesmen of the Netherlands has dismissed the charge of bribery against the ex-Premier de Kuyper.

A NATIVE LION HUNT.

BY MR. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

At Sergei Lake there is a store kept by Mr. Kirke, a South African of Scotch blood. With a kind courtesy which I cannot too highly appreciate he, with the equally cordial help of another settler, Mr. Scally—also a South African, but of Irish birth—and of the District Commissioner, Mr. Corbett, had arranged for a party of Nandi warriors to come over and show me how they hunted the lion. Two Dutch farmers, Boers, from the neighbourhood, had also come; they were Messrs. Monton and Jordan, fine fellows both, the former having served with De Wet during the war. Mr. and Mrs. Corbett—who were hospitality itself—had also come to see the sport: and so had Captain Chapman, an English army officer who was taking a rest after several years' service in the Northern Nigeria.

The Nandi are a warlike pastoral tribe, close akin to the Masai in blood and tongue, in weapons and in manner of life. They have long been accustomed to kill with their spear lions which become man-eaters or which molest their cattle overmuch, and the peace which British rule has imposed upon them—a peace so welcome to the weaker, so irksome to the predatory, tribes—has left lion killing one of the few pursuits in which glory can be won by a young warrior. When it was told them that they could come to hunt lions at Sergoi, 800 warriors volunteered, and much heartburning was caused in choosing the sixty or seventy who were allowed the privilege. They stipulated, however, that they should not be used merely as beaters, but should kill the lion themselves, and refused to come unless with this understanding.

The day before we reached Sergoi they had gone out, and had killed a lion and lioness; the beasts were put up from a small covert and dispatched with the heavy throwing spears on the instant, before they offered, or, indeed, had the chance to offer, any resistance. The day after our arrival there was mist and cold rain, and we found no lions. Next day, November 20, we were successful.

ADVANCE OF THE WARRIORS.

We started immediately after breakfast. Kirke, Scally, Monton, Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. Corbett, Captain Chapman, and our party were on horseback; of course, we carried our rifles, but our duty was merely to round up the lion and hold him, if he went off so far in advance that even the Nandi runners could not overtake him. We intended to beat the country toward some shallow, swampy valleys, twelve miles distant.

In an hour we overtook the Nandi warriors, who were advancing across the rolling, grassy plains in a long line, with intervals of six or eight yards between the men. They were splendid savages, stark naked, lithe as panthers, the muscles rippling under their smooth, dark skins: all their lives they had lived on nothing but animal food, milk, blood, and flesh, and they were fit for any fatigue or danger. Their faces were proud, cruel, fearless; as they ran they moved with long, springy strides. Their head-dresses were fantastic; they carried ox-hide shields painted with strange devices, and each bore in his right hand the formidable war spear, used both for stabbing and for throwing at close quarters. The narrow spear heads of soft iron were burnished till they shone like silver; they were 4-ft. long, and the point and edges were razor sharp. The wooden haft appeared for but a few inches, the long butt was also of iron, ending in a spike, so that the spear looked almost solid metal. Yet each sinewy warrior carried his heavy weapon as if it were a toy, twirling it till it glinted in the sun rays. Herds of game, red hartebeests, and striped zebra, and wild swine, fled right and left before the advance of the line.

It was noon before we reached a wide, shallow valley, with beds of rushes here and there in the middle. and on either side high grass and dwarfed and scattered thorn-trees. Down this we beat for a couple of miles. Then, suddenly, a maned lion,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

rose a quarter of a mile ahead of the line, and galloped off through the high grass to the right, and all of us on horseback tore after him.

He was a magnificent beast, with a black and tawny mane; in his prime, teeth and claws perfect, with mighty thews, and savage heart. He was lying near a hartebeest, on which he had been feasting; his life had been one of unbroken career of rapine and violence, and now the maned master of the wilderness, the terror that stalked by night the grim lord of slaughter, was to meet his doom at the hands of the only foes who dared molest him.

MANED MONSTER AT BAY.

It was a mile before we brought him to bay. Then the Dutch farmer, Monton, who had not even a rifle, but who rode foremost, was almost on him; he halted and turned under a low thorntree, and we galloped past him to the opposite side, to hold him until the spearmen could come. It was a sore temptation to shoot him, but, of course, we could not break faith with our Nandi friends. We were only some sixty yards from him, and watched him with our rifles ready, lest he should charge either us, or the first two or three spearmen, before their companions arrived.

One by one the spearmen came up, at a run, and gradually began to form a ring round him. Each, when he came near enough, crouched behind his shield, his spear in his right hand, his fierce, eager face peering over the shield rim. As man followed man, the lion rose to his feet. His mane bristled, his tail lashed, he held his head low, the upper lip now drooping over the jaws, now drawn up so as to show the gleam of the long fangs. He faced first one way and then another, and never ceased to utter his murderous grunting roars. It was a wild sight; the ring of spearmen, intent, silent, bent on blood, and in the centre the great man-killing beast, his thunderous wrath growing ever more dangerous.

THE RING OF DEATH.

At last the tense ring was complete, and the spearmen rose and closed in. The lion looked quickly from side to side, saw where the line was thinnest, and charged at his topmost speed. The crowded movement began. With shields held steady, and quivering spears poised, the men in front braced themselves for the rush and the shock, and from either hand the warriors sprang forward to take their foe in flank. Bounding ahead of his fellows, the leader reached throwing distance, the long spear flickered and plunged; as the lion felt the wound he half turned, and then flung himself on the man in front. The warrior threw his spear; it drove deep into the life, for entering at one shoulder it came out of the opposite flank, near the thigh, a yard of steel through the great body. Rearing the lion struck the man, bearing down the shield, his back arched, and for a moment he slaked his fury with fang and talon. But on the instant I saw another spear driven clear through his body from side to side; and as the lion turned again the bright spear blades darting toward him were flashes of white flame. The end had come. He seized another man, who stabbed him and wrenched loose. As he fell he gripped a spear head in his jaws with such tremendous force that he bent it double. Then the warriors were round and over him, stabbing and shouting, wild with furious exultation.

From the moment when he charged until his death I doubt whether ten seconds had elapsed; perhaps less; but what a ten seconds! The first half-dozen spears had done the work. Three of the spear blades had gone clear through the body, the points projecting several inches; and these, and one or two others, including the one he had seized in his jaws, had been twisted out of shape in the terrible death struggle.

We at once attended to the two wounded men. Treating their wounds with antiseptic was painful, and so, while the operation was in progress, I told them, through Kuke, that I would give each a heifer. A Nandi prizes his cattle rather more than his wives; and each sufferer smiled broadly at the news, and forgot all about the pain of his wounds.

Then the warriors, raising their shields above their heads, and chanting the deep-toned victory song, marched with a slow dancing step around the dead body of the lion; and this savage dance of triumph ended a scene of as fierce interest and excitement as I ever hope to see.

The Nandi marched back by themselves, carrying the two wounded men on their shields. We rode to camp by a roundabout way, on the chance that we might see another lion. The afternoon waned, and we cast long shadows before us as we rode across the vast lonely plain. The game stared at us as we passed; a cold wind blew in our faces, and the tall grass waved ceaselessly; the sun set behind a sullen cloud bank; and then, just at nightfall, the tents glimmered white through the dusk. *London Telegraph.*

JAPANESE VISITORS IN ENGLAND.

London, July 24.

The deputation of members of the Japanese Parliament who are at present visiting this country were entertained at Hampton Court last Friday by Mr. Lewis Harcourt on behalf of the Government.

Sir Edward Grey, proposing the health of the Emperor of Japan, said the alliance between the two countries was one which was renewed a few years ago in the expectation that it would result in the benefit of both. The years that had passed since it was renewed had, be thought, amply justified the policy of the alliance. The peace which they and we desired had been secured, and the success of the alliance might be emphasized by the fact that, although Japan had subsequently made several agreements with other nations, those agreements had not impaired, but, on the contrary, had contributed to secure the original policy of our alliance—the maintenance of peace. Japan desired in the Far East the maintenance of her own security, of her own prosperity, and of peace. The peace which was maintained there was of benefit to the whole world.

Baron Oura, Japanese Minister for Agriculture and Commerce and president of the Japanese section of the Japan-British Exhibition, entertained the officers of the *Ikoma* at luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on Saturday. On the same day the crew of the *Ikoma* had a gala day at Gravesend. Races were rowed in the ship's boats for prizes presented by the Mayor. Five hundred sailors were present at a dinner at the Rosherville Gardens, and in the afternoon marched through the town headed by the band of the 1st Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Then they were treated to representations of old English dances and revels by 500 of the local school children.

On Saturday also Prince Tokugawa gave away the prizes at Heath Brow School, Hemel Hempstead, the headmaster of which was a school-fellow of the Prince at Sydenham 28 years ago.

At the Japan-British Exhibition on Saturday night the Mayor of Tokyo, Mr. Mukio Oguki, and several members of the Japanese Commission were entertained at dinner by the Mayor of Hammersmith, and were welcomed by a representative gathering which included the Chairman of the London County Council and many London mayors.

A party of 425 seamen from the *Ikoma* visited Madame Tussaud's on Monday. They were much interested in the new figure of the Emperor of Japan wearing the uniform of a field-marshal of his army.

The principal officers of the *Ikoma* were given an opportunity to become acquainted with many British naval men on Monday night, when they were the guests of the Japanese Ambassador at the Hyde Park Hotel. The First Lord of the Admiralty and a number of admirals and vice-admirals attended.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

The Amounts received from 20th to 25th inst., as contributions to the Fund for the Relief of the Distress caused by the Floods are:—

	Yen.
Messrs. J. Curnow & Co., Ltd.	50.00
J. T. Hamilton Esq	100 00
Messrs. A. M. Apcar & Co.	100.00
Commercial Union Insurance Company	25 00
John Roberts Esq.	5.00
A. J. Coyne Esq.	25.00
Anonymous	10.00
Messrs. Scheuer & Co.	100.00
„ C. Illies & Co.	1,000 00
„ Kelly & Walsh, Ltd	25.00
„ Otta Reimers & Co.	1,000.00
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	500.00
The New Zealand Insurance Company	25.00
Messrs. Helm Bros., Ltd.	150 00
„ Stanton, Schoene & Co.	25 00
„ Rooke & Hay	10 00
„ H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf	1,000.00
„ Koerting, Bume & Reif	50 00
John W. Cain, Esq.	25.00
L. Suzor, Esq.	25 00
J. Neary, Esq.	10 00
C. J. Strome, Esq.	50.00
Messrs. Crosse, Heath & Vogt	25.00
„ Alb. Haim & Co.	25.00
B. M. Ward, Esq.	25.00
Rev. H. B. Walton	50.00
P. Sarda, Esq.	25.00
A. Gerard, Esq.	25.00
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co, Ltd.	100 00
„ J. R. Simon & Co.	25 00
„ G. Strauss & Co.	100.00
Japan Gazette Co.	25.00
Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co.	100.00
„ E. V. Thorn & Sons	50.00
„ Paul Schramm & Co.	100.00
F. Andreis, Esq.	100.00
Messrs. Engert, de Cures & Brady	50.00
l'Alliance Francaise	50.00
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.	25.00
T. M. Laffin, Esq.	50.00
Messrs. J. Witkowski & Co., Ltd.	100.00
J. P. Mollison, Esq	50.00
Messrs. Bavier & Co.	100.00
„ Geo. H. Macy & Co.	100 00
Anonymous	100.00
Norwich Union Fire Office	25.00
Messrs. Hellyer & Co.	50.00
C. B. S.	25.00
Robert, Wrayburn & Ashwin	10.00
Messrs. Pearce & Co.	50 00
„ G. Blundell & Co	25 00
„ Oppenheimer & Co.	100.00
Jno. W. Hall	25 00
Messrs. Bowden Bros. & Co., Ltd.	100.00
J. Reynaud, Esq.	25.00
Messrs. F. Stähler & Co.	50.00
„ Nabholz & Co.	50.00
„ R. Schmid & Co., Neuchatel	50.00
„ Thos. Cook & Son	50 00
Japan Import & Export Commission Co.	50.00
M. Dentici Esq	10.00
Anonyme (per *Japan Gazette*)	5.00
E. J. Harrison Esq.	10.00
Messrs. Martin & Co.	100.00
„ A. Meier & Co.	50.00
„ G. R. Gregg & Co.	25 00
„ Findlay, Richardson & Co.	200.00
Messrs. Villa, Stearns Co	10.00
„ Pila & Cie	50.00
The China Export-Import & Bank Compagnie	250.00
Messrs. Jewett & Bent.	50.00
The General Electric Company, New York by J. R. Geary Esq., Yokohama	1,000.00
Total	8,155 00

"EVERY boy and girl ought to know how to swim," says Mrs. Eliza Flagg Young, Superintendent of Public Schools, of Chicago, "and every boy and girl attending the public schools will soon be compelled to learn to swim, just as he or she is taught to read and write in the regular grammar course. Every teacher ought to know how to swim, and the first step in accomplishing this fact will be the introduction into our teachers' training course at the normal school of a course of swimming.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICAN SQUADRON VISITS ENGLISH PORT.

A MIDDY'S IMPRESSIONS.

A midshipman on one of the American squadron recently at Plymouth describes his impressions of the visit as follows:—

They say Plymouth is one of the prettiest harbours in the world, and it certainly seemed so to us as we steamed slowly in after a rather stormy passage, the first that most of us had ever made across the Atlantic. Even the Massachusetts had never made the trip before, though she behaved the best of the three ships, and burned less coal by far than any other. By the way, in foreign ports the coal merchants put the coal aboard themselves. Hence the three-day vacation we had while this was going on.

On one side of the entrance is a cliff with a frowning fortress above it. On the other is a woodland country of surpassing beauty, adorned with ruined castles or beautiful modern summer places. But our officers tell us that even this peaceful-looking looking country fairly bristles with masked batteries.

I have a much more concrete respect for the British Navy than I had before my arrival. We passed ship after ship as we came in, more than I had ever seen before and I decided that there must be a big rendezvous here. As a matter of fact Plymouth is not much of a naval port, and there is actually a naval gathering now at Portsmouth. None of the ships here are of the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought class, but the twenty-seven battleships and cruisers, the dozen torpedo-boats and destroyers, and numerous old receiving ships nearly a century old, of the "thirty decks and no bottom" class.

The enlisted men were impressed, too. Jack, though a good-natured man, enjoys a fight with the next one when he has taken a bit of liquor aboard, and ordinarily counts himself the equal of two or three of other navies. But I heard one of them say as he looked with growing amazement at the assembled ships, "I hear there's fine liquor here, and cheap; but it doesn't look to me like a good port to get drunk in!" And the enlisted men are loud in their praises of the hospitality of the English, and particularly of Plymouth.

And so are the middies, and there are some good stories going the rounds about the trip to London; of the middies who occupied the box of the Duchess of Westminster; of the two who saw the two sons of Lord C.—army officers—under the table; and last, and best, of how the littlest midshipman in the navy put an English rear-admiral under in a table contest.

SPAIN AND HER SOVEREIGN.

To Anglo-Saxons the main interest of the crisis through which Spain is now passing lies in its probable effect on the position of the dynasty. The religious issue now raised goes to the very root of Spanish national life. The relations between Church and State in Spain are still medieval in character, a fact which may be either good or bad in itself, but which is at any rate thoroughly obnoxious to the eminently modern province of Catalonia. Alfonso XIII. has worked hard at the business of reestablishing loyalty in Barcelona, and has had much support from Senor Maura, a Conservative statesman of enlightened views, who is anxious for reform without revolution. Senor Maura has failed, and a bolder scheme has been launched. The men behind Senor Canalejas would prefer an open breach with the Vatican to an agreement and the Vatican is now driven to offer concessions for which Senor Maura looked in vain. But the strong Liberal in Spain is also a Republican, while the Southern Spaniard may well abandon faith in a dynasty which traffics with disloyalty in the Church. King Alfonso has been anxious to rally round him the moderate element in Spanish politics, with a view to the establishment of a Constitutional monarchy as the term is understood in England. Unhappily, the reformers abused their freedom, and the effort to stamp out sedition lost the King such sympathy as Catalonia had previous cherished. Now, in his attempt to recover it, he may drive the Church into active support of Carlist propaganda. The King is perfectly right in his view that only a coalition of moderate opinion can hold the progressive North and the medieval South together in a single kingdom, and all who wish Spain well will trust that his policy may yet be crowned with success. But never since his accession has the Throne been so islolated.

FEMININISM TO TRIUMPH IN FRANCE.

France is to be the scene of triumph for femininism, and the twentieth century is to be a woman's century, says Jean Finot, writing in the *Revue* (Paris), of which he is editor-in-chief. Neither America nor England will pass a women's charter, for women in those countries, we are told, are too noisy and turbulent in their self-assertion to gain the rights for which they often sigh and sometimes clamour and fight. After coupling the women of France with the old adage that "what woman wills, God also wills," this writer tells us:

"We shall have the spectacle of a sort of social transformation, the most imposing since the fall of the Roman Empire. The human race has so far been under the direction of the men; henceforth it will be found guided and inspired by the two sexes conjointly."

It seems that the French men are to surrender readily to the women the rights which for ages they have refused to share with them. This is not a matter of woman's self-assertion, but of man's recognition of the fitness aud power of the softer sex. Says Mr. Finot:

"This is undoubtedly the way the duel between man and woman is to end in France. The contest proceeds with the utmost correctness and dignity. The grace with which the champions of woman's rights wield their weapons is only equaled by the chivalric bearing of their antagonists. While in England and the United States society unhesitatingly opposes the violent and sometimes eccentric demonstrations of femininism, everybody in France appears to sympathize with the claims of the French women for political rights. Many people are indifferent, and some vacillate in a kind of passive revolt, but in general we see a silent acquiescence in the idea that the new charter of women is to be granted. The adherents of this femininism are recruited not only from among working women, but the middle classes and the intellectual rich also are joining the ranks and flock to the standard even from that immemorial citadel of the old régime the Faubourg Saint-Germain. Duchesses, representing the most aristocratic families in France, join societies whose aim is the political triumph of women."

The admission of women to public life will not destroy their womanhood, but rather deepen and enhance it, avers Mr. Finot, who sees in the political woman the great savior of society; and he enthusiastically breaks out in the following glowing prediction which rivals the apotheosis of the fair sex celebrated by Comte:

"The question put by many investigators of femininism, 'Has woman lost her womanliness by mixing in politics?' has been answered in the negative.

"In our puzzled wonder on being set face to face with a new condition of things we are too ready to leap to the conclusion that a woman before seizing the ballot must strip herself of those qualities she had hitherto possesed, as a novice lays aside the attire of fashion before entering the cloister. But the woman will remain just as she was, as the man has done. Political sovereignty has not changed the latter into either an angel or a devil. His only change is that he has become master of his own destinies."

A glowing picture of the woman politician follows in Mr. Finot's eloquent argument:

"Let us imagine that the French woman at length presides like man over the future of her country. We see in a few years problems hitherto insoluble solved without delay. Depopulation, alcoholism, criminality, the squandering of the nation's money, nepotism, and those many social and political evils against which we have vainly fought for years will gradually be diminished until they disappear entirely. Let it be granted that the movement spreads from France to other countries, and the perpetual menace of war which never ceases to ruin and poison the existence of all the nations will vanish before the influence and vigilance of mothers watching over the health and life of their children.

"The diminution of armaments, followed by universal disarmament, can take place only with the concurrence of the women of every land. The political vote of wives and mothers will attain a solidarity which laughs at frontiers and will bring on, sooner than we think, realization of the golden dream of peace"—*The Literary Digest.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

At the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 20th August, 1910, the following report of the Court of Directors was presented.

GENTLEMEN,—The Directors have now to submit to you a General Statement of the Bank, and Balance Sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1910.

The net profits for that period, including $2,928,987.95, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $5, 89,127.67.

The Directors recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the Profit and Loss Account to credit of the Silver Reserve Fund, which Fund will then stand at $16,000,000.

They also recommend writing off Bank Premises Account the sum of $150,000.

After making these Transfers and deducting Remuneration to Directors there remains for appropriation $4,724.127.67, out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of Two Pounds Sterling per Share, viz.: £240,000 which at 1/9⅜, the rate of the day, will absorb $2,694,736.84.

The Balance $2,029,390.83 to be carried to New Profit and Loss Account.

STERLING RESERVE FUND.

Owing to the redemption of the National War Loan a re-arrangement of the securities held in this account became necessary, and £270,000 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds due 1915 were purchased, which stand in the books at 98. The opportunity was taken to adjust our holding of Consols to 80 and to write down Other Sterling Securities.

The expenditure incurred in effecting these changes, viz: £7,170, has been met out of the Profits of the half-year.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Sub-Agencies of the Bank have been opened at Ipoh and Johore (Malay Peninsula).

DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. G. Barret, Mr. H. E. Tomkins, Mr. C. S. GUBBAY and the Honourable Mr. W. J. Gresson having resigned their seats on leaving the Colony, Mr. G. H. Medhurst, Mr. F. H. Armstrong, Mr. S. A. Levy and the Honourable Mr. Henry Keswick have been invited to fill the vacancies. Mr. Andrew Forbes has been invited to join the Board. These appointments require confirmation at this meeting.

Mr. G. Balloch has been elected Chairman for the remainder of the year and Mr. Robert Shewan Deputy Chairman.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Maitland and Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar, the former acting for Mr. W. Hutton Potts who is absent from the Colony.

G. BALLOCH, Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 30TH JUNE, 1910.

LIABILITIES.

Paid-up Capital.....	$15,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund, £1,500,000 @ ex. 2/-	15,000,000.00
Silver reserve fund	15,500,000.00
Marine Insurance Account	250,000.00
Notes in circulation :— Authorised Issue against Securities and Coin deposited with the Crown Agents for the Colonies and their Trustees, $15,000,000.00)	13,965,133.05

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Current Accounts :		
Silver	$120,075,829.63	
Gold £4,723,737.9s. 9d.=	53,032,347.36	
		173,108,176.99
Fixed Deposits :		
Silver	$ 62,936,914 70	
Gold, £4,865,688. 13s. 6d.=.....	54,631,394.09	
		117,568,308.79
Bills Payable (including Drafts on London Bankers, Call Loans and Short Sight Drawings on London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments)		21,502,332.64
Profit and Loss Account		5 389,127.67
Liability on Bills of Exchange re-discounted, £7,895,c62, 17s 6d. of which £6,071,419. 4s. 10d. have since run off.		
		$377,283,079 90

ASSETS.

Cash	$48,995,989 39
Coin lodged with the Hongkong Government against authorised and/or excess note circulation.....	12,000,000.00
Bullion in hand in Transit	11,945,376.69
Indian Government Rupee paper ...	2,317,687 65
Consols, Colonial and other securities	14,706,302.64
Sterling Reserve Fund Investments, viz. :—	
£1,200,000 2½ per cent. Consols at 80 .....£960,000 (of which £250,000 lodged with the Bank of England as a Special London Reserve).	
£270,000 3 per cent. Exchequer Bonds due 1915 at 98 264,600	
£325,000 Other Sterling Securities, written down to 275 400	
£1,500,000 (@ ex. 2/-	15,000,000.00
Bills Discounted, Loans and Credit ...	144 630.243 46
Bills Receivable	125,639,558.39
Bank Premises	2,047,920 87
	$377,283,079 09

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
J. COX-EDWARDS, Chief Accountant.
G. BALLOCH, HENRY KESWICK, F. LIEB, } Directors.

We have compared the above Statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities at the Head Office, and with the Returns from the various Branches and Agencies, and have found the same to be correct.

F. MAITLAND, J. W. C. BONNAR, } Auditors

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMBASSADOR INOUYE and a party of tourists are reported to have arrived at Lima, Peru, on the 19th instant.

A CASE of cholera is reported to have occurred on the 19th inst. on board the steamer *Kasuga Maru* lying at Nagasaki.

THE new railway section between Ayabe and Sonobe being completed, the traffic on the whole Maizuru line will be opened from Thursday.

DR UME, Professor of the Imperial Tokyo University, who has been in Korea as adviser to the Residency-General, is now lying seriously ill at the Daikan Hospital.

AN Otaru telegram says on the 20th instant a fire occurred at the Yubari Colliery, resulting in the destruction of eleven blocks of houses. No casualties are reported.

BARON OURA is reported to have arrived at Honolulu on Tuesday morning from San Francisco. The Minister, under the guidance of the Japanese Consul-General, inspected the sugar plantations in several parts of the Island. In the evening he attended a dinner given in his honour by leading Japanese residents. The Minister left for home the next morning.

HOGAKU HAKUSHI KINOSHITA, ex-President of the Imperial Kyoto University, who has been critically ill during the last few days, passed away on Monday morning at his residence in Kyoto.

A DOWN express for Shimonoseki, which left Kobe at 5 30 a.m. on the 24th inst, had proceeded only some 50 yards from the station, when one of the first-class carriages was derailed and seriously damaged. One passenger was killed instantly and ten others were more or less seriously injured. In consequence the train was delayed two hours.

THE agents of the American and Manchurian S.S. line, Messrs. Sale & Frazar Ltd., advise us that the S.S. *Karema*, after leaving New York on the 12th of July was run into by the S.S. *Regnlus* during a thick fog. The *Karema* sustained considerable damage and returned to New York on the 15th ult., to go into dry dock.

A NAGASAKI telegram reports that H.B.M.S. *Kent* arrived there on Sunday evening from the scene of disaster of the *Bedford*, for the purpose of requesting assistance of the Saseho Naval Station and to communicate with the home country. The warship *Izumi*, the steamers *Saruhashi* and *Chefoo Maru*, and a torpedo boat have proceeded to the scene from Saseho. The crew of the *Bedford* take refuge at night on board the *Minotaur* and *Monmouth*.

IN southeast Texas and southwest Louisiana charbon is killing the livestock. Livestock insurance companies to day announced the cancellation of all policies in those sections. Governor Campbell has been asked to submit the matter to the special session of the legislature, which will convene on Tuesday, with a view to creating an infected zone and placing men in charge. The Texas livestock sanitary commission has already quarantined against the affected district.

PRINCE TSAI HSUN, the Chinese naval envoy to the United States, who leaves Shanghai on the 24th inst. by the steamer *Manchuria* is to be accompanied by Admiral Sah Chenking, eight other naval officers, and two civil officials, besides four guards and five servants. The party will leave Nagasaki on the 27th for Kobe overland where they are expected on the 28th Leaving Kobe on the following night, they will arrive at Oiso on the 30th and at Yokohama at 11.25 a.m. the next day to catch the *Manchuria*.

A GENERAL meeting of the Bank of Japan was held on the 20th inst., when the following accounts were adopted :—

	Yen.
Profits	3,293,829
Dividend on old shares (6 per cent. per annum).....	900,000
Dividend on new shares (6 per cent. per annum).....	121,500
Reserve fund	210,000
Bonus	206,000
Balance	1,856,329
Second dividend on old shares (6 per cent. per annum).....	900,000
Second dividend on new shares (6 per cent. per annum).....	121,500
Carried forward	834,829

"CANADA'S greatest problem, undoubtedly, is the assimilation and training of her new citizens," says the *Canadian Courier*. "The official homestead returns for April indicate this problem clearly. In that month there were 7,209 homestead entries in the three western provinces. Of these, 3530 were Canadian or British, while the rest were foreigners made up as follows : United-Statesers, 2418; Austria-Hungarians, 338 ; Russians, 337 ; Norwegians, 144 ; Germans, 122 ; Swedes, 100 ; others, 320. Each of these entries represents 2½ people, or a total of 18,778 persons. Two out of four of these people are foreigners, trained in the ideals and circumstances and historical associations of a foreign citizenship. To transform them into Canadians, with a knowledge of Canadian history, Canadian institutions, and Canadian ambitions, is a task of supreme importance."

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE'S body will not be buried in Westminster Abbey, says the London correspondent of the *S.-C. Morning Post*. It is understood that this is an honour which the lamented heroine of the Crimea expressly declined before she died. Overwhelmed with grief at the death of his mistress, Miss Florence Nightingale's old soldier servant in the Crimea died on the night of August 15th. The man was Miss Nightingale's orderly and served her at Scutari and other places He was so devoted to her that her death broke his heart.

JAN Cayen, a little ice-bound island 300 miles east of Greenland, which is generally enveloped in fog, has just been seen for the first time in fifty years. The island, which was discovered by Henry Hudson, the English navigator, in 1607, was next seen about the year 1860 by a party which included Lord Dufferin. Since then all traces of the island vanished until recently, when the tourists on the Hamburg-America liner Oceana awoke one morning to find themselves passing within a mile of it. The captain of the Oceana telegraphed from Hammerfest, in Norway, to his company's headquarters to announce the fact that the island had been seen. Prince Henry of Prussia and Count Zeppelin, who are planning the North Pole airship trip at Hammerfest, were much interested when they heard of the discovery.

MR. PIERPONT MORGAN recently bought, through M. Jacques Seligmann of Paris, 86 of the most wonderful little watches in the world. He paid £60,000 for them, or an average of nearly £700 a watch. They formed the Marfels collection, and came to Paris from Berlin. All of them date from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. As will be remembered, the first little watches were made in the sixteenth century in Nuremberg, in Paris and in Italy. The Marfels watches are very tiny and very beautiful. One is eggshaped, made of Limoges enamel, and is no bigger than a canary's egg. There are only two of these in the world, and both are in Mr Pierpont Morgan's possession. Many of the watches are in the form of crosses, and can be worn as pendants. The smallest of them might be worn as a cravat pin.

IT is stated that the decision of the Senate of the National University of Ireland to make the Irish language compulsory for matriculation in and after the year 1913, was taken by a majority of 21 votes to 12. The Gaelic league is jubilant over the victory, which is mainly due to the pressure which the league was able to exercise through the Nationalist county councils. The councils are authorized by the Universities Act to strike rates in aid of scholarships to a total amount of about £60,000 per annum. Many of them made the striking of the rate conditional upon the adoption of compulsory Irish. If the new rule is strictly enforced hundreds of students will be diverted to Dublin university or to Belfast. The "Irish Times," in expressing regret at the Senate's decision, says that it does not think that either Trinity college or Belfast university wishes to be enriched at the cost of Roman Catholic Ireland's first venture in educational Home Rule.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ending August 19th are as follows :—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	2	12	2	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	4	25	2	—	—
Died	—	1	8	2	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PRESERVE BABY'S SKIN



With

CUTICURA SOAP

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of simple skin affections. In the prevention and treatment of minor eruptions and in the promotion of permanent skin and hair health, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq., Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta, China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Booklet, post-free, tells all about the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, August 27.

The Raw Cotton market is not active. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	49.00 to 49 5
Egyptian	49 50 to 51.00
Indian Broach	36.50 to 37.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.50 to 33.00

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340 00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 46 .00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in.	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5 60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7 30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, but some improvement is looked for in the course of next month.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3 60 to 3 70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8 10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
" " Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 " Redcar "	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4 16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2 05

FLOUR.

Quotations are too high for buyers, and nothing is being done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10 95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11 35 to 11 40
Japanese :—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage, but very little is being offered.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	5 20 to 5.25
Red " " "	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.00 to 5.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been very brisk. Prices are gradually declining.

On August 23rd stocks were: Filatures 12,386 bales; Re-reels, 789 bales; Kakeda, 612 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

August.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
19th	868	867	864	868
20th	868	861	—	869
21st	—	—	—	—
22nd	—	—	—	—
23rd	—	—	—	—
24th	—	—	—	—
25th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On August 12th stocks were :—Noshi, 1 800 piculs; Kibiso, 4,200 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	8, to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui :—There has been little change in prices. Business is dull.

Kanazawa :—Prices have slightly gone up all round.

Kawamata ;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The production is gradually decreasing.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8 40	8 00	8 10	7.75	7 70
27″	8.00	7 90	7.85	7.80	7 80
36″	8.20	7 90	7.80	7 80	7.20

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27″	8.20	7 70	7.65	7 70
36″	8.00	7 85	7 80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7 50	8.30	9 40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11 90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of August 25th the quotation was £55.15.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is somewhat active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	748.050
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	28.240

Delivery.	Closing Price
August	14.66
September	14.88
October	15.11

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
August	13.79	August	13.76
September ...	14.12	September ...	—
October	14.26	October	14.23

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15.20
Medium	14.30
Common	13.40
Average	14.30

TEA.

Arrivals have been small, with practically no third crop. Stocks on the market are in general of the commonest grade. The recent floods will have a serious effect on the further production this season.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to August 24th, 5,881,300 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 130,200 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	36 to 37
Medium	33 to 35
Good Common	29 to 32
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
August	124.75
September	125 00
October	124.75

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, August 26.

London silver unchanged, China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates unaltered, closing as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜(@$\frac{1}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	261
Hongkong—Bank sight ..... per $100.	88½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	86½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84½*
— Private 10 days' sight	86*
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅝
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	24⅜(@$\frac{7}{16}$

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Amiral Hamelin, French steamer, 3,068, Gloro, 19th Aug.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, A. R. Stewart, 19th Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 19th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, L. Harbord, 19th Aug.,—Glas ow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 19th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 20th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 20th Aug., —Tacoma and Seattle, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hector, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondgon, 21st Aug.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 21st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P.M. S.S. Co.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y Goto, 22nd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents-American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Yeddo, Swedish steamer, 2,503, Andersen, 22nd Aug.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Bambridge, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. E. S. Root, Lt. U.S.N., 22nd Aug.,—Nagasaki.

Barry, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt S. W. Townsend, Lt. U.S.N., 22nd Aug.,—Nagasaki.

Dale, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. F. J. Fletcher, Ensign U.S.N., 22nd Aug.,—Nagasaki.

Chauncy, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. L. N. McNair, Lt U.S.N. 22nd Aug.,—Nagasaki.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irizawa, 22nd Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 22nd Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832. T. Ogata, 24th Aug.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents-American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha)

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,821, Barillon, 24th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M Co.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Faas, 24th Aug.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Welsh Prince, British steamer, 3,218, Sheppard. 24th Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 24th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Rainbow, U.S. cruiser, 6,206, Capt. A. C. Stott, Lt. U S N., 24th Aug.,—Manila via Tsingtau.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 25th Aug.,—Tacoma and Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 19th Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,147, M. Winckler, 20th Aug.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 20th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S S. Co.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 20th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Australien, French steamer, 2,900, Mouton, 20th Aug.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Antilochus, British steamers, 5,796, A. R. Stewart, 20th Aug.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Diomed, British steamer, 3,005, L. Harbord, 20th Aug.,—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 20th Aug.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Amiral Hamelin, French steamer, 3,068, Gloro, 21st Aug.,—San Francisco, Mails & General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Benlawers, British steamer, 2,510, H. W. Bee, 21st Aug.,—Hongkong.—Cornes & Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 21st Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 21st Aug., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 22nd Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yangtsze, British steamer, 4,149, Pulford, 23rd Aug., —kondon, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Hector, British steamer, 3,006, J. Edmondsan, 24th Aug.,—Australia, General —Butterfield & Swire.

Yeddo, Swedish steamer, 2,503, Andersen, 24th Aug.,—Copenhagen via ports, General. - Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nubia, British steamer, 3,824, F. J. Fox, 24th Aug., —London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Kanagawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,825, C. H. Butler, 24th Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 24th Aug.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 24th Aug.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 24th Aug.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 25th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 25th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Bellerophon, British steamer, 5,727, Thos. Bartlett, 25th Aug.,—Hongkong, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Penza*, from Vladivostock to Tsuruga:—Mr. K. Sowa, Mr. Toyoizumi, Mr. Furuya, Mr. Akiyama, Mr. Okamoto, Mr. Tomita, Mr. Suzuki, Mr. Morison, Mr. Erans, Mr. Howle t, Mr. Nutter, Mr. Edwards and Mr. Hellber, in cabin. Mrs. Huzieff, in second class.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock:—Mr. Paul Tuschek and Mr. R. Harada in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Suzuki, Mr. Borodin and Mr. Malkov-Pamin in second class.

Per American steamer *China* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. R. S. Cole, Miss C. Chow, Mr. L. Y. Chin, Mr. G. Guzzenheim, Mr. E. Morse, Mrs. E. Hamilton, Miss G. Lindley, Miss L. B. Paty, Miss Olleidessen and native servant, Miss T. Tong, Mrs. S. A. Tong, Mr. J. F. Tonkins, Mr. Thompson, Mr. J. Wilson, Miss H. Woodford and Mr. Y. C. Tong. For Honolulu:—Mr. H. A Clark. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. E. Bowker, Mrs. C. E. Bowker, Mrs. B. A. Craig and infant, Capt. B. A. Craig, Mr. J. W. Creighton, Mrs. J. H. Covode, Mrs. W. C. Graves, Miss H. Hanlon, Mr. O. G. Freeman, Mrs. H. K. Knowles and infant, Mrs. T. W. Kydd, Mr. K. H. Knowles, Mr. L. T. Long, Mrs. W. N. Mahon and infant, Mr. T. W. Kydd, Miss V. Mahon and native servant, Mrs. H. S. Patrick, Mr. W. H. Mahon Jr., Miss V. Tolchard, Mr. H. A. Walsh, Mr. A. R. Patrick, Miss C. A. Young, Mrs. M. Nagatoshi, Mr. Geo. Borree, Messrs. Quan Man, Quan Way, Lee Gee, Cho How Kun, Chow Ming, Hong Yick, Hu Sum, Yang Sih Zung, Sze Ying, Zee Tse Zung, Zee Tse Hsiang, Wong Yu Cheng, Tan Tsine Ying, Chow Kai Chi, Chang Mo Shin, Wang Shoa Ying, Tang Hung Yee, Ku Chen Mun, Choa Yuen Ren, Loo Ming Yin, Fok In Cheing, Au Kei Wai, Chun Yen Shoa, Loh Yeun Chang, Woo Kai Yin, Lua Wan Wai, Chun Pu Shi, Li Soong Dau, Kwong Yie Kum, Hsu Chi, T. Phillip Sze, Sung Yien Chong, Woo Sihn Ming, Chien Tien Che, Chang Tsin, Kwaok Seu Zung, V. Pin Woo, Shen Teu Way, Chu Go Ching, Wang Yu, Lee Hing Fee, Kee Ping, Shu Seng Dah, Cho Jen, Mao Wen Ching, Chang Pao Hua, Yen Ting Shieh, Sen Li, Huh Hsein Sung, Fu Chung Chio, Wu Chia Kao, Kao Tsung Te, Chang Peng Chin, Hu Dah, Tsen Mong Kang, Yang Wei Tsing, Wang Hung Chueh, Li Sing Dji, Chang Kee Yung, Foo Shu, Chow Ziang Yien, Ting Yuee Tse, Tsen Sun Hyne, Ma Sien Kio, Hsi Te Chung, Kyi m Yong, Wung Song He, Tsu Loh, Chang Gung Yi, Hu Tun Fu, Shee Nye, Kuo Shih Shie, Wong In Tsa, Yen Chin Chung, Cheng La Zun, Lee Ying Chue, Tang Ti and Mr. B. Stamm in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Penza* from Vladivostock:—Mr. Geiger, Mr. Tanaka, Mr. Isomura, Mr. Hirokawa, Mr. Fujita, Mr. Nakajima, Mr. Toyozuka, Mr. Krummer, Mr. Helltritch, Mr. Renner, Mr. Klebe, Mr. Dubley, Mr. Haunt, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Kissler. Mr. Kosek and Mr. Kozmin in cabin; Mr. Ishinagi, Mr. Nishida, Mr. Nishki and Mr. Terashi in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Australien* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. D. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. Becker, Mr. Oshima, Mr. Shimomura, Mr. Kawasaki, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Gorbel, Mr. S. Meadows and son, Mr. Nitz, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and servant, Mr. Fritz Matinna and servant, Mrs. A. S. Anton, Mr. S. R. Sheton, Mr. and Mrs. Neill, Mr. C. R. King, Mr. and Mrs. Evereigh, 3 children and 1 boy, Mr. and Mrs. Demuretz, Mr. Bourgeat, Melle. Powell, Dr. E. V. Hobb, Mme. Ancell, Rev. Le Ancell, Miss W. L. Park, Mme. Millond, Melle. Okano, Mr. R. W. Nichols, Mr. E. C Lane, Miss Mary Lou White, Mrs. Edward Evane and Miss C. Tegner Park in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. C. H. Blake, Miss Blake, Mrs. C. R. Burke, Mr. S. H. Cook, Miss H. Courlander, Mr. G. Court, Mr. Marshall Darrach, Mrs. E. C. Ewell, Mr. C. C. Kinne, Judge and Mrs. J. M. Lassing, Miss A. Lewis, Miss M. E. McLellen, Mrs. R. C. Morean, Mr. H. K. Paup, Mr. W. P. Robinson, Miss E. V. Rodgers, Mrs. F. Starkey, Miss H. J. Tobyne, Mr. Tsun Shing, Mrs. R. Tudor, Mrs. Geo. E. Wolf, Mr. G. Wolf, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mrs,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

R. R. Benton, Mr. T. Burgas, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Engel, Mr. Fred. A. Grow, Mr. T. Hirose, Mr. Robert Y. Howie, Mr. Russell Leeds, Mr. Li Shi Tsiang, Miss Ethel McCormick, Mr. J. R. Mikkers, Mr. J. R. Montgomery, Prof. J. Nomura, Mr. J. H. Peterson, Miss N. Rivenburg, Miss E. H. Shutes, Mr. and Mrs. Don C. Seitz, Miss J. C. Stilson, Mr. J. Verryn Stuart, Dr. and Mrs. K. Yanagihara, and Mrs. Yokoyama in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* for Seattle, Wash :—Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. A. Anderson, Mr. P. J. Beach, Master S. C. Bartlett Jr., Mrs. B. N. Billings, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cook, Mrs W. C. Christian, Mr. H. M. Clark, Mr. F. C. Cadwallader, Mrs. F. Cadwallader and 2 children, Mr. J. G. Carlisle, Mrs. J. G. Carlisle, Mr. and Mrs. Chin Hing, Mr Chan Kai Yee, Mrs. H. Denton, Dr. J. B. Des Roches, Miss N. Dickson, Miss L. Dickson, Mr. D. Dizon, Mr. P. P. Farris, Mrs. P. P. Farris and child, Mr. J. B. Freet, Miss B. E. Foster, Mrs. J. Galle, Mr. P. G. Gates, Miss V. Gates, Miss N. Gates, Mrs. M. Hayes, and 4 children, Mr. E Higham, Mrs E. S. Higham, Mr. W. Himmelloch, Mr. K. Ishikawa, Mrs. M. Keler, Mr. J. Ladao, Mr. E. Leclere, Mr. J. C. Lewis, Mrs. J. C. Lewis, Mr. F. E. Lightner, Miss M. Ling, Mr. B. Malver, Dr. J. M. McDowell, Mrs. J. M. McDowell, Mr. J. E. McMorries, Mrs. J. E. McMorries, Bishop J. McKim, Mrs. N. C. McKim, Miss B. McKim, Miss N. McKim, Miss Leslie McWilliams, Miss B. Miller, Miss A. Millican, Miss M. Moon, Dr. S. Motoda, Mr. Neefus, Mr. Y. Nishiwaki, Mr. F. L. Osborn, Mrs H. Ough, Miss C. Parsons, Mrs. M. C. Parsons, Miss N Parsons, Miss J. Parsons, Mr. J. H. Peterson, Miss R. Riefsneider, Miss E. Rineheart, Miss K. Rineheart, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenbush, Mr. A. F. Seagley, Mr. H. Shigeoka, Mr. H. P. Strickler, Mr. J. H. Strickler, Mrs. H. P. Strickler and child, Mr. Lo Way Ting and son, Mr. G. J. Vaughan, Mrs. George Wallace, Mr. Wat Kang Wai, Mr. Wing Back Chong and Yese Shung Yan in cabin.

Per British steamer *Nubia* for London and Antwerp via ports :—Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Dean, infant and 2 native servants, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gutherz, Mr. and Mr. Kuntzel, Mr. and Mrs. O Jabbett, Mr. K. Hardman, Mr. J. Reifsnider, Dr. Muller and Mr. Hannan in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. Au Kei Wai, Mr. C. E. Bowker, Mrs. C. E. Bowker, Mr. Geo. Borree, Mr. Chang Gung Yi, Mr. Chang Kee Yung, Mr. Chang Mo Shin, Mr. Chang Pao Hua, Mr. Chang Peng Chin, Mr. Chang Tsin, Mr. Cheng La Zun, Mr. Chien Sung Shu, Mr. Chien Tien Che, Mr. Choa Yuen Ren, Mr. Cho How Kun, Mr. Chow Jen, Mr. Chow Kai Chi, Mr. Chow Ming, Mr. Chow Ziang Yien, Mr. Chu Co Ching, Mr. Chum Yen Shoa, Mr. Chun Fu Shi, Mr. Chu Tsin, Mr. H. A. Clark, Mrs. J. H. Covode, Capt. B. A. Craig, Mrs. B A. Craig and infant, Mr. J. W. Creighton, Mr. Fok Im Chung, Mr. Foo Shu, Mr. O. G. Freeman, Mr. Fu Ching Chio, Mrs. W. C. Graves, Miss H. Hanlon, Mr. Hong Yick, Mr. Hsu Chi, Mr. Hsi Te Churg, Mr. Hu Dah Mr. Hu Sum, Mr. Huh Hsein Sung, Mr. Foo Tun Fu, Mr. Kao Tsung Te, Mr. K. H Knowles, Mrs. K. H Knowles and infant, Mr. Ku Chen Mun, Mr. Kuo Shih Shin, Mr. Kwauk Seu Zung Mr. Kwong Yim Kum, Mr. T. W. Kydd, Mrs. T. W. Kydd, Mr. Mr. Ki Da Yang, Mr. Lee Gee, Mr. Lee Hing Fee, Mr. Lee Ping, Mr. Lee Ying Chue, Mr. Li Sing Dji, Mr. Li Soong Dau, Mr. Loh Yeun Chang, Mr I. T. Long, Mr. Loo Ming Ying, Mr. Lua Wan Wai, Mr. W. N. Mahon, Jr., Mrs. W. N. Mahon and infant, Miss V. Mahon and native servant, Mr. Mao Wen Ching. Mr. Ma Sien Kio, Mr. M. Nagatoshi, Mrs. M. Parrish, Mr. A. R Patrick, Mrs. H. S. Patrick, Mr. V. Pin Woo, Mr. Quan Man, Mr. Quan Way, Mr. Sen Li, Mr. Shen Ten Way, Mr. Shen Wye, Mr. Shu Seng Dah, Mr. B. Stamm, Mr. Sze Ying, Mr. T. Phillip Sze, Mr. Tan Tsine Ying, Mr. Tang Hung Yee, Mr. Tang Yi, Miss V. Telchaid Mr. Tsen Mong Kang, Mr. Tsen Sun Hyne, Mr. Tsu Loh, Mr. H. A Walsh, Mr. Wang Hung Chueh, Mr. Wang Shoa Ying, Mr. Wang Yu, Mr. Waung Song He, Mr. Wong In Tsa, Mr. Wong Yu Cheng, Mr. Woo Kai Yin, Mr. Woo Shin Ming, Mr. Geo. C. Wright, Mr. Wu Chia Kao. Mr. Yang Sih Zung, Mr. Yang Wei Tsing, Mr. Yen Chau Chung, Mr. Yen Tung Shieh, Mr. Ying Yuen Tse. Miss C. A. Young, Mr. Zee Tse Hsiang, Mr. Zee Tse Zung and Mr. Zung Yien Chang, Mrs. Y. Arita, Mr. W S. Atkinson, Mr. E. Bardonnenche, Mr. Everett Barrows, Mr. W. W. Bristol, Miss H. Glasscock, Miss Lilla Glasscock, Mrs. K. Imafuji, Mr. Geo. James Mr. Geo. Landis, Miss Jane F. Lane, Mr. P. E. Nicolle, Mrs. P. E. Nicolle, Mrs. H. Nitahara, Miss Mary C. orter, Mr. F. W. Smallman, Mr. S. Takahashi, Mrs. S. Takahashi, Miss Ida Tucker, Mrs M. H. Williamson, Miss K L. Woodford, Mrs. M. Yasuda and Miss M. Yoder in cabin.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Hongkong...	C. P. R..	Monteagle 1	Sa.	Aug. 27
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia 2	M	Aug. 29
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Sado Maru	M.	Aug. 29
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Manchuria 3	Tu.	Aug. 30
Vancouver...	C. P. R..	Em. of India	W.	Aug 31
America.....	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru	F.	Sept. 2
Europe	N.D.L....	Buelow	Su.	Sept. 4
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru	M.	Sept. 5
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Redhill	Tu.	Sept. 6
Europe	M.M.....	Tourane 4	W.	Sept. 7
Tacoma.....	B. L	Kumeric	M.	Sept. 12
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Tacoma Maru	Su.	Sept. 18
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M.	Oct. 3

1 Left Hongkong on the 16th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 12th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
4 Left Singapore on the 22nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Sa.	Aug. 27
Europe	N. D. L....	Goeben	Sa.	Aug. 27
[illegible]	[illegible]	Chikugo Maru	Su	Aug. 28
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia	Tu.	Aug. 30
Hongkong...	O. S. S	Panama M ru	Tu.	Aug. 30
Europe	N.Y.K.	Miyazaki Maru	W.	Aug. 31
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Tamba Maru	W.	Aug. 31
America.....	P. M.....	Manchuria	W.	Aug. 31
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	W.	Aug. 31
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa.	Sept. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K	Tenyo Maru	Su.	Sept. 4
America.....	T. K. K....	Chiyo Maru	W.	Sept. 7
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Redhill	W.	Sept. 7
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Kumeric	Tu.	Sept. 13
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Yawata Maru	Sa.	Sept. 17
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Teucer	Sa.	Sept. 17
Hongkong...	N.Y.K.....	Awa Maru	M.	Sept. 19
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Tacoma Maru	Tu.	Sept. 20
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	W	Oct. 5
America.....	C. R	A'ral Exelmans	F.	Oct. 21



（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼配人 イ アルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十番
ヲヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

日曜土 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 10. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 3RD SEPT., 1910. | 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 289
Korea ... 290
The Resident-General ... 293
The Last Korean Imperial Rescript ... 293
The Titles Conferred on the Korean Imperial Personages ... 293
Masampho and Shin-Wiju ... 293
A Korean Patriot ... 294
Police Measures ... 294
Coast-Wise Trade and the Tariff in Korea ... 294
The Russo-Japanese Convention ... 294
China and the Annexation ... 294
Prince Ito and Viscount Terauchi ... 294
Japanese Press on the Korean Situation ... 295
Formosa ... 295
China ... 296
The Torchlight Procession ... 296
Foreign Travellers by Rail in Japan ... 296
Funeral of Mr. Susumu Kondo ... 296
Matters Relating to Amalgamation ... 297
The Elevated Railway in Tokyo ... 297
The Toyo S.S. Company ... 297
The Chinese Army ... 297
The Affair of the Austrian Baron ... 297
Business Notes ... 297
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 297
Victims of Aviation ... 298
The Floods ... 298
Notes on Current Events ... 298
The Bookshelf ... 298
Great Lessons to be Learned from the Floods ... 299
Leading Articles :—
Analysis of a Criticism ... 300
Ministers and the Empire's Needs ... 300
The Solution of the Korean Problem ... 301
The "Hochi Shimbun's" Celebration ... 302
American Intervention in Africa ... 302
Korea's Treaties ... 303
Opening of Yokohama Automobile Garage ... 303
The Yatozaka Excavations ... 303
The Annexation ... 304
Governor-General's Decree ... 304
The Ex-Emperor's Farewell ... 305
Karuizawa Notes ... 305
The Sungari Navigation Question ... 306
Korea ... 306
Dr. Kikuchi on American Education ... 307
Concert at Karuizawa ... 308
Y.A.R.C. ... 308
Local News ... 308
Contributions to Relief Fund ... 309
Correspondence :—Inouye's Japanese-English Dictionary ... 309
Telegrams ... 309
Scene in a New York Club ... 312
Nicaraguan Presidents ... 312
Big Forest Fires in U.S. ... 313
The Possibilities of the Hydroplane ... 313
Scottish Home Rule ... 313
News of the Week ... 313
Latest Commercial ... 314
Latest Shipping ... 315
Supplement :—
The Annexation of Korea ... I.
Our Russian Newsletter ... III
Tourist Party from Los Angeles ... IV.
Conference of the Foreign Auxiliary of the W.C.T.U. ... IV.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 3RD, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SECRETARY Richard Achilles Ballinger has resigned his position in the Cabinet of President Taft. The resignation will be effective September 15.

THE Emperor of Austro Hungary expressing profound sympathy at the recent floods in Japan, has donated the sum of 10,000 francs towards the relief fund.

A SHIZUOKA despatch says that the function for the closing of Mount Fuji was held on Tuesday at the Sengen Shrine, ten days earlier than in normal years.

THE steamer *Ryoto Maru*, which on the 25th ultimo ran aground on a shaol off Fumiyama, Chiba prefecture, was refloated and left for Otaru the next day.

A SEOUL despatch says that a thunderstorm raged there on the 24th ultimo, when lightning struck a house near the branch office of the Oriental Development Company. Seven Koreans were killed and four others more or less seriously injured.

A KAGOSHIMA despatch reports that an explosion took place on the 25th ult. on board a tank steamer owned by the Rising Sun Petroleum Company. Four members of the crew were blown to pieces.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that the crew of the *Bedford*, numbering over 500, have arrived there on board the cruiser *Monmouth*. They were expected to leave for Hongkong on the 28th ult. by a P. & O. steamer.

A FUKUSHIMA despatch reports that the damage caused by the recent floods in that prefecture is estimated at over 5,000,000 *yen*. Some fifty houses at the foot of Bandai-san are buried about 20 feet deep under a landslide.

IT is reported from Kure that the construction of three submarines has been begun at a special workshop in the Kure Naval Arsenal. Those who have not obtained permission of the Naval Minister, are not admitted to the workshop.

A MISSIONARY OURNAL publishes the following interesting and instructive statement under the heading "How Americans Spend their Money": Foreign Missions, $7,00,000; chewing-gum, $11,000,000; confectionery $178,000,000.

CAPTAIN NOGUCHI TOKUTARO and Lieutenant Shibuya Tatsuhiko who some time ago were arrested at Osaka, have been dismissed and deprived of court rank. Captain Noguchi is alleged to have attempted to sell a map of strategic importance

WE learn that Mr. Leon v/d Polder, Councillor at the Netherlands Legation, Tokyo, has been informed, by cable from The Hague, that he has been nominated an officer in the Orange Nassau Order, which mark of distinction, no doubt, will greatly please his many friends here.

ON Monday morning a passenger train dashed into a wagon, laden with sand and lumber, which was standing in the compound of Kosaku Station on the Aome line. The wagon and one of the carriages sustained some damage, and four passengers in that carriage were more or less seriously injured.

DON LUIS TERRAZAS, whose Mexican farm is 150 miles in extent north to south and 200 miles from east to west, is receiving some government attention on account of the magnitude of his holdings. His "farmhouse" is the most magnificent in the world—a palace, costing $,600,000 in gold, superbly furnished, with rooms to accommodate five hundred guests.

ON the 25th ultimo the Kagacho police of this city having received intelligence that a free fight was occurring in the Honmura road among a number of bluejackets, of the U.S. cruisers *Rainbow* and *Charleston*, proceeded to the spot. On attempting to put a stop to the disturbance, it was explained by the sailors that it was merely a boxing contest

AT an extraordinary general meeting held on August 30th the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce voted an address of felicitation to H. M. the Emperor on the annexation of Korea, and also sent a telegraphic message to the Seoul Chamber of Commerce suggesting that it coöperate hereafter with the Tokyo Chamber to realize benefits arising from the fusion of the two countries. After these proceedings were over the President of the Chamber reported that in pursuance of a previous resolution Mr. T. Miyaoka was appointed to be its legal adviser.

THE death of Dr. Ume Kenjiro, the Legal Adviser to the Residency General in Korea, is announced to have taken place on the 29th ultimo at the Daikan Hospital, Seoul. The deceased was a distinguished authority on civil law.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER in a recent speech at Brandon, said that in considering the tariff two conditions were supreme. British preference must stand first and last and for all the time, and vested interests must be regarded. He was anxious to secure a fair, workable, trade treaty with the United States in order to secure that market for the Canadian people, but Canadians should follow the American example and put their interests first.

A FAMILY of three people have been murdered on a ranche in California and their remains burned. Evidence seems to point to a young Japanese workman, Manjiro Yamaguchi, as the murderer. He has disappeared and is being sought all over the State of California. It is thought that he may possibly have escaped to Japan, and an effort will be made to investigate the whereabouts of young Japanese men who have recently returned from America.

TELEGRAMS from Saitama, Fukushima, and other northern prefectures report that on the 30th ultimo a heavy fall of rain and hail with a cyclone was experienced in these districts. A numbers of houses and other buildings sustained damage and several persons were more or less seriously injured by lightning. Mulberry-leaves and vegetable products were much damaged. The Oisube River in Saitama prefecture rose five feet, and two bridges were swept away.

MISS LILLIAN SHUTTLEWORTH, a young woman living in a suburb of New York, wore a hobble skirt yesterday for the first time, much to the admiration of her companions. But while walking down a terrace she suddenly fell. Her friends found that she was suffering great pain and called the ambulance, when it was discovered that she had broken a leg. She will be confined to hospital for several weeks The hobble skirt fashion now extends to all classes in America.

AN overlooked wealth of fine timber has been revealed in Papua, or New Guinea, which is practically on the equator and has an area of 300,000 square miles. The late investigation has shown 79 usesul woods in considerable quantities—including 15 varieties of cabinet woods, 15 suitable for joinery, 16 adapted for beams, girders, etc., 10 that may serve for carriage work, 5 that give promise as boat building material, 4 that are good for piles and 14 that may be applied to many miscellaneous purposes.

A SOFA pillow tuffed with $150 worth of silk goods and belonging to Mrs. Su Nishii a Japanese passenger on the *Tenyo Maru*, Aug. 8 was seized yesterday by Customs Inspector E. E. Enlow. When Inspector Enlow was passing through the apartment in the second cabin he noticed the pillow and thought it was too heavy to contain feathers. So he cut it open and found the goods prepared for smuggling. Mrs. Nishi denied knowing that the good were in the pillow, saying that it had been given to her by a friend on leaving Japan. No arrest was made, as Mrs Nishi had not tried to take the pillow ashore and through the customs lines.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, August 26.

There are sundry and various conjectures as to the date which has been selected or will be selected for promulgating the annexation of Korea, but with regard to the annexation itself nobody appears to entertain any doubt. Concerning finance, there was at one time a supposition that it would be necessary to convene a special session of the Diet, but that idea has now been abandoned, the usual procedure as to *post facto* assent being sufficient to cover all the circumstances.

There had been much talk of a possible necessity of increasing the Japanese military force in the Peninsula, but that anticipation also is no longer entertained. Our readers are already doubtless aware that the force of Japanese troops now in Korea totals a division and a half.

One measure which will not immediately occur to everybody is a change of all the school readers in use throughout Korea. Those now in students' hands have all been compiled on the supposition that Korea is an independent country. That will have to be altered.

Curiously enough, Seoul and Nikko were both visited on the 24th inst., by a violent thunder-storm. That in the Korean capital occurred at 10 in the forenoon, and that at the celebrated Tokugawa mausolem at 5 p m. We do not suggest that there was any connection between the two phenomena, but as the Korean quidnuncs declared that the storm in Seoul was an indication of the approaching fall of the Yi Dynasty, it may suggest itself to some people to draw cognate conclusions from the visit paid by the storm to the tomb of Iyeyasu.

Saturday, August 27.

The meeting of Cabinet Ministers and high dignitaries of State in the presence of the Emperor of Korea on the 24th inst. is described as having been a very pathetic scene. The Premier, Mr. Yi Wan-yong, spoke for about an hour in a solemn voice and not without emotion. He explained that his country was confronted by the hard fate of being obliged to surrender its independence in deference to the welfare of the people and the security of their lives and property. The telegram does not convey a detailed account of this historical speech, but it says that the Premier's words were listened to with grave anxiety by the illustrious audience, his Majesty preserving his self-possession with evident difficulty. When the speech was concluded, the Emperor leaned back and with closed eyes pondered profoundly for a few minutes. He then in a low voice said, "I have fully understood the representations made by the Prime Minister, and I leave it in your Excellencies' hands to deal with the situation." In short, the meeting appears to have been conducted with a degree of gravity and dignity becoming the situation.

Unfortunately the ex-Emperor does not seem to be able to rise equally to the level of the occasion. While on the one hand receiving with not unnatural tears the news of the downfall of his Dynasty, he has ordered, on the other, that the anniversary of the coronation of the reigning Emperor shall be celebrated with exceptional pomp and magnificence.

Japanese newspaper reporters agree in saying that the Emperor of Korea regards his own future with entire confidence, and that he is leading his wonted life with absolute imperturbability. His Majesty is justified in taking that line. It is an open secret that his fate has been an object of exceptional solicitude to the Emperor of Japan, whose benevolent heart prompts every possible means of alleviating the pain of his brother-sovereign.

It is now pretty generally reported that the 29th inst. will be the day for promulgating the fact of amalgamation. Some slight hitch is said to have occurred in connection with consulting the views of foreign States, but whether the difficulty is in connection with consular jurisdiction, or customs duties, or both, the telegrams do not undertake to state.

It is reported that the foreign missionaries are doing everything in their power to restrain their converts from committing any excesses. The Presbyterian mission is specially mentioned in this context.

Of course these are various rumours. One is that the ex-Emperor has been completely prostrated by the prospect of amalgamation, another, that the Min ster of Education has poisoned himself But these tales are not consistent with truth.

A telegram from Vladivostock says that when the news of amalgamation was published on the 23rd inst. in that city, a meeting of the Korean residents was held, and on their way home they stoned the houses of the Japanese and assaulted any members of that nationality who happened to be passing. It is expected that more serious riots will occur, but the Vladivostock police know how to deal with such disturbers as these.

In San Francisco and Hawaii, also, efforts are being made by some Korean politicians to excite their fellow-countrymen in those places to acts of violence.

The *Chuo Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent says that there is a strong disposition among leading Koreans to transfer their place of residence to Tokyo. The correspondent adds that several friends in the latter city have been asked to look for suitable houses and lands. Mr. Yi, the present Prime Minister, is among these reputed transferrers of their residences.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the *Yangpan* and other persons entitled to monetary consideration in connection with the change of the Korean polity will receive pension-bonds totalling 20 million *yen*. These bonds will carry 5 per cent. interest and will be redeemable in 50 years, counting from the 5th year after the date of their issue. They will be regarded as entailed property, and therefore, not subject to be made security for loans. In addition to the above, the Japanese Government will have to saddle itself with 12 million *yen* of 6 per-cent. bonds which are now circulating in Korea. Thus altogether the payments which the Japanese Treasury will have to make annually on account of the amalgamation will aggregate about two million *yen*.

Sunday, August 28.

Tokyo newspapers are unanimous in predicting that the formal announcement of amalgamation will be made to-day. The conditions are said to be, 1st, that the Sovereign power in Korea shall be made over to Japan by treaty. Secondly, that the title of the Emperor of Korea shall henceforth be Yi Wang, and the title of the ex-Emperor, Yi Dai-Wang. Thirdly, that a certain number of members of the Korean Imperial Family shall have the title of prince, and that, with regard to the other members of the Family and distinguished personages, they shall be included in a Korean peerage. Fourthly, that the name of Korea shall henceforth be "Chosen." Fifthly, that a Viceroy shall be placed in Korea. Sixthly, that the Viceroy of Chosen shall have the same legislative and administrative functions as the Viceroy of Formosa, and that for the present the position of Viceroy shall be occupied by the Resident-General. Seventhly, that during the period of transition the various official institutions shall remain undisturbed, with the exception of unavoidable changes. Eighthly, that a suitable income shall be provided for the Sovereign and the ex-Sovereign, and a pension shall be given to others who are entitled to such consideration. Ninthly, that for the purposes of the above payments public loan bonds shall be issued to the maximum extent of 30 million *yen*. Tenthly, that the present customs dues shall remain unaltered for 10 years, but shall be called transit dues of entry (*inyu-zei*) and transit dues of exit (*ishutsu-zei*). Eleventhly, that to commemorate the amalgamation a general amnesty shall be proclaimed and the taxes reduced. Twelfthly, that the most influential men in various localities shall be assembled to form an advisory council. Thirteenthly, that there shall be freedom of religious belief. Fourteenthly, that charity hospitals shall be established in each country. Fifteenthly, that a sum of 17 million *yen* shall be furnished by the Japanese Treasury for the purpose of developing industry and education throughout the Peninsula. Sixteenthly, that consular jurisdiction shall be abolished.

With regard to the above titles to be granted to the Emperor and ex-Emperor of Korea, we are unable to say with absolute confidence what the English equivalent of *Wang* is intended to be. The literal translation of the word is "king," but it occurs in the nomenclature of Japanese princes, and moreover we read that the deposed Emperor is to rank immediately after the Crown Prince of Japan. Thereafter, we take it for granted that the Emperor and the ex-Emperor will be known as "Prince Yi" and "Great Prince Yi."

It will be observed that the general amnesty includes the would-be assassin of the Prime Minister, the case having been carried to the Appeal Court. It is rather curious that the very event which the would-be assassin endeavoured to avert should, by its consummation, become the means of saving his life.

On the 26th inst the Resident General invited to the Residency-General all the editors of the Japanese papers published in Korea and addressed to them some very wholesome words. His Excellency said that he had observed a tendency on the part of these journals to speak slightingly of the Emperor of Korea and to allude in terms of something like contempt to the people of the Peninsula. The Resident-General considered that without any words from him the newspapers themselves ought to appreciate the importance of refraining from such writing, since, to say nothing of its injustice, it must seriously tend to estrange Korean good-will and to imperil the friendship between the two countries; further, he observed that some Japanese residents in Korea were preparing to leave the country in anti-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cipation of trouble on account of amalgamation. He denounced such a step as pusillanimous and unwise. People acting in that manner appeared to forget that Korea is to pass under Japanese rule, and that all persons within the limits of the Peninsula will enjoy every advantage and protection accruing to Japanese subjects in Japan. His Excellency went on to say that he did not offer this advice necessarily in his capacity of Resident-General. He considered that every loyal Japanese subject should be able to appreciate the obligation devolving on him at this juncture; namely, the obligation of assisting to promote friendship between the peoples of Japan and Korea, and to secure to their future fellow-subjects, the Koreans, the same peace and prosperity as they, the Japanese, enjoyed at home.

These words of the Resident-General are said to have produced an excellent effect, and they furnish a clear clue to the severity of the censorship recently exercised by the Residency-General towards Japanese journals published in Korea. The offence on account of which these journals have been suspended and otherwise penalized is not that they attempted to stir up sedition in the ordinary way, but that their language was calculated to offend the Koreans and to imperil the friendship which it is the object of the Japanese Government to promote.

It is stated that Prince Wong Heung, better known as Yi Chai-Myung, will soon proceed to Japan as Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Kim In-sik, in the capacity of assistant Ambassador. The object of the mission will be to thank the Emperor of Japan for the benevolent methods pursued by him in the matter of amalgamation.

Things seem to be perfectly quiet in the Peninsula, and it would even appear as though the people knew, and were prepared for, the various changes which are to be made. Among the Koreans in Vladivostok, however, there is said to be a considerable unrest.

It is not surprising to find that a hitch has occurred in connection with the proposed mission of Mr. Yi, Minister of Education, who was to have come to Japan to offer condolences in connection with the floods, and for some other purpose which was not explicitely defined. It is now said that Mr. Yi, who is a sturdy patriot, declines altogether to visit Japan.

Monday, August 29.

The method pursued by Japan with regard to amalgamation is said to be dictated by a code of punctilious courtesy. The Korean Emperor is to make application to have his dominions amalgamated with those of his Japanese brother and the Emperor of Japan will signify his assent. This is unquestionably the wisest manner of contriving that the transfer shall present itself to the Korean people as a voluntary act on the part of their sovereign. There is absolutely no precedent in the history of the world for such an incident as that now occurring in the Far East, and the nations will watch the various steps with much interest.

It is stated that the number of Japanese Imperial ordinances which will have to be issued in order to resuscitate the Korean administrative machine will exceed one hunded. It will of course be impossible to issue all these at once: the operation will have to be gradual.

With regard to the Resident-General, his routine of procedure on the 29th inst. was, first, to repair to the Palace and pay his respects to the newly nominated Imperial Korean Princes, in other words, to the two ex-Emperors; secondly, to receive at the Residency General the congratulations of the various consuls in Seoul; and thirdly, to issue instructions for the conduct of business.

For the present the Imperial Princes Yi will continue to reside entirely in Seoul, but it is expected that they will shortly provide themselves with suitable dwellings in Tokyo, so that a part at least of their time may be spent in the Japanese capital, which city becomes henceforth the Korean capital also.

As for the Korean Prince Imperial he will of course cease to have that title, and there will be corresponding changes in his treatment at the Japanese Court. Thus his guard of honour will be withdrawn and he will no longer enjoy the same privileges as the Japanese Prince Imperial

It appears that the Japanese newspapers were mistaken in the term applied by them to the amnesty which is to be granted in connexion with the amalgamation. The word they used was *taisha*, which means universal amnesty without distinction of crime, but the fact is an amnesty limited to political offenders. Thus the would-be assassin of the Prime Minister will not benefit.

Of course certain steps will be taken of a religious character to mark the occasion. Thus an Imperial messenger will be sent to notify the fact at the shrines of Ise and at the Tombs of the founder of the Japanese Dynasty and of the reigning Emperor's father. It is also stated that a special envoy will be despatched to announce the amalgamation at the grave of Prince Ito.

There is a rumour, unconfirmed however, that seven Korean subjects have entered Seoul with the object of compassing the death of the Prime Minister.

Tuesday, August 30.

The Emperor and the Empress of Japan, who never fail to find opportunities for graceful and gracious action, have sent a special envoy, Viscount Inaba, to Seoul bearing a letter, the terms of which are of course unpublished, though the document is said to be couched in terms of strong sympathy and appreciation. The Viscount also carries with him some handsome mementos for this Korean Household.

The *Jiji Shimpo* makes an interesting comment. It is that until the ex-Emperor of Korea adopted for himself a few years ago the title of "Emperor," he was known throughout the whole of the East by the title of *O*. Thus it may be said that he does not lose rank on the present occasion, but simply reverts to the title by which the members of his family had been designated for 5 centuries prior to the recent arrogation of the new nomenclature. To this we may add that the change of title from *O* to "Emperor" was one of the direct consequences of Japan guaranteeing Korean independence; or, to speak more correctly, recognizing it by treaty. Thus it is natural that, Japan having withdrawn that guarantee and annexed the Peninsula, the sometime ruler of the latter should cease to call himself "Emperor." But we are bound to say that the *Jiji's* analysis seems incomplete. For the title *O*, held during 5 centuries by the representatives of the Yi, Dynasty, did not signify "Prince," as it will henceforward signify, but had the full meaning of "King."

During the days when treaty revision engrossed so much attention in Japan, one constantly heard, on the side of foreigners, accusations of illiberality preferred against Japan because she confined the foreign residents within the limits of settlements. Japan on her side contended that such a restriction was inevitable, inasmuch as no provision for the efficient discharge of judicial functions outside the settlements had been made by foreign Governments. It is well to recall these facts now. Korea has hitherto been under the so called extra-territorial system, and the area of foreign residence and trade has been strictly limited. But in the immediate sequel of annexation the whole of the Peninsula, with the exception of one naval port, is thrown open for foreign trade, travel and residence. Hence one of two things become necessary, namely, either that consular courts should be established at all centres throughout the country, or that the extraterritorial system should be abolished. We mention this because there apparently exists some misapprehension as to the possibility of continuing consular jurisdiction.

It is calculated that the number of persons affected by the amnesty in Korea will total 800. So far as we can see, the only exceptions made relate to assassins or would-be assassins and to criminals who are expressly disqualified by law to profit by such indulgence.

The 28th inst. appears to have been a very busy day in Seoul. It had then become definitely known that annexation was imminent, and the precincts of the Imperial Household were crowded with *Yangpan* and other persons, who, either honestly or dishonestly, believed that they had claims to national gratitude, and that any such claims as had obtained official recognition before annexation would be duly acknowledged by the Japanese Government afterwards. Doubtless the Korean Court felt itself morally constrained in these circumstances to recognize many claims which in ordinary times would have been rejected incontinently. The Japanese Authorities will of necessity be unable to institute any close scrutiny into the validity of claims which have already been endorsed by the Korean Court. It will be better to treat this matter with the utmost leniency. Some discontent is inevitable. Already we hear of *Yangpan* and others who, failing to obtain what they desired on the 28th inst., are now in a mood to lend themselves to a demonstration of some kind.

Meanwhile there are as yet no palpable signs of disaffection, though certain smouldering embers may easily be fanned into flame.

In Vladivostock on the 29th inst. the Korean residents held a meeting and decided to present anti-annexation memorials to the Governments of the United States of America, Germany and Great Britain.

The *Shōgyō Shimpo*, as is natural in a commercial organ, recalls the enormous cost of blood and treasure that has been entailed upon Japan by the Korean problem. Our contemporary does not go further back than the days of Hideyoshi, but it might have referred to much more remote antiquity had it desired to be exhaustive. Modern times, however, are quite sufficient for the *Shōgyō's* purpose. Indeed, it might better have left Hideyoshi's case un-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

mentioned, for that great man's expedition to the Peninsula was dictated solely by ambitious aggression. The war with China in 1894-5, however, and the war with Russia ten years later, were both caused directly by Korea, and in all human probability another terrible conflict would have been added to the list sooner or later, had not Japan resorted to annexation. There is no action, however, without reaction. It remains to be seen what new perils will grow from the seed now sown.

Wednesday, August 31.

We read in the telegraphic correspondence of the *Mainichi Dempo* that the number of prisoners released under the amnesty in Seoul totalled 284. They were called out in batches and addressed by the Chief of Police, Major-Gen. Adachi. He informed them that as they had now become Japanese subjects, the Sovereign of Japan had been graciously pleased to pardon their offences, but they must take warning that any repetition of crime would expose them to the severest punishments. Among them there were several political offenders. The Major-General addressed these men specially and invited any of them to stand forth who were not prepared to abstain from the intrigues and agitations which had brought them into collision with the law. It is scarcely necessary to say that no one responded to this invitation. Each prisoner on being released was handed a sum of money sufficient to carry him to his native place, on the supposition that he travelled 6 *ri* per diem at an expense of 15 *sen*.

The correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* in Seoul wires that he has visited all parts of the city and has been struck by the quiet and peaceful appearance presented by the streets and the citizens. The only visible evidence of a an abnormal state of affairs was the presence of a few armed police constables in the neighbourhood of the West Gate. He observed several groups of Koreans perusing the various announcements posted here and there by order of the Japanese Authorities. It appeared from the demeanour and comments of these readers that they were quite satisfied with the new arrangement, and some of them did not hesitate even to express satisfaction, that their country, in association with Japan, had become one of the great Powers of the world.

At Pyong-yang, also, a place where some unruly manifestations were anticipated, nothing of the kind showed itself, and from Yongdupho comes news that the people celebrated the announcement of annexation by immediately proceeding to cut off their top-knots in token of their new allegiance.

The Resident-General, in an Instruction issued by him on the 29th inst, laid special emphasis on the fact that all those who have hitherto been Korean subjects and all foreigners residing in Korea will be treated exactly as though they were Japanese subjects or residents in Japan. There are two notable exceptions to this rule. One is that the judicial and legislative systems will be after the model of those operative in Formosa. In other words, special powers will be entrusted to the Governor-General in the matter of enacting laws, and in judicial affairs appeals will not be carriable outside the bounds of the Peninsula. The second difference is that the present system of foreign-settlement organization will be continued for the time being. It is obviously the intention and desire of the Japanese Government to demonstrate practically to the Koreans that they will henceforth be in full enjoyment of all the privileges enjoyed by Japanese subjects.

Korea having ceased to exist as an independent country, and its very name having been changed to Chōsen, it has become necessary for the vernacular newspapers of Seoul to alter their nomenclature. This they have done by eliminating the ideograph "Han" from their titles, and we have now simply the *Mimpo*, the *Kanyo Shimbun*, the *Kanjo Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Shinpo*. But a change of name is not the only alteration. There has been also a corresponding metamorphosis of tone. All the four above journals are said to unite in congratulating their countrymen on the change that has taken place, and in urging the inexpediency of any recalcitrant acts. How long this gentle mood will survive may be doubtful, but it is plain that these newspapers are placed in a difficult position.

The Koreans in Vladivostock have rendered themselves conspicuous by their resort to violence. Several days before the official announcement of annexation they began to indulge in riotous conduct, forming bands to assault Japanese subjects and to wreck Japanese places of business. They appear to have succeeded in some instances, but information on this score is meagre. The Russian police, however, have organized a system which seems to be thoroughly effectual in preserving peace and order. The Japanese citizens of Vladivostock being largely in the minority, as compared with their Korean fellow-residents, the assistance of the police becomes doubly necessary and welcome. We observe that Tokyo newspapers are writing in most grateful terms about the aid rendered by the Russian constables on this occasion.

It is alleged that the Koreans in Vladivostock have compiled and addressed to Occidental Governments a strongly worded protest against the destruction of their country's independence. So far as this action can be attributed to motives of genuine patriotism, it has the sympathy of all onlookers. But we find it difficult to determine how far any sentiment of true patriotism can be ascribed to men who in ordinary times make no effort whatever to promote their country's progress and prosperity.

Among the incidents of the past few days in Seoul one of the most characteristic is the payment of the debts of Mr. Yung, father of the Empress. This gentleman had incurred such heavy liabilities in connexion with his daughter's elevation to the post of Empress that he had to become a prisoner in his own house, and remained so for many months. One of the Resident-General's first acts was to provide for the satisfaction of these debts, and thus Mr. Yung has been enabled to visit the Palace and meet his daughter after an interval of a whole year. The sender of this news (*Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent) adds that the Empress seems to thinks of nothing except acquiring the Japanese language, which she is diligently doing under the tuition of Countess Kodama.

We read in the *Jiji Shimpo* that the Emperor of Japan, whose desire is to pay all possible respect to the deposed Sovereign of Korea, has determined to set aside for the latter's use one of the detached palaces belonging to the Crown in Tokyo. It is obvious that the former Emperor of Korea will ultimately have to visit Tokyo. The journey may not be made immediately, and indeed the expedience of making it at once is doubtful. But it will have to come sooner or later, and thereafter it may be expected to be repeated at lessening intervals. Therefore the necessity for a place of residence in Tokyo becomes apparent, and if the Emperor of Japan carries out the intention attributed to him above, it will be a very gracious act.

There is already a Privy Council (*Sumitsu-in*) in Korea, but it has been decided that the number of councillors should be largely increased so as to admit all the statesmen who can reasonably claim a voice in Korean affairs. Moreover, local councils are to be organized in various provinces for the purpose of consulting the Koreans themselves about the management of their country's affairs. These measures are emphatically wise. It is inevitable that a large number of the present holders of office in the Peninsula will have to be replaced by men of Japanese nationality, and the resulting impression would be one of marked exclusion from the management of their country's affairs unless some such steps as those indicated above were taken.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* is the sole possessor of an important piece of news, namely, that General Viscount Hasegawa will be ultimately appointed Governor General of Korea. He will not take up the duties of his post, however, until the middle of November, whereas Viscount Terauchi intends to return to Tokyo in the middle of September. Therefore there will be an interval of two months between the withdrawal of the present Governor-General and the succession of General Hasegawa, during which interval the duties of the post will be discharged by Mr. Yamagata.

With regard to the 30 million *yen* worth of bonds which it is proposed to issue in connexion with the annexation of Korea, it is stated that the money will be distributed in the following proportions, namely, 13 millions to provide an income for the Yangpan and the new noblemen; and 17 millions to be distributed among various localities for educational, medicinal, transportation and other useful purposes.

Thursday, September 1.

A correspondent remonstrates with us that owing to printer's blunders an attempted explanation of the new titles of the deposed Korean Potentates makes confusion worse confounded. It is true. To put the matter in the simplest form, *Yi* (Japanese *Ri*) is the family name; O (Prince) is the rank; *denka* (Imperial Highness) is the honorific, and *Shotoku-kyu* and *Tokuju-kyu* are the names, respectively, of the Palaces where the Emperor and the Ex-Emperor are living. These names of palaces are employed to construct the title, not to indicate the rank. Thus the Emperor becomes *Shotoku-kyu Ri O Denka* (His Imperial Highness Prince Ri of the Shotoku Palace), and the Ex-Emperor is designated Tokuju-kyu Ri Tai-O Denka (His Imperial Highness Great Prince Ri of the Toku-ju Palace).

We find in the *Kokumin Shimbun* a statement of the amounts involved in the Japanese Government's announced policy of remitting 5 per cent. of the Korean taxes for the current year, and drawing the sponge through all taxes previously unpaid. In the 5 per cent. category the amount shown is 630,000 *yen*. Under the heading of uncollected taxes up to the close of the year 1908

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

a figure of 10 millions appears, and to this has to be added more than 100,000 *yen* of taxes unpaid during 1909. Thus altogether the sums involved aggregate about 11 million *yen*. On the other hand it has to be remembered that a large part of this amount could not have been recovered in any circumstances, and that even the recoverable portion would have involved much trouble and expense.

News comes from Chemulpo that on the 27th ult. a Chinese vessel entered that port carrying two mortars, nine rifles and 2319 rounds of ammunition. It was pleaded that these arms were intended to repel pirates, but as that allegation could not clearly be proved the consignment was stopped.

THE RESIDENT-GENERAL.

Viscount Terauchi has issued a notification which contains a great deal of information highly interesting to the people of Korea. But not the least striking feature of the notification is that it sets out by attributing annexation to the desire of the Korean Sovereign. This is in strict accord with the language of the last rescript issued by the retiring Emperor and is of course an expedient way of stating the case for the purposes of the Korean audience, but it is somewhat lacking in sincerity, and will consequently invite criticism. In fact, it is the only vulnerable point in the whole programme.

Another matter mentioned in the document is that a considerable sum of money is to be distributed among the provinces for educational and industrial purposes. The exact dimensions of the sum are difficult to ascertain, as one telegram mentions 7 million *yen*, another, 17. We ourselves are inclined to think that the latter figure is correct, since it tallies with previous statements.

Doubtless the pill of annexation will be swallowed much more resignedly now that it is gilded with a remission of 5 per cent. of taxes for this year and of all unpaid fiscal dues. People who cannot afford to pay taxes are generally the most distressed class of the community, and this indulgence extended to them will be very welcome.

The total sum of the bonds to be issued for the support of the *Yangpan* and the meritorious Korean subjects as well as those upon whom titles of nobility are conferred, is 30 million *yen*. These bonds are to be registered, so that their sale or hypothecation will not be permissible.

As for the yearly allowance to the Imperial Household, we do not as yet find any official statement of its amount, but apparently it will be included in the ordinary expenditures of the Japanese State. Henceforth there will cease to be any Korean budget: the finances of the two countries being included in the same document.

THE LAST KOREAN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Emperor of Korea issued his last Imperial decree on the 29th ult. A Japanese version of the document is telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Seoul, but as we shall soon doubtless be in possession of a direct English translation without the intervention of the Japanese language, we confine ourselves here to giving the gist of this historical utterance. His Majesty sets out with the usual formula of self-depreciation, and then goes on to say that he has exercised all his abilities and spared no endeavour to minister to the good of the nation over which he was called to rule. Nevertheless the state of weakness and debility into which the country had fallen refused to yield to any remedy within visible reach, and things only went from bad to worse, so that all hope of permanent improvement under the existing regime had to be abandoned. Rather than take the risk of a final catastrophe, it was deemed wiser, therefore, to transfer the control of affairs to hands at once abler and more competent to effect reform. Therefore, though with no small degree of moral suffering, the Emperor resolved to surrender his sovereign powers to the Ruler of a State which is Korea's neighbour and which had shown itself solicitous for her well-being. This seemed the wisest and the most effective course, not only for preserving peace with foreign nations, but also for securing the happiness of the Korean people. Finally his Majesty calls upon all his subjects to maturely consider and accurately appreciate the trend of events and the spirit of the time, and bids them, instead of raising any tumult, to attend quietly to their respective business and rest convinced that the security of their lives and properties and the development of their resources will be the aim of their new rulers. The last sentence of the rescript exhorts the Korean nation to realize that its sovereign, in taking this step, has not been forgetful of his people, but has been actuated solely by an earnest desire to promote their welfare and happiness.

Of course there is nothing striking in the above. It is just what might be expected in the circumstances. Greater interest would have attached to a cognate announcement by the ex-Emperor, but that is evidently out of the question. It is upon the attitude and the mood of the ex-Emperor that the peaceful achievement of Japan's purposes depends to a large extent.

THE TITLES CONFERRED ON THE KOREAN IMPERIAL PERSONAGES.

We foresee that there will be much confusion among foreigners as to the titles conferred upon Korean Imperial personages under the new regime. It is clear enough that the Emperor and the ex-Emperor are to become Princes, and that their rank of Prince will be rendered in the Japanese language by the term "O." But what do they becomes Princes of? In Japanese we say "Prince Arisugawa," that being the full title, just as in English we say "Duke of Cornwall." But if we desire to indicate the personal name of the bearer of the title we have to say "Takehito Prince Arisugawa" or "Edward, Duke of Connaught." The new Korean titles perpetuate the family name Yi as a matter of course and thus in Japanese we take Ri (Korean Yi) for the Princely name and in order to obtain the term corresponding to "Arisugawa" or "Connaught" it has been decided to employ the names of the palaces-Shōtoku and Tokuju—so that the full titles become "Shōtoku-kyu Ri-O Denka" and "Tokuju-kyu Ri-Taio Denka." The Prince Imperial becomes "O Seishi" instead of "Taishi," and his title is "Ri-Kon Denka."

We may call attention here to the fact that in the official translation of the Japanese Imperial rescript the term "Governor-General of Korea" is applied to the office now specially created in the Peninsula, and to be held for the moment by Viscount Terauchi. The Japanese term thus translated is *Sotoku-fu*, being identical with the term applied to the cognate office in Formosa, which term has always been rendered "Viceroy" in order to distinguish it from the lesser term "Governor General" (*Totoku*), which is used to designate the Japanese representative in the Leased Territory of Kwantung. It must be confessed, however, that sinologues have not been unanimous in their rendering of the ideograph *Sotoku* into English. This is the title conferred on all the local satraps who are universally designated Viceroys in official documents, but on the other hand the list of of Chinese Authorities published by the Assistant-Chinese Secretary of the British Legation in Peking calls all these satraps "Governor-General." Be that as it may, however, we must accept the Japanese official translation of the term *Sotoku* in the case of Korea, namely, Governor-General.

MASAMPHO AND SHIN-WIJU.

The closing of Masampho to foreign commerce and the opening of Shin-Wiju is an interesting fact from a strategical point of view. It means that Japan now regards herself as to a great extent a continental power. The southern entry to the Sea of Japan is closed and the northern entry to Korea across the Yalu is opened. Vice-Admiral Kimotsuki writes an interesting letter on this subject to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. He points out that from a strategical point of view Japan's position in the Far East has now come to closely resemble the position of England in the Far West. The Sea of Japan has become the Mediterranean of the Orient, and Masampho represents Gibraltar, while the Straits of Tsugaru represent the Suez Canal. Tsugaru Strait, at its widest part, measures only 10.2 miles, and at its narrowest, 9.3. Thus the whole strait may be said to be within range of modern naval artillery. Tsushima is the Malta of the East, and Masampho on the opposite coast of Korea furnishes a port which, while in its position towards Tsushima it resembles Gibraltar in the latter's position towards Malta, has much finer harbour accommodation than the British stronghold on the south of Spain. Henceforth Japan will have to pay even more attention than ever to the development of her land-forces, and henceforth her range of maritime power will stretch from the Formosa Channel to the Tsugaru Strait. It is true that the western side of the Formosa Channel is in Chinese possession, but the presence of islands corrects that defect to a large extent. A modern battleship cannot remain at sea for more than seven days without replenshing her stores of coal and water. Therefore if a State desires to extend its maritime influence, the first necessity is to profide itself with naval stations. America was practically powerless in the Far East until she acquired the Philippines, and undoubtedly Japan's position is greatly strengthened by the acquisition of Masampho. In this context we may observe that an official announcement has appeared to the effect that from the 1st inst. tenders will be received from Japanese subjects for leases of lots of land at Masampho. The area of the lots is very small, namely, 100 *tsubo*, and the number is only 50.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A KOREAN PATRIOT.

News comes from Kimsan in Chholladó to the effect that a district headman has committed suicide out of excessive grief for the loss of his country's independence. One can imagine that in remote rural regions in Korea there exist men whose families have probably resided in the same place from time immemorial, and whose interpretation of recent events is that their home is broken up and that their children are condemned to be the slaves of a foreign power. Such folks deserve profound sympathy. A very different point of view is represented by Mr. Chin, a well-to-do literateur, who, on the 31st ult., proceeded to the Residency-General carrying a flag on which was inscribed a legend amounting to "Welcome amalgamation! Long live the Emperor of Japan!" Mr. Chin then handed in a lengthy document congratulating the two countries on what had taken place. The difference between this literatus and the patriot of Kimsan is wholly one of knowledge and ignorance. To the category of the former belong numerous Koreans who are reported to be busily docking their top-knots on the plea that they cannot afford to be any longer old-fashioned.

Of course some curious rumours are in circulation. One of these is that to recoup its outlays in connection with annexation the Japanese Government intends to effect a forced purchase of all Korean properties which exceed a fixed minimum. Thrown into consternation by this intelligence, several wealthy Koreans are reported to be hastily taking steps for dividing their property among their relatives so that the average figure shall be below the fixed limit. The Japanese authorities are adopting vigorous measures to contradict this silly manœuvre. For the rest, everything seems to be quiet in the Peninsula. In San Francisco, however, the Korean residents are vehemently agitating. They declare that if their Emperor and his Cabinet Ministers have surrendered their country to Japan, it only remains to create a new Korea. They do not indicate what course they intend to pursue towards that end, but as they are calling for volunteer soldiers, it is not difficult to infer the trend of their ideas.

POLICE MEASURES.

There are no serious signs of disturbance in Korea, but nevertheless due precautions are being taken. Thus the Ministers of State are denying themselves to all visitors, and the Chief of Police, Major-General Akashi, is said to have sent a message to all the elder statesmen and Cabinet Ministers intimating that the police had made full arrangements to respond at a moment's notice to any call for aid made by a Korean subject. Seeing that assassination has been a constant political weapon in Korea from time immemorial, and recalling the incidents of the time when her domestic affairs first began to interest the outer world, namely, the days of the Tai-won-kun, we must be prepared at any moment to hear of murder, attempted or consummated, in the sequel of such an exciting event as the loss of the country's independence. The Japanese police are very efficient, and it may be taken for granted that all their resources of intelligence and activity will be employed on this occasion, but still, if they succeed in preventing every act of violence, it will be something like a miracle.

That many Koreanc have been deeply moved by the events of the past few days is proved by the news that a number of citizens of Seoul assembled at the Eastern Gate of the city on the day of annexation and bewailed the fate of their country with tears. A placard was also posted, denouncing the Korean Cabinet Minister as traitors who had sold their country, and calling upon patriotic men to risk everything for the purpose of punishing this offence. It is indeed a difficult question to determine whether wisdom dictates or forbids bestowal of rewards upon the Koreans who have been prominently connected with the act of annexation. It is rumoured that of these persons will be remarded with titles of nobility, but such titles will certainly carry with them a large measure of opprobrium in the eyes of patriotic Koreans.

COAST-WISE TRADE AND THE TARIFF IN KOREA.

In addition to extending the life of the present Korean tariff for 10 years, the Japanese Government has announced that in consideration of the already acquired rights of foreign powers the coast-wise trade of Korea will be opened to foreign vessels during the same time. There can be no question as to the Japanese Government's desire to avert any inconvenient consequence which annexation might have had for foreign nationalities. It would seem, however, that the London *Times* has expressed a desire that Japan should pay a little more regard to the views of the allied Powers, and this wish, according to Reuter's version, appears in the context of comments on tariff arrangements. But we are inclined to think that the telegram does not accurately represent the views of the great London journal. The strong probability is that the *Times* does not refer to tariff arrangements, but that its comment has reference to the time when Japan made known to certain foreign Powers her intention of annexing the Peninsula. The *Times* is understood to hold, and its contentions have received endorsement in other quarters, that Japan would have been acting in better accord with her duties towards her Ally had she made known to London at an earlier date her programme with regard to annexation. It is also possible, and indeed from the more detailed version published by the *Mainichi Dempo* we gather confirmation of the hypothesis, that the remarks of the *Times* apply to the Japanese tariff not to the Korean. There is a strong feeling among Englishmen that it should have been possible, and would certainly have been friendly, on Japan's part to take the British Government into confidence at an earlier period of the legislation relating to tariff revision. The residents at the open ports appear to be conspicuously of that manner of thinking.

WHAT appears to be a very useful and practical invention is the recording buoy of E. H. W. Crossley, of Melbourne, which is designed to be released automatically from the bridge deck if a vessel sinks, and a wire holds it on the water's surface over the wreck. The buoy is intended to show the location and depth of wreck, date of disaster, and the course and the port sought at the time of disaster.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

The advocates of the immediate opening of parliamentary institutions in China have compiled and put in large circulation a vehemently worded comment with reference to the Russo-Japanese Convention. The document consists of four counts. The first is why did China give her consent to the Russo-Japanese Convention. The second is why did not China urge upon foreign Powers the fact that the Convention is opposed to the principles of the Open Door and Equal Opportunity. The third is why did not China call upon Russia and Japan for an explanation of the Convention which distinctly violates the terms of the Portsmouth Treaty. And the fourth, what attitude does China intend to take with regard to the effects and the results of this Convention. The circular propounds these four questions for the consideration of the Chinese Government, and winds up by declaring that if China opposes the Convention, she will be ruined; but if she does not oppose it, she will be equally ruined; and that therefore it is more manly and more patriotic to oppose it and perish than to die with folded hands.

CHINA AND THE ANNEXATION.

The annexation of Korea by Japan is not unnaturally furnishing a weapan for the use of the Chinese politicians who advocate an immediate opening of the national assembly. They justly argue that the sooner China equips herself so as to be really capable of self protection, the longer her life of independence is likely to be. Chinese statesmen must by this time have made up their minds that between the integrity and partition of the Middle Kingdom nothing stands except the difficulty of arranging the terms of division. It is not to be supposed that any Western country has the slightest theoretical respect for China's integrity, or for China's independence. Both of these sentimental issues would be cast to the four winds of heaven, at a moment's notice if the Powers could see their way to partition without blood-shed among themselves. Possibly the day may be far distant when such a peaceful act of despoliation will be possible, and therefore the life of the Chinese Empire may have centuries still to run. It is bad, however, to depend wholly upon such a means of safety.

PRINCE ITO AND VISCOUNT TERAUCHI.

At noon on the 29th ult. Viscount Terauchi summoned to his presence the various officials of the Residency-General and spoke to them of the great share that Prince Ito had taken in bringing about the result which had been announced that day. His Excellency said that prior to the proclamation of annexation he had telegraphed to the family of the late Prince in Tokyo requesting that arrangements might be made for conveying intelligence of the fact to the spirit of the deceased statesman.

This suggestion was carried out on the 30th ult., when Prince Hirokuni Ito, as the representative of the family, conducted a solemn ceremonial at the tomb of the illustrious Genro in Tanidare.

On the evening of the same day the inhabitants of the Shinagawa suburb organized a lantern procession to the tomb and gave three "Banzais" in memory of the late Prince.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE PRESS ON THE KOREAN SITUATION.

Friday, August 26.

The *Jiji Shimpo* discusses the annexation question in a manner worthy of the best Fukuzawa traditions. It expresses great sympathy with the Korean people, and declares that Japan fully appreciates the moral suffering imposed upon patriotic Koreans by the loss of their country's independence. The only consolation that can be offered, and it is offered in an evidently sincere spirit, is that the change of Governments will make for the happiness and prosperity of the Korean nation. As for the Japanese, they must not for a moment fall into the mistake of imagining that the Koreans are to be treated like a conquered people. If any such idea be entertained, and if it find expression in attempts to colonize the country, trouble will certainly ensue, and Japan will become, and will deserve to become, an object of general condemnation. Her attitude towards Korea and her treatment of the Koreans will furnish to the world a gauge for measuring the depth of her civilization. It will be her duty to consider that annexation is of the nature of the change effected in Japan itself 43 years ago when an Imperial Government was substituted for feudalism. In short, the Japanese must regard their Korean neighbours as inmates freshly added to their household, not in any sense as servants.

The *Mainichi Dempo* sets out by quoting the Chinese saying that, when a country has lost its independence, the eternity of its mountains and its streams augments the pain of its patriots. Every Japanese will sympathise with the Koreans on this occasion, and can only ask them to remember how ill things have fared with them under the Government they are now losing. It has been a Government under which useful products were a minimum, and such things as intrigues, political parties and assassinations were abundant. Japan hopes to change all this for the better, and hopes that the Koreans will assist her to do so. If, however, they continue to treat political cabals, riots and assassinations as legitimate weapons, Japan will be obliged to shape her course accordingly. If, on the other hand, they join her frankly in working out their own salvation, they will find her a sincere friend.

The *Asahi Shimbun* says that it is as difficult to save a tottering country from ruin as it is to pull down a strongly-built Empire. Korea belongs to the former category. Japan can not arrest her fall. On the other hand, one of the outcomes of government by force is inevitably discontent and sedition. Such government will not do in Korea. In part it may be necessary, but on the whole Japan must endeavour to administer the country by peaceful ability.

The *Nippon* amuses itself with an arithmetical calculation of the area and population added to the Japanese Empire, and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* most wisely deprecates anything in the nature of a jubilant demonstration.

Saturday, August 27.

The *Nippon*, which generally gets the credit of being a chauvinistic paper, writes in a sympathetic strain about the annexation question. It notes that the measure means an addition of 15 million people to the population of Japan and of 14,123 square *ri* to her territory. Japan's relations with Korea extend back to a period of some 2,000 years, and the union of the two peoples was in a certain sense inevitable. They are of the same lineage and they ought to join hands as brothers. At the same time, every intelligent Japanese must sympathise profoundly with a nation which sees itself deprived of its independence. The fine old principle which forms a prominent canon of the *bushi's* creed, the principle of fellow-feeling (*aimi tagai*), finds on this occasion an essential opportunity for display. The Japanese must endeavour to show their Korean comrades that this measure is a joining of families, not a swallowing up of the weak by the strong.

The *Jiji Shimpo* makes a very natural comment on the proposed appointment of Viscount Terauchi to be Viceroy of Korea. We use the word "Viceroy" advisedly, because the Japanese expression employed is *Sōtoku*, whereas the expression applied in the case of the Leased Territory in Kwantung is *Totoku* (Governor-General), and we presume that the intention is to maintain this distinction. The *Jiji's* comment is that, so far as ability and reputation are concerned, no better choice could be made than that of General Terauchi, but that, if he accepts such an important post, he ought to resign the portfolio of war. The Viceroy of Korea, in the *Jiji's* opinion, should be a man prepared to devote his whole attention and, if need be, his whole life to that special work. He ought to emulate the example of Lord Cromer in Egypt, instead of treating his viceregal duties as secondary to those of his original appointment at the War Office. Another comment made by the *Jiji Shimpo* refers to the interesting fact that the Viceroy of Formosa, the Governor-General of Kwantung, and the Viceroy of Korea will all be military men. Our contemporary does not suggest for a moment that these distinguished officials are in any way incompetent, but it expresses a not unnatural wish that a wider range of choice should be made.

There is a considerable amount of discussion about the question of customs dues, but it seems to us that this problem is solved by the method indicated above, namely, that goods imported in Korea or exported thence shall pay duties at the existing rates under the name of transport dues, provided that this arrangement shall apply, in the case of imports, only to goods intended for consumption in Korea; and, in the case of exports, only to goods manufactured or produced in Korea. We refrain from reproducing in detail the comments of Japanese journals upon this subject. It will be sufficient to note that they are pervaded by a spirit of moderation, and that they recognize the necessity of special circumspection in view of the excitement caused in Europe by Japan's new tariff.

Monday, August 29.

The *Nippon*, which, being under the editorship of an ex-official of the Bank of Japan, enjoys high reputation in financial circles, devotes an article to discussing the large responsibilities that devolve upon this country in the sequel of Korean amalgamation. Thus while the Korean State expenditure aggregates 23 million *yen* annually, the income amounts to only 14 millions; the principal items of the latter being land tax 6 millions; customs dues 3 millions, and State industries 3¼ millions. Thus there remains a debt of some 9 million *yen* annually, and for some time past this has barely been covered by loans and grants from Japan. In fact, the life of the Korean nation has been one long story of extortions on the part of officials, and gradual extermination of the wealth-earning spirit among the people. A large part of the country is in a desolate condition and even the nominally prosperous portions present but a poor spectacle. How to discharge satisfactorily the duty she has now assumed towards 14 millions of Korean people is indeed a great problem for Japan.

The *Asahi Shimbun* writes in much the same strain. It sets out by noting the signal fact that during the past 13 years two large over-sea countries have been added to the Japanese dominions. That is sufficiently remarkable, but when we come to compare the two cases, we find some discouraging differences. Thus while Formosa measures only 13,000 square miles, the area of Korean is 82,000. In other words, the Korea Peninsula is more than six times as extensive as the island of Formosa, yet while the latter has 4 million inhabitants, the former has only 12 or 13 millions. In short, the areas are as six to one, and the population only as three to one. More striking still is the contrast between the over-sea trades of the two countries. In Korea's case the figures are 43 millions for the general over-sea trade and 5 millions for the precious metals, making, say, 50 millions in all; whereas the trade of Formosa, including her commerce with Japan, aggregates 30 millions annually, this being more than one half of the Korean figure. Most significant of all are the returns of State revenue. In Korea the people pay only 14 million *yen* annually to the exchequer, whereas in Formosa they pay 5 millions. Of course these contrasts were not by any means so striking when Japan added Formosa to her Empire, and if they now convey a pessimistic idea of Korean resources, they also suggest what may fairly be anticipated as the result of Japan's sway in the Peninsula.

After all, the number of foreign residents in Korea is very insignificant. They total only 777, and among them there are no less than 362 missionaries. Divided according to nationalities, they are:—Americans 464; English 153; French 87; German 33; Russian 14; Greeks 8; Italians 7; Norwegians 5; Belgians 3; Portuguese 2; and Spaniards 1. These figures show that, contrary to what is usually the case in the Orient, American interests in Korea are larger than British.

FORMOSA.

Saturday, August 27.

A telegram from the Governor-General's office in Formosa dated the 24th inst. says that the Gaogan aborigines have decided to surrender *en bloc*, and that on the 22nd inst. a large deputation of them set out for Gilan in order to tender their submission. In other districts also of the field, there appears to be a strong disposition to surrender.

OVER 2,000 cases of dysentery are so far reported from Kagawa prefecture since the first occurrence this year. In Kanagawa prefecture there have been 168 cases of typhoid fever reported up to the 22nd ult.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, August 27.

It is reported that although Tang Shao-yi has recovered from his sickness, he has not yet shown any signs of proceeding to Peking to take up his new appointment. Meanwhile his fellow-citizens in Canton are said to be getting up an agitation against him. Their apprehension is that if he takes office, he will certainly carry out the agreement with foreign Powers as to the financing of the Yeh-Han and Chuan-Han Railways.

The telegraph says that their Excellencies Hsu Shih-chang and Yu Lang have memorialized the Throne in the sense that pardon should be extended to Kang Yu-wei and Lieung Kwei-chu, and that men of their stamp should be appointed to office. The memorialists further urge that no time should be lost in enforcing a mandate against the wearing of queues.

Sunday, August 28.

Viceroy Shih Liang is now in Peking, whither he is said to have proceeded for the purpose of discussing some important problems. Among them are the raising of a loan to ease Manchurian finances; the colonization of Mongolia; the navigation of the Sungali River, and the question of Korean settlers in Manchuria. With regard to this last point, there said to be 500,000 of such Koreans, and apparently the policy of the Chinese Government is to send them all back to Korea.

One rumour has it that this visit of the Viceroy is to be interpreted as preliminary to his transfer to another post, in which event his successor is expected to be either Mr. Ting, formerly Governor of Amur, or Mr. Yuan, now Viceroy of Canton.

Very pitiful accounts reach Mukden of the floods at Hsinmintun. The number of deaths already ascertained is said to be 200, and the destruction of property is very great, with, of course, resulting distress and suffering.

The Peking *Daily News* attributes the recent changes in Chinese Government circles to the solicitude which the Prince Regent feels in consequence of three events. The first is the conclusion of the new Russo-Japanese Convention; the second is the attitude of Great Britain towards Tibet, and the third is the pressure exerted by France in Yunnan.

It is reported by telegraph from Peking that the advocates of speedily opening a national assembly have propounded three questions to the Government. The first is whether the Waiwupu has consented to the new Russo-Japanese Convention; the second, whether Japan and Russia have been asked to explain the discrepancy between the provisions of that Convention and those of the Portsmouth Treaty. And the third, what step China proposes to take with regard to this Convention.

The death is announced of his Excellency Lu Chuan-lin, a distinguished member of the Council of State, who has held various important posts, as the Viceroyalty of Liang-Kwang, the Presidency of the Censorate, of the Board of Ceremonies and of the Board of Revenue. Mr. Lu had been ailing for some time. He graduated in 1862, so that he must have been about 75 years of age.

Monday, August 29.

The *Asahi's* Peking telegrams show that the absorption of Korea into the Japanese Empire has created much excitement, or simulated excitement, in certain quarters of the Chinese capital. The *Peking Daily News* has a leading article which extends to the length of four columns, and which, judging from the telegram, is couched in strong terms of condemnation and ire. It speaks of the Japanese as deliberate treaty-breakers, since the independence of Korea was guaranteed by the China-Japan Treaty, and it denounces the Japanese Government for tyranny towards a weak neighbour and the Japanese people for bullying and masterful ways in dealing with the people of the Peninsula. The Peking paper called upon the nations to take some action similar to that taken by them formerly in the cause of Greece. This is the bare outline of the article, which is said to be couched in very abusive terms.

Another journal, the *Ting-king Ji-pao* draws the inference that if Korea, whose independence was so much talked of among the nations for several years back, has now been swallowed up incontinently by Japan, it may very well happen that the professions of the Powers in favour of Chinese independence will prove equally illusory. It therefore, behoves China to set her house in order and prepare to defend herself.

With regard to the Shanghai vernacular papers, the telegraph attributes to them an attitude very similar to that assumed by the Peking journal last quoted. They do not devote much space to bewailing Korea's fate. Their view is rather that China should be warned as to the instability of international guarantees and should prepare herself against all contingencies.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

We observe that our Tokyo American contemporary exhibits its usual sensational tendency with regard to the dimensions of the lantern procession in Tokyo on the night of the 29th ult. It says that fully 30,000 lantern-bearers swelled the ranks. The *Asahi Shimbun* estimates the number at 20,000, and thus we have two journals, both speaking presumably from personal observation, and differing to the extent of 10,000. The *Japan Times* puts the figure at 6,000, which is probably very much nearer the mark. A moment's reflection shows the extreme improbability that anything like twenty or thirty thousand persons took part in the demonstration. Even if marshalled four abreast with all the precision of a military movement, 30,000 lantern bearers would extend to a length of something like 7,500 yards, or about 4 miles. It is always easy in Tokyo to get together three or four thousands of youths where a picturesque jollification of any kind is on the tapis. We do not find the slightest fault with these young people. But we do say that the organizers of such a fête are entirely wanting in the fine feeling of chivalry which formed a prominent canon of *bushido* in its palmy days. The *Hochi Shimbun* is naturally indignant against us on account of the comments which we ventured to address to our contemporary's account in connexion with this affair. We were quite prepared to be attacked for what we wrote and we can only say that if the *Hochi Shimbun* appreciated the spirit of our comments it would never have lent itself to a demonstration of the kind. It is observable that the *Yorodzu Choho* advertises a similar torchlight procession for this evening, and that it makes things as easy as possible for the participators in the display. *Par nobile fratrum.*

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS BY RAIL IN JAPAN.

Baron Goto, Minister of State for Communications, has issued an Injunction to the railway staff. It sets out by observing that there is a constant increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting Japan, and that it behoves the Railway authorities to treat such tourists with all possible courtesy, and to make things as comfortable for them as can conveniently be done, remembering always that differences of custom and language create difficulties of intercourse. On the other hand if any traveller wilfully disregards the railway regulations, interferes with the comfort of his fellow travellers, or behaves in a defiant manner, there is to be no hesitation about subjecting him to proper control.

Following in the immediate wake of the European tourist who recently forget himself so signally when travelling in Japan, this notification is evidently inspired, in part at any rate, by that event. Our own observation, extending over many years, is that it has been the invariable custom on Japanese railways to treat foreign travellers with exceptional deference. The fact is proverbial, and Baron Goto must be as familiar with it as is anybody else. If there were any room for improvement in this respect the correction has been supplied since the railways passed into the possession of the State, for it is now notorious that foreigners are treated with conspicuous civility. So far therefore as concerns the first part of Baron Goto's Injunction, it appears to us quite superfluous. But as a preface to the second part, it is undoubtedly useful. Ninety-nine foreigners out of every hundred appreciate the demeanour of the Japanese and refrain from trading upon it. But the hundredth may be an exception, and if he meets with his deserts, we need not have any pity for him.

FUNERAL OF MR. SUSUMU KONDO.

The funeral of Mr. Susumu Kondo, second son of Mr. Rempei Kondo, took place at Seishōji in Tokyo on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo, and was attended by nearly all the notables of Tokyo, to the number of about 600. The death of this young man was among the saddest events of the recent inundations. In company with three fellow-students he repaired to his father's beautiful villa in the neighbourhood of Karuizawa early in August, and the tempest on the 11th and 12th ult. produced a landslide which carried the house into the bed of the river, Yu-no-sawa, and brought sudden death to the four visitors. The body of Mr. S. Kondo was recovered several days later at a point some ten miles below the scene of the accident, but the bodies of his companions have not yet been discovered, in spite of unremitting search. Universal sympathy was felt and expressed with the bereaved parents and family of Mr. Kondo who was only twenty years of age, and whose scholastic successes presaged a distinguished career.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MATTERS RELATING TO AMALGAMATION.

We read in the Japanese papers that the total amount of debts by the Korean Government to the people in the form of bonds is 14,600,000 *yen*. This debt will be simply changed into Japanese bonds. Further, there is a sum of 17 million *yen* which has been lent in yearly installments by Japan to Korea. This debt will be wiped out, as Japan cannot owe money to herself.

With regard to the question of laws, it is said to have been determined that the simplest way of dealing with the change of legislative authority is to issue an Imperial Rescript cancelling all laws in operation, and at the same time to issue another Rescript giving validity to the same laws, but in the name of the Emperor of Japan. As for foreign conventional rights, everything will be preserved except consular jurisdiction.

The members of the Imperial family will be given rank as Princes and will be recognized as such on all public occasions, and the present Princes, of whom there are a great number, as well as noblemen like the Prime Minister, will receive patents of Japanese nobility from Count down to Baron

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a special number in memory of the amalgamation. The leading article in this number recognizes that patriotic Koreans must be expected to feel some chagrin about the loss of their country's independence, but this is far outweighed by the material and moral benefits that will accrue to Korea from becoming a part of a highly progressive country like Japan.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY IN TOKYO.

On the 30th ultimo the Tokyo City Assembly unanimously agreed to sanction the construction of an over-head electric tramway. We have several times alluded to this project, and explained that it may be briefly described as a programme for running two lines at right angles to each other, one from Shinagawa to Asakusa along the sea coast and the bank of the Sumida; the other from Shinjuku to Honjo. In deciding to grant the application the Assembly atached numerous conditions, some of them more or less incapible of fulfilment. Still the evident intention is to grant a charter for the proposed lines, and in view of this fact, quite an excitement has been caused among the citizens. They appear to be strongly opposed to a project which would greatly impair the beauty of the city, disturb the rest of its inhabitants, and create a dangerous method of transport. Steps are in progress to protest against the Assembly's action. For our own part we are entirely sceptical as to the materialization of the project.

Practically all the Ward Assemblies of Tokyo are raising their voices against the proposed elevated railway. They think that such an enterprise is not suited to the present condition of the city; that it would injure the view; obstruct the sunlight; create an unendurable din, and expose householders not only to an intolerable loss of privacy but also to great danger. In the face of this opposition it seems unlikely that the project will materialize. The *Asahi Shimbun* has a most sensible article on this subject. It set out by expressing grave doubts as to the financial prospects of such an undertaking. The cost of construction would be much greater than that of the existing street trams, and yet the latter do not yield an adequate return at their present rate of fare. Therefore the *Asahi* thinks that the proper course is to complete the trams. When these are extended to a distance of 220 miles, it will be time enough to think of some additional means of communication.

THE TOYO S.S. COMPANY.

The dissensions in the Tanko S.S. Company were finally adjusted on the 23rd ult. by the intervention of the Minister of the Imperial Household. The great question at issue was the election of Directors of the Seikosho, and the arrangement made is that on the present occasion the Directors nominated by Mr. Murota shall be recognized, but in future the power of election shall be vested in the Committee.

In a recent issue we stated that fuller investigations seemed to prove the liability of the Hoden Oil Company for the two tank steamers ordered by the Toyo S.S Company. These claims total 3,400,000 *yen*, and the payment of such a sum into the coffers of the Toyo S S. Company would have materially changed the latter's outlook. The S.S. Company's shares at once rose in the market. But ever since that announcement was made things seem to have been in a state of abeyance, and it is now openly charged that a settlement satisfactory to the Toyo Kisen Kaisha cannot possibly be hoped for so long as negotiations are conducted by Mr. Asano who is interested in both companies.

THE CHINESE ARMY.

Mr. Yin, the former representative of China at the German Court, who has just returned to China to take office at the Board of War, is said to have recommended that another division of troops shall be organized at Kilin and one also in Amur. Thus each of these provinces would have two divisions. If to these we add the three divisions of local guards already existing, we have a total of five military divisions altogether in Manchuria.

With regard to the measures recently inaugurated in Manchuria for sending away all Korean subjects engaged in agriculture within the limits of the Three Eastern Provinces, the Central Government is said to have consulted the local officials, and to have found them unfavourably disposed towards the project. This question assumes added interest now that the persons concerned have become Japanese subjects. The disapproval of the Chinese provincial officials may prove very opportune.

THE AFFAIR OF THE AUSTRIAN BARON.

A great deal of interest seems to centre among the citizens of Tokyo in the conduct of an Austrian Baron who is said to have behaved with extraordinary rudeness on the railway platform at Nagoya. The case has been brought before the Japanese courts of law, and we therefore refrain from publishing particulars, though we have every reason for believing that the matter will be settled in a less formal manner.

Tokyo papers say that the Austrian Baron who got into trouble with the railway authorities, has been induced to write a letter of apology, and it is thought probable that this will end the unpleasant incident. No foreigner, especially the eminently courteous Austrian people, will for a moment defend the action of this traveller. Europeans and Americans resent his conduct just as much as the Japanese can resent it. The sooner the matter is buried in oblivion, the better.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A new fishing company has been formed in Tokyo by a group of tolerably well known business-men. Its capital is put at 2 million *yen* and its scene of operations will be the coast of Korea.

There is talk of the Japan Warehouse Company being disolved. We have had occasions several times to allude to the affairs of this Company. Its assets are now said to be 300,000 *yen* and its liabilities about 230,000, so that its affairs can be wound up without any inconvenience.

Again the Dai Nippon Marine Products Company's affairs are attracting public attention. The Directors have made a call upon the shareholders, but the latter have refused to respond, their contention being that there is no opportunity for employing money advantageously, and that the Directors have promised not to make any further call during the current year.

The number of shares taken delivery of on the 30th ult. on the Tokyo Stock Exchange was 92,540, being less than the July number by 4,400. The total sum paid was 8,422,200 *yen*, being 1,478,490 *yen* less than the amount for the preceding month; and the average price per share was 69.399, being 12 035 less than the July price.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, August 29.

Contrary to expectation the market was dull yesterday. It had been supposed that amalgamation would exercise an inspiriting effect, but that hope was not fulfilled.

Wednesday, August 31.

Things were notably dull on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The annexation of Korea is now being utilized by the Bears.

Thursday, September 1.

There was a slight improvement of tone yesterday owing to the fact that the balance of trade had been favourable for the last part of August. But scarcely any business was done. We append the quotations for October delivery :—

	Aug. 31st.		Sept. 1st.			
Tokyo Railway	74 10	...	74 35	...	+	25
Kei-Hin Railway	—	...	—	...		—
Yusen Kaisha	101.80	...	102.00	...	+	.20
Toyo Kisen	—	...	—	...		.—
Specie Bank	292 50	...	—	...		.—
Tanko Kisen	30 90	...	31.05	...	+	.15
Tokyo Gas	117.50	...	117 75	...	+	.25
Tokyo Dento	88 95	...	89.00	...	+	.05
Fuji Gas Spinning	89.85	...	88.70	...	—	1.15
Tokyo Spinning	—	...	—	...		.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	105 20	...	105.35	...	+	.15
Beer	—	...	—	...		.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	67.80	...	68.00	...	+	.20
Nippon Oil	88.60	...	89.05	...	+	.45
Rice Exchange	130.00	...	—	...		.—
Stock Exchange	213.80	...	214.10	...	+	.30

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

VICTIMS OF AVIATION.

The New York *Press* gives a list of the victims of aviation, of which it says the Hon. C.S. Rolls is the fourteenth. The list is as follows :—

September 17, 1908.—Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, U. S. A., killed in a fall with Orville Wright at Fort Myer.

May 6, 1909.—Lieutenant Caldera, of the Italian Army, fell with Wright machine in Rome and was killed.

September 7.—E. Lefebvre, killed in Wright machine in Jusivy-sur-Orge, France.

September 17.—Enea Rossi, Italian, killed in Rome in machine of his own invention.

September 22.—Capt. Louis F. Ferber, killed at Boulogne, France.

December 8.—Antonio Fernandez, Spanish, killed at Nice, falling 1,000 feet after motor exploded.

January 4, 1910.—Léon Delagrange, killed in Bordeaux, France.

April 10.—Hubert Leblon, French, killed by falling on rocks in San Sebastian, Spain, with Blériot machine.

May 13.—Chauvette Michelin, killed at Lyons, France.

June 2.—M. Zogily, killed at Budapest.

June 17.—Eugene Speyer, killed at San Francisco.

June 18.—Herr Robl, killed at Stettin, Germany.

June 3.—Charles Wachter, killed at Reims, France, in Antoinette monoplane.

July 12.—Charles S. Rolls, killed at Bournemouth, England, by fall of Wright biplane.

THE FLOODS.

According to official estimates the losses caused by the recent floods are as follow :—

Area of Rice fields inundated	261,856	*cho*
„ upland „	200,720	„
Value of Rice destroyed	38,720,000	*yen*
Value of upland destroyed	14,180,000	„
Amount of silk cocoons destroyed...	182,343	*koku*
Value of cocoons at 35 *yen* per *koku*.	638,000	*yen*
Area of mulberry plantations devastated	25,131	*cho*

It has been roughly stated that the autumnal silk crop was totally destroyed. But that is an exaggeration. The destruction does not exceed 39 per-cent. of the cocoons and 17 per-cent. of the mulberry plantations.

Meanwhile, the high temperature which has prevailed since the 22nd inst. is thought likely to prove of the greatest possible benefit to all crops which are not actually destroyed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The death of Professor Ume, at the early age of 50, is a great blow to the world of jurisprudence in Japan. He expired on the 25th ult. at the Tai Han Hospital in Seoul, the fatal disease being typhoid fever. What made the event specially sad was that the distinguished patient had been understood to be out of danger. Professor Ume studied law not only in Japan, but also in France and Germany. He had a large share in drafting the new Japanese codes, and at one time he held the post of Vice-Minister of Education. His last appointment was that of legal adviser to the Korean Government, and in that capacity he accomplished a memorable work in drafting the new codes for the Korean nation.

Viscount Sone's condition is said to be now quite hopeless. He has lost consciousness, and the end cannot be deferred for many hours.

We regret to learn from Japanese newspapers that the distinguished Chinese scholar, Mr. Shigeno Aneki, is lying perilously ill at Yu-ga-wara. Mr. Shigeno is one of the most illustrious of Japanese historians. He is in his 84th year, and very little hope seems to be entertained of his recovery.

News comes from Shuzenji spa in Izu that Mr. Natsume Sōseki, the well-known literateur is lying dangerously ill. His disease seems to be of the nature of cancer in the stomach, and few hopes are entertained for his recovery. Mr. Natsume has written several successful romances in the foreign style.

The Vladivostock Russian Press is said to have been warned by the St. Petersburg Government not to indulge in any expression of extreme views. One journal published in that city inserted some strong writing when amalgamation was pending. It spoke of Japan having risen from the position of a third class insular State to that of a first-class continental Power, and it drew some disquieting inferences as to the outcome of such a change. But when amalgamation came within actual sight, all such utterances were suspended. Silence and circumspection were the words of command. That, doubtless may be construed as an evidence of Russia's estimate of the duties imposed on her by the new Convention.

The turbulent weather of the last two days is not to be unfavourably interpreted. There was a central depression near the east coast on the 28th ult., but it has passed out into the Pacific, and the expectation now is that a spell of fine and hot weather will be experienced.

An important point, which has nevertheless been little emphasized, is made by the *Kokumin Shimbun*. It is that Korea never was independent until Japan helped to make her so. She was a Chinese protectorate through all these centuries, and it was not until Japan, a few years ago, negotiated a treaty with her on terms of equality that she acquired a claim to be called independent. It did not take many years to prove that independence is impossible for her, and that her fate is to be under the wing of another country. Japan made her independence and now unmakes it that is all there is to be said.

The Imperial Household in China having contributed 100,000 taels for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations in Japan, the Japanese Imperial Household has expressed its gratitude by telegraph.

From a place called Karameki in Echigo comes news that on the 23rd ult. there occurred an outrush of kerosene oil amounting to 600 *koku*. After two ebullitions the outflow ceased, but on removing a quantity of oil sand which obstructed the issue, the fountain recommenced to play on the 29th ult. and produced 1,500 *koku* of excellent oil in the next 24 hours. This well belongs to the Nippon Oil Company, who acquired the land some time ago from the Meiji Company.

The Emperor of Austria-Hungary having donated a sum of 10,000 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Japan, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has telegraphed an expression of thanks.

On Friday is the *Nihyaku-toka*, the period so critical to the rice crop. By the time these words are in print it will be known whether a centre of depression which made its appearance near the Ryukyu Islands on the 31st ult is destined to travel towards the Chinese continent or towards the islands of Japan. In neither event is it likely to do great damage.

Cholera having made its appearance on the steamer *Manchuria*, by which Prince Tsai-shun is travelling, she has gone into quarantine for 10 days, and his Highness will remain in Japan for that time. He is to visit Yokosuka on Friday, and the Minister of State for the Navy will go there to receive him.

H.I.J.M.'s ship *Ikoma* has reached Naples.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Maradick at Forty, by HUGH WALPOLE. London, Macmillan & Co.

THE effect of environment upon character is an interesting, if not an entirely novel, theme. Whether of course any place—even on the mystically charming Cornish Riviera — could work so weirdly upon Mr. Maradick and the other visitors to Treliss, is a question into which it would not be well to enter too closely; but the fact remains that Mr. Walpole has made of it an excellent peg on which to hang a generally excellent tale. The hero is a middle aged man whose idea of married life for twenty years has been to wait hand and foot upon a spoilt, petulant and utterly unappreciative wife. Something in the air of Treliss causes him to rebel, with excellent effect to his matrimonial *menage*. Incidentally he becomes sponsor—and master of ceremonies — to a romantic attachment between a delightfully breezy youth and an entrancing if somewhat mysterious damsel —which ends, as all such attachments should, in an elopement. Indeed, we are inclined to think that the part played by Maradick as one of the conspirators in this momentous affair acted at least as tonically as the mystic atmosphere of Treliss. Nevertheless that charming resort is clearly a dangerous place for staid married couples, and especially for the exponents of petticoat government in the world of matrimony.

The Heart of Noel, by FRED WHISHAW. London, George Bell & Sons.

IT is rather unkind to leave a man at the bottom of a deserted mine-shaft in Rhodesia and then to step into his shoes in the old country as the devoted nephew of a doting but wealthy maiden-aunt. When it is added that the fond aunt in question is the possessor of a charming niece, whose heart the long-lost nephew is expected to win, the prospect is alluring enough, no doubt—to a certain type of mind—to make ill deeds done. However, when the real nephew's bones are not, after all, rotting at the bottom of the Rhodesian mine, and he arrives on the scene in the flesh, the position of the usurper necessarily develops a disagreeable aspect. Such, with sundry attempts of various suitors to entrap the heart of Noel, is the general outline of Mr. Whishaw's story. There is nothing great about it, but it will suffice to woo some passing hours, and (we must add) it is certainly a few degrees superior to the same author's *Coxborough Scandal*.

The Reins of Chance, by C. RANGER GULL. London : T. Fisher Unwin.

THE central idea of Mr. Gull's latest

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sensational story is the regulation of that gambling instinct which, the author would have his readers believe, is ineradicably implanted in the human breast. With this end in view, some Rothschild among financiers elaborates a scheme—with, strange to say, the approval of the British Government—for the erection in the heart of London of a colossal gambling-hell—or perhaps we should say, palace—on the approved Monte Carlo plan. Naturally this arouses the strongest opposition from the proprietors of the famous Casino, and even the life of the great financier who is the moving spirit in the rival scheme becomes the object of persistent murderous attack. A ruined gambler whom he meets on the Riviera becomes his aide-de-camp, and a series of hairbreadth escapes ensue. A Japanese assassin plays a part in the blood-and-thunder game—we may remark that it is becoming the fashion among a certain school of writers, to select a Japanese as the instrument of murderous crime; and the erotic element is supplied by the financier's charming daughter, before whose feet the erstwhile gambler falls. Like its predecessor, *The Terror by Night*, this is a good tale of its kind, but it makes unusually heavy demands on the reader's credulity.

Kinsmen's Clay, by MARY CROSBIE. London: Methuen & Co.

BOTH in its style and in its trueness to life, *Kinsmen's Clay* forms a marked contrast to the Le-Queux Ranger-Gull type of fiction. Mrs. Crosbie writes with delicacy and charm—albeit she shares with so many writers of her sex the weakness of occasional obscurity; she has the gift of the *raconteur* and considerable ability in characterization. Lady "Dan" is a charming personage—even more convincingly portrayed than the real heroine, Veronica, whom a turn of fortune's wheel transfers from the rank of a dependent to that of a millionaire's daughter. The scene of the story is laid in Ireland, and the decayed condition of the old families in the "distressful isle" forms a suitable background for the various incidents involved. Mrs. Crosbie is more successful with her female than with her male characters; but the tale, if leaning overmuch to the pathetic side, will nevertheless amply repay perusal.

The Kingdom of Slender Swords, by HALLIE ERMINIE RIVES (Mrs. Post Wheeler); with a Foreword by His Excellency Baron Makino. Illustrations in color by A. B. Wenzell. Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

THE primary purpose of a novel is not, like that of poetry, to please. The successful novel is always, in a sense, didactic. It has a moral to inculcate. It is a historical or a social or a psychological study. But if the propaganda predominates too persistently over the pleasing elements the novel is a failure. From this point of view Mrs. Wheeler's latest book is not a failure. It is the author's interpretation if a most fascinating people and land, an account of what she saw during her sojourn in *The Kingdom of Slender Swords*; and few transient foreigners have used their eyes to better advantage. She is at once minute and faithful in her portrayal of the character and feelings of the Japanese. She has caught with marvellous insight the spirit and ethos of the people; and she has, withal, woven these, with excellent craftsmanship, into a most ingenious story.

Mrs. Wheeler is, in some respects a skilful storyteller—of the Grimm-Brothers type. Her plots are well constructed; her episodes brilliantly introduced. She knows how to make literary capital of the latest newspaper gossip. The presence of the aeroplane, the mention of the death of the King and many similar touches lend an air of verisimilitude and up to-dateness to the narrative. Even the somewhat fantastic atomic dissolution machine is ingeniously conceived and not inartistically handled.

The reader can not forget, however, that he is in the realm of fiction—a somewhat over wrought variety of fiction. One of the most characteristic features of Mrs Wheeler's stories is the unerring opportuneness with which all things work together for good to them that are called according to the author's purpose. The hero always turns up just in the nick of time to rescue the heroine from unpleasant circumstances, and when the hero's aeroplane falls crashing to the earth it tosses him down right at the feet of his lady-love, who, by a most curious coincidence of circumstances, had come into possession of, and gotten aboard, a steam yacht anchored at precisely the right spot in Yokohama harbour. The whole book bristles with coincidences that fairly make the reader's head swim, and all the villians are neatly dispatched at the end.

The construction of the plot is rather better than the development of the individual characters, though some of the characters are not bad in a way. The villian, Dr. Bersonin, and the scapegrace, Phil Ware, are both, from the stand point of the Society for the study of Murder as a Fine Art, well executed. Aloysius Thorn, who of course is Lafcadio Hearn, is well conceived but feebly drawn; though perhaps this very faintness lends to the dramatic effect of his mysterious appearance.

By far the most artistic creation in the book is Haru—who would have been much more charming as "O Haru San"—however much we may disapprove of her morally. As a portrayal of Japanese ethical ideals as an embodiment of the Japanese patriotic spirit, even if somewhat idealized, she is dramatically a success, and affords to the book, aside from its value as a work of description and travel, the best excuse for its existence. In his "Foreword" Baron Makino says, "The sacrifice of the girl Haru may seem unreal, but such is the dominant idea of duty and sacrifice with the Japanese, that in certain emergencies it is not at all unlikely that we should behold her real prototype in life." The whole transaction is, of course, to absolutely repugnant to all our inborn and inbred feeling as to make it almost impossible for us to appreciate the beauty and heroism of it; but if the Japanese have exalted fidelity to country and lord out of all proportion to all other virtues, may it not be true that we have so highly and enthusiastically extolled chastity—*feminine chastity*—as to make some other virtues appear unduly small by comparison. Christianity forbids the doing of that which is inherently wrong, whatever the end in view may be; but we can bow to the heroism of the motive without condoning the act. It was the tragedy of a deluded soul—and it *is* the tragedy of hundreds of deluded souls. Who shall say that this woman who gave her life, her body, her most delicate sensibilities to what she considered the call of duty was less noble and less pure than the silly fool who drivelled sentimental gush in a dark cave in the arms of a man—however innocently—whom she had known only a few days. The one sacrificed her finer feelings, the other was sadly deficient in them.

Barbara and Daunt, and their courtship, belong to the stock in trade of the cheapest romance-mongers who cater to the perverted tastes of depraved literary appetites. Being himself a Virginian, the reviewer feels it incumbent upon him to apologize for the prostitution by a Virginia authoress of Old Virginia family names, and to vindicate the Virginia girl in the eyes of those who might be led to suppose her in any sense typically depicted in Barbara. Most emphatically she is not. The Virginia girl is as refined, as modest, as reserved as she could be, without being finniky and prudish. She does not scrape acquaintance with strangers and fall into their arms a few hours after meeting them, nor would she dream of committing a number of other exceedingly silly follies of which Barbara was guilty.

It is usually supposed that, on the whole, the ideas and conduct of the hero and heroine of a novel are at least approved by the author, or even embody his ideals and conceptions. It is extremely probable that they mould, or help to mould, those of many of the immature minds that imbibe from them "the inspired gospel" of romance. No one then but a person of the highest standards of social propriety, of honor and purity, is fit to furnish mental pabulum for our youth. Such qualifications, I fear, are not always possessed by that ever increasing army of writers who attempt to supply the perennial demand for the "dime novel which sells for one dollar and a half." These novels are often, in their lowering of the ideal of social propriety and in their blunted sense of honor, more subtly and perniciously immoral than the book which candidly deals with questions of social irregularity.

J M.

GREAT LESSONS TO BE LEARNED FROM THE FLOODS.

The above is the title of a very thoughtful article which appeared in the *Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the 17th inst. It discusses the conditions which render such fearful inundations as those from which the country is now suffering possible, and the writer asks how long Japan is to be left exposed to such ravages as the raging waters have made this summer? Here is the gist of the *Nichi Nichi's* comments on the existing situation throughout the country:—Full reports have not yet reached us from every locality which has suffered, but according to statistics furnished by the Home Office, up to 9 a.m. on the 15th inst. over 1,100 persons had been drowned, about 4,000 houses had been wholly or partly submerged or had been carried away, over 400 bridges had been destroyed, and 15 serious landslides had taken place. In the Tōkyō Fu alone 200,000 people have suffered from the flood. These are only rough calculations, and the number of sufferers will certainly prove to be much greater than these figures indicate. While feeling the greatest sympathy for those who have lost their property or, worse still, near relations, we deplore the fact that our country is in such a backward condition as to render what has occurred possible. So few are the precautions taken against such disasters in our metropolis that, as the result of one week's rain only, the gas and the electric light were rendered almost useless, and in Yokohama the water-works proved incapable of resisting the pressure caused by the extra flow of water. It goes without saying that the damage to the railway in the flooded parts has been very great. The cause was small, but the effects were tremendous. For a country which boasts of ranking among the foremost nations to remain in this forty third year of Meiji still unprotected from floods says little for the material foundation of our civilisation. We have imitated foreign countries in various ways, but we lack thoroughness and solidity in what we do. Mentally we are wanting in decision and purpose. We are fond of espousing new causes, of introducing new systems, of applying new theories, so much so that foreigners speak of Japan as a land of "isms." If our material and immaterial civilization to-day can be described in a few words, then instability and artificiality are the terms we feel bound to apply to them. Were the country's finances, industry and entire administration in a thoroughly sound condition, efficient precautions against the possibility of such devastation as we have witnessed would certainly have been taken long ago. It is the more remote causes of the recent calamity that demand our attention. Till we deal with these in a satisfactory manner, repeated disasters of the kind we have recently encountered can not be avoided.

W.D.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ANALYSIS OF A CRITICISM.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 27.*)

ON the 23rd of February 1904, that is to say, just after the war with Russia had commenced, Japan concluded with Korea a treaty containing the following clause:—"The Imperial Government of Japan definitively guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean Empire." To-day, just six years and six months after the conclusion of that agreement, Japan annexes Korea. A striking contrast is thus offered between actual facts and written promises. Such, in a nut-shell, is the gist of an article published by the *Japan Chronicle* under the heading of "Treaties and Obligations." The Japanese Government are accused and condemned of bad faith by our Kobe contemporary. Sight is not lost of the fact that on November the 17th, 1905, another treaty was signed "in which the guarantee of the independence of the country was dropped"—we quote *verbatim* from the *Japan Chronicle*,—"its place being taken by an undertaking under which the Japanese Government guaranteed to maintain the security and respect the dignity of the Korean Imperial House." Yet, with that second treaty lying on the editorial desk, and with its own admissions looking it straight in the face, the *Japan Chronicle* does not hesitate to allege that "Japan is still morally bound by the terms of the document guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Korea." In one breath the *Japan Chronicle* admits that the guarantee of national independence was "dropped" and "its place taken" by a guarantee relating to the security and dignity of the Korean Imperial House only; and in the next breath it claims that the old treaty, though dropped and radically altered by mutual consent, is still morally binding on Japan. If such a process of reasoning be tendered seriously, it must be addressed to readers of a special order of intelligence. Yet it seems to satisfy the *Japan Chronicle*. That journal, having advanced the strange proposition that the formal dropping of an inter-state compact and the substitution of another compact of incomparably smaller scope still leaves the validity of the old covenant unimpaired, and having made no attempt to prove so startling a proposition, proceeds, *more suo*, to assume that the demonstration has been completed, and to build on this imaginary foundation an edifice of criticism and condemnation. "Probably, it will be replied," writes the *Chronicle*, "that other Powers have found it necessary to disregard solemn undertakings and assurances when circumstances militated against their observance." Now if any publicist were to accuse the *Japan Chronicle* of alleging that Japan "disregards solemn undertakings and assurances when circumstances militate against their observance," that journal would doubtless repel the accusation with warmth and denounce it as a libellous misrepresentation. Nevertheless such is the position taken by our contemporary; and not content with this gross accusation against the Government of Japan, it then proceeds to condemn the Japanese nation because no body of publicists in this country have hitherto shown sufficient respect for national engagements to openly criticize failure to observe them. The charges are all definite and explicit, but the proof on which they rest is conspicuous by its absence. Consider the sequence of ideas:—

1. Japan signs a certain agreement with Korea.
2. Japan drops that agreement and replaces it by another, Korea being an assenting party.
3. Japan acts in accordance with the new agreement and ignores the old.
4. Japan stands convicted of disregarding solemn undertakings.
5. The Japanese nation, not having attacked their Government for breach of international faith, must be condemned for "doing nothing towards the building up of international morality."

We recognize that the *Japan Chronicle's* arrangement reads more like a romance than a sermon, but that is not our fault. We have merely stated its premises and conclusions in their bald and unadorned form. And we have to note that our contemporary appears to be sincere and actually appears to have some hope of obtaining its readers' credence.

MINISTERS AND THE EMPIRE'S NEEDS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 27.*)

(COMMUNICATED).

IT cannot be claimed for the leaders of either of the principal political parties in the United Kingdom that they have done much in a practical way towards the consolidation of the Empire. There have been brilliant exceptions—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, for example, on the one hand, and Lord ROSEBERY on the other; and the Unionist party has generally been credited with good intentions in the direction of real Imperialism. Unfortunately, however, of late years—since 1906, to be precise—the Imperial idea has been completely at the mercy of a Ministry swayed by anti-Imperial forces. It would perhaps be unreasonable to expect a Liberal Government, dependent for its political existence on Little-Englanders, Little-Navyites and other friends of every country but their own, to effect any advancement of the Imperial cause; but the charge may justly be brought against them that the promises which the pressure of over sea opinion (for the most part) has wrung from the present exponents of Parochialism at Westminister have proved as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. The practical Imperialist, who comes to look for performance, for fair deeds to match the flow of fair words, is compelled to turn empty away. In short, the policy of Ministers (to use the words of one of their critics which conveys the sentiments of many) has consisted of "sonorous speeches on the duty of statesmen to safeguard the State, and on the penalties to be incurred for neglecting such duties, pledges to maintain the two-Power standard and—a conspicuous absence of all effective action." The establishment of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office forms a case in point. The true worth of that institution, heralded from Downing Street with a flourish of trumpets, appears to be have been accurately measured by the self-Governing Colonies, where it has been received with no enthusiasm whatever. So much at least is evidenced by a Blue-book containing correspondence with the over-sea Dominions on the results and resolutions of the Imperial Conference of 1907. In this volume the inner history of the formation of the new Department is revealed, and is thus summarized in a London journal:—

> The treatment of Mr. Deakin's proposals for establishing an Imperial Secretariat made in 1907 was the best case which enabled judgment to be given on the real importance which Ministers attach to the principle and policy of Imperial Union. Mr. Deakin proposed that a real Secretariat, outside the Colonial Office, and dependent on the Imperial Conference itself, should be established to watch over the interests of the Conference during its periods of abeyance, and so bestow on it some kind of permanent and independent existence. The ex-Australian Premier was, however, rash enough to use the term Imperial Council as applying to the Conference, and this excuse was seized upon by the Ministers and officials, who had no desire to part with a jot of their powers, to persuade General Botha and Sir Wilfrid Laurier into the mistaken belief that the new Secretariat would curtail their liberty of action instead of that of the Colonial Office. The effect of this intrigue was a disagreement which resulted in an emasculated resolution, under cover of which the Dominions Department was created as a subsidiary branch of the Colonial Office, dignified by a new and inspiring name. As Mr. Deakin remarks in a caustic despatch of November, 1907, "All that appears to have been accomplished is that a sub-department has been renamed." Such an alteration of Departmental practice, he continues, "appears too minute to call for attention."

This mingled triumph of Little Englandism and bureaucratic jealousy, says a writer in *The Times*, is clearly shown by the Blue-book, to have aroused the keenest resentment in the self-governing Dominions. The Cape Ministers declared that they were ready to co-operate with the new Department "in every way in making the concessions now granted a success, *thus paving the way to the ultimate establishment of an Imperial Department.*" They point out, however, in a detailed minute, "that they can only regard the present as a temporary expedient." General BOTHA complains that the official representatives of the Colonies in London are no better off under the new scheme than they were before. Nor is Natal much more grateful for the change, while Canada is silent. Sir ROBERT BOND, on the other hand, replies with undeniable force to a despatch informing him of the creation of the new Department, "that the reorganisation of the Colonial Office is entirely a matter relating to the internal economy of that office." It might have seemed obvious from the start that nothing but a Secretariat paid for by the various

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

members of the Imperial Conference could serve any useful purpose as a fresh bond between the Dominions and the Mother Country. We fear it must be confessed that the creation of the new office has been another of those hollow shams in which Liberalism delights, and has in consequence effected nothing of importance in the four years' interval between one Conference and another.

There are two great and crying needs confronting the statesmen, Radical or Unionist, who may be entrusted with the responsibilities of Imperial Government. Besides these two necessities, all else sinks into insignificance. Ministers may produce Old Age Pensions, Home Rule for Ireland, Devolution for Scotland, Disestablishment for Wales, they may even make themselves the foster fathers of Female Suffrage and the pioneers of Socialism, but if they fail to meet the grand necessities of the Empire, they must go down to posterity as the betrayers of an unprecedented trust. For these supreme needs of the present age will not for ever wait to be filled: their continued neglect will mean nothing more or less than the passing of the Empire. These needs are, in the first place, defence; and, in the second, consolidation on some sound and practical basis. For this last we fear it is useless to look to a Liberal Government wedded to the musty shibboleths of a dead and buried Past. The Tariff as an instrument for welding into unity the scattered parts of an Empire at present held together by sentiment alone, is not without honour save in Downing Street. Ministers are deaf to overtures from the more practical statesmen of the Dominions which, in their illiberal Liberal ears, smack of a political opponent's creed. But for the neglect of the Empire's defence—a matter of mere facts and figures and commonsense—there is no excuse. The Dominions, one and all, have taken such steps as their resources permit, but of common action there has been none. This is what Mr. L. J. MAXSE has to say of that "Imperial" Defence Committee from which so much was hoped:—

Our so-called "Defence Committee" was designedly a fraud, invented by cunning politicians to bamboozle a simple public. The Defence Committee is simply a further field in which Parliamentary debaters display their dialectical powers at the expense of military and naval experts who ultimately either weary of the impossible task of teaching talkers who won't learn, or else—and this unfortunately happens in a considerable number of cases—relapse into mere time-servers who say ditto to the politicians and in return receive the prizes of the profession. Something might have been made of the Defence Committee had there been any desire that it should become a serious factor in the State. It now serves as a useful decoy in peace-time, while possessing potentialities as a lightning-conductor in war. It may yet save the skins of statesmen who have betrayed their trust. We would respectfully advise all "experts" and future scapegoats to prepare betimes against the indictment that will be laid against them by politicians whose own careers should end at lamp-posts.

We do not say that the day of lamp-posts and of "the wild mob's million feet" has come, but, in so far as national weakness invites attack, it may come sooner than the responsible ones suppose, and like the proverbial thief in the night. At present the Liberal Government is particularly lavish in its surrender of hostages to fortune, and the sands in the hour-glass of Imperial Union are running out. And yet Ministers babble of the green fields of social reform and the final placation of all their enemies, from College Green across a peace-breathing Continent to the Deccan. So the sorry farce goes on: the men who tell the truth are set down as scaremongers, and the greatest Empire the world has ever seen continues to be governed by the Radical "rump." To sum up, in the lament of a service journal, "on all the broad roads which lead to Rome, no advance has been made—in the struggle for realising the Empire in the sphere of actuality nothing has been accomplished and nothing done. Here there have been advances in the sentiment of union, and here recessions of the tide due to the pressure of disintegrating material interests. But these advances have been *due to no action of the Home Government*, while the recessions have been due to a *deliberate inaction in fiscal policy* which opposes the blank wall of an economic theory to the clamant needs of a tariff age. The Imperialist coach has in fact for the last three years been stuck in a rut; the wheels indeed sometimes revolve, but they get no purchase and make no progress, nor will they do so until a real Imperialist Government returns once more to the seat of Empire."

THE SOLUTION OF THE KOREAN PROBLEM.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 30*)

THE promulgation of the Treaty of Amalgamation simultaneously in Tokyo and Seoul on the 29th instant at noon solves the Korean problem finally. Naturally the attention of Occidentals will be directed primarily to examining the consequences from a treaty point of view. It is clearly indicated by international law that the first condition under which a treaty ceases to be binding is impossibility of execution by either of the contracting parties. That impossibility is at once created by the loss of sovereign power on the side of one of the signatories. Hence it follows that Korea's treaties with foreign States cease to be binding in the sequel of her incorporation into the Japanese Empire. But the Government of Japan has wisely decided not to exact its full rights in this matter. Consular jurisdiction will, of course, be abolished, the laws of Korea having been brought into accord with advanced models and the judiciary being Japanese. But the tariff will remain unchanged for ten years under an arrangement which ought to work satisfactorily. Next to these questions in point of interest comes the status of the Imperial Family. By the Seoul Convention of 1905 Japan is pledged to "maintain the security and respect the dignity of the Korean Imperial House." She satisfies that condition by providing for the Korean Court a handsome yearly income, and enacting that the some-time Emperor and ex Emperor shall have suitable titles and shall rank immediately after the Prince Imperial of Japan.

The Tokyo statesman have steered an astute course among the rocks that beset this problem. As a point of history it would be interesting to know the exact time when they arrived definitely at the conclusion that amalgamation was inevitable. Some doubtless will carry the date far back and will allege that the issue had long been foreseen and steadily contrived. We do not think so. Our conviction is that if any responsible Japanese statesman had been questioned nine months ago, he would have truthfully denied any purpose of the kind. Down to, probably, the close of 1909, the Japanese Cabinet entertained the idea that self-govering, self protecting and progressive statesmen could be manufactured in Korea by the process which Prince ITO inaugurated, the process of advice, assistance and example. But just as Prince ITO found that counsels which might be adopted or rejected at will, encountered the latter fate nine times out of every ten, and was compelled to impart an element of compulsion to his suggestions, so his successors discovered that the optional feature must be altogether eliminated if success was seriously hoped for. Nevertheless they might have hesitated to act upon their conviction had not influential Koreans taken the lead in urging amalgamation, with the result that an anti-Japanese agitation was provoked and a situation presented itself irremediable by any measure short of absolute control. It can scarcely be said, therefore, that the Tokyo statesmen moved in advance of the occasion or lagged behind it. The timeliness of their action is accountable partly for its success. It will have to be admitted, also, that the Japanese nation has displayed a praiseworthy mood on this important occasion. There has not been either bluster or exultation. The leading organs of public opinion have shown apparently sincere sympathy with the patriotic pain which all educated Koreans must feel at the loss of their country's independence, and have given prominence to the graceful thought that this amalgamation is rather a union of two branches of the same family than an annexation of a weak nation by a strong. One newspaper—a journal which justly ranks as almost the yellowest sheet in Japan—did indeed organise a torch-light procession, but the suggestion found only small support. The country seems to approach its new responsibilities with a sobering sense of their weight, and the Resident-General is saying wholesome things to the truculent units of his

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nationals whose high-handed and sometimes dishonest proceedings have brought reproach upon the name of Japan in the Peninsula. It seems, therefore, not extravagant to hope that things will move smoothly in their new groove. Certainly the hope would assume more solid dimensions did Viscount Terauchi consent to devote his entire attention to the duties of the Residency-General.

THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN'S" CELEBRATION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 30*)

WE cannot congratulate the *Hochi Shimbun* on its persistence in organizing a public demonstration to celebrate the demise of the Korean Empire. The *Hochi* will probably object to the use of the word "demise" in such a context, but we are considering here the feelings of the Korean people only, and in their eyes what has just occured in the Far East unquestionably assumes the shape of the death of Korean independence. This fate is meted out to Korea at Japan's hands, and it is not too much to say that the vast majority of the Japanese people sympathise sincerely with the moral suffering imposed on the Koreans by such a break in their history. In these circumstances it seems to us impossible to condemn too strongly the *Hochi's* idea of organizing a public celebration. The Authorities have done what they could to prevent everything of the kind. Thus the Minister of Home Affairs has issued instructions to the various local authorities that there must be no public demonstrations, and the Minister of Education has vetoed the attendance of school-children at any fête of the kind. Nevertheless, the *Hochi* persists with its scheme. Of course the whole thing is a huge advertisement. It is an advertisement of the *Hochi* itself, and, reading the details of the plan, we see plainly that the components of the procession are simply actuated by the idea of giving publicity to their various methods of earning money. Thus it may be truly said that the fine feeling which the great mass of the Japanese people are disposed to show towards Korea in her moment of sorrow, is perverted by the *Hochi Shimbun* into a vulgar display of self-congratulation and mercenary manœuvering. It is quite inevitable that the on-looking nations will misconstrue the character and magnify the dimensions of this miserable affair. The people that make a noise are conspicuous, not those that keep silence. The world will inevitably say that the population of the Japanese metropolis turned out with banners and torches to celebrate the humiliation of a neighbouring people. To expose Japan to such a reproach is not patriotism. It is on the contrary the very reverse of patriotism, and to expect that people indulging in this unseemly display should show a capacity for appreciating the patriotism of another nation is perhaps extravagant. The *Hochi* must lay to its own charge the sin of having suggested and promoted a step which may indeed further the money-earning capacities of certain tradesmen or agencies, but which will certainly lower Japan in the estimation of all rightly-thinking people. We note with much satisfaction that the Police Authorities have warned all those taking part in the proposed procession to avoid raising any uproar, and to remember that the Koreans being now their fellow-subjects, ought to have their feelings consulted and respected by every Japanese. We should have thought that this lesson in obvious humanity did not need to be taught by the police to a newspaper which claims to represent a large section of the Japanese people.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, August 31.*)

THE extension of what is virtually an American protectorate over the Black Republic of Liberia, or at least a *régime* similar to that occupied by England in Egypt, constitutes a step which may, or may not, possess any ulterior significance. But it certainly represents a departure—and yet, hardly an altogether new departure—from the generally accepted course of American policy. Moreover, there are potentialities about this latest move on the part of the State Department at Washington which it is impossible to ignore. Mr. SHACKLETON, M.P., sponsor to the Conciliation Bill, might conceivably describe it, in his now historic phrase, as the thin end of the wedge: while some may contend, on the other hand, that no wedge exists at all. The Liberian Republic, as most people are aware, was founded in 1847 by various European and American colonization societies for the benefit of freed slaves from the United States. For this reason Americans are naturally interested in its welfare and concerned at its distress—the latter being the present condition of affairs. The Republic which, with its 350 miles of coast, is sandwiched between the French Colonies of Guinea and the Ivory Coast, on the east, and the British Colony of Sierra Leone, on the west, embraces an area of some 40,000 square miles, with a population of about two million negroes, the vast majority of whom are indigenous to the country. Indeed, the number of Americo-Liberians does not exceed 12,000, while there is a British negro contingent of 3,000. The revenue, which is derived mainly from the customs duties and a tax on rubber, amounts to no more than £80,000 annually, and has shown a tendency of late years to decrease by comparison with the expenditure. Consequently the loan of £100,000 raised forty years ago has not been reduced by a fifth of its amount, while other obligations of a similar character have been contracted. Hence the intervention of the United States in a protective-financial capacity, and the shouldering by the Great Republic of the pecuniary liabilities of the little one. A loan of half a million sterling is being offered in the United States, Germany France and Great Britain, which is to be arranged on the principle of the Egyptian *Caisse de la Dette*, each subscribing country to be represented thereon. So much for the financial aspect of the question, and if the matter ended there, nothing would remain to be said. The restoration, on a sound basis, of the finances of the Black Republic—if, indeed, such a conversion be possible—and the deliverance of President BARCLAY and his brother negroes out of their distresses cannot but prove of benefit to the Liberians themselves; but wherein does benefit accrue to the United States? Is it that having secured a foothold on the east side of the Old World—in the Philippines—the American Republic is asserting its claims as a World-Power by acquiring a foothold on the west? For, as the original telegraphic announcement implies, it is not possible entirely to divest such a matter of its political signification. There are boundary questions which, with France in particular, have long proved a bone of contention—Liberia has recently lost, by a frontier arrangement with that Power, an area of 2000 square miles which she was unable to administer effectively; and there is always the contingency of trouble with the natives of the hinterland, which necessitates the military organization of the Republic—a task which Liberia's new protector has indicated her intention of taking in hand. Concurrently, therefore, with the establishment of a protectorate over Liberia, America becomes, willy nilly, an African Power and—leaving Great Britain out of the reckoning—cheek by jowl with a European Power. This is the aspect of the matter which, to the student of world-politics, possesses especial interest. As the *Observer* puts it, "The Liberian loan prompts all men to ask what has become of the Monroe Doctrine? . . . The matter as it stands is not worth making much fuss about, but it contains awkward possibilities. To combine a rigid maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine of diplomatic monopoly in the two Americas with active interference in every other Continent is a policy which Mr. KNOX and his successors will find increasingly difficult." Already the Liberian proposals are described as having aroused "considerable resentment" on the part of the French Press. "Although," says one Paris journal, discussing the question of frontier disputes, "the border between Liberia and French territory has been fairly well defined by the Treaty, the complaints raised by the misbehaviour of the Liberian police, organised by President BARCLAY, would have led to trouble had the Liberian Government seen

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

OFFICIAL DECLARATION AND TEXT OF TREATY.

DECLARATION.

Notwithstanding the earnest and laborious work of reforms in the administration of Korea, in which the Governments of Japan and Korea have been engaged for more than four years since the conclusion of the Agreement of 1905, the existing system of government in that country has not proved entirely equal to the duty of preserving public order and tranquillity, and in addition a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain peace and stability in Korea, to promote the prosperity and welfare of Koreans, and at the same time to ensure the safety and repose of foreign residents, it has been made abundantly clear that fundamental changes in the actual regime of government are absolutely essential.

The Governments of Japan and Korea, being convinced of the urgent necessity of introducing reforms responsive to the requirements of the situation, and of furnishing sufficient guarantees for the future, have, with the approval of His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, concluded, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, a Treaty providing for the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

By virtue of that important Act which shall take effect on its promulgation on the 29th August, the Imperial Government of Japan undertake the entire government and administration of Korea, and they hereby declare that the matters relating to foreigners and foreign trade in Korea shall be con ducted in accordance with the following rules :—

(1) The Treaties hitherto concluded by Korea with foreign Powers ceasing to be operative, Japan's existing Treaties will, so far as practicable, be applied to Korea.

Foreigners resident in Korea will, so far as conditions permit, enjoy the same rights and immunities as in Japan proper, and the protection of their legally acquired rights, subject in all cases to the jurisdiction of Japan.

The Imperial Government of Japan is ready to consent that the jurisdiction in respect of cases actually pending in any foreign Consular Courts in Korea at the time the Treaty of Annexation takes effect shall remain in such Courts until final decision.

(2) Independently of any conventional engagements formerly existing on the subject, the Imperial Government of Japan will, for a period of ten years, levy upon goods imported into Korea from foreign countries or exported from Korea to foreign countries, and upon foreign vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea, the same import or export duties and the same tonnage dues as under the existing schedules.

The same import or export duties and tonnage dues as those to be levied upon the aforesaid goods and vessels will also, for a period of ten years, be applied in respect of goods imported into Korea from Japan or exported from Korea to Japan, and Japanese vessels entering any of the open ports of Korea.

(3) The Imperial Government of Japan will also permit for a period of ten years, vessels under the flags of Powers having Treaties with Japan, to engage in the coasting trade between the open ports of Korea, and between those ports and any open ports of Japan.

(4) The existing open ports of Korea, with the exception of Masampo, will be continued as open ports and, in addition, Shin-Wiju will be newly opened, so that vessels, foreign as well as Japanese, will there be admitted and goods may be imported into and exported from those ports.

THE TREATY.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view the special and close relations between Their respective countries, desiring to promote the common weal of the two nations and to assure permanent peace in the Extreme East, and being convinced that these objects can be best attained by the annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of such annexation, and have for that purpose appointed as Their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Masakata Terauchi, His Resident-General ;

And His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, Ye Wan Yong, His Minister President of State ;

Who, upon mutual conference and deliberation, have agreed to the following Articles.

Article I.—His Majesty the Emperor of Korea makes complete and permanent cession to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of all rights of sovereignty over the whole of Korea.

Article II.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan accepts the cession mentioned in the preceding Article, and consents to the complete annexation of Korea to the Empire of Japan.

Article III.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will accord to Their Majesties the Emperor and ex-Emperor and His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince of Korea and Their Consorts and Heirs such titles, dignity and honour as are appropriate to Their respective ranks, and sufficient annual grants will be made for the maintenance of such titles, dignity and honour.

Article IV.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will also accord appropriate honour and treatment to the members of the Imperial House of Korea and their heirs, other than those mentioned in the preceding Article, and the funds necessary for the maintenance of such honour and treatment will be granted.

Article V.—His Majesty the Emperor of Japan will confer peerages and monetary grants upon those Koreans who, on account of meritorious services, are regarded as deserving such special recognition.

Article VI.—In consequence of the aforesaid annexation, the Government of Japan assume the entire government and administration of Korea and undertake to afford full protection for the persons and property of Koreans obeying the laws there in force, and to promote the welfare of all such Koreans.

Article VII.—The Government of Japan will, so far as circumstances permit, employ in the public service of Japan in Korea those Koreans who accept the new régime loyally and in good faith and who are duly qualified for such service.

Article VIII.—This Treaty, having been approved by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, shall take effect from the date of its promulgation.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have affixed thereto their seals

Viscount Masakata Terauchi,
Resident-General.

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 43rd year of Meiji.

Ye Wan Yong,
Minister President of State

The 22nd day of the 8th month of the 4th year of Nung-hui.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We, in inaugurating the extension of Our Rule to Korea by virtue of Our Imperial Prerogative, are anxious to give expression to the sense of tender solicitude which we entertain for Our subjects. Accordingly we order that in compliance with conditions and rules to be separately provided for, those malefactors charged or sentenced for offences committed under the late regime in Korea who are regarded as deserving consideration be granted amnesty, and taxes in arrears as well as those for the present year be waived or reduced.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an Agreement with the Korean Government, by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But at the same time, the existing régime of government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and in addition, a spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs, and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Korea. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all of Our officials and authorities to fulfil their respective duties in in appreciation of Our will, and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

The Japanese Government have always made it a guiding principle of their foreign policy to maintain enduring peace in this Empire. They have naturally viewed with grave concern the situation in Korea which proved to be a fruitful source of difficulty in the Extreme East, involving Japan in serious complications.

In their solicitude to put an end to those disturbing conditions, they made an arrangement in 1905 for establishing Japan's protectorate over Korea, and they have ever since been assiduously engaged in works of reform, looking forward to the consummation of the desired end. But they have failed to find in the régime of a protectorate sufficient hope for the realization of the object which they had in view, and a condition of unrest and disquietude still prevails throughout the whole Peninsula. In these circumstances, the necessity of introducing fundamental changes in the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

system of government in Korea has become entirely manifest, and an earnest and careful examination of the Korean problem has convinced the Japanese Government that the régime of a protectorate can not be made to adapt itself to the actual condition of affairs in Korea, and that the responsibilities devolving upon Japan for the due administration of that country can not be justly fulfilled, without the complete annexation of Korea to this Empire. Consequently, the Japanese Government formulated their policy in July of last year for the eventual annexation of Korea, and decided to take measures for carrying out that policy whenever a further development of the situation should be found to call for the execution of such measures.

The unsatisfactory state of things which has since then presented itself in Korea has assumed such gravity that any long postponement of the execution of fundamental reforms would not only threaten public order and tranquillity in the Peninsula, but would possibly lead to untoward consequences. The Japanese Government, therefore, felt constrained to lend themselves to a final solution of the problem in accordance with their established policy, and Resident-General Viscount Terauchi, in proceeding to his post was charged with necessary instructions and authorized to arrange for such solution.

Viscount Terauchi, upon his arrival at Seoul, was convinced that the situation in Korea did not permit any further delay in effecting the contemplated annexation, and, on the 16th of this month, he opened discussion on the subject with the Korean Government, by giving a detailed explanation of the views of the Japanese Government. Subsequently, several conferences were held for the exchange of views, and in the course of such conferences, the Korean Government expressed their concurrence as to the necessity of annexation. Viscount Terauchi, having found that the Governments of Japan and Korea were in complete accord regarding the proposed arrangement, telegraphed to the Japanese Government on the evening of the 20th the final draft of the Treaty of Annexation, and requested that it be submitted to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan for approval. His Majesty referred it to the Privy Council which specially met on the 22nd, and the Imperial sanction was then given with the advice of the Council. Accordingly, the Japanese Government at once telegraphed to the Resident-General on the same day, authorizing him to sign the Treaty. The Korean Government also submitted to His Majesty the Emperor of Korea for approval the Draft of the Treaty on the 22nd, and His Korean Majesty, in full appreciation of the general situation and recognizing that the annexation of Korea to Japan would contribute to the promotion of welfare and interests common to both nations, gave prompt approval of the Treaty in draft. Thereupon the Treaty of Annexation was signed on the afternoon of the 22nd between the Resident-General Viscount Terauchi and Mr. Ye Wan Yong, Minister-President of the State of Korea.

The Japanese Government then communicated the Treaty to all the Powers concerned, at the same time declaring the rules to be followed by Japan in dealing with the external affairs of Korea. The Treaty is thus promulgated to day, and takes effect from this date.

As pointed out in the Declaration, the Treaties concluded by Korea with foreign Powers cease to be binding, and Japan's existing treaties are extended to Korea. Consequently, foreigners are allowed to reside and trade in all parts of Korea and there to enjoy the same rights and privileges, as in Japan Proper. At the same time the right of extra-territoriality which foreigners have hitherto enjoyed in Korea comes definitively to an end from to-day.

The Japanese Government believe that they are entirely justified in regarding such right of extra-territoriality as ended upon the termination of Korea's treaties in consequence of the annexation, considering that the continuance of that system would inevitably prove a serious obstacle and interfere with the unification of the administration of Korea. Moreover, it seems only natural that foreigners, being allowed to enjoy in Korea the same rights and privileges as in Japan Proper, should be called upon to surrender the right of extra-territoriality which is not granted to them in Japan Proper.

Owing to the termination of the treaties concluded by Korea, the conventional tariff hitherto in force in Korea equally ceases to be operative. However, having in view the fact that the annexation is necessitated essentially by considerations of a political character, the Japanese Government are anxious to avert, as far as possible, prejudicial effects upon the economic interests of foreigners in Korea, and are moreover conscious of the advisability of abstaining from measures which may bring about radical changes in the economic relations between Japan and Korea. They have therefore decided of their own accord to maintain the customs tariff hitherto enforced in Korea, for a term of ten years, in respect of trade, foreign as well as national.

The foregoing is a brief exposition of the effects consequent upon annexation in domestic and foreign relations. The Japanese Government confidently believe that good order and security will hereafter be satisfactorily maintained in Korea; that in the new order of things now inaugurated, the steady growth of industrial activities and the advancement of material well-being of Koreans will be fully assured and that the two nations incorporated will for ever enjoy the blessings of general peace and stability.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA RELATING TO CUSTOMS DUTIES IN KOREA.

Article I.—Articles imported into Korea from foreign countries and exported from Korea to foreign countries shall, for the time being, be subject to import and export duties at the same rates as those hitherto in force.

Article II.—Articles imported into Korea from Japan Proper, Formosa and Karafuto shall, for the time being, be subject to import duties at the same rates as those hitherto in force.

Articles exported from Korea to Japan Proper, Formosa and Karafuto shall, for the time being, be subject to export duties at the same rates as those provided in Article I

Article III.—Vessels entering Korea from foreign countries and from Japan Proper, Formosa and Karafuto shall, for the time being, be subject to tonnage dues at the same rates as those hitherto in force.

Article IV.—Goods imported into or exported from Korea, and vessels entering or clearing at any of the Korean ports shall, for the time being, be treated according to the same regulations as those hitherto in force respecting the treatment of such goods and vessels.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 331.

IMPERIAL URGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO IMPORT DUTIES UPON GOODS IMPORTED FROM KOREA, ETC.

Article I.—Goods imported from Korea to Japan Proper, Formosa and Karafuto shall be subject to import duties at the same rates as those levied upon goods imported from foreign countries and vessels entering any of the ports in Japan Proper, Formosa and Karafuto from Korea shall be subject to tonnage dues.

Article II.—The Customs Duties Law, the Customs Tariff Law, the Bonded Warehouse Law and the Customs Sheds Law shall correspondingly apply in respect of import duties mentioned in the preceding Article, and the Tonnage Dues Law shall similarly apply in respect of tonnage dues mentioned in the same Article.

Article III.—Those goods imported from Korea which, if imported from foreign countries, would be liable to an internal tax, shall be subject to the same internal tax as is levied upon goods imported from foreign countries.

Article IV.—The provisions for exemption from or refundment of internal taxes or for making grants in respect of goods exported to foreign countries shall correspondingly apply to goods exported to Korea, and the provisions for refundment of import duties in respect of goods imported from foreign countries shall correspondingly apply to goods imported from Korea, upon which import duties shall have been levied according to the provisions of the present Ordinance.

Article V.—The provisions in the laws relating to internal taxes for prohibiting the importation of goods from localities where such laws are not enforced to localities where they are in operation, shall not apply to goods imported from Korea.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, NO. 332.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE RELATING TO VESSELS RUNNING BETWEEN JAPAN PROPER, FORMOSA OR KARAFUTO AND KOREA.

Vessels running between Japan Proper, Formosa or Karafuto and Korea shall enter the open ports only.

Procedure relating to the entry and clearance of such vessels at the open ports shall be governed by the same regulations as those applicable to vessels engaged in foreign trade.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, NO. 333.

IMPERIAL URGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO QUARANTINE AND CONTROL OF VESSELS AND OTHER OBJECTS ENTERING OR LEAVING JAPAN PROPER, FORMOSA OR KARAFUTO FROM, OR FOR, KOREA, &C.

In respect of quarantine and control of vessels and other objects entering or leaving Japan Proper, Formosa or Karafuto from or for Korea, or entering or leaving Korea from, or for Japan Proper the same regulations as those hitherto in force shall be applied, until otherwise provided for.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 336.

IMPERIAL URGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE PUTTING INTO FORCE IN KOREA OF THE LAWS OF PATENTS, DESIGNS AND UTILITY MODELS

Article I.—The effects of the right of a patent, design or utility model created prior to the coming into force of the present Ordinance under the Laws of Patents, Designs and Utility Models shall not extend to Korea, if in respect of an object identical with that for which the said right was created, there is in Korea any person having the right of a patent, design or utility model.

Article II.—The right of a patent, design or utility model, created under the Imperial Ordinances relating to Patents, Designs and Utility Models in Korea, shall be deemed to have been created under the Laws of Patents, Designs and Utility Models.

The effects of the right of a patent, design or utility model mentioned in the preceding Paragraph shall not extend beyond Korea, if in respect of an object identical with that for which the said right was created, there is any person having the right of a patent, design or utility model created, prior to the coming into force of the present Ordinance, under the Laws of Patents, Designs and Utility Models.

Article III.—In case patent rights, created respectively under the Laws of Patents and under the Imperial Ordinance relating to Patents in Korea, are held by one and the same person and refer to one and the same invention, the right having the remaining term of existence shorter in duration shall be merged in the other.

Article IV.—A patent right created under the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Law of Patents shall not be available in Korea, and a patent right provided in Paragraph I of Article II of the present Ordinance shall not be available outside of Korea, as against acts or things coming under either of the following heads:

1. Acts of carrying patent inventions into practice by persons who, at the time of the coming into force of the present Ordinance, are actually engaged in or have equipments for carrying their inventions into practice, or by the successors of such persons.

2. Things actually existing at the time of the coming into force of the present Ordinance, and things which have been produced or manufactured under the preceding head.

Article V.—All measures, processes or other acts taken or performed in accordance with provisions of the Imperial Ordinance relating to Patents in Korea shall be deemed to have been taken or performed in accordance with provisions of the Law of Patents.

Article VI.—The provisions of the foregoing three Articles shall correspondingly apply to designs and utility models.

Article VII.—The Imperial Ordinances relating respectively to Patents, Designs and Utility Models are hereby abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 337.

IMPERIAL URGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE PUTTING INTO FORCE IN KOREA OF THE LAW OF TRADE MARKS.

Article I.—In case rights of trade marks, created respectively under the Law of Trade Marks and Imperial Ordinance relating to Trade Marks in Korea, are held, at the time of the coming into force of the present Ordinance by one and the same person and refer to trade marks similar to each other to be used for one and the same kind of merchandise, such trade marks shall be taken to be associated trade marks.

Article II.—Within six months from the date of the coming into force of the present Ordinance, the right of trade mark created under the Law of Trade Marks and such right created under the Imperial Ordinance relating to Trade Marks in Korea can not be set up, respectively in Korea and outside of Korea, as against persons delivering or selling, or holding with a view to delivery or sale, merchandise which bears a trade mark identical with or similar to the one protected by the aforesaid Law or Ordinance.

Article III.—In case of a trade mark falling under Heading 4 or 5 of Article II of the Law of Trade Marks, the right of trade mark created under the Law of Trade Marks and such right created under the Imperial Ordinance relating to Trade Marks in Korea shall have no effect respectively in Korea and outside of Korea.

Article IV.—The provisions of Articles I. III. and Article V. of the Imperial Ordinance No. 356 of the Forty-third year of Meiji (1910) shall correspondingly apply to trade marks.

Article V.—The Imperial Ordinance relating to Trade Marks in Korea is hereby abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 338.

IMPERIAL URGENCY ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE PUTTING INTO FORCE IN KOREA OF THE LAW OF COPYRIGHTS.

The registrations made under the Imperial Ordinance relating to Copyrights in Korea shall be deemed to have been made under the Law of Copyrights.

The Imperial Ordinance relating to Copyright in Korea is hereby abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, No. 335.

IMPERIAL ORDINACE RELATING TO THE PUTTING INTO FORCE IN KOREA OF THE LAW OF PATENTS, ETC.

The Laws specified hereunder shall be put into force in Korea:—

1. Law of Patents
2. Law of Designs
3. Law of Utility Models
4. Law of Trade Marks
5. Law of Copyrights

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, No. 321.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE ABOLITION OF THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PATENT BUREAU OF THE RESIDENCY GENERAL.

The organization of the Residency-General is hereby abolished.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

DECREE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF KOREA RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS.

The administration of the General Foreign Settlements at Chemulpo, Chinnampo, Mokpo, Kunsan, Masampo and Songchin and of the Chinese Settlements at Chemulpo, Fusan and Yuensan shall, for the time being, be conducted under the same regulations as those hitherto in force, with the exception of matters relating to the police.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 334.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE RELATING TO THE WEARING OF KOREAN DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

Korean decorations and medals hitherto bestowed may be worn for the time being.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISION.

The present Ordinance takes effect from the date of its promulgation.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

The British Ambassador, Sir Arthur Nicolson, took leave of their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Russia in a private audience at the Palace of Peterhof yesterday. His Excellency had no letters of recall to present inasmuch as the letters of credence, which expired with the death of King Edward, had not been renewed in the name of the present King. Sir Arthur Nicolson having in the meantime been appointed permanent Head of the Foreign Office. This technicality was taken advantage of to vary, in a mannner significant of the close and cordial relations between Russia and England, the rigid Court etiquette which governs these functions. Instead of the Ambassabor being received in farewell audience alone, according to the prescribed custom on these occasions, the entire staff of the British Embassy was honoured with an invitation to a State luncheon at the Palace. This is, I believe, unprecedented in Russia. After the private audience, at which His Excellency took leave of the Empress, His Majesty the Emperor, with Sir Arthur Nicolson on his right hand and M. Izvolsky on his left, took luncheon in the White Hall of the Grand Palace. There were only twenty three covers in all, including the Court officials on duty. The Adjunct-Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonov, was the only other Minister present. Messrs. O'Beirne, Garnett, Kidston, and Wellesley and Colonel Wyndham, the Military Attaché, were present from the Embassy. His Majesty wore the Garter ribbon over his favourite dark green uniform of the Preobrajensky Regiment of the Guard.

Sir Arthur Nicolson will leave Russia on August 13th. On the evening previous to his departure the British Colony of St Petersburg will entertain His Excellency at a farewell dinner. The newly appointed Ambassador to Russia, Sir George Buchanan, is not expected to take up the duties of his post before the beginning of December next.

An Imperial decree has been issued summoning the Finnish Diet to reassemble on September 1st to 13th in "extraordinary session" to last two months, for the purpose of settling the details of the election regulations to the Duma and the Upper House for Finland, and to draw up resolutions on two of the points raised by the recently passed law regulating the relations of Finland to the Empire. The two points selected for treatment at present are the granting of equal rights in Finland to all Russian subjects, and secondly the mode in which the Finnish treasury shall pay into the Imperial Treasury the sums required in lieu of personal service in the Army.

Another decree of the same date orders Lieut.-General Sein, the Governor-General of Finland, to open in the name of the Emperor the session of the Diet.

The selection of the points to be dealt with, out of many contained in the new law, amply proves the intention of the Russian Imperial Government to deal cautiously and considerately with the susceptibilities of the Finns, who for a generation or more past have been educated in their common schools to hate everything Russian. The elaboration of the rules for elections in Finland is dictated by the date of the next session of the Duma, in which it would be desirable to see members for Finland. The other two points chosen are also indicative of the moderation of the demands of the Russian Imperial Government. The position of the Russian born in Finland, "an integral part of the Russian Empire" as even rabid separatists do not deny, has been practically that of the Outlanders in the Transvaal of unhappy memory, and common fairness requires that it should be done away with once for all. As to the payment of money in lieu of personal service in the Imperial Army it is hard to see what arguments can be honestly put forward against it. To judge however by the utterances of Finnish newspapers, which seem to be mostly the organs of interested separatist leaders, never before in history were such horrible instances of heartless oppression witnessed as those which Russia is contemplating in the case of 'loyal" Finland,—whose loyalty for a generation past has not found expression in any form whatever outside the florid compositions customary in Russia in addresses to the Throne.

The Russian Foreign Minister, M. Izvolsky, goes, on leave, abroad to-night, somewhat earlier than anticipated, owing to a bereavement in his family. The Countess Toll, who died yesterday morning at Tegern-See near Munich, is the mother of Mme Izvolsky and of the wife of the Russian Minister at Copenhagen, M. Kudashov, who is likewise hastening to Munich.

M. Guchkov, ex-President of the Duma, was released from the fortress prison S.S. Peter & Paul by special order of His Majesty after undergoing seven days only of the month imprisonment to which he was sentenced for fighting a duel.

At a suburban railway station not ten miles from St Petersburg the following "regrettable incident" occurred two days ago An army officer, captain of the 147th Samara Infantry Regiment was on the platform when a man came up to him and began to abuse the Emperor. After warning the man, who turned out to be a peasant named Vorob'ev, Captain Boreysh, finding his warnings neglected and the abuse continuing, drew his revolver and fired three times point blank at the man, severely wounding him. He was taken to hospital unconscious. The officer only did his duty, as duty is understood in Russia, in using his weapons on a defenceless man, who was probably drunk, and may even have been demented. But what Capt. Boreysh's superiors will want to know is why three shots were necessary and the man was after all carried off alive—a circumstance

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

calculated to bring discredit on the skill of army officers in the use of their weapons. Other aspects of this painful case will suggest themselves to every English reader.

There are 42 deaths from cholera recorded to-day and 1060 cases in hospital. The attacks of the press upon various institutions whose haphazard or non-existent sanitary arrangements are accused of being responsible for the growing epidemic, are drawing forth some curious official replies. The other day the *Novoe Vremja* pointed out that a large military hospital was pouring its sewage into the Neva above the intake for the water-supply of the city, and if any attempt at sterilisation were made it was only in the case of sewage from the highly infectious wards. The official denial lays the main blame for this state of things on the municipality, and insists that the outflow from infectious wards, including the cholera barracks, is treated by boiling for a considerable period to sterilise it. No denial is attempted of the main claim of the original statement, namely, that this sterilised, or at any rate boiled, sewage, when poured into the river, forms an admirable medium for the propagation of the vibrions existing in the river water.

Sevastopol is taking precautionary measures in view of the presence of Asiatic plague at Odessa. The number of cases at Odessa has not been large, so far as is known, but they have been widely distributed, which makes isolation impossible. However, the Prefect of the city, General Tolmachev, the favourite target for Duma recriminations of old, has issued an order threatening imprisonment and fine for anyone "promulgating false rumours about the plague." This is the good old Russian way of stopping the spread of epidemics and it represents the first stage: the second was silence, and the third bold denial, and in the old days the painful facts of life, not only in relation to cholera and plague, became non-existent to the outer world. Nowadays tongues are free, and the action of the Prefect of Odessa is abnormal and exceptional. It is stated on the authority of a Russian medical man who has investigated the plague on the spot, that the infection is carried by the flies which abandon rats dying of plague, and that it is not the bite of these parasites which conveys the virus so much as the excreta they leave on clothes etc. The latter is a new discovery, I believe.

The *Novoe Vremja* gives utterance to what has long been expressed privately in influential quarters in Russia concerning Anglo-Russian joint activity in Asia, namely, that while the English and Russian Governments thoroughly understand one another and cordially coöperate, the Indian Government is a thing apart, governed by the old Russophobe ideals of a past age. All that England and Russia want of China, whether in relation to Tibet or elsewhere, is to be had by the friendly method of diplomatic representations. It is therefore unnecessary to prepare, "with dreams of the Indian conquistador Clive in their minds," armed expeditions. This undertaking, according to the *Novoe Vremja*, must be the work of the Indian, as distinguished from the British, Government.

An official paper points out that Russian industry is quieting down after the turmoil of 1905 and the proof is found in the rapidly decreasing number of strikes. Whereas in 1905, when matters were at their worst in Russia, there were 13,965 strikes affecting 2,863,173 "hands," the number had fallen to half in the following year, to little more than a quarter of those figures in 1907, and in 1908 there were only 892 strikes affecting 176,101 "hands," and last year no more than 340 strikes affecting 64,166 "hands." The figures would be more interesting if some indication were given of the duration of the strikes recorded.

A very profitable trade is being initiated in north Russia this year, in buying up at fifteen or sixteen shillings per pair the young horns of the reindeer, which are exported to China where they sell at ten to twenty times that price, being used for preparing a peculiarly stimulating form of medicament to renew the youth of the aged.

Commercially speaking Russia deals wholly in bank notes and in bills of exchange for regulation of accounts. Except in the very extensive dealing with public bodies bills of exchange may be considered practically the only medium of exchange. The laws affecting commercial usage in this and in many other particulars date from a prehistoric age when commerce was hardly known, and bills of exchange probably represented loan operations rather than commercial barter. Naturally the abuses that have sprung up in the course of time under these circumstances exceed in Russia anything that can be imagined by business communities in other parts of the world. Men known to be wealty are regularly victimised by bills of exchange manipulated in various ways up to and including plain forgery, and the punishment, even in case of detection, is hardly deterrent. Especially is this the case when a rich man dies in Russia: the shower of his bills that descends upon his heirs is a tax more terrible than any death duties and payment can generally be enforced by threatening a further shower if any trouble is made. These anomalies have forced business men to look about for a way of safeguading their bills and the best that suggests itself is to photograph every bill issued and stamp on its face the word "photographed." The photographic prints are to be retained as proof of forgery or genuineness. The device seems a fairly complicated one and not without its specific dangers in quite another direction, but it shows to what lengths business men in Russia are prepared to go to cope with one of the crying troubles of their daily life. Cheques are, of course, practically unknown in Russia for ordinary business purposes Only a few days ago a well-known bank paid out a cheque, for once made out to a name, which is rarely done in Russia, to an unauthorised person whose exterior, it is said, precluded any common-sense man supposing him a rightful holder of any value above coppers, and the transaction is held normal!

TOURIST PARTY FROM LOS ANGELES.

The tourist party from Los Angeles consisting of 118 members arrived at Yokohama on the 29th ultimo on board the steamer *Mongolia*. No sooner had the vessel dropped anchor at the port, than Mr. Otani, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Secretary Okada and several other members of the Chamber, welcomed the visitors on board the *Mongolia*, when Mr. Otani expressed in Japanese his delight at receiving the tourist party and Secretary Okada read the following address of welcome:—

"On behalf of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, I beg to offer you a few words of welcome. Yokohama is a port by which Japan was first opened to the commerce of the world. Yokohama is a gate by which the western civilization was first introduced into Japan.

In welcoming you here in Yokohama, I deem it a pleasant duty to express our warmest gratitude to the great Republic of America. It was America that drew Japan out of her isolation half a century ago to win for her the position she occupies to-day among the nations of the world. Since then America has always maintained an attitude of genuine friendship toward Japan. The abiding friendship between the two nations has never been disturbed by any unpleasant feelings. For the two nations to live in friendship for ever, it is absolutely necessary that they should thoroughly understand each other, and this can be attained by the personal observation of each other's life and manners. The great bulwark of friendly international relations lies in trade. If we learn to know each other better and to speak of each other as friends and merchants, our international relations may be firmly bound with the ties of mutual regard and respect. We are convinced of the fact that in promoting the friendly international relations, nothing is more urgent than the acceleration of the prosperity of mutual trade. You may go back and tell your friends at home how the modern Japan was made and what were the actual conditions of her commerce and industry, and to induce them to come and see for themselves. I do not believe that you may carry back to your friends extravagant and erroneous opinions of things Japanese. You will carefully observe the mode of our life and manners. I tender now a cordial and heart felt welcome to you here in Yokohama and hope your visit will be an enjoyable one."

Replying to the above, Mr. W. M. Meilne of the party expressed his thanks on behalf of all the visitors, and subsequently Mr. I. T. Stoddard delivered a short address in appreciation of the kind reception accorded the party, speaking in high terms of the rapid progress of Japan. It is stated that seventy-three members of he party are ladies. A little after noon the whole party landed and immediately proceeded to Tokyo by train. The visitors returned to Yokohama the same evening. They are to leave for Manila this morning by the same steamer *via* Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong, and again visit Yokohama about the end of next month.

CONFERENCE OF THE FOREIGN AUXILIARY OF THE W.C.T.U.

(DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

The annual conference of the Foreign Auxiliary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was convened in the auditorium at Karuizawa August 1st and 2nd. The first session, opening at nine o'clock in the morning, was given over largely to the reading of the minutes of the past year's executive meetings and to five minute reports from superintendents which showed that faithful and effective work has been carried on in all departments of W.C.T.U. activity.

In the afternoon at three o'clock a medal contest participated in by seven foreign children, the Misses. MacCloy, Brokaw, Landis, Hauch, Chappel and two Misses. Pedley, and a children's chorus furnished an especially entertaining program. The medal was awarded to Miss Florence MacCloy, though the judges confessed to great difficulty in rendering a decision, since all spoke so well. The contest was very well attended and was followed by a reception at which time seventeen new names were added to the list of active members and three to the honorary list.

On the following day, after an hour devoted to business, a public session was held, with Dr. Julius Soper presiding. The address of the morning was given by the Rev. T. Roseberry Good, pastor of the Union Church of Yokohama. His subject was "The attitude of the Christian to the Liquor Traffic" and all who were privileged to listen agreed in calling it one of the most inspiring and helpful addresses ever delivered on a temperance theme. It was indeed a compliment to the Rev. Good that although the morning was fine, offering every inducement to out-door sport, a good-sized audience filled the church to listen to his address.

The reports of Miss Strout and Miss Davis, world's secretaries of the W. C. T. U. which were given at one of the business sessions showed that opportunities for work along temperance educational lines are practically unlimited, the schools from the lowest grade of primary up to those of middle and normal rank opening their doors to lectures on this subject.

An interesting feature of the treasurer's report was the Announcement of the fact that aside from the money expended by the Japanese National Union and the funds being sent to Japan from the World's treasury, over eighteen hundred *yen* has been contributed, this past year to the work by the members of the Foreign Auxiliary and their friends.

The closing session of the conference was a Memorial service for Mrs Harris, Mrs. Greene and Mrs Miller at which sketches of the beautiful lives and work of these three women were read by Mrs. Chappell and Mrs. Pedley and music was rendered by the Karuizawa male quartette.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

any opportunity of becoming seriously threatening to French interests. In fact, France has engaged herself to respect the present delimitation only as long as the Liberian Republic remains free from any foreign influence. The previous friction would develop again and involve a very serious quarrel, once the French Government felt that Liberia was no longer a weak State but had behind her a first-class Power." What might be called the French view of the Liberian question is thus summed up by the Paris correspondent of a London journal :—

Not only, it appears, does Mr. Knox ass rt that the United States are the natural protectors of the black Republic, which is, of course, a vague proposition, but he seems to believe that it is the *rôle* of the United States to play the part of the trustees of Liberia and to be the mediators between Liberia and Europe. He has also apparently expressed the intention of establishing a coaling station on the Liberian coast. This means clearly enough that Mr. Knox wishes to take up in Liberia a political position which would be in many ways stronger than France's position in Morocco. In taking such a step the United States would be abandoning the true Monroe doctrine, and would extend their action beyond the sphere which they have allotted to themselves. The European Powers, which have always accepted the Monroe doctrine in America, have a perfect right to withhold their consent to such an interpretation of American rights. . . . . However, it cannot be concealed that by his supposed attitude towards Liberia, as well as by his move in Manchuria last year, Mr. Knox has made his policy rather unpopular in France, and that many people in France are reflecting that Mr. Root's policy was much more in accordance with American tradition as well as with European interests.

We must say that we have not seen any mention of the coaling station scheme in any save French journals, and we should be inclined to regard it as improbable in the extreme; but we reproduce these opinions as showing that the general feeling of the outside world is not altogether favourable to the new move. Even the moderate *Spectator* thinks that it will compromise the Monroe doctrine, "which is winked at so long as America keeps at a distance, but which may be more carefully scrutinized when she rubs shoulders with European Powers." The policy of America for the Americans (like the new method of celebrating the Glorious Fourth) is safe and sane. In any departure from that course, as the London review observes, there are dangers.

KOREA'S TREATIES.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 2.*)

THE *Japan Gazette* has repeatedly given expression to a theory which we would all gladly endorse if it had any basis of fact; the theory that, in the event of Japan annexing the neighbouring peninsula, an opportunity for negotiating a revision of the new Tariff might be found by the Powers declining to abrogate their treaties with Korea unless Japan agreed to modify her scale of import duties. Thus England would see herself rescued from the uncomfortable position of having nothing to negotiate with. Unfortunately the act of annexation is now a *fait accompli* yet none of the Occidental States have discovered in the incident a ground for re opening the Tariff question. They all appear to be convinced that no opportunity of the kind offers. The explanation is very simple. A country when deprived of its sovereignty ceases to be responsible for treaty obligations which can not be discharged without exercise of sovereignty. In a word, the engagements to which Korea pledged herself when she was independent disappear with the loss of her independence. We ventured to assert that proposition in a recent issue. "The first condition under which a treaty ceases to be binding is impossibility of execution by either of the contracting parties." This was what we wrote. But the *Japan Gazette* traverses our view—or rather our statement of an elementary principle of international law—and then proceeds to give its own version of that law. Here is what our contemporary says :—

There are various conditions recognised by authorities on International Law under which treaties may become void, such as by mutual consent, express renunciation by one party of advantages, denunciation when the right of such denunciation has been reserved, *by execution having become impossible*, when an express condition upon which the continuation of the treaty is made to depend ceases to exist, or by incompatibility with the general obligations of States, when a change has taken place in undisputed law or in views universally held in respect to morals. These are the only conditions stated under which a treaty becomes void, and it is evident that none of them applies in the case of Japan's annexation of Korea.

That, it must be confessed, is a most convenient method of reasoning; a most sublime use of the *ipse-dixit* device. If our readers will kindly look at the italicized words in the extract—our italics—they will see that the very condition originally formulated by us is included in the *Japan Gazette's* list of conditions, but is briefly dismissed by our contemporary as inapplicable to Korea's case. Why inapplicable? Does any one pretend that with the loss of her independence, Korea has not also lost the power of giving effect to her treaties? Does any one allege that their execution has not become impossible to her? For our own part we should be inclined to prelude our reflections about Japan's rights and about her renderings of international law by observing what she actually has claimed; what have been her practical interpretations and how the nations are viewing her procedure. Japan is out of swaddling clothes. She has more than an infantile acquaintance with international law. There is a probability—just a probability—that she is not doing anything very *outré* on this occasion, especially when the gallery of onlooking Powers are watching keenly for any breach of public morality on her side. All the great journals of Europe and America have commented on her action, yet none of them has seen with the *Japan Gazette's* eyes. We fear that the Tariff Question is not advanced by such forlorn theories.

OPENING OF YOKOHAMA AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.

We understand that Mr. Louis Suzor, whose enterprise needs no recommendation in Yokohama, has opened at No. 21, Settlement, spacious and commodious premises for everything pertaining to Automobiles. Now that this mode of locomotion and transport is rapidly gaining ground in Japan, an institution like the above is almost a necessity, and those of our local sportsmen who want to go out for a few hours shooting in the neighbourhood, will find this means of conveyance the very thing for them; for picnic parties or other like outings arrangements may also be made and the machine selected from the assorted stock on the premises. There are all kinds, the "Gnome;" "Brasier," "Fiat," system, with their luxuriously upholstered seating accommodation, up to the simple 3 wheeled, two seated kind of bicycle motor "Aster," of 5 H. P. only. This little machine stands alongside the most powerful in the Garage, the formidable looking Motor Omnibus which has carried a load of 2 tons up the steep slopes to the Bluff.

The Maharapa of Baroda left his "Fiat" Motor, which he had brought with him from India, with Mr. Susor, and one can take a ride in this fine vehicle in which His Highness toured Japan. There is also to be seen here a Motor "Pengeot," guaranteed to drive a boat through the water at the rate of 20 miles an hour.

The walls of the Garage are covered with fine French Showcards, devoted mostly to proclaiming the praises of the "Michelin Tyre," of which a brave show has been made in the windows, and they seem to be all, if not more than that which is being claimed for them. For on consulting "La Page d'or" for 1909 of this justly famous material one notices that in every great race held in different parts of the globe last year, the winning cars were always provided with Michelin Tyres, whether in the race for the Vanderbilt Cup 30th October 1906, or the Long Island Stock Car Derby; the Circuit of Indianapolis in August 1909 or in fact in any of the 32 great races held during 1909, the Michelin Tyre has invariably issued triumphant, not merely being always first, but invariably second, third and fourth as well.

Mr. Suzor's establishment is under the immediate charge of Mons. Gerard, Mecanicien Ingenieur, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

THE YATOZAKA EXCAVATIONS.

ACTING MAYOR SAITO'S REPLY TO THE FOREIGN BOARD OF TRADE.

With regard to the letter addressed by the Chairman of the Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade to the Municipal Authorities concerning the obstruction of Yatozaka, the following reply has been received :—

D. H. BLAKE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Foreign Board of Trade.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your communication dated the 22nd instant with regard to the Yatozaka roadway and the operations now going on there, I beg to say that I have referred the matter to the Police authorities concerned, intimating that they should take measures to restore the damaged roadway and that as to the stones and timbers left on the roadway they should cause the owner to remove these obstacles.

Yours respectfully,
M. SAITO,
Acting Mayor of Yokohama.

Yokohama, August 26th.

It is explained that the responsibility for the excavations does not rest with the Municipality but with the Kencho, permission for such work having to be obtained from H.E. Governor Baron Sufu. Similarly the police, who should keep the roadway clear and safe, are under the authority of the Kencho and not the direct authority of the Municipality. It is important that foreigners should understand the divided responsibility in such cases, in order that applications for relief may be properly addressed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ANNEXATION.

[TRANSLATION.]

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

In assuming the duty of administration in Chosen under the command of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, my Most Gracious and August Sovereign, I hereby proclaim to all the people of Chosen a general outline of the administrative policy to be adopted in future.

It is a natural and inevitable course of things that two peoples, whose countries are in close proximity with each other, whose interests are identical and who are bound together with brotherly feelings, should amalgamate and form one body. Being desirous to secure the safety and welfare of Chosen as well as to maintain the permanent peace of the Extreme East, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has, in compliance with the wish expressed by the Sovereign of Korea, accepted the cession of all the rights of sovereignty over the country. Hereafter the Emperor of Korea shall be known by the title of His Imperial Highness Yi Wang (Prince Yi), and the Crown Prince be called Prince Heir, so that the hereditary title shall endure forever, while the Ex-Emperor shall be given the title of His Imperial Highness Tai Wang (Prince Father). Their Highnesses shall receive the treatment of Princes of the Blood and their annual grants shall be as munificent and the same in amount as heretofore. As for the people of Chosen in general, all of them shall become subjects of the Empire of Japan and under the benevolent rule of His Imperial Majesty shall receive the benefits of His enlightened and merciful reign. Especially wise and good men, who will faithfully and loyally respect and assist the new regime, shall be created peers and have conferred on them special monetary grants appropriate to their services and merits, or appointed officials of the Empire, some as members of the Privy Council, others as officials of the central or local offices in accordance with their talent and ability. Further, aged persons belonging to the *yangban* or literatus classes, whose good behaviour is esteemed as the model of good citizenship, shall be accorded special awards, while dutiful sons, virtuous wives and other persons whose behaviour is exemplary shall be duly rewarded and publicly honoured.

Those who were formerly in the service of local offices and while in duty misappropriated part of taxes collected shall be freed from their responsibility and be exempted from paying in the balance of the sum due. With respect of those who have contravened laws, but the nature of whose offences is deserving extenuation, a general amnesty shall be proclaimed.

As a result of maladministration of by-gone days, not a few people in the interior seem to be in great straits, some having lost their means of livelihood and some their fortunes, while others are even on the verge of starvation. Having in view such deplorable conditions, it has been considered urgent to pay special attention to the recuperation of popular strength. It has been therefore decided to exempt the people from paying the land tax, which was due until the second year of Yungheui (1908) but remained unpaid, as well as those who borrowed public grain until the third year of Yungheui (1909) from returning it, and also to reduce the land-tax due in autumn this year by one-fifth of the rate. Further, a sum of about seventeen million *yen* will be advanced from the Treasury to be donated to 328 districts of the thirteen Provinces for giving industrial work to to the people, aiding in the promotion of education and providing against famine and other disasters. All these measures will be taken in connection with the inauguration of the new regime in order to show to the people in general the Imperial concern for their well being. The people, however, should not forget that it is an established rule throughout the world, in ancient and modern times as well as in the East and West, for any people receiving the benefit of administration to contribute their shares according to their ability towards administrative expenses. They should appreciate the significance of those measures for their relief and take care not to neglect their duty, but always to serve the public purposes.

The fundamental object of administration is to promote the security of life and property, whereon depends the general industrial development of a nation. In Chosen hitherto insurgents or bandits have appeared frequently at various places, killing peaceful people, plundering properties or causing disturbances. In view of this, troops of the Imperial Army have been stationed at important places of all Provinces in order to be on guard against emergencies, police and gendarmerie officers and men distributed throughout the country to look after the maintenance of peace and order, and courts of justice established at various places to give just and impartial judgment. All these measures have been taken in order to punish the wicked and do away with all evil-doers, but fundamentally they are aimed at keeping peace and order in the country, so that people may engage in their business and increase their well-being without any fear to their life and property.

A survey of the physical features of Chosen shows that land in the southern part of the country is fertile and admirably suited for carrying on agricultural industry, and the mountains in the north contain great mineral wealth, while the surrounding waters abound in marine products. There are not a few natural resources which can be developed in proper methods of exploitation so as to contribute greatly to the industrial growth of the country. But the industrial development of a country can be attained only after means of communication and transportation have been sufficiently established, for these are primary steps required for inaugurating new enterprises. For this reason, the authorities concerned have undertaken the opening of highroads connecting all important centres of business and also inaugurated the construction of a railway between Seoul and Wonsan and of another in the southern Provinces; and the railway system will be gradually extended throughout the peninsula. No doubt is entertained that even in the course of the works employment will be given to many thousands of people, helping them to alleviate the misery of poverty, not to mention the benefit the general public is to derive after the completion of the lines.

A long standing evil in Chosen has been the constant feud existing between certain groups of men, generally originating in the clash of personal interests. Under the circumstances when one party secured power it immediately set itself to undermining its rivals. In this way struggles have gone on between rival factions for many years, not a few persons taking part in them having lost their social standing and fortunes in consequence. It goes without saying that such factional conflicts are exceedingly harmful. People are therefore warned against organising themselves into parties and engaging in rivalry and intrigue. But instances are not few in history where the rulers' sincere concern about the welfare of the masses failed to reach them, while popular wishes did not come to the knowledge of persons in power, resulting in mutual misunderstanding and distrust. In order to prevent such undesirable state of things coming into existence, it has been decided to enlarge the scope of the Privy Council, and appoint all experienced and capable persons as members of the Council, so that their advice may be sought after on all important administrative affairs. Also able and wise persons shall be made provincial or district councillors and their opinions and ideas be duly considered in the hope that no administrative measure should be at variance with reasonable popular wishes.

Of all troubles men are heir to, nothing is more painful than disease. In Chosen the medical art has hitherto been in a primitive stage of progress and on this account many people are subject to untimely death. This is really regrettable and it was with the purpose of remedying it to a certain extent that a Central Hospital was opened in Seoul some years ago and Charity Hospitals lately established at Chonju, and Hamheung. A large number of people have since received the blessing of advanced medical science from these institutions. Nevertheless the country as a whole has not enjoyed it. To enable all the people of the country to share it in future, order has been issued for the establishment of a Charity Hospital in every Province, which will be provided with an efficient staff and plenty of good medicines.

The education of the rising generation is the most important factor for insuring the steady progress of a country in the path of civilization. Their education must be aimed at promoting their intellect and enhancing their moral character, so that they may become good and useful citizens. But hitherto many young men of this country have been misled by erroneous methods of education pursued to disliking work and indulging in useless and empty talking. In future attention should be paid to the removal of this evil as well as to instilling into the minds of young men the detestation of idleness and the love of real work, thrift and diligence.

The freedom of religious belief is recognized in all civilized countries. There is indeed nothing to be said against anybody trying to gain spiritual peace by believing in whatever religious faith he or she considers to be true. But those who engage in strife on account of sectarian differences, or take part in politics or pursue political intrigues under the name of religious propaganda, will injure good customs and manners and disturb public peace and order, and as such shall be dealt with by law. There is no doubt, however, that a good religion, be it either Buddhism or Confucianism or Christianity, has as its aim the improvement, spiritual as well as material, of mankind at large, and in this not only does it not conflict with administration but really helps to in attaining the purpose it has in view. Consequently all religions shall be treated equally and further due protection and facilities shall be accorded to their legitimate propagation.

In coming to this country under the command of my Imperial Master, I have no other desire than that of increasing the welfare and happiness of the people placed under my administration. This desire on my part has induced me to point out to the people at length the general lines they should follow. No leniency will be expected by those who, entertaining malicious motives, try to obstruct the carrying out of any administrative measures. But all those who will behave themselves loyally and abide by law peacefully shall receive unto their posterity the benefit of a judicious and benevolent rule. You, people of Chosen, should therefore take due cognizance of the new regime and be careful not to go astray.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S DECREE.

INSTRUCTION TO RESIDENTS IN CHOSEN PROVINCES.

[TRANSLATION].

By virtue of the Treaty of Annexation promulgated to day, Korea is annexed to the Empire of Japan and taking the name of Chosen becomes part of the Empire. All the people living in the new territory will come under the administration of the Imperial Government and enjoy the blessings of His Majesty's benevolent rule. The present state of things in Chosen, however, is not as yet on the same level as in the Empire proper. Consequently except those laws and regulations of the Empire which can be immediately adapted to Chosen, the Japanese and Korean laws and regulations actually in force in Korea, which should become void as a result of the annexation, will remain in force as orders of the Governor General, until they will gradually be amended in accordance with the progress of time. The Japanese municipalities, being organizations composed by Japanese subjects resident in Korea, while remaining as a foreign country, should by natural order of things be incorporated into local administrative organs of the new régime. But in view of the existing circumstances, under which their sudden abolition would cause no small inconven-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ience, their existence will be recognized for the time being and their adjustment will be effected when local administrative system into which they are to be amalgamated has been completed.

The treaties between Korea and foreign Powers shall be abrogated and those between Japan and foreign Powers shall be applied to Chosen as far as circumstances permit. In consequence the subjects and citizens of the foreign Powers living in Chosen will enjoy the same rights and privileges as in Japan proper and at the same time will come under the jurisdiction of the Empire. It follows that all law suits concerning foreigners resident in Chosen will be dealt with by our courts of justice exactly as those concerning other people in general.

With regard to customs tariff, however, the case is somewhat different in circumstances. Inasmuch as the immediate application to Chosen of the national or conventional tariff of the Empire will not only cause a sudden and momentous change in the foreign trade of the peninsula but will seriously affect the economic conditions of the interior, the Imperial Government has decided to allow the present rates of the customs tariff to remain in operation regardless of the treaty provisions. In consequence the same customs duties will be levied as those hitherto imposed on commodities exported from and imported to Chosen as well as on those passing between Chosen and Japan proper.

The aim and purpose of the annexation is to consolidate the bonds of the two countries, removing all causes for the territorial and national discriminations necessarily existing as separate powers, so as to perfectly promote the mutual welfare and happiness of the two peoples in general. Consequently should the Japanese people regard it as a result of the conquest of a weak country by a stronger one, and speak and act under such illusion in an overbearing and undignified manner, they would go contrary to the spirit in which the present step has been taken. Japanese settlers in Chosen seem to have hitherto considered to be living in a foreign land and have often fallen into the mistake of holding themselves as superiors at the expense of the people of the country. If, in connection with the inauguration of the new order of things, they were to enhance their self-conceit and subject the people just incorporated into the Empire to all sorts of insult they would arouse their ill-feeling, with the result that in everything they would come to offered collision and no opportunity would arrive for the establishment of an intimate relation between the two peoples, on the contrary it would lead an unfathomable calamity in future. It is opportune that things have now assumed a new aspect. Let them take this opportunity to change their ideas and attitude towards the people of Chosen. Let them always bear in mind that they are our brothers, and treat them with sympathy and friendship; and in pursuing individual avocations by mutual help and coöperation, both peoples should contribute their shares to the progress and growth of the whole Empire.

His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Residents are hereby enjoined to guide the people living under their jurisdiction in compliance with the present instruction and leave nothing undone to crown all administrative measures to be taken in future with success.

THE EX-EMPEROR'S FAREWELL.

CESSION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

[TRANSLATION.]

Notwithstanding Our unworthiness We succeeded to a great and arduous task and from Our accession to the Throne down to the present time We have used Our utmost efforts to follow the modern principles of administration. In view, however, of the long-standing weakness and deep rooted evils, We are convinced that it would be beyond Our power to effect reforms within a measurable length of time. Day and night We have been deeply concerned about it and have been at a loss to find the means how to rectify the lamentable state of things. Should it be left as it goes on, allowing the situation to assume more serious phase, We fear that We will finally find it impossible to adjust it in any way. Under these circumstances, We feel constrained to believe it wise to entrust Our great task to abler hands than Ours, so that efficient measures may be carried out and satisfactory results obtained therefrom. Having taken the matter into Our serious consideration and firmly believing that this is opportune time for immediate decision, We have ceded all the rights of sovereignity over Korea to His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in whom we have placed implicit confidence and with whom we have shared joy and sorrow from long time since, in order to consolidate the peace of the Extreme East and insure the welfare of our people.

You, all the people, are expected not to give yourselves up to commotion, appreciating the present national situation as well as the trend of the times, and enjoy the happiness and blessings by pursuing your occupations in peace and obeying the enlightened new administration of the Empire of Japan. We have decided to take this step, by no means disregarding your interests but in our eagerness to relieve you of this deplorable situation. We command you, therefore, to take due cognizance of our wishes.

KARUIZAWA NOTES.

Karuizawa, August 27.

We have just had a few bright days, an event of such rare occurrence as to be worth announcing. To-day, however, it has come on to rain again, and things have assumed their wonted sombre appearance. We do not, of course, complain of the extraordinary degree of cloudy weather so characteristic of this place. It is because Karuizawa is able to hide the sun a bit that it has its unchanging attraction for some of us. An unclouded sun, even among the mountains of Shinano, has as penetrating and as enervating effect as it has in Tokyo or Yokohama. A few days of this hot weather are well enough to give one a rest, but such sunny days make picnicking and other excusions rather uncomfortable undertakings We therefore gladly welcome the cloudy weather, even though it is apt to be wet, as best adapted to the purposes for which most of us withdraw here, namely, recreation and fresh air.

Our picnics this year have not been without some measure of excitement. There appears to be a decided tendency to give these occasions a denominational, or a national, colour; hence we have Missouri Picnics, Canadian picnics, Methodist picnics, C. M. S. picnics, and so on. Well, the thing is not nearly so bad as it sounds; attendance on these occasions is much more pleasant than mention of them, because then one learns from the inside that the drawing card is not so much the *name* as the good spirit that prevails and the convenience of limiting the number attending. When one remembers that the population of Karuizawa increases by over 1,000 foreigners, and as many Japanese, annually during the summer season, it will be easily understood how picnics must be limited as to the number of those invited; and it can also be well understood how members of the same mission, separated as they are for twelve months, naturally like to have a chance of meeting and renewing *auld langsyne*. Some one will ask where the excitement comes in on such occasions. Those anxious or it, of course, are not always accommodated; but sometimes they are, and in very unexpected ways. Last week a picnic party had just arrived at a certain waterfall up the Usui *toge*; and one gentleman, charmed above measure with the ravishing scene, bent him over the great bowl whither the fall descended, to admire the action of the seething mass, when another gentleman, of another party, hurled from the brow of the fall above, a huge boulder, which, striking a rocky wall below, glanced off against the *back* of the man standing there, and the escape from death was very narrow indeed. For a time it was thought the blow might prove fatal, but the victim rapidly recovered, and the charge of manslaughter was averted. The rivalry between picnicking parties in Karuizawa is not always so extreme as this incident would naturally indicate, yet it would doubtless, even in this case, have been more in accordance with reason as well as religion, to have exercised greater circumspection. There are few of us so wise that we have no need to learn not to throw stones.

Our weekly concert still continues to furnish the most entertaining event of the moment. It is remarkable how entertaining and even amusing solemn looking members of a community of missionaries can be upon occasion. The experiences of the recent floods are said to have drawn us out and brought us nearer together, which is certainly true for those who lost houses and have had to go in with other families; but even most of those who did not suffer in the inundations, are regarded as evincing more liveliness than in the antediluvian days. It may be supposed that Noah, and the survivors of the ancient deluge, were more lively *after* the event, was over, though he must certainly have been busy previously in building accommodation for his extraordinary cargo. The postdiluvians of Karuizawa are emphatically more busy since the assuagement of the waters, and the weekly concert is a good illustration of it. The chairman announced at a concert sometime ago that most of the participants on the programme were of a Presbyterian turn of mind; but if that meant long-facedness and Calvinistic aspect generally, the ladies and gentlemen who took part in the concert did not in any way show it. In fact some members of other persuasions are decidedly more lawful in their attitude to life, for they have made it known that having consecrated their their voices to Heaven, they can no longer favour the community with songs not definitely and *verbally* religious. Some of us think that God has had as much to do with the *making* and *singing* of a good song as He has with many so-called hymns, and in certain cases more so, for the teaching and art of some of the fine old songs are more conducive to pleasure and profit than some of the more sentimental religious effusions. It is indeed difficult to say that anything really good is not religious; that is, if by religion is meant an expression of the will of the Creator, drawing Him nearer to men.

Some of our religious endeavours come back to us with strange and not unmixed reflections. After the flood we joined in the subscription lists for those suffering from the ravages of the water. It is not known exactly how the money was divided among the needy, but probably it was given in as fair a manner as it could be. The various cooks and other domestics of the village likewise chipped in and contributed a certain sum to those losing property in the flood Well, a few nights ago the community was kept awake to the small hours by having to listen to unearthly yells and howling through the village and out among the environs. What it meant no one could guess. Frightened housemaids and foreign ladies fled home to escape the parties whence the wierd sounds proceeded, lest there might be danger in encountering them The secret was known the next morning when a certain *danna san* called in his cook and demanded of him an account of his extraordinary actions the previous night. "Oh," said the master of the cuisine department, "the citizens who had received donations on account of their losses in the recent floods, last night gave a *sakē*-drinking bout to the contributors to the fund, and as most of us got drunk, we made a noise coming home." It was one of those very natural things, you see, that could not be very well helped; but it was an eye-opener to some of us as to the best and most agreeable way of inpressing our spirit of gratitude on those who sacrifice themselves in pocket for our convenience. It is a question, though, whether those who have been *begging* in Karuizawa will be generous enough to take the hint. The collectors for orphanages and blind schools could by giving

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

a similar spree to their patrons show that they had not taken the sums collected as mere matters of course. The various churches have been taking special collections for certain eleemosynary institutions. Why should not these show some appreciation to their benefactors by putting up the treats in some tangible and unforgetable manner? And when the reverend gentlemen who have received consolation prizes for having lost their houses in the flood and for being able themselves and their families to suceed in disembarking before the house got too far down the stream, are able to replace their dismantled villas, we shall expect them to give us a rousing house-warming, hot and to the point. Well, I have an idea about this. The Japanese spirit of hesitating to take even a charitable contribution for nothing is not such a bad spirit; perhaps it is one that more of us might profitably share. The mistakes made in giving vent to this feeling of manly independence do not at all invalidate the quality of the motive prompting it. Such a motive carried to its logical conclusion in an intelligent and Christian way contributes much to the finest kind of manhood. I therefore leave with the public a question for solution: Is the man made tipsy by gratitude, in a worse plight morally than the man who has not gratitude enough to balance a glass of *saké*?

SEMPER IDEM.

THE SUNGARI NAVIGATION QUESTION.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

August 11, 13 and 16.

I am privileged to give from an authoritative source the following account of the results of the negotiations recently concluded between Russia and China concerning the navigation of the River Sungari. My informant said: "According to Art. 18 of the Treaty of St. Petersburg (done in 1881) the Chinese Government undertook to come to agreement with the Russian Government concerning the manner of carrying out the provisions of the Aigun (done in 1858) and St. Petersburg Treaties touching the right of Russian subjects to navigate their vessels on the Sungari This undertaking did not prevent China issuing independently in 1909 regulations for Russian ships. Our Minister at Peking, however, protested against this violation of treaty and compelled the Chinese to recognise the right of Russia to take part in drawing up the regulations for this purpose. This protest was the beginning of prolonged negotiations, first at Kharbin and afterwards at Peking, which have now led to the issue of regulations that are in accordance with Russia's treaty rights.

From the date of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace the Chinese Government has sought systematically to deny, in theory and in practice, the binding force of the relations established by treaty between our two countries. Taking its stand on Art. 8 of the Portsmouth Treaty, in which Russia declared that she "did not possess in Manchuria any preferential or exclusive concessions whatsoever, calculated to infringe the sovereign rights of China or incompatible with the principle of equal opportunity," the Government of China, now in one, now in another isolated question, has been violating its obligations and endeavouring to deprive us of our just rights. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the fact that certain isolated points in our treaties with China are comparatively out of date and no longer accord with the present interests of China and the newly awakened sense of her importance. But this explanation cannot, of course, serve as any justification for the course of action adopted by the Government of China. It was open to the Government, if it desired to set aside as being, in its opinion, abnormal the above-mentioned state of things, to have recourse to friendly negotiations, all the more so that it has the right in 1911 to demand a reconsideration of our fundamental treaty, the St. Petersburg Treaty of 1881. Instead of taking this course the Government of China preferred to go on violating its treaty obligations, which naturally called forth protests on our part. The navigation of the Sungari, to which it apparently attached special significance, was one of the questions on which the Chinese Government violated treaty obligations. Beginning with the arbitrary introduction, without preliminary agreement with us, notwithstanding the provision therefor in the St. Petersburg Treaty, of regulations for the navigation of the Sungari, the Chinese, after receiving our protest, in the first phase of the negotiations obstinately maintained all points of the regulations, in flat contradiction to the provisions of the Aigun and St. Petersburg Treaties. They obviously counted upon being able to effect, for the first time, a breach in the system of privileges governing our trade by the land routes in order, against the date when the St. Petersburg Treaty came up for reconsideration, to be in a position to take their stand upon a whole series of concessions secured by them.

In view of this our diplomacy, in the negotiations for revision of the regulations issued by the Chinese, had to pursue a double aim; to draw up regulations of such a nature as would admit of the further development of our trade in the basin of the Sungari and to confirm the force of existing treaties with China. That the first of these aims was attained is satisfactorily guaranteed by the fact that our technical specialist delegates, who are fully competent in all questions of navigation and trade on this river, took part in the negotiations As to the second aim it is necessary to dwell upon it somewhat more at length.

The diplomatic dispute between us turned in substance upon the question whether the system established by our treaties for our trade by the land route should be extended to our trade by the River Sungari, or should our trade by the Sungari be put on all fours with trade by sea routes, and be brought under the system existing in China on rivers navigable from the open sea This question was decided in the first sense, that is, in accordance with the views we supported: trade by the Sungari is subject to the lesser dues of the tariff in force for our trade by the land routes: vessels on the Sungari are freed from the tonnage dues, and the navigation on this river is thus free.

In the less important question of the freedom of trade in the 50-verst zone from the frontier the Chinese also conceded our demands by acknowledging that the import of Chinese goods into this zone on our territory should be relieved of the export dues irrespective of whether the goods came from the Chinese 50 verst zone or from districts in the interior of China.

Thus in the question of the navigation of the Sungari our treaty rights have been fully confirmed, which puts in our hands a valuable card for negotiations on numerous other points in which the Chinese are endeavouring to ignore their treaty obligations.

Two factors in particular must be acknowledged as having conduced to our success: the firm tone taken by our diplomacy, which made it plain to the Chinese that we had decided to yield up nothing of our just rights, and the Russo-Japanese Agreement of July 21/3 August last. It is significant that the most important concessions of principle by the Chinese coincided with the time when the press was busy discussing the forthcoming Russo Japanese Agreement. The final concession, however, followed upon our agreement with Japan and possibly not without some influence brought to bear by her, inasmuch as the Japanese Government was advised by us that in the question of the Sungari we had resolved to retain our freedom of action. Thus the Russo Japanese Agreement has already brought in its firstfruits.

There is one point in our agreement with China about the navigation of the Sungari which deserves to be specially noted. While categorically maintaining our treaty rights we have nevertheless paid great attention at the same time to the interests of China in this matter: we did not insist upon any impossible demands, we made no endeavour in this way to secure for ourselves the continuance of the existing state of things by which our vessels on the Sungari were free from any form of dues or control by the Chinese: we have thus afforded the Chinese a regular source of income to cover the expenditure necessary to maintain the river in a navigable condition; we have acknowledged the part played by Chinese Customs on the Sungari, merely reducing them to such proportions as are in accordance with our legal rights. This just and moderate course of action on the part of Russia will undoubtedly be appreciated by China, if not at the present moment, when the feeling of chagrin caused by failure is still strong, at any rate later on, when she looks back more coolly upon the part. This course of action is precisely the one which our diplomacy must seek to maintain also in all further relations with the Government of China. It is the surest way of restoring our age-old feeling of friendship with China It is without, at the same time, yielding up our interests and the rights secured to us by treaties in force. Our rapprochement with Japan can not make us forget our other neighbour in the Far East: the drawing of China into the orbit of our policy would, it may safely be said, be the best issue out of the position that has now been created in the Far East, and would best of all secure for us the interests we have there."

KOREA.

(FROM OUR SEOUL CORRESPONDENT.)

Some of us thought that when the throes of Boxerdom were over a new day was to dawn for China, in which her rapid ascent to the first place in the Far East would surprise the world.

Ten years have passed and China is just about as much as she was, as she ever can be. No new ideas of government, no better notion of political reform, no noticeable forward step, and yet the tourist, and missionary, and globe-trotter from China are eternally hopeful—"Greatest people in the East," "Wonderfully strong race the Chinese," "Trustworthy as the sun," "True as steel," etc., etc.

Looked at from a distance, one might think them a dirty, superstitious, ignorant, proud race, whose Minister of Foreign Affairs knows no more of his department than a spoiled child, whose sum total of countless individuals makes a most wretched showing before the world, hardly worthy of the name of nation.

Korea has drunk her deadly potion from China, till a sense of reality, comparative importance, true worth etc, is lost and all kinds of bubbles are caught at instead.

In Korea the individual man is kind and unselfish, and to a wonderful degree trustworthy. In fact the experience that one has with the individual makes the national failure a greater mystery than ever. Why with such an agreeable, bright, capable, honest lot of individuals, such a night-mare of a nation should materialize defies solution. On the other hand many foreigners in Korea have had unhappy experiences with individual Japanese, till they conclude that the "Cretans are all liars," and yet the national result and sum-total of Japan belie such conclusions.

Koreans are kind as a people, and yet such cruelty as her government has shown is hardly seen even in Turkey. Koreans are wonderfully honest individually, servants will serve faithful as shepherd dogs for years, and yet for "graft," and political and social corruption no nation ever was more deadly.

Koreans are capable not only in the matter of academic studies, but of industrial work as well. This they have proven at home and abroad, and yet the net result of industry in Korea is as shocking a sum-total as the world has ever seen.

They are wise and far-seeing when it comes to serving a master and telling what he needs to day to-morrow and for many evenings to come, but what the public might need or posterity might enjoy to-morrow and the next day and fifty years hence has no place whatever in the whole round of their mental circumference. Wood is all burned

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

up, roads are left to go to the dogs, buildings may tumble down *ad lib*, what does it matter to him? What ails the Koreans as a people? Some who have read and studied the longest are the most baffled to say.

Koreans individually are a fairly clean people in their ways, dress in well washed linen, appreciate the bath, and have neat cosy rooms and courtyards, while the town in general is filthy beyond compare, and the old gutters and runnels of Seoul were a sight for the gods.

We conclude, as the ever hopeful admirer of China does, that the Korean has in him material for a capable strong man, if he be but given a chance under a sympathetic and wise teacher Let us hope that the day will come when the latent worth within him, like the gold in his quartzy hills, will be, by breaking up, washing, extracting, refining, brought to light, and he become one of the Far East's best men.

SPECTATOR.

DR. KIKUCHI ON AMERICAN EDUCATION.

During his visit to the States last year Dr. Kikuchi, after delivering lectures on Japanese education, went around to some twenty-five universities and made fifty speeches in various towns. In an address given in Ōsaka some weeks ago, reported fully in the August *Taiyō*, he gives an account of American education and the way it impressed him. He is of opinion that Japan has much to learn from America on educational subjects. I can do no more than furnish a bare outline of his speech. It will no doubt attract considerable attention in this country, especially among that large section of the educated public which disapproves of the school system now followed in Japan.

(1) *The American System of Education.*—Compulsory attendance at school extends over 8 years. Four of these are spent at a Primary School that ranks with our Jinjō Shōgakkō, and four in a Grammar School, which maintains a standard corresponding to our Kōtō Shōgakkō. If a student desires to continue learning he enters a High School. The American High School is the same grade as our Middle School. The course there extends over four years. In Japan a boy remains 6 years in a Primary School and 5 years in a Middle School, making eleven in all, one year less than the American youth. After this a great many students enter a university or a college of some sort. Dr. Kikuchi goes somewhat minutely into the sense in which the terms university and college are used in America and into the class of subjects studied at these institutions. As regards the years which a thorough education in America requires, Dr. Kikuchi finds that they exactly correspond to those spent at school and college by a Japanese youth of ordinary ability. They number 18. He enters the Primary School at the age of 6 and finishes his professional or special course at the age of 24.

(2) *The Size of Classes.*—In America the classes are small, often consisting of only 15 pupils, never exceeding 25. This yields better results than can be obtained in this country, where in Primary Schools there are as many as seventy scholars in one class.

(3) *The Mingling of the Sexes.*—In the States the rule is for boys and girls to be educated together in the Primary and Middle Schools and also in the universities. The exceptions to this rule are few in number. In San Francisco there is but one Primary school where boys only are taught and two schools where only girls are taught. In all the other schools there is a mixture of the sexes. There are more girls than boys in San Francisco. In the Eastern States there is much opposition to the mingling of the sexes, and so they are often instructed separately in that part of America. The universities in the central States and the Western States admit both girls and young men, but in the Eastern States there are separate universities for women. Girls are kept out of Harvard and Columbia during the college course, but they are associated with men subsequently when special investigations are in progress. The question of the advisability of mingling the sexes is not a purely educational question. Its settlement must depend largely on social conditions and prevailing sentiment among men and women. Even in America it has many disadvantages and it goes without saying that its introduction here, with society as it is now, would be quite impossible.

(4) *The excess of women teachers in the States.*—When I reached Seattle I was asked to deliver an address to the teachers of the various schools in the town and others. Among about a thousand people who assembled to hear me nine hundred were women. The term "school teacher" in America must be understood as feminine in gender, and if a personal pronoun is to be used then she is the safest to employ. Coming to the question as to whether the course now followed in America is the best one, from inquiries made it seemed to me that among those who have studied the subject opinion was against the employment of so many female teachers. It was contended that boys lose much by being brought up under feminine tutelage. It is said that the practice of employing so many women as teachers has an economic origin. They can be procured at cheaper rates than duly qualified male teachers. In Japan we are beginning to discuss the limits within which female teachers can be profitably employed. In recent years in educational magazines much has been published on this subject.

(5) *The method of Teaching followed in the States.*—In America far more importance is attached to fundamental principles and truths than to anything else. Teachers avoid filling their pupils' heads with numberless facts, holding that this is calculated to confuse the minds of learners. They do not adopt the practice, common elsewhere, of adding to what is given in the text-books in use a large amount of additional explanatory matter, nor do they cite examples from various sources. Their aim is to give the pupil a firm grasp of the essentials of the subject. Pupils are encouraged to carry on their own investigations all the time, that is, to think for themselves, and this they do. Attached to each school there is a good library, and the teachers encourage the pupils to read up each subject for themselves and see that they do it. Instead of making lengthy quotations from a variety of writers or introducing long discussions of subjects in their text books, the American way is to incite pupils to hunt out things for themselves. They say "In such and such a history or in such and such an encyclopædia or dictionary you will find this fully explained, go and look it up." The teacher's chief aim is to put the student on the right track in his search for knowledge and to trust to his energy, ambition and perseverance to follow it up. There is something very fine about this method of instruction. It is much to be regretted that a directly opposite plan is followed here (*Konnichi no Nihon no yarikata wa, fukō ni shite, mattaku sore to hantai de*, &c.), where the notion prevails that everthing the pupil is to learn must be taught him directly by the teacher; so the tendency is to increase the school hours from 30 a week to 35, and the teachers incessantly pour crowds of facts and details into a boy's head, most of which he forgets as soon as the examination is over. The whole thing is a farce (*Ikura atama ni tsume-konde mo, shiken ga sumeba, wasurete shimatte nochi ni nokoru mono wa nai. Tsumari wo dame de aru*).*

The object of education is to teach young people how to acquire knowledge for themselves. In America long school hours are not considered necessary. In many schools there is a whole holiday on Saturday, and on other days there is often no school in the afternoons. Much home work and study in libraries is expected of pupils, and not expected in vain. In America the schoolmaster aims at teaching pupils how to apply principles in real life. The knowledge given is mostly of a practical kind. Preparation for real life is one of the main objects of education in America. An American lad is expected to know how water is conveyed to his house and something about gas, electricity, and the like. Of course it may be said that since life is so simple in this country no such knowledge is necessary here, but as mental training it is important that Japanese pupils should learn how laws and theories can be put into practice.

(6) *Libraries and their use.*—It is perfectly astonishing how well supplied with books is every village school in the States. The persons in charge of these libraries are always ready to inform pupils where any information wanted is to be found. Children's libraries abound everywhere, like the one we have at the Hibiya Park in Tōkyō. Pupils are taught by the librarians at the various schools how to consult books and to get the knowledge they need rapidly.

(7) *Business Schools.*—In this country all our Middle Schools only teach general subjects and do not aim at preparing pupils for after-life in any special manner. When years ago there was a rage for establishing Middle Schools in every part of the country I pointed out to the Mombushō that it would be best to combine the teaching of general subjects with instruction in agriculture, industry or commerce, and in this way to give lads an early start in preparation for the occupations they intend to follow. But my advice has not been adopted. In America most of the Schools that correspond to our Middle Schools are commercial, industrial or agricultural schools. In teaching technical subjects the Americans are not content with filling a boy's head with theories or principles, he is taken to places where the work that he looks forward to doing is actually going on, be it a factory, a work-shop or a business-house. The lads make use of the summer vacation for earning money or in working for nothing in the employ of the managers of houses of business or factories. Three things always go together in American education—the teaching of principles, the application of principles to practice and the development of ingenuity, or a superior kind of common-sense in the minds of pupils which enables them to invent ways of putting principles into practice.

(8) *The Distinction between the rich and the poor.*—In America the children of the poor only go to the Primary Schools established by the State, all others are sent to private schools. In Japan this is getting to be the practice followed in our big cities, but in rural districts there is no distinction between rich and poor—all alike go to the Primary Schools. The reason for keeping their children away from the State schools is a moral one as far the Americans are concerned. They fear the contaminating results of intercourse between their children and the children of low-class Italians, Portuguese and Poles in a city like New York. We have the same feeling in Tōkyō. In the States practice differs in respect of mingling the rich and the poor. In Boston all alike go to the State Schools, and in the town of Brookline (4m. S.W. of Boston), where education is wonderfully advanced, the principle of the equality of the rich and the poor is strictly observed. In Japan at present no schools exist for the children of the rich in country places. Consequently parents who wish their children kept separate from the sons and daughters of low-class people are obliged to move to large towns or to the metropolis itself. This is inconvenient for them and injurious to the interests of the nation as a whole. This subject is closely connected with some great social questions. The great revolutions of history have all originated in the setting up of a high social barrier between the rich and the poor. We know that in both England and Germany the children of the well-to-do are

*Dr. Kikuchi expressed no such opinion as this before his London audiences. Why does he and why does Mr. Sawayanagi adopt a different tone from that which characterizes the speeches made to their fellow countrymen when addressing foreigners? Dr. Kikuchi's book on Japanese education is far too laudatory throughout to please most Japanese educational experts and those foreigners who know the defects of the present school system. (W.D.)

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

not taught in the same schools as the children of the poor, but I for one discern evils connected with the adoption of the policy of discrimination and do not desire to see it universally followed here.

(9) *Boards of Education.*—Every town has one of these and their efficiency and the public spirit displayed by the members of these Boards impressed me very much during my visit to the States. Some of the most influential men in each town are elected to serve on these Boards and they cheerfully devote time and labour for the public good. Beneath the Boards are school superintendents—a fine body of men, who are carefully selected and to whom great responsibility is entrusted.

Dr. Kikuchi in his closing remarks dwelt on the large amount of money spent on education in the States compared to what is laid out here, and he then proceeded to bear testimony to the existence throughout the States of high class business morality, despite the cases of corruption reported in the newspapers from time to time. Here are the words he used: —*Jitsugyō no ue ni oite America-jin no tokugi no takai to iu koto wa jitsu ni eraı mono da.* (In business matters the superiority of the morality of Americans is something extraordinary). He says that hitherto America has been one of Japan's best customers, but that according to present indications the two countries will come into keen competition in Manchuria and that effects of the different systems of education followed here and in the States will be manifested. Success in business depends largely on education. In Japan the amount of money available for education is comparatively small, so there is all the more need for wisdom in spending it. It is only by parents and teachers doing their utmost that we can produce such educational results as are to be seen in the United States, says Baron Kikuchi. America undoubtedly has great material resources, but she could never have reached the position she now holds among nations had she not succeeded by means of education in keeping up a supply of energetic and efficient workers. W.D.

CONCERT AT KARUIZAWA.

Visitors at Karuizawa are bravely enduring the changeable weather here. Many are still enjoying the gracious moods of the elements. A concert was given by Professors Griffith at the Karuizawa Hotel which was attended by practically all the music loving visitors. An excellent programme was submitted. Professor Griffith was in splendid form and received the plaudits of the audience who throughly delighted in listening to his many enjoyable items on the flute and piccolo.

Miss Mabel Jansen played the accompaniments for the professor with great distinction, exhibiting no ordinary powers as a musician of intelligence and natural talent.

Mrs. Gibson, of Yokohama, sang three songs which were much enjoyed, Mrs. Knabenshue being excellent support as accompanist. While the room was not full, the high merit of the concert has prompted a request that the professor should give another, which we believe, has been arranged.

Y. A. R. C.

ANNUAL SWIMMING AND DIVING COMPETITIONS.

The annual swimming and diving competitions of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club have been arranged to take place off the Bathing Barge on Saturday next, the 3rd instant, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The programme includes thirteen events, namely 100 Yards Championship, High Dive, Bolster Fighting (three heats and final), 100 Yards Handicap, Running Header from Top of Barge, Quarter mile Handicap, Running Header from Spring Board, Half-mile Handicap, Greasy Pole, and Relay Race. The officials in charge of the proceedings are Messrs. M. Schellenberg, Wheeler, Goddard and Weed, as Judges; L. Motto, Starter; G Allcock and B. J. Jackson, Timekeepers; H. Goddard, B. Deveson and G. Kenderdine, Sub Committee.

LOCAL NEWS.

The ceremony of announcing the annexation of Korea to the Imperial Ancestors was held on Thursday at the Imperial Palace.

On Monday evening the American tourists on the *Mongolia* attended a dance held at the Grand Hotel. All present were much delighted at the entertainment.

The first and second class express, provided with sleeping and dining cars, which leaves Shimbashi at 6 30 p.m. for Kobe, is running as before the flood.

In accordance with His Majesty the Emperor's command the Korean Prince repaired on the 26th ult. to the Imperial Palace to have an audience with His Majesty.

A wireless telegram which reached Yokohama reports that Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will arrive here on the 2nd inst. by the *Tenyo Maru*.

The U.S. Consul-General, Mr. Sammons, will banquet Admiral Hubbard and other officers of the U.S Squadron lying in this port on the 30th ult. at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. Kogakushi Inouye Hideji of the Kyoto Water Works will be appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Yokohama Water Works in succession to Mr. Kogaku Hakushi Hara.

The *Minotaur*, *Kent*, and *Monmouth*, of the British Asiatic Squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Winsloe, are officially expected at Yokohama on September 23.

On the 23rd ultimo Mr. Okano Kinnosuke, the millionaire at Hodogaya near Yokohama, opened a newly laid-out recreation ground covering 2,500 *tsubo*, at Yamashita, Hodogaya.

An Oiso despatch reports that Prince Tsai Hsun will stay there until Thursday morning owing to the postponement of the departure of the *Manchuria* from Yokohama.

The U.S. cruiser *Rainbow* and destroyers *Bainbridge*, *Barry*, *Dale* and *Chauncy* which have been lying in this port, left for Manila on Thursday *via* Kobe and Chinese ports.

A little before noon on Tuesday a fire occurred at Nishitobe-cho Yokohama, resulting in the destruction of a public bath building and an adjoining house. No casualties are reported.

On Tuesday morning Prince Ito Hirokuni held a solemn religious service in front of the late Prince Ito's grave at Tanidare, when the announcement of the amalgamation was made.

Dr. Nagayo Shokichi, proprietor of the Nagoya Stomach and Intestine Diseases Hospital, has been created a Baron in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by his father, the late Nagayo Sensai.

The Yokohama Exchange was reopened on Tuesday after its long suspension of business. Mr. Takahashi of the Home Department and Mr. Nagayama from the Prefectural Office attended the opening.

Under the auspices of the Ekō in Temple at Honjo, Tokyo, mass for those who perished in the recent floods in the city, was held yesterday afternoon at the Wrestling Amphitheatre, near the Ryogoku Bridge.

On the 25th ult. Rear-admiral John Hubbard, Commander in-chief of the U. S Asiatic Squadron, transferred his flag from the cruiser *Charleston* to the *New York*, and salutes were fired in recognition of the change.

On the 27th ultimo an electric car from Kamakura was running along the coast at Yuiga-hama, when a motor-car carrying three foreigners came from the opposite direction and a collision took place. The motor-car was almost entirely destroyed. Two of the three foreigners were thrown out of the car and were more or less seriously injured.

The Los Angeles tourist party left Yokohama on Wednesday *en route* for Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Manila. The tourists will again visit Japan towards the end of this month when homeward bound.

On the 25th ult. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress sent Dr. Oka, the Chief Court Physician, to the residence of Viscount Sone, at Katase, to diagnose his illness. The Doctor reported the result of his mission the same evening.

With regard to the amalgamation celebration proposed by the House of Representatives, the House of Peers has replied that it would not partake in the fête. The occasion will be celebrated by the former House independently.

Viscount Sone who is reported to be dangerously ill, has been raised by special grace to the first grade of the second-class rank and has been decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with the Paulownia Flower.

Mr. Hong Kong, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, has sent the sum of 750 *yen* to the Yokohama City Office as a contribution towards the relief fund for the sufferers from the recent floods in Tokyo and other prefectures.

On the 31st ult. being the 32nd anniversary of the birth of the Prince Imperial, His Highness received his Grand-Chamberlain and other officials at the Tamosawa Detached Palace. Congratulatory letters were presented to the Prince at that Palace.

On Wednesday the Chinese Admiral Sah Chenping was entertained at luncheon on board the *Charleston* by Real-Admiral Hubbard. In the evening the Admiral attended a banquet given by the Chinese Minister at the Club of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

The Austrian Baron Doblhoff, who had been accused of an infringement of the Railway regulations, sent a letter of apology on the 25th ult. to Baron Goto, President of the Railway Board. Consequently the Minister withdrew the action against the Baron.

Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, started on Tuesday morning for Nagasaki to present the official announcement to Mr. Arakawa, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, that he was selected by the Yokohama City Assembly as the first candidate for Mayor of the city.

The Police authorities of Kanagawa prefecture have been requested by the U.S. Police Office to search for a Frenchman who had committed an atrocious crime in Kentucky. The villain has been traced to Yokohama. A reward of $6,000 is being offered for his arrest.

Prince Kujo has been ordered by His Majesty the Emperor to proceed to the Ise Shrines, the Jimmu Mausoleum, and the Mausoleum of the late Emperor, to make announcement of the amalgamation of Japan and Korea. The Imperial messenger left Tokyo on Tuesday on his mission.

A meeting of officers of the Yokohama Keizai Kyokai was held on Monday evening at the Social Club to discuss the settlement of the place for the new Yokohama Station. Governor Sufu was also present. The members expressed diverse views, so that they were unable to come to any decision.

According to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, the wind on Sunday night about 11 o'clock became furious, when lightning flashed from the S. S. W. At 1 a.m. on Monday the wind blew at the rate of 16 metres per second, and after 2 a.m. by which time the atmospheric pressure reached the lowest point and began

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to rise by degrees, the force of the wind also commenced to fall and its direction changed to W. S. W. The wind still continued to blow fairly strong until 9 a.m. The precipitation experienced on Sunday morning measured 25.2 m.m. in 1½ hours.

Mr. Yoshida of the Yokohama City Council and Messrs. Saito, Toi, and Wakisaka of the Yokohama City Assembly, started for Nagasaki on the 29th ultimo on a mission to obtain the formal acceptance of Mr. Arakawa, Governor of that prefecture, for the nomination as Mayor of Yokohama.

Herr. Dernberg, German ex-minister for Colonies, accompanied by Mr. Sakano, representative of Count Komura, arrived at Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon from Tsuruga. He was welcomed at Shimbashi by members of the German Embassy and Japanese officials. The ex-minister stopped at the Imperial Hotel.

Lieut.-General Baron Tsuchiya, Commander of the Fourth Division, has been placed on the retired list on being promoted General. Lieut.-General Baron Asada, Commander of the Twelfth Division, has been appointed his successor, and several other changes of Divisional and Regimental Commanders have taken place.

The celebration of Japan's amalgamation with Korea took place in Yokohama on Monday night A lantern procession consisting of over 3,000 citizens marched through the streets of the city, and many stores were adorned with fanciful decorations. The *Godairiki* arranged at the Chitose ro, Sumiyoshi-cho, was the most attractive.

The Minister of Education has given private instructions to the prefectural governors and the directors of all schools under the direct control of the Department of Education, to the effect that a cautious attitude should be taken with regard to the celebration of amalgamation, and it is desirable, if possible, not to hold such reunion as a scholastic body, lest it should cause misunderstanding.

On Monday evening many sections of the Yokohama populace proceeded through the town in a lantern parade, being welcomed everywhere they passed. About ten o'clock in the evening the procession reached the Daijingu Shrine at Iseyama, when the announcement of amalgamation was made in front of the sanctuary. A similar procession is reported to have taken place at Kanagawa and Fujisawa of this prefecture.

Prince Tsai Hsun who was expected at Yokohama on Wednesday, is still staying at Oiso owing to quarantining of the steamer *Manchuria* because of a suspected epidemic case on board the vessel. It is reported that in the event of the *Manchuria* being detained for several days more, High Highness will probably leave for America on board the steamer *Chiyo Maru* on the 7th instant, until which time he will stop at Miyanoshita or Kamakura.

The Floods Relief Association of Tokyo has received the following contributions from leading bankers and other business-men in the city :—

	Yen.
Bank of Japan	20,000
Baron Iwasaki	20,000
Baron Shibusawa	2,000
Mr. Asabuki	1,000
Mr. Nakano	1,000
Juntendo Hospital	300
Doctor & Nurses of the above Hospital	123
Mr. Asada	200
Mr. Takizawa	100
Mr. Muroo	30

Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, and Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, have each sent a congratulatory message on account of the annexation of Korea to the Minister of the Imperial Household, begging His Excellency to lay it before His Majesty the Emperor. Simultaneously a telegram was sent to Marquis Katsura, the Premier, Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Viscount Terauchi, the Resident-General, congratulating them on the annexation and thanking them for having devoted themselves to that cause.

A proposal for increasing the area of the city of Yokohama has been submitted by Governor Sufu to the Yokohama City Assembly. The extension suggested in the proposal is to take in Hodogaya, a part of Koyasu, Byobugaura, Ookagama, and several other villages in Kuragi district, which will add about 5,000 acres to the city, thus increasing the population by some 20,000. The City Assembly will, after deliberate discussion, give an answer by the 20th instant.

According to a wireless message received on Friday, the N.Y.K. steamer *Sado Maru* returning from Seattle had a hard voyage for four days from the 20th ultimo owing to a stormy sea. The weather had just become fair, the steamer being at a distance of 1,050 nautical miles from Yokohama. She is expected to arrive here on Monday morning. There are on board 92 first-class, 3 second-class, and 53 steerage passengers, who had learned of the recent disastrous floods in Japan before they left Seattle

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress have been pleased to make the following donations in relief of the sufferers from the recent floods in Tokyo and eleven other prefectures :—

	Yen.
Tokyo	15,000
Saitama	6,000
Ibaraki	5,000
Gumma	5,000
Miyagi	4,000
Shizuoka	3,000
Tochigi	2,000
Chiba	2,000
Nagano	1,000
Kanagawa	1,000
Yamanashi	1,000
Iwate	500

His Majesty has ordered Chamberlain Hineno to proceed to Shizuoka and six other prefectures to inquire after the health of the distressed people.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

The amounts received from Aug. 26th to Sep. st, as contributions to the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the Floods are :

	Yen.
Messrs. Sulzer. Rudolph & Co.	50.00
„ Dubffet, Lagrange & Co	25.00
The Chartered Bank of India, Australia, & China	500.00
Messrs. A. Oestmann & Co.	50.00
„ L. J. Healing & Co.	100.00
L. Mottet Esq	50.00
Messrs. Carlowitz & Co	100.00
The Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	500.00
Messrs. Sieber & Co.	50.00
„ Winckler & Co	50.00
„ C. Eymard & Co.	50 00
The Vacuum Oil Company	300.00
Messrs. A. A. Vantine & Co	50.00
Dr. F. Paravicini	30.00
J. Favre-Brandt Esq.	100.00
B. A. Munster Esq.	50 00
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,	250 00
A. M. Essabhoy Esq.	50 00
Total	2,355.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

INOUYE'S JAPANESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will any reader of the *Japan Mail* more conversant with the Japanese language than I am myself confirm or otherwise my belief that there is a serious omission in Inouye's Japanese-English Dictionary, published with such a flourish of trumpets in the spring of last year? I fail to find in the dictionary in question a single word that Romanized should begin with Gw. Brinkley's Unabridged contains 136 such words, while three other Japanese-English dictionaries in my possession have from 60 to 75 words each. I have looked under K, Ku, Kw, G, and Gu for the missing words but they are not to be found, and I can only come to the conclusion that the slips containing them were overlooked in the printing. As Inouye has much to recommend it, especially the clearness of its type and the large number of illustrations it gives of the proper use of words, I feel that public attention should be called to this apparently inexcusable omission.

Yours etc., EX YOKOHAMIAN.

London, August 9.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

RAILWAY SMASH ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

London, August 26.

A collision has taken place on the Grand Trunk railway at Durand, Michigan, in which 18 persons were killed and 10 injured. The wreckage was fired and many of the passengers were incinerated.

[There appears to be a town of this name in Illinois, but not in Michigan.—Ed. *J.M.*]

SPECULATORS IN FOOD.

Paris.—The Minister of the Interior and of Commerce are investigating the rise in the price of food. It is said that they will prosecute speculators who illegally deal in price raising.

INVESTIGATION OF RUSSIAN NAVAL FACILITIES.

London, August 25.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that with a view to the speedy reconstruction of the fleet the Tsar has ordered the Imperial Councillors Roehnberg, Roediger and Dmitrieff to inquire into the administration of the Naval Construction Department, the output of the Imperial Dockyards, and to frame regulations as speedily as possible.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

At the Reichstag by-election at Schopau a Socialist gain was recorded.

LOSS OF LIFE IN U.S. FOREST FIRES.

It is reported from Spokane, Washington, that the charred bodies of twenty foresters have been found at Setzer Creek in Idaho. A heavy snowfall over an area of a hundred square miles has checked the fires.

COPENHAGEN CONFERENCE OF SEAMEN'S UNION.

At the Copenhagen conference the German delegates declared that an international strike of seamen at the present time would be insane and disastrous.

The British delegates protested and urged a British strike.

THE ANNEXATION.

LONDON OPINION.

London, August 27.

In London the annexation of Korea is described as the turning point in Far Eastern history. The fascinating question is, How far will Japan go?

The Conservative papers consider the change more nominal than real, as the independence of Korea has been merely a polite fiction. The Radical *Daily News* says that annexation has been carried out with a ruthlessness which is a terrible foretaste of Oriental Imperialism.

The Times declares that it has been plain for some time that the incorporation of Korea with Japan was the only sound solution of the many difficulties which arise. Japan has finally abandoned her insular position, adds the great journal. "We are convinced

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that she will face her larger destinies with the lofty, unfaltering courage always distinguishing her in high politics."

The *Daily Chronicle* is convinced that Japan will show the world that she appreciates the duties connected with annexation; while the *Standard* says the Japanese have now the chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people able to rule others as well as themselves.

WISE AND FAR-REACHING STEP.

The *Daily Telegraph* says the Japanese have taken a prudent and wise step in annexing Korea, which will result in the peace and progress of the world and cannot fail to be of far-reaching importance.

CHINA AND TIBET.

PROBABLE RESTORATION OF THE DALAI LAMA.

Reuter's Darjeeling correspondent reports that it is believed that the Dalai Lama will possibly accept China's overtures and return to Lhasa, provided he is restored to his full dignity.

The Dalai Lama has invited the Chinese Amban at Lhasa to come to Darjeeling to confirm the suggestion.

ROOSEVELT'S TRIUMPH.

WAR WITH THE BOSSES.

Roosevelt's triumph has brought a declaration of war from the bosses, who say they will fight Roosevelt to the end.

THE WRECKED "BEDFORD."

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Mayor of Portsmouth appeals to the public to be generous in donations in order to provide for the dependents of the victims of the cruiser Bedford.

SPIONITIS IN GERMANY.

TWO ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED.

Considerable excitement has been caused in Germany by the arrest of two Englishmen who are alleged to have been photographing the fortifications at Borkum.

The case is described as of national importance and England is charged with carrying out systematic espionage.

[Borkum is an island off the mouth of the River Ems, and an important base for torpedo-craft.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

London, August 28.

The speech of the Kaiser at a banquet in Konigsberg has provoked great discussion in Germany. The Kaiser concluded with the following words:—"Looking upon myself as the instrument of the Lord, regardless of the views and opinions of the hour, I shall go on my way, which is devoted solely to the well-being and peaceful development of the Fatherland. In this, however, I shall need coöperation on every hand."

The Radicals regret that the Kaiser's emergence will serve [here there is a hiatus in the message] . . . which won for the Kaiser the respect and gratitude of his people. Even the Conservatives consider the speech indiscreet. The Socialist organ, *Vorwaerts*, declares that the Kaiser has blown to the winds his promise to Prince Bulow, and urges that the Reichstag should be summoned to define the constitutional limits of the Crown.

ADMIRAL GAMBLE.

Rear-Admiral Gamble, who reorganized the Turkish Navy, has been appointed to the command of the Sixth Cruiser Squadron.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

London, August 29.

Rome.—The Foreign Minister San Juliano has proceeded to Ischl, where he meets the Austrian Foreign Minister, von Aerenthal, and the Emperor Francis Joseph.

TO REPLACE THE "BEDFORD."

Tho cruiser *Newcastle* has been ordered to be commissioned to replace the *Bedford*.

[The *Newcastle* is one of the new "Town" cruisers, ranking as second-class, and unarmoured. She has a displacement of 4,800 tons—half that of the *Bedford*—and a speed of 25 knots.—ED *J.M.*]

THE TURKISH NAVY.

Constantinople.—It is reported that proposals have been made to the Ministry of Marine for the sale of two warships about to be withdrawn from the British Navy; but it has been resolved henceforward to buy only new vessels built to order.

THE ANNEXATION.

London, August 29

Washington.—The Korean annexation treaty has been published. The Korean Tariff will be continued for a decade. Masampo as an open port will be discontinued and Shinwiju opened. Treaties between Korea and Foreign Powers will cease operating and Japan's existing treaties will be applied to Korea.

RUSSIAN SUBJECTS IN FINLAND.

St. Petersburg.—The Cabinet has approved the Bill conferring on Russian subjects in Finland rights equal to those of the Finns. The Bill provides that anybody, including officials, seeking to prevent such equality shall be liable to prosecution.

Berlin.—The German Crown Prince temporarily relinquishes his military duties on the 1st October, and will attend regularly at the Foreign and Colonial Offices for the study of Eastern politics preparatory to his voyage.

His Highness sails on the cruiser *Gneisenau* probably returning by a German liner.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

London, August 30.

Berlin.—The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allegemeine Zeitung* vigorously refutes newspaper attacks on the Kaiser's speech especially the passage "go my way" and says it would be a bad King who would take opinions of the day as a rule of conduct.

THE KAISER EXPLAINS.

London, August 30.

The Kaiser speaking at Marienburg before the Teutonic Knights taught the lesson that Teutonism and Christianity were inseparable and that himself like his grandfather was working under the high trust imposed by God or so he understood it. The Kaiser assumed that every honourable Christian similarly understood it to be what he meant at Koenigsburg.

A SCOTTISH HIGHLAND TRAGEDY.

The body of the popular and beautiful second daughter of the Earl of Buchan was found on the moor near Aviemore. There are no signs of violence and a considerable sum of money was found on the body.

Later.

A post mortem has been held on the Earl of Buchan's daughter. It was found that she had injured her ankle and died from exposure and privation.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Field-Marshal Sir George White is ill at Belfast. His condition causes grave anxiety.

Later.

Field-Marshal White is now pronounced out of danger. He was suffering from a heart attack.

ANOTHER CORNER IN COTTON.

New York.—There has been a jump in the price of cotton to twenty cents, the highest since the Civil War. The rise has been manipulated by a "bull" clique headed by Engine Scales, who are expected to clear 3 million sterling. They appear to control practicully all the August cotton in sight.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY ATTACHE TO TOKYO.

London, August 31.

Vienna.—Captain Franz Putz of the general staff has been appointed military attaché to Peking and Tokyo in succession to Maj. B. de Dani-Gyarmata who has been been relieved from the post.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHINESE CRUISER.

Admiral Li has arrived at Elswich to superintend the construction of the Chinese cruiser.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

London, September 1.

The Board of Trade report shows that the imports from the Colonies last year increased by over 17 millions, and the imports from foreign countries by 15 millions. The total exports produced in the United Kingdom amounted to 378 millions.

OBITUARY.

General Forestier-Walker, lately Governor of Gibraltar, at Tenby in South Wales, of heart-failure.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY AND THE DUMA.

London, August 26.

St. Petersburg.—A Special Commission has been appointed to investigate Admiralty abuses. This is regarded as a victory for the Duma, which will probably vote a special grant for shipbuilding.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese securities are dullish.

THE KAISER AND HIS ARMY.

Berlin.—The Emperor, speaking at Konigsberg, said he was pleased to assist in the development of the town by ordering the removal of the ring of fortifications. He was confident that with the help of God and the excellence of the Army it would be possible to maintain peace. If it ever became necessary to fight, the Prussian regiments would suffice, without the aid of of ramparts and trenches.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

Paris.—Work has not been stopped on the Bagdad railway, but is proceeding slowly. The syndicate, reported to have failed, has found a market for new bonds.

THE KAISER'S SPEECH.

London, August 28.

The Kaiser's speech has aroused a storm of outspoken criticism from the press. The papers question whether the speech was made with the knowledge of the Chancellor, or whether the Chancellor agrees with the views of the Emperor, namely, that he must go his own way unheeding public views and opinions. The moderate journals regret that the Emperor accentuated the contrast between the Divine Right of Kings and the decisions of popular assemblies.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FRENCH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

Paris.—Grand Army manœuvres taken place in Picardy in September. The Commanding General has been allotted 4 dirigible balloons and 3 aeroplanes.

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

The International shipbuilding strike, upon which the Congress at Copenhagen has decided, will affect 135,000 sailors and firemen, of whom 70,000 are British.

TALKING PICTURES.

EDISON'S NEW DEVICE.

London, August 29.

New York.—Edison has exhibited a device whereby moving pictures appear to talk. The two separate machines, phonograph and kinetoscope, are exactly synchronized by electricity.

THE "LONDON TIMES", ON ANNEXATION.

London, August 30.

The *Times* approves of the Japanese settlement of the foreign trade of Korea. During the decade which is allowed, British enterprise must consolidate the existing trade. Referring to the new tariff the *Times* points out that British fears are not allayed by reiterated assurances from Tokyo. The *Times* would have welcomed more regard by Jepan for the views of her ally. It hopes that the Tokyo Government will meet the British importers half way.

GERMAN FLEET MANŒUVRES.

The Emperor reviewed the high sea fleet of 21 battleships 8 cruisers and 55 destroyers. The battleships were afterwards manœuvred. The movements however were not intricate.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 31.

Japanese and Russian securities are dull; Chinese are wanted.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Washington. — Undoubtedly Roosevelt dominates the west. He was publicly urged at Denver to contest the presidency in 1912.

TERMS OF ANNEXATION CRITICIZED.

London, September 1.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung* sharply criticizes the terms of the Japanese Rescript and the treaty with Korea. It objects to the omission in the treaty of any mention of the rights of foreigners. The indefinite character of a portion of the rescript referring to foreigners suggests that Japan might have offered to the Powers some equivalent for the loss of their treaty rights before annexing Korea. The manner of carrying out the annexation is something new in international law, and a political victory of Japanese diplomacy over other countries.

THE EXHIBITION.

CROWN PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED.

The birthday of the Crown Prince of Japan was celebrated at the Exhibition with with illuminations, a display of fireworks and a lantern procession in which several hundred Japanese took part. Mr. Wada entertained a distinguished company, including many Japanese. Lord Rosebery (?) paid a high tribute to the Crown Prince, whose keen realization of his responsible high position was the more important because the Japanese intended to play a larger part in the history of the world.

DEAR FOOD CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The Labour Confederation proposes a campaign against those responsible for the increased cost of living. Workmen are invited to deal with coöperative societies, to boycott sugar, and eschew wine and meat until the prices are lowered.

(RECEIVED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

FLOOD IN NORTH MANCHURIA.

Mukden, August 26.

The student interpreter Kasuya, who has returned from the scene of the inundated Hsinmin-pu, reports that although the flood has much subsided, the damage was greater than at first believed. The flood occurred so suddenly that residents in the foreign settlement barely escaped danger and most of them lost the greater portion of their property. As the Chinese Police authorities were busily engaged in the rescue of their own families, the whole town was in a state of confusion. Three more police officers have been despatched. Rice and other daily necessaries are being supplied by this Consulate. The Consul-General, Mr. Koike, accompanied by the interpreter Kasuga, will proceed to Hsimmupu to personally inspect the conditions, and is expected to return here the same day.

INUNDATION OF THE SUNGALI.

Harbin, August 26.

The Sungali River running near this town has inundated a part of the Chinese quarter. The result was not so serious as that residents should take refuge in other places.

AMBASSADOR INOUYE.

Lima, August 25.

Ambassador Inouye and the tourist party left yesterday morning for Chili. On the 20th instant the Ambassador had an informal interview with the President and Minister for Foreign Affairs. The tourist party was received by the President two days later.

THE ANNEXATION.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"The annexation of Korea by Japan means that the latter, emerging from her advantageous insular status, boldly advances to a part of the continent, and that she will have to face one of the two following contingencies. If the Russo Japanese relations be left in their present unsettled state, the annexation of Korea will produce an unavoidable conflict between Russia and Japan. Will Japan be satisfied with Korea? Will she not extend her sphere of rights and influence to South Manchuria? So long, however, as Russia is busy in another part of the world, nothing will occur. But how about Japan's attitude towards China? The fall of Korea will start a movement of unrest, and the effect will be felt by the world at large.

MONTENEGRO'S PRINCE A KING.

Vienna, August 29.

By a vote of the National Assembly on the 28th inst. the Prince of Montenegro was raised to the rank of King.

LONDON NEWSPAPERS ON THE ANNEXATION.

London, August 30.

Referring to the annexation of Korea, *The Times* and the *Morning Post* express entire satisfaction that the Tariff is to remain unchanged for 10 years. The *Standard* adds further remarks in a friendly strain. On the 29th the *Pall Mall Gazette* wrote in a satisfied tone within the limits of the effect that annexation may be expected to exercise in the realm of trade, but the *Daily Graphic* is discontended that equality of opportunities will exist for 10 years only.

Russian journals write in an almost unanimous tone. They say that Korea's fate was sealed at the time of the Russo-Japanese Treaty. Japan had already annexed Korea in fact. What she has now done is a mere formality. She has carried out amalgamations after having obtained the consent of the Powers whose interests are concerned, and Russia approves. This is especially true of journals published in the French language. Further, the influential Moscow organ of the Octobrists argues that it must not be forgotten that Russia and Japan are now allies. Only the organs of the Government's political opponents sympathise with the Koreans The organs of the Government's supporters regard annexation as a fact long ago accomplished. The Conservative editor, Mr. Menshikov, is about the only opponent.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 25.

The Japanese Embassy at Berlin has communicated to the German Government the new Annexation Convention with Korea.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the thanks of the Japanese Government for German sympathy in connection with the recent inundations.

The Kaiser has sent a personal letter of congratulation to Prince Nikita of Montenegro on the occasion of his accession to monarchical honours.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa are expected at Friedberg on August 29th.

The preparatory Zeppelin expedition has returned to Kiel from Spitzbergen.

GREECE.

The Crown Prince of Greece has returned to Athens.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 26.

The Kaiser will pay a visit to the Tsar and Tsaritsa, when staying at Friedberg, in October.

The German Crown Prince will probably carry out the outward journey to the Far East on board the armoured cruiser *Gneisenau*, which will join the German East Asiatic Squadron afterwards.

The Kaiser, in a speech on the occasion of the celebrations at Koenigsberg, referred to the model life of Queen Luise of Preussen, in memory of whose death, one hundred years ago, celebrations have lately been held everywhere in Germany.

Two Englishmen have been arrested on the island of Borkum (in the North Sea) on suspicion of espionage.

SPITZBERGEN.

An agreement has been arrived at between Russia, Sweden and Norway as to the incorporation of Spitzbergen.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 27.

The Kaiser, speaking at Konigsberg, said that it is man's duty to cultivate the virtues of a soldier and that woman's principal place is in her family circle and not in public life. He further confessed that he would go on his own way in compliance with his vocation as a instrument of the Lord, and bent

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

only on the wellbeing and peaceful development of the *Vaterland*. The speech of the Kaiser is much commented upon, the liberal and socialist press attacking it very strongly, the press of the other parties expressing itself in a more favourable manner.

Dr. Emil Reich, the well-known historian and lecturer at the University of Oxford, writing in the *Morning Post*, states that the last purpose of the German Crown Prince's journey to Japan and the Far East is the preparation of the annexation of the Dutch Colonies. These insinuations are very strongly contradicted by the German Press.

The judicial procedure against Fuerst Eulenburg has been postponed for two years owing to his state of health.

DENMARK.

The international shipping workmen's congress at Copenhagen has decided to eventually announce an international seamen's strike.

PORTUGAL.

The Republican movement in Portugal is steadily increasing.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg papers report that Count Stolypin will carry out a journey to the Far East to inspect Siberian colonisation work and the construction work on the Amur railway.

Russia intends to augment her Black Sea Squadron.

CHILE.

The Government of Chile is sending a warship to Germany to carry home the body of the late Chilean President.

MONTENEGRO.

Berlin, August 28.

Montenegro has been proclaimed a royal monarchy.

PERSIA.

The situation at Teheran, Persia, is still remaining quiet.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, ex Kobe up to August 13th, arrived at Berlin on August 28th.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 29.

The German Liberal and Socialist Press, in its strong criticism of the speech of the Kaiser, as reported yesterday, is fully isolated, the Press of the other parties, even Austrian, British and French papers defending the Kaiser against the charge of pleading, when speaking at Koenigsberg, for an absolutist Government.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have left for Germany.

Herr Loewe, chief of the well known Berlin small arms factories of the same name, is dead.

Cholera cases are increasing reported in Germany.

ITALY.

Prof. Paul Mantegazza, the wellknown Italian psychologist, of Florence, born in 1831, is dead.

PORTUGAL.

The elections in Portugal are passing quietly, but the results denote a steady increase of Republican votes.

RUSSIA.

King Nikita of Montenegro has been nominated Russian Field-Marshal.

TURKEY.

Berlin, August 30.

The Sublime Porte has presented to the Protective Powers a note, protesting against the participation of Cretans in the elections for the Greek National Assembly, demanding at the same time that the danger of war be averted.

MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Count Aehrenthal and Marquis Giuliano, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Austria and Italy, have met at Salzburg for the purpose of holding a conference.

GERMANY.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in a leader, emphasizes that the speech of the Kaiser at Koenigsberg was not an act of the Government at all, but only an expression of his Majesty's personal conviction. He never had the intention to preach an absolutist Government and to disregard the representation of the people. The Chancellor would also lead the affairs of government in future as until now with full preservation of the Constitutional rights of the people, but he would defend the Kaiser against all arbitrary interpretations of his words. As a further interpretation of his words the Kaiser made a speech at Marienburg, emphasizing the necessity of the united efforts of all classes for preservation of peace and of a co-working of all religious parties in this direction. The Kaiser and Kaiserin have returned to Berlin.

The two persons, who have been arrested on the island of Borkun on suspicion of espionage, are believed to be British officers.

GERMANY.

Berlin, August 31.

Dr. Seitz, until now Governor of the Cameroons, has been nominated Governor of South-West Africe. Dr. Gleim, until now in the Colonial Office, succeeds to the Governarship of the Cameroons.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have safely arrived at Friedberg and have been welcomed in a uery cordial manner.

The Chancellor has had a conference, lasting two hours, with the Kaiser at Berlin.

Dr. Fonseca, the President of Brazil has expressed himself as very satisfied with his visit to Germany.

AUSTRIA.

Count Aehrenthal and Marquis Giuliano, in a conference at Salzburg, have discussed Austrian and Italian affairs and frontier incidents.

M. VENEZELOS.

Turkey is apprehensive regarding the eventual election of M. Venezelos, the leader in the Cretan question, as Greek Premier.

COUNT STOLYPIN.

Count Stolypin has left for Vladivostock on his visit of inspection to the Far East.

SCENE IN A NEW YORK CLUB.

LADY GAMBLERS AND A MIDNIGHT RAID.

London, August 10.

After an agony of suspense and terror, some thirty of the leading hostesses of New York, Boston, and Philadelphia are to-day laughing heartily at their escape from the clutches of a special force of policemen who in the early hours of Sunday morning raided the Narragansett Club, near Newport, one of the most exclusive institutions in the country.

It is difficult for a foreign observer to understand the confused legal apparatus by which a body of special constables could arrest on charges of gambling some of the most prominent members of American society, seizing their roulette wheels and money, only to find themselves a few hours later arraigned before a magistrate on charges of 'carrying dangerous weapons for robbery and assault."

While the raid lasted it was serious enough, to judge by the descriptions printed in the New York newspapers, which devote columns to an artistic portrayal of the terror-stricken actions of the brilliantly dressed gamblers. It seems that a reform movement has recently been sweeping Rhode Island, where wealthy Americans have their summer palaces. Many raids had passed unnoticed when, in the early hours of Sunday morning, a young lawyer named Cross, who is also a special constable, determined to invade the hitherto sacrosanct Narragansett Club. Secretly enlisting the services of a number of the special constables, the raiding party, armed with axes and pistols rushed into the club.

There a brilliant spectacle greeted them. Thirty men and women, whose names are household words in American society, were drinking, smoking, and gambling. Piles of money were spread before the fair gamblers, who, when the constables proclaimed them under arrest, hid their faces in their hats and crept under the tables, seeking to conceal their identity. Finally all the gamblers were huddled in a corner of the glittering room, cowering before the revolvers of the raiders.

CAPTORS ARRESTED.

"Your name?" Mr. Cross asked of one lady. "Mary Jones," she answered, adding, with a scream, "you can't arrest me. I defy you to do it. Such a thing is impossible!"

Some of the prisoners fell on their knees, entreating to be released. Mr. Cross wrote down the absurdly fictitious names furnished him with a solemn face, inserting the real names opposite them. He informed the gamblers that they might go but that their presence would be required in court next Monday.

He was gathering the roulette wheels, counters, and money together when the local chief of police, Mr. Caswell, and half a dozen officers entered and sternly informed Mr. Cross that he had no authority to carry out the raid. A fight ensued, ending in the arrest of Mr. Cross and the force of special constables, who were released to day on bail in £500 each.

Though Mr. Cross declares that he has sufficient evidence to convict more than a score of men and women prominent in society, the latter are confident that they have succeeded in turning the tables on the raiders. "Yes," one lady replied to the inquiries of a reporter, "we did go to the club about midnight after a dance at the Casino just to have supper. It is true that after supper we went to the playing rooms, just as we do at Palm Beach, you know.

"We were playing in a dignified, orderly way, when Mr. Cross dramatically entered the rooms and proclaimed that we were grambling, and that he declared us under arrest. Well, you see what happened to this zealous young constable-lawyer. His conduct really was outrageous."

The Attorney-General of Rhode Island this afternoon declared his inability to understand why the chief of police who was sent to assist Mr. Cross, should have arrested him. He intimates that he intends to solve the mystery.

NICARAGUAN PRESIDENTS.

Apropos of the telegram which appears in another column it may be noted that Nicaragua ended last year with President Zelaya in office. He was deposed by General Madriz. General Estrada is therefore the third President to assume control within ten months. As each deposed President considers himself still head of the Republic the Nicaraguans might well adapt, with the necessary antimonarchical amendations, the toast

"God bless the King, he is our land's defender
God bless—no harm in blessing—the Pretender:
But which Pretender is, and which is King,
God bless us all, that's quite another thing."

Managua is the capital of Nicaragua and has a population of 36 000.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BIG FOREST FIRES IN U.S.

Placerville, August 13.

Two for st fires are raging and although large numbers of men are fighting the flames they do not hope to get them under control unless rain should come to their aid soon.

They are simply fighting to keep the flames away from habitations.

The largest of the fires is four or five miles northeast of Georgetown, Idaho. The other is on the American river slope two or three mi'es from Shoot camp.

MINING CAMPS DESTROYED.

Spokane, Wash., August 13.

The plant, including compressors, cabins and blacksmith shop, owned by the Liscon mining company, on Big creek, near Wallace, Idaho, has been wiped out by fire, entailing a loss of about $20,000.

The buildings of the Blue Bell mining company, near the same place, have also been burned. The miners succeeded in carrying the portable equipment in'o the tunnel where it was saved.

Reports from Bird Creek on the St. Joe river, say the mining camps there have been burned. The same is true on Pine creek, where the fire has swept over valuable timber and is still raging unabated.

Wallace, Idaho, August 13.

With 1,000 men fighting fires in the Coeur d'Alene national forest, with the weather calm and a prospect of rain, the forest fire condition here is much improved to-day.

Tales of perilous adventure are being brought here by the fire fighters who escaped from the Slate creek fire Thursday. A number made their way to Averytown on the Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound railway, others came to Wallace, arriving here last night, while a number are still missing.

Those who arrive! here say that they were forced to take refuge in Slate creek for hours while the country all around was a roaring furnace.

The greatest difficulty now is getting supplies to the fire fighters The bake shops at Wallace are running night and day to supply the fighters with bread.

Missoula, Mont., August 13.

In the forests about Missoula the situation is worse to-day. Fire is spreading along Belmont creek and 50 men have been asked for. The Lolo Hot Springs fire is also unchecked.

Companies I. L. and M. of the third battalion of the Fourteenth infantry, stationed at Fort Missoula, arrived home from American lake in a special train this morning and later in the day were dispatched to the scene of t'e forest fires in this district.

Company I left with Forester Greely for the Clearwater forest, via the Lol pass, and Companies I and M followed Indian Agent Mo gan back to the reservation. Two more companies of soldiers have been ordered here from the encampment.

Washington, August 13.

Two companies of infantry from Fort Wright, Washington, have been ordered to Wallace, Idaho, and one to Kalispell, Mont., to aid in fighting local forest fires.

The two companies now en route to Glacier park will be divided and one will be dispatched to Kalispell, giving that section two companies.

Major General Leonard Wood, chief of staff of the army, to-day asked the interior department and the forest service to agree on a joint plan for the use of United States troops for fighting the forest fires in the west.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE HYDROPLANE.

For a great many years the possibilities of the hydroplane have been a matter of discussion among those interested in high-speed boats, but it has only been since the advent of the petrol motor that there has been any practical development. The essential difference between the ordinary boat and the hydroplane is, says *Engineering* that while the former has a displacement which is at all times approximately equal to its weight, the latter rises in the water at full speed to such an extent that its displacement is practically nil. The principle on which the hydroplane depends for the maintenance of its position is, in fact, exactly the same as that controlling the motion of a flat stone skimming along the water when it is thrown in playing "ducks and drakes." In order that the stone should stay at the top of the water when thrown, it is necessary that it should move at a certain speed, and similarly, in the case of the hydroplane, it is necessary that a certain speed should be maintained, or the boat will not rise out of the water as desired. It is, of course, essential that the hydroplane should float when at rest, and also when running slowly, and it therefore must have sides giving it a reasonable freeboard. The original hydroplanes were built very much like a punt, with a flat bottom of special shape. There are, however, many practical objections to this form, for although some very high speeds have been recorded in proportion to the size of the boat, such vessels are absolutely useless except in quite smooth water, and, further, below a certain critical speed, are very inferior to the ordinary boat. It is for these reasons that the hydroplane was not of any practical use till the advent of an engine which was very light in proportion to its power. At low speeds the hydroplane has a very much greater resistance than the ordinary boat, for the reason that it has to plough through the water and is of very inferior form to do it. At a certain critical speed, however, the whole boat lifts till there is really no bulk of it in the water at all, and then it skims along the surface of the water with very little resistance. It is obvious, therefore, that the hydroplane will have no advantage over the ordinary boat unless the engine is powerful enough to maintain the speed at which it lifts, and this involves an engine weighing some 10lb. per horse-power or less. Such engines were not commercially available till the advent of high speed petrol-motors, and hence it is only recently that the hydroplane has made any notable performances.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

Apropos of the movement in favour of Home Rule for Scotland, The Duke of Argyll writes as follows to *The Times*:—

The manifesto of some M.P.'s in favour of a repeal of the Union, separate "National" Parliaments, &c., is probably caused by impatience at delays in passing measures advocated by different parties. Let us suppose that all the impatient men desire, is desirable. But before they reduce their country from the position of partner to that of a poor relation, would it not be well to inquire if their encouragement of "the pride of meaner place" be not an extravagant indulgence in haste? Is it not the fact that new Parliaments cost money, and that some of the cost must be laid on the Imperial Exchequer? Is not delay in granting demands a sign that Government finds it difficult to meet the expenses involved? Would these demands be more easily met, when estrangement has taken place between London and Edinburgh, if Edinburgh is to be the seat of the Scottish Parliament in preference to Glasgow? What additional power of raising money is Scotland to have if we are to go back to the footing on which the two countries were at the time of the Darien enterprise?

Will the 21 M.P.'s become guarantors to Scotland for the new costs of separate 'National" legislation?

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ending August 26th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	7	4	1	—	—
Died	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	55	29	3	—	—
Died	—	8	6	—	—	—

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Tuesday morning a furious hailstorm occurred at Sendai and vicinity. Much damage to crops is reported.

On the 27th ultimo a fire occurred at Nagaoka, Echigo province, resulting in the destruction of over 70 houses, covering in all 2,170 *tsubo*. The loss is estimated at 36,000 *yen*. Four firemen, two policemen and several others were more or less seriously injured.

Bradstreet's weekly reports under date of Aug. 6th, 1910, as follows:—

Advices from Buenos Aires indicate that complete harmony prevails in the Pan-American conference in session there, and that the general disposition of the Latin-American delegates is one of especial friendliness to the United States.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told the United States settlers in Saskatchewan that they ought to interest themselves in the affairs of the country and "unite with one or the other of the great political parties." The Victoria *Colonist* suggests that it would accept a small wager it could name the party Sir Wilfrid would prefer to have them join!

An American newspaper suggests that If Walter Wellman the Chicago newspaper man gets as far on his balloon trip across the Atlantic as he did on his trip toward the Pole—about thirty miles—it will be easy for a passing coaster to rescue him. It might be well to add however that if Walter Wellman makes as much money out of this trip as he did out of the former, he won't need to do any more exploring (?).

The health returns for Kobe week ending the 27th ultimo show that there were five cases of dysententary, and two of typhoid fever. Three cases of dysentery, and three of typhoid fever proved fatal during the period. Twenty-two cases of dysentery, one of scarlet fever and eighteen of typhoid fever were under treatment. The total number of births registered during the week was 157. There were 119 deaths.

According to a Nagasaki despatch, H.B.M.S. *Alacrity*, which reached that port on the 24th ultimo from the scene of the *Bedford's* disaster, reports that the vessel has been submerged up to the upper deck, only leaving the funnels out of water. The crew were all taken to the *Minotaur* and *Monmouth*. It is considered a very difficult task to save the cruiser. The *Kent*, which has been lying in port, again proceeded to the scene on Wednesday afternoon.

It is reported from Saseho that the *Ryojun Maru* returned there on the 27th ult. from the scene of the *Bedford's* disaster, carrying on board four 6-inch guns salved from that vessel, and the *Chefoo Maru* and *Saseho Maru* with the whole Japanese reserve party the next day. The *Izumi Maru* and *Saruhashi Maru* again left Saseho for the scene on the 29th. Although the bodies of those who died in the engine room are still lying there, they could not have been taken out on account of high waves.

The steamer *Ryoto Maru* (2,222 tons) which left Yokohama on the 24th ultimo for Otaru, ran aground on a shoal off Fumiyama, Chiba prefecture at daylight the next day. Without any loss of time the police authorities helped by some villagers went to the rescue, and the cargo, chiefly consisting of sugar and cement, was partly discharged in order to facilitate the refloating of the vessel. In the meantime the passengers on board the steamer were all taken to land and a message was sent to the Naval Office asking for the despatch of a man-of war.

The last night train from Hiroshima arriving at Kure at 11.10 p.m. on the 25th ult, the engine was detached from the rest of the train, and went down the line to get switched on to another track, so as to be ready to start as the first train the next morning. Through some accident or mismanage-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ment the engine ran at great speed for a distance over three *cho*, destroying a stone-wall, and rushed into the river Sakai. Fortunately there were no casualties, but a person who happened to be fishing on the river bank was slightly injured. A large number of workmen were despatched from Hiroshima to the scene.

ACCORDING to the report of the Central Meteorological Observatory, the atmospheric pressure on Tuesday morning was high in the vicinity of the Bonin Islands and low off the southern part of Formosa. The weather was generally fair in Kyushu and the coast districts of the inland sea, while in some parts of the eastern section of the main Island showers and thunderstorms were experienced. The centre of the low-pressure area measured over 748 m.m., while the depression has not commenced its progress. On Wednesday southerly winds prevailed in the Main Island and easterly winds in Kyushu fine and rainy weather were shared throughout the whole country.

REGARDING the murder of the Kendall family, the following paragraph shows that the Japanese residents display an admirable spirit, which cannot fail to react for good, as it serves to distinguish them so definitely from the Chinese societies, which have apparently always striven to their utmost to protect one of their number from arrest, even though a known criminal. The Japanese residents of this city held a large meeting to-night, which was attended by prominent Japanese from other places, to discuss the Kendall murder and means of assisting the police in arresting Yamaguchi. It was decided to call on all the other Japanese associations in the State to lend their aid to the authorities, and to offer a reward for Yamaguchi if he is not apprehended in a few days. Assistant District Attorney Hoyle said last night that he had received word from District Attorney Lea that he expected the arrest of Yamaguchi in San José to-night or to-morrow morning.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	F.	Sept. 2
Europe	N.D.L.	Buelow	Su.	Sept. 4
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru 1	M.	Sept. 5
Hongkong	B. L.	Redhill	Tu.	Sept. 6
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Tu.	Sept. 6
Europe	M.M.	Tourane 2	W.	Sept. 7
America	P. M.	Korea 3	F	Sept. 9
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Seattle Maru	F.	Sept. 9
Tacoma	B. L.	Kumeric	M.	Sept. 12
Hongkong	P. M.	Asia	Tu.	Sept. 13
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	Th	Sept. 15
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Su.	Sept. 18
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W.	Sept. 21
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota	M.	Oct. 3

1 Left Hongkong on the 27th ult.
2 Left Hongkong on the 29th ult.
3 Left Honolulu on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
America	P. M.	Manchuria	—
Europe	M. M.	Ville de la Ciotat	Sa. Sept. 3
Hongkong	T.K.K	Tenyo Maru	Su. Sept. 4
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su Sept. 4
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Tu. Sept. 6
America	T.K.K.	Chiyo Maru	W. Sept. 7
Tacoma	B. L.	Redhill	W. Sept. 7
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Seattle Maru	Sa. Sept. 10
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Sept. 10
Europe	N. D. L.	Buelow	Sa. Sept. 10
Hongkong	B. L.	Kumeric	Tu. Sept. 13
America	P. M.	Asia	W. Sept. 14
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Sado Maru	W. Sept. 14
Europe	N.Y.K.	Kitano Maru	W. Sept. 14
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 17
Tacoma	B. & S.	Teucer	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	M. Sept. 19
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Tu. Sept. 20
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	W. Sept. 21
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Oct. 5
America	C. R.	A'ral Exelmans	F. Oct. 21

ITCHED SO HE COULD NOT SLEEP

Suffered Badly from Eczema on Face and Body for Over Two Years—Very Inflamed and Disfiguring—Doctor's Prescription did No Good—Gave It Up as a Bad Job.

CALLS HIS CURE BY CUTICURA WONDERFUL

"I suffered from eczema on my face and body very badly for two and a half years. The first signs of my complaint was an itching about the neck and face which gradually became very inflamed and started to come out in disfiguring red blotches. These itched so that I could get no sleep at night. I was advised by friends to use different kinds of remedies, but all to no avail. I had a doctor's advice and took two bottles of his medicine, but they did no good. Then I gave it up as a bad job until I saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies.



"I sent for a box of Cuticura Ointment. Upon the first application I was greatly surprised at the results, for I got great ease from it. I immediately sent for a set of the Cuticura Remedies and followed the treatment carefully. In three weeks, after using two sets of Cuticura, I was perfectly cured. I have used Cuticura Soap ever since, especially for shaving, and as long as I am able to buy it I intend to use no other. My wonderful cure by Cuticura was such a blessing that I shall be glad to have you publish my simple testimonial so as to bring the Cuticura Remedies to the notice of other skin sufferers. Wm. V. Baker, 23, North Bridge St., Monkwearmouth, Sunderland, Eng., Dec. 24, '09."

For preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for clearing the complexion, for itching, scaly scalps with dry, thin and falling hair, for torturing, disfiguring eczemas, rashes, itchings and irritations and for sanative, antiseptic cleansing, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unrivaled in purity, efficacy and economy.

A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, "How to Treat Skin Troubles."

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, September 3.

The market price of American Raw Cotton has advanced. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is dull. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.		PER PICUL.
American Middling		49.25 to 49 75
Egyptian		49.50 to 51.00
Indian Broach		36.50 to 37.00
Chinese (Old crop)		—
Chinese (New crop)		32.50 to 33.00
COTTON YARN.		**PER BALE.**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed		260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed		340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed		420.00 to 460.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS.		
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in		5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good		4.80 to 5.60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good		5.75 to 7.40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches		7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches		3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians		0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians		0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE.	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches		2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches		10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches		1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette		0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere		0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.		
Flannels	Y.	—
Union Italians		—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.		0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best		0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches		—
Cloths—Army Cloth		—
Cloths—All others		—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs		0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is quiet, but some improvement is looked for in the course of next month.

	PER PICUL.	
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y.	3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate		4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron		5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel		8.00 to 8.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated		10.20 to 10.30
" " Flat		10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments		6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.		7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"		2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y.	4.16
Victory		3.96
Nonpareil		4 70
Sumatra		3.00 to 3 15
Borneo		—
Hokuyetsu		2.96 to 3.80
Nippon		2.95 to 3.90
Ogura		2.90 to 3.73
Todai		— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.	
Brown Manila	Y.	10 90 to 12.40
Brown China		—
Brown Java		9.93 to 10.50
White Java		14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)		15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)		14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y.	240.00
" second		200.00
Java, first		320 00
" second		280.00
Madras, first		—
" second		—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand		2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"		2.05

FLOUR.

Quotations are too high for buyers, and nothing is being done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11.40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Prices for new crop have advanced owing to reported shortage, but very little is being offered.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.20 to 5.25
Red " " "	4 80 to 4.85
Blue Stem	5.00 to 5.05

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been very brisk. Prices are gradually declining.

On September 1st stocks were: Filatures 13,738 bales; Re-reels, 1,152 bales; Kakeda, 895 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	Y.	910
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse		880

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1 ...	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

August.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
26th.....	—	—	—	—
27th.....	—	—	—	—
28st	—	—	—	—
29nd	—	—	—	—
30rd.....	—	—	—	—
31th.....	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On August 12th stocks were :—Noshi, 1,800 piculs ; Kibiso, 4,200 piculs ; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ... } Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ... }	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... ... ... } Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior ... ... }	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium ... ... } Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior... ... }	115 to 125
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui :—There has been little change in prices. Business is dull.

Kanazawa :—Prices have slightly gone up all round.

Kawamata ;—In these goods also a general decline has been experienced as a result of slackness of business. The production is gradually decreasing.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½''	8.40	8.00	8 10	7.75	7 70
27''	8.00	7.90	7.85	7.80	7 80
36''	8.20	7 90	7.80	7.80	7.20

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½''	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27''	8.20	7.70	7.65	7 70
36''	8.00	7.85	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20''	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23''	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27''	9.50	11.00	11 90	12.50
36''	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of August 31st the quotation was £56.17.6.

The market is unchanged, and dullness still prevails.

Refined per 100 kin ... ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin ... ... "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin ... ... "	47.00—50.00
Ore ... ... "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	847.741
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	28,280

Delivery.	Closing Price
August	14.66
September	14.90
October	14 72

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
September ... 14 81	September ... 14.91
October 14.92	October 14 95
November ... 14 86	November ... 14.86

RICE AT WHOLESALE : STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 15.00
Medium	14 10
Common	13 20
Average	14.10

TEA.

Arrivals have been small, with practically no third crop. Stocks on the market are in general of the commonest grade. The recent floods will have a serious effect on the further production this season.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to August 31st, 5,999,900 *kin* were sold and the stock on Tuesday aggregated 135,500 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	36 to 37
Medium	33 to 35
Good Common	29 to 32
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
September	123.20
October.....	123.20
November	123.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.

London silver ⅛ higher for spot forward, China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ @ ⅛ higher and local rates on China lower accordingly.

London—Bank T.T.....	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0¾@ $\frac{1}{8}$
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0¾
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	256½
— Private 4 months' sight...	261
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	88½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	86½*
Shanghai—Bank sight.....	84¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	85¾*
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight.....	154¼
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight.....	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight.....	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London).....	$24\frac{5}{16}$@⅜

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 25th Aug.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 26th Aug.,—Newchwang via ports, General. —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 26th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. D. Hopcraft, 27th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, W. Gregory, 27th Aug.,—Landon via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, E. R. Kitt, 29th Aug.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 29th Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 29th Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 29th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 29th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takachiho, Japanese cruiser, 3,907, Capt. J. Hirose, 30th Aug.,—Awomori.

Tsukuba, Japanese cruiser, 13,750, Capt. K. Hirose, 30th Aug.,—Awomori.

Muncaster Castle, British steamer, 3,050, P. Watson, 31st Aug.,—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,700, J. W. Saunders, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 31st Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Rygja, Norwegian steamer, 2,492, E. H. Svendsen, 31st Aug.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Bendoran, British steamer, 2,587, A. W. S. Thomson, 31st Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Rokko Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,752, S. Uchigoshi, 31st Aug.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kitano Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,277, F. E. Cope, 31st Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T Watanabe, 1st Sept.,—Tairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Pera, British steamer, 4,916, W. W. Cooke, 1st Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,500, Iwamatsu, 1st Sept.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Albany, U S. cruiser, 3,437, Capt. Williams, 1st Sept.,—Bremerton, Wash.

DEPARTURES.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3 832, Kata, 26 h Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents American Line O.S K.)

Goeben, German steamer, 5,151, G. Bolte, 27th Aug., —Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H, Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. D. Hopcraft, 27th Aug.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General. —C. P. R. Co.

Spezia, German steamer, 2,659, Faas, 28th Aug.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Charleston, U S. cruiser, 9,500, Capt. J. H. Gibbons, U.S.N., 28th Aug.,—Bremerton Wash.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 28th Aug.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carnarvonshire, British steamer, 2,710, W. Gregory, 29th Aug.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 29th Aug.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Welsh Prince, British steamer, 3 218, Sheppard, 30th Aug.,—New York and Boston via ports, General —American Trading Co.

Miyazaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,270, T. Murai, 31st Aug.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 31st Aug.,—Seattle, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, E. R. Kitt, 31st Aug.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P.M S.S. Co.

Takachiho, Japanese cruiser, 3,907, Capt. J. Hirose, 1st Sept.,—Yokosuka.

Tsukuba, Japanese cruiser, 13,750, Capt. K. Hirose, 1st Sept.,

Bainbridge, U S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. E. S. Root, Lt. U S.N , 1st Sept.,—Kobe.

Barry, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. L. W. Townsend, Lt. U S.N., 1st Sept.,—Kobe.

Dale, U.S torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. F. J. Fletcher, Ensign U S.N , 1st Sept.,—Kobe.

Chauncy, U.S. torpedo boat destroyer, 420, Capt. L. N. McNair, Lt. U.S.N., 1st Sept.,—Kobe.

Rainbow, U.S. cruiser, 6,206, Capt. A. C. Stott, Lt. U.S.N., 1st Sept.,—Kobe.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 1st Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vorwaerts, Austrian steamer, 3,727, Bednarz, 1st Sept.,—Trieste and Fiume via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Prinz Sigismund, German steamer, 1,844, D. Lenz, 1st Sept.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Rygja, Norwegian steamer, 2,492, E. H. Svendsen, 1st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Broadhead, Com. W. E Edgar, Mr. K. Nakagawa, and Mr. M. Togano. For Kobe:—Rev. and Mrs. Paul Paul R. Abbott and infant, Rev. and Mrs. Wm. N. Blair and infant, Miss Lois Blair, Miss Katharine Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Ford DeCamp and infant, Master Allen Ledyard DeCamp, Miss Harriet Evans, Mr. I. Kawaguchi, Rev. and Mrs. Henry W. Lampe, Miss Alice D. Noyes, Mr. Y. Sato, Miss B. A. Smith, Miss M. Trissell, Miss Ella S. Wagner and Miss S. M. Williams. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. T H. Cowen, James Cowen, Jr, Miss Mary Cowen, Miss Dorothy Cowen, Miss Margaret Cowen, Mrs. Julia Gaither, Mr. H. R. Honeyman, Miss Edith E. Morgan, Rev. Wesley M. Smith, Rev Wolfgang Wand and Mr. Wm. Whiteley. For Manila:—Mr. I. Abrahamson, Mr. A. Bartholomew, Mr. C. T. Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. Forrest B. Beyer, Mr. Thomas. M. Biller, Mr. George S Boggan, Mr. H. H. Bullington, Miss C. M. Carn, Mr. Franklin W. Clun, Rev. Wm. B. Cooke, Miss Mary H. Cooke, Mr. L B. Howey, Mr. A. K. Jones, Mr. H. M. Kane, Col. C. H. Lauchheimer, U.S M.C., Mr. Etienne Loubie, Mr. Frank Martin, Dr. and Mrs. M. B. Mitzmain, Mr. A. O. Olson, Mr. R. F. Percival, Lt. Col. T. C. Prince, U S.M.C., Mr. Daniel J. Readey, Mr. Frank C. Riley, Mr. T. T. Shannon, Mr. J. B. Steffee, Mrs. E. Van Schaick, Mr. Alexander M. Wiley and Mr. H. P. Willits. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. Abrahamson, Mr. and Mrs. Fred L. Alles, Mrs. William Arlington, Hon. and Mrs. Geo. E. Anderson, Master Geo. Anderson, Miss Mary Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Brant, Miss Cora Boettcher, Mr. J. W. Boyce, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Buttolph, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morton Cohn, Mr. John Ji Connors, Dr. S. S. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Dunbar, Mrs. Clara M. Ehn, Mr. Fred E. Eldred, Mrs. M. V. Everest, Mrs. Ida M. Fountain, Mr. Emil Ganz. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Getz, Miss Delia A. Gibbs, Mr. W. T. Gillis, Master Robert W. Gillis, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Go drich, Mrs. Josephine Griffin, Miss Sophie L. Grisingher, Mr. W. E. Hammond, Miss Naola Hammond, Mr. Gould W. Hart, Mrs. Clara, Hellyar, Mrs. J. C. Herndon, Miss Florence Herndon, Mr. and Mrs. Hibbard, Mr. Howard Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Clifford R. Horne, Mrs. Emma Hotfilter and maid, Mrs. Caroline Howard, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humason, Mr. and Mrs E J Huxtable, M. F. Ihmsen, Miss Josephine Ihmsen, Mrs. Francesca A. Jesurun, Mrs. Lilian M. Jones, Mr. Harry Kay, Mrs. Harry, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lanterman, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Leland, Miss Fannibelle Leland, Mr. I. L. Leszynsky, Miss Hannah L. Leszynsky, Miss Hattie Leszynsky, Mr. John Long, Mrs Spoor Mackey, Mrs. Robert Y. McBride. Mr. Wilfred E. McDonald, Miss Marie C. McGinnis, Mrs R. H. McLean, Mrs. Charles H. Mentz, Mrs. S. Michaels, Miss Alice N. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Milne, Mrs. Kathryn Minor, Mr. Earl R. Nash, Miss Myrtle E. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. John Pettit Newell, Mrs. T. C. Norris, Mrs. Ida A. Noxon, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Olds, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Packard, Miss Dorothy P ckard, Miss Estelle M. Palmer, Mrs. G. Ivan Peoples, Dr Reginald S. Potter Mrs L. Marks Porter, Mr. Walter Preuss, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Raab, Mrs Oscar W. Roberts, Miss Marie Rooch, Mrs. A F. Rossenheim, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rothe, Miss Semone P. Ruch, Miss M. E. Sally, Mrs. John Sanders, Mrs. Winifred G. Sheffer, Miss Sheffer, Mrs. Marjorie Slade, Mr. Sydney Smith, Jr., Mrs. B. Sothern, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stamm. Mr. Fred B. Stamm, Mr and Mrs. Isaac Taft Stoddard, Mrs. M. C. Stoddard, Mrs Lena M. Stonehart, Miss Blanche Strong, Miss Helene Twistman, Mrs Walter L. Vail, Miss Mary F. Vail, Miss Margaret R. Vail, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Watson, Dr. C. V. Watts, Mr. and Mrs, S. H. Warren, Miss Imogene Warren, Master Selleck Warren, Mrs. M. L. White, Mrs. Alice M. Wilkinson, Mr. Elmer Wilson, Miss Lois Wilson, Mrs A. P. Witmer, Mr. Henry Worg Him, Mrs Wang Him and Miss Catherine Wong Him. From Honolulu:—Dr. H. W. Coe in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Orel*, from Vladivostock:—Mr. Bettak, Mr. H. Hunter, Mr. B. Dernburg, Mr. A. Kopp, Mr. K. Mori, Mr. S. Yitsuko, Mr. K. Akiyama, Baron Y. Sanada, Mr. S. Sato, Mr. Y. Hada, Mr. W. Hayashi, Mr. and Mrs. Simon de Roze, Mr. M. Yamasaki, in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Radkevich and Mr. Luigi, in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Mr. W. Ebell, Mr. W. E. Mauldey, Rev. W. R. Livingstone, Mrs. S. A. Joseph, Mr. W. R. Malcohn, Dr. J. E. Murray, Mr. E. C. Creasy, Mr. F. A. Joseph, Mr. E. R Brighten, Mr. Nirruheim, Mr. Berigny, Master P. A. McKay, Master King, Mr. Tallon, Mr. Chun Yik and Mr. Chun Ning Ye in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. Allyn, Mrs. Allyn, Miss A lyn, Miss M. Averill, Master Ah Chin, Miss J. M. Barker, Rev. M. Beauchamp, Miss M. E. Bird, Mr. S. R. Boyd, Miss L. Burke, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Mr. Kam Tong Chow, Master Kong Chow, Miss Pow Lan Chow, Miss He Ung Chow, Miss Kam Chow, Mr. G. J. Elemyng, Mr. W. H. Geike, Mr F. H. Gibson, Mrs. Gibson, Mr. L. A. Gillett, Miss Gillett, Mrs. H. C. Goddard and child, Miss H. Goodfellow, Miss F. E. Hadfield, Miss M. Hartley, Miss Horsfall, Mr. Hudson. Mr. Ho Shee, Mr. Eldred Irving, Mrs. W. C. Jack, Mr. B. M. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. M. Keath, Mr. T. Kennelly, Mr. Chas. Leeke, Mr. O. Levy. Miss J. C. Lock, Mr. Lee Yew, Miss L. E. McDonald, Mr. H. P. McKenzie, Mrs. McKenzie, 2 children and nurse, Mr. K. Minamida, Mr. Midzuyabu, Miss Midzuyabu, Mr E. Newton, Mr. M. H. Peck, Mrs. Peck and child, Mr. W. W. Pelling, Mr. R. L. Schley, Mrs. T. Shimidzu, Miss Southwell, L. Strang, Mr C. A. Swan, Mr. M. Tornoe, Mrs. Tornoe, Mr. H. W. Tuckey, Mrs. Tuckey, Mrs. E. Tutcher, Mr. L. Turner, Lieut. Jno. White, R.N., Mr. A. C. Wright, Mrs. Wright, Mr. Hok Wang, Mr. Wang Wing, Mr. Wang On, and Mr. Y. Yamakawa in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss C. M. Bartlett, Mr. H. M. Bates, Mr. Bates, Mrs. Bates and 2 children, Miss Billings, Rev. A. G. Boggess, Mrs. Boggess, Mrs. Laura Brown, Mr. Coan, Miss R. Countice, Miss M. Craig, Mr. C. M. Crosse, Mr. W. J. Crossland, Miss E. De Wolf, Mr. C. F. Durrell, Mrs. C. F. Durrell, Mr. F. M. Flanagan, Rev. R. A. Goodwin, Mr. J. O. Hickman, Mrs. J. O. Hickman, Miss G. M. Hulce, Miss C. E. Jackson, Mr. J. L. Johnston, Mr. O. W. Jones, Mr. E W. C. Jones, Miss M. Jones, Mrs. F. W. Kennedy, Miss Hilda Kennedy, Master Gilbert Kennedy, Master Archie Kennedy. Miss N. Kerr, Miss D. Kerr, Mr. H. Leonard, Miss M. L. Lewis, Miss I. Longstreet, Mrs. Loo Gee Wing and daughter, Mr. E. S. Lumsden, Mr. M. C. Lyde, Dr John MacWillie, Mrs. MacWillie, Master J. MacWillie. Mr. A. O. McLeod, Col. Midwood, Mrs. Midwood, Rev. F. L. H. Pott, Rev. F. A Renwich, Mrs. Renwich, Mr. E. Rohlfing, Mr. C. R. Scott, Mr. G. N. Steiger, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. T G. Turnbull, Mrs. Valager and child, Miss M. Wheeler, Mrs. G D. Beck. Mr. S. Cohen, Mrs. F F Cobbs, Mr. C. F Hendrie, Mrs. Miss J. Hendrie, Miss E. Hendrie, Miss M Hendrie, Rev. J. W. Lowrie, Mr. Loo Chung Leung, Rev. T. K Nelson, Mr. G. E. Patch, Mr. G. E. Stutton, Miss A. Swann, Mr. A. D. Tuberner and Mr. N. H. Wills in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	Raw Silk.		Waste Silk.	
	England.	France.	France.	Peignes
C. Eymard	—	30	—	—
Hara Yushitsuten	10	95	—	—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	—	10	—	—
L. Mottet	—	5	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	43
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	—	—	60
	10	140	—	43	60

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	Tea. Chicago & West.	Tea. New York & East.	Tea. Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	522	8	47	5 3	—	1,153
Foochow	100	—	—	—	—	100
Keelung	535	30	8,388	—	—	8,953
Shanghai	6,001	4,340	3,150	30	—	13,521
Kobe	360	—	—	—	—	360
Yokkaichi	476	—	58	—	—	1,056
Shimidzu	1,310	1,451	2 676	225	—	7,662
Yokohama	922	663	5	—	—	1,600
Total	1,225	6,565	14,857	758	—	32,405

From.	New York.	Silk. Easton.	South Manchester.	Montreal.	Holyoke	Total Bales
H'kong & Canton	140	—	—	—	—	140
Shanghai	202	—	—	—	—	202
Yokohama	834	15	44	—	30	923
Total	1,176	15	44	—	30	1,265

Consumption Can be Cured

AT LAST A REMEDY HAS BEEN FOUND THAT CURES CONSUMPTION



Derk P. Yonkerman, Discoverer of The New Cure for Consumption.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the Deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and many serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful product of Science may know of its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give this knowledge to the world, and a book on the treatment can be obtained by writing to the Derk P. Yonkerman, Co., Ltd. (Dept.,237), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. Send no money. Simply mention this paper and ask for the free book. It will be sent to you by return of post, carriage paid,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Don't wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble. Write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 ノエフ ブリンクリー
醒人兼印刷人 ノイ ブルース ミリトフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十番
ヨナツオンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 11[illegible] REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 10TH SEPT., 1910. 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 317
Korea ... 318
The State of Public Feeling in Korea ... 319
The Vladivostock Koreans ... 320
The New Pension Bonds ... 320
An Unsettled Point ... 320
Missionaries in Korea ... 321
General Terauchi ... 321
An Appreciation ... 321
The Method of Annexation ... 321
"Saku-Ho-Shiki" ... 321
China ... 322
The Inundation ... 322
Formosa ... 323
Baron Oura ... 323
The Tokyo Elevated Railway ... 324
The Eastern Development Company ... 324
Influx of Japanese in Korea ... 324
Books and Manscripts ... 324
Cotton Spinning ... 324
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 325
The Weather ... 325
The Korean Patriots ... 325
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha ... 325
Japanese Foreign Trade ... 326
Rice in the Philippines ... 326
The Foreign Ambassadors ... 326
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 326
Notes on Current Events ... 326
Marriage in Tokyo ... 327
Korea ... 327
Floods in Kwansai Districts ... 327
Leading Articles :—
The Question of Dreadnoughts ... 328
Imperial Union Imperilled ... 328
A Proposed Women's Council ... 329
The Nation and its Departed King ... 330
Anti-Imperialism in the Pulpit ... 331
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 332
Karuizawa Notes ... 334
A Letter for Ladies ... 335
Our Russian Newsletter ... 336
Statement of Casualties and Damage ... 337
Storm in Formosa ... 337
Damage to Crops ... 337
Roosevelt on African Missions ... 337
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 338
The Annexation of Korea by Japan and its Relation to the Christian Movement in that Country ... 340
Local News ... 341
The Japanese Army ... 342
Contributions to Relief Fund ... 342
Correspondence :—
Native and Foreign Mission Workers ... 342
The South Pole Expedition ... 342
The Bank of Japan ... 343
Telegrams ... 343
News of the Week ... 346
Latest Commercial ... 347
Latest Shipping ... 348

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 10TH, 1910.

DEATHS.

GILLON.—On September 2nd, at Frankfort-on-Main, JOHN EDMUND GILLON, aged 60 years. (By cable.)

WALTER.—On 2nd of Sept., of Meningitis MAURICE WINN, eldest and beloved son of the late JAMES WALTER and Mrs. WALTER, aged 22.

BAGGE.—On the 5th inst., at the General Hospital, Yokohama, RICHARD BAGGE, Swedish Consul-General at Shanghai, aged 50 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. LIUNG TUNG YEN, ex-Minister of the Wai-wu-pu, will start for Europe via the Siberia railway, on the 5th inst.

THIRTY Korean students were arrested on the discovery of their having circulated a manifesto opposing the annexation.

KING ALFONSO and the Queen of Spain witnessed the launch by Lady Winchester at Portsmouth of the new Dreadnought battleship *Orion*.

IT is reported from Dairen that over 80 mounted bandits who attacked Newchang on the 28th ult., fled to Senzan, but being reinforced by 100 fellow bandits, have fortified themselves up in the mountains at Seiwunkwan. Seven hundred Chinese troops have laid seige to the place.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *Jiji* says that a certain German bank is rumoured to have received from the Peking Government an order for four gunboats.

IT was published on Wednesday's *Official Gazette* that Shin Wiju has been made an open port while Masampho will be closed on and after the 1st of January next.

AS THE result of the by election of a member of the House of Representatives for Osaka, Mr. Hino Kuniaki of the Nationalists has been elected, obtaining a total 6,477 votes which exceeded that of the next candidate by 1,864.

THE Imperial Messenger Viscount Inaba who arrived at Seoul on the 31st ult., repaired to the Shotoku Palace the next morning and delivered an Imperial Rescript installing the formerly Emperor of Korea as Prince Yi.

A PEKING telegram says that the U.S. Minister there reminded the Wai-wu-pu on the 1st inst. of the recurrence of an anti-American boycott movement in South China and urged that an order to the local authorities be issued to suppress it.

A PEKING despatch says that Prince Tsai Taku and Mr. Seng Hsuan-Huai have resolved to carry out the reform of the coinage system in accordance with the silver standard. Mr. Sheng proposes that the gold standard be adopted after two years.

ON Monday afternoon fire broke out in the compound of the Seiso Electric Company at Juhan, Chiba prefecture. Owing to the strong wind prevailing, over 100 houses were destroyed, including the Sogo Shrine and several public buildings.

A SEOUL telegram states that the Russian authorities have detected Korean hot heads at Vladivostock in the act of purchasing some 500 military rifles. These Koreans were all arrested, the said firearms being seized and destroyed. Their premises are surrounded by a battalion of Russian troops.

THE International Parliamentary Congress, which was opened on the 28th ult. in London, held a session for five days and closed on Friday. More than twenty Powers were represented in the Congress. The neutrality sea-route and other important questions were submitted for discussion. It is the first time that Japanese representatives have attended this conference.

THE regulations of the Imperial Donation Bonds for the people of Chosen were published in Monday's *Officiai Gazette*. According to the regulations, the bonds which are to be five per cent. public bonds, shall be left unredeemed for five years and be redeemed within fifty years thenceforward. Any registration concerning negotiation and mortgaging of the bonds cannot be made without approval of the Governor-general of Chosen.

AS a result of the annexation of Korea, the patent office in the Residency-General being abolished all patents in Korea are to be registered in the Japanese Patent Bureau. But applications require much examination as to the status in Korea, hence it may become necessary for some years to maintain an agent of the Bureau in Korea. Before the annexation, the number of patents registered in Korea were about 500, that of trade marks about 1,000, while no figures are given as to the number of utility models registered. These numbers will probably increase when the Koreans come to understand the value of patent rights, trade marks, etc. There are several patent lawyers in Korea at present.

THE newly issued five-*yen* note was put in circulation on the 2nd inst. The note is of the same size as the one-*yen* note and on the right side of the face half-length portrait of Fujiwara Michizane is shown and on the left a picture of *Daikoku* (the god of wealth) can be seen by holding the note to the light.

A STATEMENT has been published in the *Official Gazette* to the effect that with reference to tenders and contracts, the government officials concerned may impose securities, if necessary, on tenders or contracts, even in case of non-existence of any fixed regulations. These securities may be tendered either in cash or in negotiable bonds approved by the Minister of State concerned. In the event of a successful bidder not entering into a contract, the security shall be confiscated.

IT is interesting to note to what an extent the shores of the ocean are still unknown. As many as 368 rocks and shoals dangerous to navigation were discovered in 1908 charting of seas and coasts of the globe, as reported by the hydrographer of the British Admiralty. Of these 10 were made known by vessels striking on them, 29 were found by British surveying ships, and 280 were reported by Colonial and Foreign Governments. Previously reported dangers were investigated, and 26 were dropped from the charts.

THE draft for the extention of Nagoya Harbour being made out a few days ago, an extraordinary prefectural assembly will be convened in the middle of this month to discuss the matter. According to the plans, the present harbour which can admit only ships not exceeding 2,500 tons, will be widened and deepened so as to enable ships of 5,000 tons to enter and leave without any hindrance. The cost is estimated at 3,143,100 *yen*, which will be raised by a prefectural public loan, to be redeemed in fifteen years.

THE Island of Saghalien, or Karafuto as it is now called by the Japanese, is described by Mr. Hiraoka, Chief of the Karafuto administration, as covering a total of 8,800 sq. miles of which about one-half is forest. It has been discovered that turpentine oil can be produced in considerable quantities in these forests. Machinery has been ordered from Germany and is now due to arrive at any time. At the present time the industry is only started but produces about 300,000 *yen* worth of turpentine yearly. It is estimated to be capable of an intense development, promising eventually perhaps 50 times the present output.

HERR DERNBURG, German ex-Minister for Colonies, was presented to His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday morning through Count Montgelas, German Charge d'Affaires in Tokyo. Afterwards the ex-Minister was entertained at luncheon in the Homei Hall, when T.H. Princes Kanin and Higashi-Fushimi, Marquis Tokudaiji, the Grand Chamberlain, Marquis Katsura, the Premier, Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs and a few other dignitaries were present. Herr Dernburg was decorated the same day with the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun through the Foreign Office. His Excellency will leave Tokyo on the 10th instant.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

Friday, September 2.

There are at present 42 Koreans receiving instruction at the Preparatory School of the Military Academy. These men came to Tokyo and Seoul last year. They had been specially selected, and they travelled under the guidance of Captain Ogura, the object being to educate them for commissions in the Korean army. The expenses of their education were defrayed out of the budget of the War Office in Seoul. But that War Office has now disappeared, and a question arises as to the provenance of funds to carry on these cadets' education. It has been decided, we read in Tokyo newspapers, that the onus of finding the money shall be transferred to the War Office in Tokyo. This may perhaps be regarded as one of the many minor problems which would not have arisen had Japan's purpose of annexing Korea been definitely formed at an earlier period.

We yesterday published an item of news from a comparatively remote part of Korea to the effect that the people in that district were vying with each other to dock their top knots. It now appears that this fashion has extended to the capital. The barbers are said to be very busy, and what seems particularly strange is that men who had hitherto been leaders of conservatism and conspicuously anti-Japanese are taking the lead in adopting the new coiffure. It is not altogether difficult to appreciate this mood. As a rule human beings do not care to carry their heart upon their sleeve. Men might be willing enough to revolt against a new order of things, and yet might be correspondingly unwilling to proclaim their revolt by a particular kind of head gear.

The people of Fusan are said to be congratulating themselves on the announcement that Masampho is to be closed to trade from next year. The idea is that the ancient settlement will derive corresponding advantage from the closure of the new port. As to the inhabitants of the latter, they are said to be divided in opinion, some thinking that Masampho will be more prosperous as a great naval station then it could ever hope to be as a commercial settlement. With regard to the just announced sale of landed property at Masampho, it will of course be understood that the sites offered are intended merely to fix the locality of the town which will necessarily grow up as a part of the naval station.

Saturday, September 3.

There are at present only three charity hospitals in Chosen, namely one in Seoul, and one each in Hamheung and Chongfu. Moreover, these hospitals are still poorly equipped. It is stated that one of the first acts of the Governor-General will be to increase the of number of such hospitals so that each province shall have one, and, further, to greatly improve their equipment.

Another thoughtful act said to be contemplated by the Governor-General of Chosen is to make the Emperor's birthday (3rd of November) the occasion for presenting gifts to children who have distinguished themselves by filial piety; to wives remarkable for conjugal fidelity; to widows and orphans in reduced circumstances, and to men and women over the age of 70. Another project may be mentioned in this context, namely, that road-building is to be undertaken from next year on an extensive scale, with the object not only of providing means of communication, but also of supplying employment for poor people.

It appears after all that the all-powerful factor, money, will not be without its influence in Korean affairs. Talk now begins to be heard that the mood of the people depends largely upon the nature of the list to be published presently with regard to pensions and rewards. The Pyongyang inhabitants are said to be incensed at the idea that any special provision should be made for the *Yangpan*, whereas among the *Yangpan* themselves there are evidences that any whose names are omitted from the list will be found fomenting commotion. The publication of the list is therefore regarded with anxiety, and we shall not be surprised to find that the measure is deferred so as to enable a distinction to be drawn between men who for patriotic reasons oppose annexation and men who oppose from mercenary motives only; at any rate, it is a reasonable supposition that a considerable time will be needed to determine the strictly just distribution of the 30 million *yen* allotted for this purpose.

The Korean residents of San Francisco continue their vehement agitation against annexation. They call themselves the representatives of the Korean nation, and they declare that they will never consent to the loss of their country's independence. The trouble with these men is that they have imbibed too copious draughts of the American air of freedom. We say too copious because, after all, there must be some proportion preserved between every human being's aims and his capacities. The San Francisco agitators might as well try to check the procession of the equinoxes as to preserve their country's independence. While therefore we honour their motives and sympathise with them, we apprehend that in the end their impotence will drive them to the most vulgar of all devices, assassination. Meanwhile if they continue their present public commotion, it will become a question for the San Francisco police whether the cause of law and order is not endangered.

It appears that the precise manner of disposing of the 30 million *yen* worth of State Bonds which are to be issued in connexion with the annexation of Korea will be published on the 5th inst. Meanwhile the *Kokumin Shimbun* gives a rough statement which, if correct, conveys all the information required. Our contemporary says that out of the 30 millions, 13 will form a capital fund for the payment of yearly allowances to those entitled to such consideration; and 17 millions will be devoted to purposes of education and production. These 17 millions will be divided into 1 million for Seoul, and the remaining 16 millions for all the provincial districts. This will mean a capital sum of 50,000 *yen* for each district. It will be optional with the people of the district either to apply the interest alone of this sum, namely, 2,500 *yen*, to annual purposes of education and production; or to raise a loan, using the 2,500 *yen* as interest and sinking fund.

With regard to the expulsion from Manchuria of Koreans engaged in agricultural industry outside treaty limits, it is stated that the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden has demanded compensation to the extent of 16,800 *yen*, together with 3,200 *yen* on account of this year's crops. The Chinese Authorities, however, have refused to recognize any Korean rights in the matter, but have intimated their willingness to grant a solatium of 5,000 *yen*. The Consul-General, however, has declined their method of settlement and is awaiting the return of the Viceroy from Peking.

Baron Hirata, Minister of State for Home Affairs, has addressed to all the local authorities for circulation among the people an Instruction which ought to produce a useful effect. It refers to the coalition now effected between the two nations, Japanese and Korean. The people are reminded that during the past 2,000 years there has been neighbourly intercourse between Japan and Korea. Interruptions of friendship have necessarily taken place during that long interval, but the fact of general friendship and kindly intercourse cannot be obliterated. Now finally the two nations have become one. It behooves the Japanese people to offer the hand of sincere amity to their new fellow-countrymen; to avoid everything savouring of masterfulness or superiority; to show no sign of contempt for Korean conservatism or of pride in Japanese liberalism, but to be guided solely by the principles of true friendship and sincere equality. This should be the policy not of public bodies alone, but also of every individual of the Japanese Empire.

We read in Japanese papers that the process of leasing land for building purposes on the coast of Chinghai Bay is proceeding rapidly. A few days ago the *Asahi Shimbun* stated that an area of 5,000 *tsubo* of land was to be let at Masampho in lots of 50 *tsubo* each for a similar purpose. But the project at Chinghai is much more extensive. The area involved is 210,000 *tsubo*, and the price charged is from 2½ to 1½ *sen* per *tsubo* annually. These cheap terms are proving very attractive. There are said to be as many as 50 applicants daily.

Japanese papers agree that it is intended to reduce the staff of the Central Government in Chosen by about 60 per cent., but this does not mean a corresponding diminution of the net number of officials, inasmuch as the intention is to largely increase the provincial staffs.

Sunday, September 4.

In the columns of the *Yorozu Choho* we find an interesting article setting forth alleged details of the financial position in Korea in the sequel of annexation. The following table is given, showing the sums for which the Japanese Treasury will become liable:—

	Yen.
5-per-cent. Pension Bonds	30,000,000
7-per-cent. Loan already issued	1,000,000
6-per-cent " "	3,000,000
Loan not carrying interest	1,800,000
Circulation Bonds, 6½-per-cent.	17,960,000
6-per-cent. Industrial Bonds	1,000,000
Money lent by Japan without interest	11,680,000
6-per-cent Loans to Banks	8,500,00
5-per-cent. Loans for Road making	120,000

If all these be added, and if other small items be included, a total of some 90 millions is obtained. But evidently the *Yorozu* has some inclination to exaggerate the situation. For it is evident that neither the money hitherto lent by the Japanese Treasury, without interest, nor the temporary accommodation given to Korean banks, can fairly be regarded as liabilities devolving upon the Japanese Treasury.

Monday, September 5.

It is stated that before Viscount Terauchi

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

set out for Seoul the new administrative system in Korea had been sketched in tolerably accurate outline. But since that time certain modifications have been judged advisable, and a changed project will very shortly be submitted for the consideration of the Cabinet in Tokyo. There will be only three offices; one of finance; another of home affairs, and the third of agriculture and commerce. Of course it will be understood that these are not to be Departments of State. They will be merely Bureaus of the corresponding Departments in Tokyo. It was supposed at first that a more elaborate administrative system would be organized, but evidently the intention of the Japanese is to work on an essentially economical basis. Another measure which is predicted as pending, is the re transfer of police authority from the gendarmes to the regular constabulary. If that step be taken, it may be regarded as an indication that the Government does not apprehend serious trouble.

Tuesday, September 6.

Mr. Sung Pyong-chun, originally leader of the Il Ching-hoi, who returned to Seoul some time ago, adopted the policy of closing his doors from the time of his arrival in that city, and did not reopen them until the 3rd instant. Among his visitors on that day was a representative of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, to whom he seems to have spoken with considerable frankness. He said that although the successful conclusion of the annexation drama had been due in great part to the adroitness and ability of Viscount Terauchi, much must also be ascribed to the fact that His Excellency's *vis-à vis* was was not the ex-Emperor, but the latter's son. This pithy utterance evidently connotates a somewhat disparaging view of the mental powers of the Sovereign who has just been deposed. Mr. Sung went on to say that he placed no faith in rumours about the resignation of the Premier, Yi Wan-yong. If Mr. Yi had contemplated resignation, he would have laid down his portfolio long ago. But he had remained in office for the purpose of arranging the best possible terms with reference to annexation, and he knew that nothing more was now to be achieved in that matter. As for the Il Ching hoi, their *metier* no longer existed, and the question was how to provide for them. He intended to devote his energies to that question, and would visit Tokyo in a few months for the purpose.

It is a well known psychological fact that suicide is infectious. We have had many examples of this in Japan, notably in the case of the Kegon waterfall, which claimed many scores of victims before the mania abated. Something of the same sort, though happily on a smaller scale, seems to be occurring in Korea. It commenced with the suicide of the local head man of Kunsan, and it went on subsequently till now the number of provincial officials who have made away with themselves totals seven. One cannot help sympathising profoundly with these men. Powerless to assert the independence of their country, they give their lives in defence of the principle. More they cannot do. It does not occur to them, in all probability, that their act may bring sorrow and suffering to their own country by evoking a spirit of discontent which, if obeyed, cannot fail to lead to disaster and is incapable of accomplishing anything practical.

Wednesday, September 6.

At an extraordinary meeting of the councillors of the Residency General held in Seoul on the 5th inst. it was decided that the office of the Governor-General should be constituted as follows:—

1. The Governor-General.
2. —The Civil Governor (*Gyōsei Chōkan*), an official of *shin-min* rank. (We presume that this office corresponds to that of *Minsei Chōkan* in Formosa).
3. —Six Bureaux, namely, that of Justice; that of Law; that of Foreign Affairs; that of Agriculture; that of Finance; and that of Home Affairs.

General Viscount Terauchi is to hold the office of Governor-General in conjunction with the portfolio of War in Tokyo. Mr. Yamagata, Vice-Resident General, is to be the Civil Governor, Mr. Ariyashi becomes Chief of the Secretariat (*Kambōchō*), and the six Japanese who have hitherto been serving as Vice-Ministers of State are to become Chiefs of the above six Bureaux.

THE STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING IN KOREA.

Saturday, September 3.

From all districts in Korea with the exception of Pyongyang news comes that the people are taking things quite calmly. They are going about their usual business just as though nothing unwonted had occurred. Two more attempted suicides are, however, reported. One took place at Andong in Seoul. A man called Yi, who had spent some years in Japan and had graduated at the Meiji College in Tokyo, essayed to kill himself with a sword in order to express his grief for the fate which had overtaken his country. He wounded himself severely, but not fatally. The other case is that of a man of 50 years of age called Sung, a native of Chung Chyong-do. He killed himself with a sword on the 1st instant, as soon as he was assured of the fact of annexation. He is described as having been an ardent Confucianist, and thus we have two men with entirely different outlooks upon life killing themselves rather than survive what they considered their country's disgrace. It is inexpressibly pitiful that such men should be betrayed into such a course, but we cannot for a moment deny to them the crown of patriotism.

Sunday, September 4.

Things continue to be remarkably quiet in Korea. The amnesty and the remission of taxes are said to have produced an excellent effect. There are, however, some slight symptoms of unrest in the south of the Peninsula, where the *Yangpan* exist in exceptionally large numbers, and where it had been supposed that amalgamation, not annexation, would take place, in other words, that Korea's Sovereignty would have been preserved in part, at any rate.

Nevertheless there have been some more suicides. The district headman at Shongchhon, Mr. Sun, has made away with himself, and rumour has it that three of the students in the Chong-jun School have done the same.

Monday, September 5.

It is always difficult to arrive at anything like a clear analysis of the feelings of a community, much more so those of a nation. One trouble is that the men who undertake the analysis are generally prone to jump to conclusions founded on small bases. Evidently the difficulty has not yet been overcome in the case of Korea. During the first few days after annexation the accounts all conspired to create an impression that resignation and calm reigned among the people, but it is now becoming apparent that this impression was derived largely from the conjectures of observers. Gradually; as more detailed news comes in, it begins to be perceived that the patriots of Chosen are more numerous than was at first supposed, and that there is much sorrow and much indignation. In part, the latter sentiment seems to be directed against the Sovereign and his Ministers, who surrendered the independence of their country so lightly. All the tact that the Japanese possess will be needed to reconcile the Koreans to the fate which has overtaken their fatherland. On the other hand, every day that passes without an actual tumult is so much gained. Speaking broadly, the country seems to be divided into two camps. The south, which is historically disposed to acts of violence, is showing a truculent spirit, whereas in the north the general feeling appears to be contented and quiet. It is perhaps fortunate that Korea possesses no conspicuous popular leader at this juncture. A great personality might easily find numerous followers and might create an exceedingly difficult situation. For our own part we have great confidence in Japanese adroitness, and we are disposed to think that the crisis will be tided over without catastrophe. Of course when we say without catastrophe, we refer to an event on a large scale. It is already catastrophic that six men should have committed suicide to accompany their country's independence to the grave.

Tuesday, September 6.

If, on the one hand, men are committing suicide in Korea rather than survive the loss of their country's independence, on the other, news comes that an excellent effect has been produced by the remission of unpaid taxes and the reduction of those to be presently collected. The people found themselves unexpectedly richer than they thought, and an impulse has been given to commerce.

In South Chholla do, which has hitherto been the principal seat of insurrection, there was naturally much uneasiness as to the probable results of annexation. But these anticipations have not been realized. On the contrary, everything has been remarkably quiet, and the local officials, who looked for the loss of their appointments, are said to be full of gratitude and content since they find themselves undisturbed.

We must confess that these reports seem to have absorbed much colour from the medium of their transmission. It is natural that Japanese newspaper reporters should be optimistic with regard to an event which adds so greatly to the territory and population of their country. But the other side of the account has yet to be scrutinized, and it may well be that a less agreeable record will result. At all events it is reassuring to know that Japanese high officials are not indulging in any illusions, and will leave nothing undone that can contribute to the moral peace of the Korean nation.

It is officially stated that there are in Korea at the present time 104,000 acres of land prepared for the production of Cotton. A peculiar feature of the industry however, is the fact that seeds deteriorate and a fair quality of cotton can only be produced by importing seed from America every fourth year.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE VLADIVOSTOK KOREANS.

Friday, September 2.

It would seem that the Koreans at Vladivostock and Harbin are acting in collusion There have been goings and comings between the two places, and finally, on the 1st inst.—or on the preceding day—a deputation waited on the Japanese Consul General and asked him to forward to Marquis Katsura a memorial protesting against annexation. The document carried 200 signatures. It was explained by the Consul General that as annexation was an accomplished fact, the forwarding of such a memorial would be quite superfluous. The deputation accepted this response with very bad grace and carried away the document, evidently determined to find some other channel of communication.

Saturday, September 3

Owing to the strict measures adopted by the Russian Authorities in Vladivostok and Harbin, the discontented Koreans in those two towns are now said to be assembling in Chengtao. They are accompanied by the bandit-leader Yi Pong-yung; and the latter's brother, Yi Pong-chin, is said to be engaged in compiling inflammatory circulars for distribution throughout the Peninsula. The telegram adds that these agitators have recognized their inability to wield any weapon except the pistol or the bomb, and are taking their measures accordingly.

We do not know whether our readers have taken notice of a somewhat curious fact, namely, that nothing whatever is now heard about the insurgents in Korea. It would almost seem as though they had ceased from troubling. There is just a possibility that intelligence of their doings is ignored in consideration of the larger issues now at stake. But that theory is scarcely tenable. We are unable to account for the apparent quiet which has descended upon this part of the stage.

Sunday, September 4

The police in Seoul have put their hands upon one of the circulars sent out by the Korean agitators at Vladivostock who are now gravitating to Chengtao. It is said to be a very violently worded document, calling upon all who claim Korean lineage to stand up and fight to the death for the independence of their country.

Two or three days ago it was announced that three would be assassins had left Vladivostok for Chosen. It is now stated that these men have been traced through a part of their journey. They made their way to the coast of Yamaguchi and there took ship, presumably for Fusan.

Wednesday, September 7.

It seems that the anti-Japanese Koreans in Vladivostock have not confined themselves to issuing inflammatory circulars and to holding denunciatory meetings. They have actually put their fortunes to the test by purchasing 500 stand of rifles and proceeding up the Tumen river, with the idea of invading Seoul from some convenient point along that stream. They are said to have got as far as a place called Kairi, which we do not find in any published map. There, however, they were so beset by Russian troops that they were compelled to burn their rifles and to abandon all idea of pushing the campaign. They are said to be now unable to move in any direction, and to be spending their time drinking *saké* and looking for something to turn up. The story is vague, but we give it as telegraphed. Meanwhile it would seem that at Petao and Musan a considerable number of Korean malcontents are gradually assembling. They are said to consist, for the most part, of needy adventurers, and as the district is not efficiently policed from either the Chinese or the Korean side, these agitators are not interrupted. Altogether it is apparent that the annexation will not pass off as quietly as was at first rumoured.

In Seoul itself, on the evening of the 4th inst., 30 students of the Normal School were arrested, and search is being made for others. It is charged against these students that they have struck from work at school, and that they have been attempting to form an association pledged to fight to the death for their country's independence. They are said to be acting in collusion with members of the Young Men's Christian Association and of the Confucian Society. It is not pretended that either Christianity or Confucianism is responsible. The simple explanation is that an organized society, whatever be its original object, furnishes mechanism for consultation and co operation.

Not all the Korean students by any means are in the camp of discontent. Many of them have frankly bowed to the need of the time, and are determined to lend their aid for the development of their country under Japanese auspices. It is said that several students hitherto pursuing their scholastic courses in Seoul have come to be conclusion that that city, being no longer the metropolis of Korea, offers no special facilities for educational purposes, and they have consequently returned to the provinces. We do not profess to understand the logic of this course. The natural interpretation of such a movement would seem to be different from that assigned to it here.

Another exceedingly vague and perplexing rumour is that a number of Korean merchants, foreseeing the impossibility of competing with the Japanese now that annexation has taken place, are approaching the Residency-General with petitions for protection, and, failing success in that matter, they have determined to leave their country. That is certainly a sufficiently inexplicable tale, unless we are to credit the Koreans with an extraordinary degree of silliness.

THE NEW PENSION BONDS.

There is nothing specially notable about the conditions under which the new Korean Pension Bonds are to be issued. They will carry 5 per-cent interest, payable in arrears twice annually, namely in March and in September; they will lie unredeemed for 5 years, to be redeemed thereafter in 50 years, and they will be registered bonds which may not be hypothecated. As to the important question how many new peers are to be created, and in what proportions the money will be divided among them, nothing definite is yet announced. The interest will be payable at the Bank of Japan and its branches, or at post offices indicated by the Governor-General. It may be added that although, as a general rule, hypothecation is forbidden, exceptions may be made in the case of bonds specially sanctioned by the Governor-General.

There are some signs that, by a section of Japanese financiers, the issue of these 5 per-cent bonds is condemned as betraying a want of uniformity in the Government programme. The *Hochi Shimbun* heads this school of critics. It is contended that all the cleverly manipulated operations of the current year for the purpose of placing public securities on a 4-per-cent. basis had for their principal object to divert capital from this kind of investment into the channels of industrial enterprise. But now, by the sudden issue of 30 million *yen* of 5-per-cents, the Government undoes with its left hand what it has hitherto been seeking to contrive with its right.

We must confess that for our own part we find this criticism somewhat superficial. The new bonds belong to a special category. They are pension bonds, such as were allotted to the Japanese Kazoku at the time of the Restoration, and they do not belong to the ordinary category of treasury stocks. But the main point is, that the market will absorb them at a price adapted to the basis actually existing. If the country has really reached the 4-per-cent. basis, these 5-per-cent. securities will command a corresponding price in the market. If that basis has not been reached, then the rate of interest carried by this small block of bonds is scarcely worth considering.

We may mention in this connection that, according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the coins, copper and silver, circulating in Korea amount to about 20 million *yen*, or two *yen* per head of the population, approximately.

AN UNSETTLED POINT.

It will have been observed that in the various documents officially promulgated with regard to annexation, there is nothing which bears upon the question of the liability of the Koreans to conscription or their elegibility for the franchise. An idea seems to prevail that things will remain in *status quo* for the next ten years, or at all events for a considerable period, in the matter of these two points. But in the case of Koreans residing in foreign countries, the Japanese Government will insist that they should be treated in every respect as Japanese subjects. Certainly the problems of the franchise and of conscription present some difficulties. Nobody who has watched the results of conscription can deny, we think, that a better method could scarcely be devised for setting a nation up physically and morally. It is a hard school, however, and to enter its portals as a matter of complusion would impart a very disagreeable character to the results of annexation. As for the franchise, Japan will soon have to consider seriously whether she will exclude her newly acquired 10 or 12 million subjects from the privilege of representation in the Diet. One can scarcely accustom oneself to the idea of Koreans occupying seats in the Japanese Diet and delivering speeches there. Yet there is nothing at all incongruous in such a proceeding when seriously considered. The Koreans are not inferior to the men of any other nationality in intelligence, and so far as education goes many of their number are at least as competent to discharge legislative duties as were some of the original members of the Japanese Diet. At all events the Koreans will soon become discontented if they are denied this important privilege.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MISSIONARIES IN KOREA.

We have long observed that the Seoul correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* is inclined to take a harsh view of the action of the Christian missionaries in Korea. From time to time he has addressed to the journal he represents reports which represent missionaries as more or less inclined to foment anti-Japanese agitation and to attract converts under the pretence that special exemption from legal penalties attach to all adherents of Christianity. This same correspondent now forwards to our Tokyo contemporary an item of news which, if it means anything at all, indicates that the removal of consular jurisdiction has produced among the missionaries a wholesome spirit of circumspection and restraint. The correspondent does not actually say in so many words that the missionaries have hitherto taken consular jurisdiction as an aegis for covering anti-Japanese agitation. But he plainly implies that such has been the case, and we cannot too strongly protest against all insinuations of the kind. There may have been one or two missionaries in Korea who deemed it their duty to season the doctrines they preached with political aspirations and to sweeten them with promises of special foreign protection. But these men have been wholly exceptional. There are over 300 Christian missionaries in Korea, and it is doubtful whether charges of this nature can truthfully be laid at the doors of more than two or three out of the whole number. The rest have been genuine friends of moral and religious progress and faithful disciples of the command "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and to God the things that are God's."

Our readers will remember that a telegram received a few days ago in Tokyo spoke of a general meeting of missionaries to be organized in Korea on the 7th inst. for the purpose of adopting a new attitude in view of the abolition of consular jurisdiction. Even supposing this telegram to be accurately worded, which we question, it lends itself to the obvious interpretation that the missionaries have deemed it wise to seize this opportunity of removing any false impressions under which some of their converts may still be labouring, and of exhorting them to accept the situation as inevitable. The *Hochi Shimbun*, however does not read the telegram in that sense. It alleges, on the contrary, that by organizing this meeting the missionaries have virtually confessed their guilt of the offence frequently laid to their charge, namely, that they have used the simulated protection of consular jurisdiction as an ægis for propagandism. Now that extraterritoriality has come to an end, they have to find some substitute, and it is with that object that they are now operating. Such is the *Hochi Shimbun's* view. It cannot be said to be uncharacteristic.

GENERAL TERAUCHI.

It has certainly fallen to General Terauchi's lot to pass suddenly from a position of comparative obscurity to one which may be described as the cynosure of the world's attention. We say "comparative obscurity" because, although General Viscount Terauchi has long been recognized as one of the most prominent statesmen in modern Japan, he has not hitherto had any opportunity either to hold high command in war or to conduct any signal international negotiation. But now all the world is looking at him. He has certainly justified the highest expectations that were entertained as to his prudence, tact and firmness. Already there are signs that his Sovereign intends to fully recognize his services. The Imperial Envoy, Viscount Inaba, on reaching Seoul during the evening of the 31st ult. at once proceeded to the Residency-General and handed to Viscount Terauchi an autograph letter from the Emperor expressing a high opinion of his services and bidding him to be careful of his health. The Viscount asked to have a telegraphic reply sent to His Majesty, acknowledging with due reverence the gracious language of the despatch. Doubtless the bestowal of rewards in connection with this important event will not be long delayed. Already there is talk of Marquis Katsura becoming a Prince and General Terauchi a Count if not a Marquis. Certainly Marquis Katsura's career has been well nigh meteoric. Only a little over 8 years have elapsed since he accepted the portfolio of Minister President for the first time in a Cabinet which was not expected to live more than a few months. Ever since that time, with one short interval, he has directed his country's affairs, and his name has been intimately associated with several of the most important events of the Meiji Era—the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; the war with Russia; the international arrangements subsequent to the war; the restoration of the Empire's finance to a sound condition; the negotiation of ententes with Russia, France and America; and now the annexation of Korea. He will deservedly go down to posterity as of the Goketsu of the Meiji era.

AN APPRECIATION.

Mr. Otsu Jun ichiro has just returned from Korea and has been interviewed at Moji by a representative of the *Mainichi Dempo*. He seems to regard things as comfortably settled in the Peninsula, but he describes the Governor-General as overwhelmed with work, and he quotes Count Kodama as saying that Viscount Terauchi's return will not be possible before the end of October. Concerning the future policy to be pursued in Korea, Mr. Otsu relates that there was some hesitation at first as to whether a rapid or a leisurely programme should be adopted. Finally a decision in latter sense was arrived at. But we confess that the description given by Mr. Otsu of the contemplated programme does not savour very much of deliberation. He mentions a sum of 120 million *yen* as being needed for completing the machinery of communications, but he sets that aside as being too radical, though what he considers reasonable is not stated. He speaks, however, of despatching a million of people from Japan to colonize the waste lands of Korea during the next ten years. That he describes as a moderate rate of progress, his conception of rapidity being indicated by 5 times the number. To most people it will appear, however, that a million colonists in 10 years, that is to say 100,000 per annum, constitutes anything but a leisurely rate of procedure. What temptations can be offered to the Japanese people to induce them to leave their own country at the rate of 100,000 annually for the next 10 years? If large and costly facilities were afforded by the Government the case might be different, but Japan has to cut her coat according to her cloth.

THE METHOD OF ANNEXATION.

The *Seoul Press*, being very close to the event which it describes, may be taken as speaking correctly when it contributes the following item to our knowledge of the manner in which annexation was carried out:—

Since the arrival of Viscount Terauchi in town, His Excellency abstained himself from making any attempt at inducing the Korean statesmen in power to open negotiations with him concerning the future of the country. It is not to be doubted that he had some plan of his own, but he never divulged it even to those closest to him. The Korean Cabinet was expectant for many days of overtures to be made from the Resident-General but it waited in vain. His Excellency continued to maintain his quiet and dignified attitude. This, coupled with his great prestige, seems to have inspired something akin to awe in the minds of the Korean statesmen. At all events, the first overture was made to him on August 16 by Premier Yi Wanyong, when he offered the unconditional cession of the sovereign power of Korea. Premier Yi wisely placed full confidence in the magnanimity of the Emperor of Japan and the good faith of His Majesty's Government and proposed to accept whatever terms Viscount Terauchi thought fit to suggest. The latter accepted the offer and drew up the terms, which have since become the basis of the Treaty of Annexation. Subsequently these terms were discussed in a State Council in the presence of the Emperor of Korea, at which besides the Cabinet Ministers, Princes of the Blood and the elder statesmen were present. The Council unanimously decided to accept the terms and the Emperor approved the decision arrived at, the same being done later by the Retired Emperor. In consequence the Treaty of Annexation was signed on August 22. In this way everything went on and was settled without the slightest hitch.

From the above it appears that Viscount Terauchi is a master of the art of silence. But we are inclined to think that indirect methods must have been employed to convince the Koreans that overtures would come from their side with the pleasantest results.

"SAKU-HO-SHIKI."

This old Chinese term, signifying the ceremony of investiture, is applied to the procedure which took place at the Shōtoku Palace in Seoul on the 1st inst. Viscount Inaba, Special Envoy of the Emperor of Japan, proceeded to the Palace in the forenoon, and with due solemnity handed to the deposed Sovereign his patent of nobility as an "Imperial Prince" together with the presents sent from Tokyo to mark the occasion. It is not recorded that the retiring Sovereign made anything like a speech, and the Envoy also seems to have performed his mission with a minimum of talk. The deposed Emperor stood facing the east, and in spite of the silence with which it was conducted, the ceremony is said to have been very impressive. Subsequently H. I. H. Prince Yi repaired to the Residency-General to offer his first greeting to the Representative of his new Sovereign. This ceremony also appears to have been of the briefest character. It will be further observed that no mention has yet been made of the ex-Emperor of Korea, who now becomes Yi Tai-O. The Imperial Envoy of Japan did not proceed to the Tokuju Palace, but the Resident-General went thither after these ceremonies were concluded and paid his respects duly.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, September 2.

It will not perhaps be inaccurate to say that the opinion generally created among the Chinese by the annexation of Korea is that it behoves China to take warning by the fate of her eastern neighbour. Annexation *qua* annexation does not provoke much comment. Such an event is historically too familiar to elicit great surprise. But the lesson that it teaches as to Japan's expansive potentialities is not lost upon the Chinese. They have now acquired for their direct neighbour a Power which represents the pioneer of progress in the East, and there is nothing in the history of the world to suggest that a State like Japan is destined to be debarred from further extension.

The Viceroy of Mukden, who is now in Peking, appears to be pleading very hard for relief from his onerous duties in Manchuria. He is reported as having declared that both the foreign relations and the financial affairs of the Three Eastern Provinces are too much for him.

According to a doubly leaded paragraph in the *Hochi Shimbun*, the Japanese Consul-General at Mukden has intimated to the Viceroy that if the Chinese persist in expelling the Japanese agriculturists from rural districts in Manchuria, Japan will be obliged to retaliate by expelling from Korea many thousands of the Chinese subjects who are similarly engaged there. We give this for what may be worth.

Saturday, September 3.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a special telegram to the effect that another great conflagration has taken place at Hankow, more than 1,000 houses and a vast quantity of property having been destroyed.

There is a rumour that Yuan Shih-kai has already entered Peking, and that his appointment to high office will follow very speedily.

Sunday, September 4.

Chinese newspapers in Mukden have begun to discuss the annexation. The telegraph says that they take their tone largely from Shanghai journals. They say that where the locomotive leads the carriages must follow; that Korea's fate was sealed when she became a protectorate, and that the situation has become more dangerous than ever for Manchuria. The semi-official organ of the city observes, with fine sarcasm, that to secure peace by swallowing up countries is a new scheme of international morality.

On the whole, it would seem that the Chinese press has been moderate up to the present. Japan's development during the past fifteen years is very suggestive and must be correspondingly disquieting to her weak neighbours. The question is, do the Chinese include themselves in the latter category? Is it really the case that they have been living all these years in placid reliance on the world's forbearance—a quality which is not to be found operative anywhere in the long history of nations?

Chinese students educated in Japan achieved a very signal success at the recent examinations in Peking. There were 561 graduates, and their places of education had been as follow:—

England and America	34
France	7
Germany	3
Russia	1
Japan	516

This is certainly a remarkable record, and it will probably have the effect of attracting many students to Japan.

Monday, September 5.

It is stated that the Chamber of Commerce at Antung has adopted what must be considered a very extraordinary course, by deciding to boycott Japanese goods in consequence of the annexation of Korea. This Chamber consists of Chinese members and is an essentially Chinese body. One does not perceive, therefore, the grounds on which its opposition is founded, or the pretext it can advance for assuming such an attitude.

Another step said to be contemplated by China is the expulsion of some 60,000 Korean subjects from the right bank of the upper reaches of the Yalu, where these men are engaged in forestry and agriculture. The whole of this story, whether as regards the boycott or the expulsion, sounds very apocryphal, and we therefore refrain from commenting on it.

China's reason for refusing to grant any compensation to the Korean agriculturists whom she is expelling from Hsinmintun and Tamintun, is that these immigrants have hitherto enjoyed every year the benefit of the crops grown by them. In other words, the Chinese Authorities hold that reminiscence is sufficient compensation, and that the future need not be an object of concern.

The Chinese local authorities at Hsinmintun having shown no sign of repairing the embankment of the Liao river, whose rupture caused so much disaster recently, the Japanese Consul General at Mukden is said to be urging that funds should be provided for the purpose either by the Treasury in Peking or by the local authorities. We presume that the interest taken by Japan in this affair is attributable to her solicitude on account of her railway.

Tuesday, September 6.

The telegraph says that 19 Chinese journalists met on the 4th inst. in the precincts of the Nanking Exhibition and formed an association under the name of the Huchin-fui, which signifies the progressive society. The avowed object of these journalists is to unite their strength for the purpose of directing public opinion into useful channels. The members of the Association come from all parts of the Empire, and among the representatives of Peking journalists we observe a member of the council for arranging the preliminaries of the national assembly. It will be interesting to observe whether this Association in China encounters at the hands of the foreign local journals the same abuse and depreciation levelled at the head of the cognate society in Japan.

Wednesday, September 7.

Telegrams from China say that the Peking Government has formulated an interesting device for overcoming the difficulties hitherto encountered in obtaining foreign capital for purposes of railway construction in the Yangtsz Valley. The plan now proposed is that the Board of Finance should borrow direct from foreign countries and should subsequently lend out the money to the localities concerned. It is further proposed that as embarrassment results from having a number of foreign creditors, the best plan will be to borrow from one country solely, and the idea is that Germany should be that country, as she has the largest share at present in the development of China's material resources. Mr. Tang Shao Yi is said to have given a general assent to this proposition. But Mr. Li Cha-ku proposes that America should be substituted for Germany. It is a curious turn of events that either the United States or Germany should be preferred to England as a place for obtaining capital to invest abroad, and the reason given in Germany's case enhances the quaintness of the proposition.

The *Asahi* has a Peking telegram which says that the Chinchow-Aigun Railway has been again brought upon the *tapis*. Its projectors are alleged to have been encouraged by the Russo-Japanese Convention and by the annexation of Korea. What encouragement is found in these events it is difficult to see, unless the projectors plead that their last chance of success must now be taken. They are said to have the support of all the anti-Japanese section among foreigners. But as Japan assented from the first to the building of this Railway, it is wholly inexplicable that she should be thus perpetually dragged head and shoulders into the complication, and the idea becomes above all strange when it is put forward as a corollary to the annexation of Korea. We presume that what is meant in the latter case is to take advantage of any unpopularity that may accrue to Japan in the sequel of annexation.

It is predicted that extensive changes of personnel will take place among the Viceroys and Governors in China after the arrival in Peking of Mr. Chang, Governor of Kwangsi. But there is no prediction as to the exact nature of these changes.

THE INUNDATIONS.

Saturday, September 3.

Tokyo new-papers state that according to official reports, received by the Home Department from various localities, the following sums will be required for restoring embankments and sluices to their condition before the recent inundations:—

	Yen.
Tokyo	1,500,000
Kanagawa	800,000
Saitama	3,500,000
Gunma	3,000,000
Chiba	1,500,000
Ibaraki	1,200,000
Tochigi	800,000
Shizuoka	540,000
Yamanashi	2,000,000
Nagano	1,000,000
Fukushima	700,000
Miyagi	1,000,000
Iwate	230,000
	17,770,000

These figures relate only to temporary restorations and will probably be exceeded in practice.

We may mention here, that, according to Baron Goto, who has just returned from a tour of inspection, the Railway Authorities will have all their work cut out for them to complete the repair of the lines by the end of next March. The most serious piece of work is the tunnel between Hinasaka and Akaiiwa, which has collapsed totally.

Sunday, September 4.

From Sendai, Morioka and Akita come reports that these places have had the great misfortune to be visited a second time by inundations. The people had barely repaired the embankments when fresh floods came and swept them away.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

The keen interest excited by the records of the campaign in Formosa has been momentarily eclipsed by Korean incidents. But in the meanwhile the two columns operating in the island have been steadily approaching each other, until their vans were only 5 miles distant on the 29th ult. We read in the telegrams that on the 28th of August the Japanese occupied an elevation called Piya, and placed two field guns in position commanding the encampment of the Pusha aborigines. This was the work of the column advancing westward from Gilan. The other column, namely that advancing eastward from Shinchiku, captured the Sito mountain on the 29th ult., and opened on the aborigines in that quarter a cannonade which does not appear to have been very effective. A brief interval should now suffice for connecting the wire-entanglements of the two columns, and after that a peremptory summons to surrender will be addressed to the aborigines. The two columns are now under the command of Major-General Seki

An interesting account is furnished to the Japanese press of the recent doings in Formosa, the informant being Colonel Kaai. After describing the organization of an office whence a 5-years' campaign was to be directed against the aborigines, he says that the Gilan column captured Bonbon hill at the end of May in the current year. There, however, the Japanese troops were attacked from the rear by the Nanwo and the Keito aborigines, so that, for a time, communications were severed and a situation of much difficulty had to be dealt with. By the 21st of June, however, the Japanese had established themselves firmly in this position, after an engagement which for the first time taught the aborigines the real character of the foe with whom they had to contend. Nevertheless Bonbon-yama, though very useful for the purpose of reconnoitring, did not offer many strategical advantages. These could only be obtained by capturing Shinarek mountain, which rises to a height of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. The Japanese at once proceeded to the enterprise, but it proved to be a task of very great difficulty owing to the steepness of the mountain and to the facilities which it offers for rolling down rocks by its defenders on the heads of its assailants. In view of these facts, it was decided to turn the flank of the mountain, and to emerge into the highlands of the district occupied by the Kurusha. This decision was come to in the early part of August after a month's effort against Shinarek. On putting the new strategy into operation, however, the occupation of another difficult mountain was found necessary, and unfortunately when this had been effected and when long-range guns had been mounted on the newly acquired heights, it proved futile to attempt any decisive movement from that direction. Another change of method was then adopted. Mr. Nakama, Inspector of Police, was sent out at the head of a party of aborigines who had capitulated, with the object of pointing out the ultimate uselessness of resistance and the advantages of immediate capitulation. The aborigines, however, proved themselves to be skilled diplomatists. They contended that the lands occupied by them had been in their possession for centuries; that they held sovereign rights, and that if negotiations were to be conducted, the contracting parties must stand on equal bases. During the course of these negotiations it transpired that the aborigines had 50 or 60 wounded men, and were short of provisions for campaigning purposes. What they aimed at was a delay of sufficient duration to enable them to cure their wounded and to reap their crop of millet. Still, matters were not much advanced by the acquisition of this knowledge. Presently, however, it was perceived that by the fall of the Gaogan Chief the aborigines had been deprived of any generally recognized leader, and thus their conferences required the presence of an inconveniently large number of representatives. Whether owing to this cause, or to overweening confidence, or to some other reason, the aborigines left their positions on Shinarik entirely unguarded and the fact having been quickly discovered by the Japanese scouts, the redoubtable mountain was occupied without loss or difficulty, on the 26th of August.

It was then found that to render the situation entirely satisfactory another operation and capture was necessary, namely, the seizure of the position occupied by the Pusha. This was effected, and the Japanese having now for the first time acquired a thoroughly sound strategical position, the next news may be expected to be of a gratifying character.

Colonel Kaai concludes by explaining that it may be doubted whether the aborigines, however, put into the fighting line more than 300 men. The fact that they are able to offer such splendid resistance in spite of this paucity of numbers, and the fact that they inflict upon their assailants losses three times as heavy as they themselves suffer, are accounted for by the nature of the ground, by their splendid knowledge of every part of it, and by their extraordinary skill in concealing themselves. Not one in every hundred Japanese skirmishers ever catches sight of an aborigine. Colonel Kaai also resents the allegation that the aborigines are sullen and conservative. He describes them on the contrary, as docile and liberal. The men have "high-collar" propensities and the women—some of whom already wear *geta* and sport parasols—prefer marrying a Japanese to mating with one of their own nation.

Lieut. Gen. Nakamura, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, who was sent some time ago to Formosa for the purpose of conveying presents to the troops, has just returned to Tokyo. He describes the situation in the island as having at length become favourable to the Japanese, though a junction has not yet been actually effected between the Gilan and the Shinchiku columns. He anticipates, however, that the present phase of the struggle will soon terminate successfully, but that the next campaign, namely that against the Taruko, will present much greater difficulty.

Tokyo newspapers publish lists of the sick and wounded during the present campaign in Formosa, namely from May to the end of August. From these lists we learn that the number of wounded totalled 300, of whom 169 received external injuries and 131 received bullet wounds. Among diseases the most prevalent attacked the digestive organs. The entries under this heading are 650; and next in order comes malaria, which prostrated 321 men. Altogether the sick and wounded totalled 1,674, to which aggregate have to be added 6,221 cases not sufficiently grave to necessitate admission to hospital. Among the latter total the number of gastric troubles was 1,760, and the number of malaria cases 1,041. Nothing is said as to deaths in battle or from wounds, nor are we told anything about the casualties on the side of the aborigines.

BARON OURA.

Baron Oura has been saying some very wholesome things as the outcome of his experiences in Europe and America. He admits that the people of the West have ceased to confound Japan with China. Even at a village in Poland the children were able point to the map of Japan, and could speak of Tokyo, Yokohama, Kyoto and Osaka. But on the other side of the account has to be placed the fact that Japan is thoroughly distrusted in Occidental commercial circles. In Lyons nine silk-merchants out of every ten had to tell of dishonest practices on the part of Japanese *habutae* manufacturers, and in London the same story was told. Moreover, a merchant of the latter city stated to the Baron that he had proposed to order a quantity of porcelain on the strength of samples shown at the Exhibition; but when it became known that he contemplated such a transaction, he was approached by a third party who offered to do the same work for less than half the price. Astonished by such a proposal, he instituted inquiries, and found that both parties were untrustworthy. Another illustration is furnished by the case of embroidered screens. Numbers of these could be sold a few years ago at high prices in London, but defects of manufacture have driven them almost completely out of the market. As for the Exhibition, one principal reason why things have not sold well is that people feel apprehensive lest, when the Exhibition closes, the unsold articles will be offered at a tithe of the prices now marked on them. In short, the Baron brings back a most discouraging account of foreign want of confidence in Japanese commercial morality. He justly says that until trust can be re-established there will be no sensible development of Japan's over-sea trade.

Another lesson learned by Baron Oura on his trip abroad was that some steps must be taken to prevent the growth of urban population at the expense of rural. He said that this growth is very palpable in the Occident and is causing much concern to economists. It is palpable in Japan's case also. Thus, whereas in 1898, out of 9,900,000 households in Japan, those devoted to agriculture totalled 5,400,000, in 1908 the rural households were found to have diminished by 6,400, and there was a large growth of the urban population. The only immediately apparent method of correcting this state of affairs was to provide machinery for purposes of agricultural operations, and Baron Oura said that he had taken steps to have that subject investigated. He looked for the speedy return of commissioners despatched by him to Europe and America, and he hoped that the result of their enquiries would prove of benefit to Japan.

A PEKING despatch says that Mr. Roosevelt is reported to have promised Prince Tsai Tao, when in London, to visit China this year.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOKYO ELEVATED RAILWAY.

Mr. Amenomiya Kenjiro's plan for the building of an overhead electric railway in Tokyo is exciting more and more opposition. The inhabitants of the streets through which the two proposed lines would pass, complain vehemently that whereas these streets are the principal thoroughfares of Tokyo, the erection of iron pillars for the support of an overhead line would fatally obstruct the traffic, while the passage of the trains would compel the householders to keep their windows perpetually closed, and would, in fact, render residence impossible. It must always to remembered that these streets are already traversed by the lines of the Tokyo Railway, and if the space between these lines and the pavement on either side were encroached upon by iron pillars for an overhead railway, ordinary traffic would become practically impossible. Everywhere the citizens are agitating against the project, and their example is being followed now by the Directors of the Tokyo Railway. Originally these Directors favoured the overhead scheme on the ground that it would carry a majority of the long-distance travellers. But other considerations have now obtruded themselves. Mr. Amenomiya proposes that the Elevated Railway should pay to the Municipality 1,500 *yen* per mile as well as one-third of all its earnings above 6-per cent. This royalty would not be very onerous for the Elevated Railway, since its lines would extend to a distance of only 16 miles. But in the case of the Tokyo Railway with its 130 miles of road already operating and to be presently increased to over 200, the royalty would be simply ruinous. Therefore the directors are working hand and glove with the citizens, and by way of a collateral issue, the question of municipalization of the trams has again come upon the tapis.

It was a mistake to say that the project for an elevated railway in Tokyo had received the approval of the City Assembly. The programme has not yet been submitted for the Assembly's consideration. What has happened is that an application made by Mr. Amenomiya and sixty other projectors obtained the sanction of a special municipal committee, but never got any further. The idea now is that the application will be withdrawn, since it has no chance whatever of obtaining the Assembly's approval.

With regard to the other scheme, fathered by Mr. Fukuzawa Momosuke, for building an underground railway, it is universally condemned for engineering imperfections. In Occidental cities the cost of building such lines has varied from 250 *yen* to 1,800 *yen* per foot, whereas the Tokyo projectors have estimated the cost at 200 *yen* only. It is therefore obvious that no reliance can be placed upon the soundness of this speculation, for in Tokyo the subsoil is notoriously unstable, and to think of building an underground railway in that city at an outlay less than the minimum for any foreign city is ridiculous. It must be confessed that the public has been educated to regard with considerable doubt any project bearing the name of Mr. Amenomiya or Mr. Fukuzawa Momosuke. These gentlemen are somewhat too optimistic for practical purposes.

There is a third project, one namely for building a suspended line along the seashore from Shinagawa, and up the Sumida river to Senju. We gather that this enterprise is not more favourably regarded than either of the two above.

THE EASTERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a strong article denouncing the Eastern Development Company as an obstacle rather than an aid to economic progress. Our contemporary's argument is not of a novel character. Its gist is that this Company represents a Government incursion into the field of Korean development, and thus constitutes a fatal deterrent to private enterprise. There is no line of business into which the Company does not thrust its hand, and while, on the one hand, it is regarded by the Koreans as an instrument for buying up land cheaply from the natives and selling it at an enhanced price to Japanese, by its own nationals it is counted a competitor too formidable to permit any private incursion into the same field. It is thus an obstacle rather than an incentive to progress.

This is an argument with which the public is very familiar, and it is an unanswerable argument from a theoretical point of view. But the trouble in the Far East is that private enterprise lags far behind its opportunities. In the early Meiji days, when the Government was thrusting its fingers busily into every industrial and even commercial pie, there were any number of critics among the foreign residents, and the general trend of their criticism was precisely that of the *Jiji Shimpo's* present article, namely, that private enterprise dared not raise its head in the face of official competition. Had the Japanese Government been convinced by that line of reasoning, Japan's position among the nations to day would be very different from what it is now. It is to be fervently hoped that the time is not far distant when the Japanese Government will be able to follow the example of the most advanced among its Occidental confreres by abstaining altogether from domains which can be exploited by private enterprise. But for the moment anybody familiar with the history of the present era must hesitate long before applying to the situation in Korea any hard-and-fast economic theories.

INFLUX OF JAPANESE IN KOREA.

Since the announcement of annexation there have been signs of a greatly increased influx of Japanese subjects into Chosen. Exact figures are not obtainable with regard to any place except Seoul, where the telegraph says that the number of Japanese residences has received an addition of 130, representing 561 persons. This means that houses inhabited by Japanese in the capital of Chosen now aggregate 8,676 with 39,280 inmates. It is sincerely to be hoped that this sudden influx does not include adventurers like those who followed in the wake of Japan's victorious armies. To the misconduct of these men the bad name acquired by Japan at the outset is to be attributed.

The sentiments of educated Japanese are accurately expressed, we believe, in the following extract which we take from a letter addressed to the *Seoul Press* by Mr. Hoshino :—

> The long expected moment has come at last. A nation of three thousand years' standing has come to an end. Who could forbear shedding a few tears for this unfortunate land of the Orient? This sentiment, I believe, is shared by every sympathetic Japanese as well as by many a foreigner having relations with this country, although I trust at the same time, that every sensible man with no prejudice against Japan will readily admit that, in perpetrating this apparently cruel act, Japan has only done what a good surgeon would have done to a patient in order to save his life. It is but natural then that the sons of the soil should be sorry to see their country pass away like this. Sound reasoning and good judgment not only may help them to diminish their sorrow but will inspire them with new hope and fresh aspirations. But reasoning is one thing, feeling another.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS.

If great men looked more to the main chance they would take better care of their manuscripts. Such things may prove a veritable mine of wealth when the hand that indited them is cold in death. In obscure corners of *The Times* we find, for example, such paragraphs as the following :—

> Messrs. Sotheby's sale yesterday of books and manuscripts was made up of properties from various sources, and included the original autograph manuscript of Byron's "Siege of Corinth," already described in *The Times*; it consists of 50 pages, and is the earliest only original MS. of the poem that survives or has yet been discovered; it was started at £100 by Mr. Sabin, who obtained it for £760.
>
> A very fine letter of four pages quarto from Byron at Constantinople to R. C. Dallas, dated June 23, 1810, was also purchased by Mr. Sabin at £45. An autograph letter from Burns to Mr. Dunlop, dated January 5, 1792 (should be 1793), and the autograph MS. of "The Lament of Mary Queen of Scots," a poem in seven stanzas of eight lines each, written in 1790 and first published in 1793, realized £235 (Hornstein); the original MS. of Oscar Wilde's "The Decay of Lying: a Dialogue," on 54 leaves, small folio, signed by the author—£111 (Hornstein); a letter signed twice by Charles II., to Sir G. Carteret, March 5, 1649—£20 10s. (Sabin); an autograph letter from Prince Rupert to Thomas Eliot, complaining of neglect in the King's service—£31 (Sabin); an autograph letter of W. M. Thackeray to J. F. Boyes, January 15, 1829—£35 10s. (Maggs); and autograph MS. of a poem by Goethe, "Buchstahl sin Gasele XIII.," six stanzas of four lines each—£21 10s. (Sabin).

It will be observed that even Oscar Wilde's manuscripts are now things of much value. It is not so many years since the back of the fire would have been deemed the most fitting place for them.

COTTON SPINNING.

Representatives of the Cotton Spinning Industry held a meeting on the 3rd inst. in Osaka and decided to reduce their production by 20 per cent., commencing from the 1st of October. This will be effected by taking five additional holidays in a month and by adding two hours to the weekly period for meals. It was agreed, however, that companies which send abroad 40 per cent. of their manufactures should be exempt from this project.

Referring to the above the *Asahi Shimbun* says that it is a mere simulation, for with the exception of the great companies all the factories have already reduced their output since April last by fully 20 per cent. They commenced this year with a supply of cheaply-purchased raw cotton, but this has been exhausted, and just at the time when the autumn demand for yarns should have become operative, the inundations ensued, to the great detriment of the people's purchasing power. In the *Asahi's* opinion, therefore, the situation could not be met by a reduction of less than 30 per cent.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a correspondence from a Japanese in London, who spares neither pen nor ink in denouncing the whole Exhibition as a miserable fiasco and in accusing the Japanese commissioners of having allowed themselves to be completely taken in by Mr. Kiralfy. We have read the letter with some attention, expecting to find explicit statements of the grievances it alleges. But there is nothing. The correspondent's critical horizon seemed to be limited to the fact of Mr. Kiralfy's Jewish origin. Why should he not be a Jew? There are no better or more business like people in the world than the Jews, and the miserable prejudice that still exists against them in certain minds is nothing but a relic of the days when religious intolerance was carried to barbarous length, and when even a quaker was regarded as a moral outcast. It is curious that any intelligent Japanese should have allowed themselves to become the victims of this ridiculously crooked notion about a people who has given to the world many of its greatest men from Jesus downwards.

Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, has just returned from his visit to London. On the 3rd inst. he invited a number of newspaper representatives to an interview at which he expounded his reasons for denying the allegation that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition had been in any sense a failure. Alluding to the criticism that the British nation had shown itself indifferent to the fate of the Exhibition, the Baron pointed to the fact that the British Court and the Departments of War and of the Navy had contributed a large number of remarkable and unique exhibits, and that whereas in the case of the Anglo French Exhibition the attendance had never exceeded 196,000 in a day, it had risen in the case of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition to 260,000, and had never been less than 40,000. Some critics contended that it had been a mistake to entrust the arrangements to a private person like Mr. Kiralfy. But the Baron insisted that no fault could be found with this gentleman's competence, and that his management of the business entrusted to him had left little or nothing to be desired. Dealing with the accusation that the side-shows had brought disgrace upon the name of Japan, Baron Oura made the point already taken in these columns, namely, that the side-shows were intended to show Japan as she is, not as she might be, and that if Japanese methods were deemed by the critics to be hurtful to her fair fame, the proper course is to correct these methods, not to condemn their display. If anything immoral were in question, the case would be different, but nothing of the kind could be truthfully alleged in the present instance. Altogether the Baron contended that the Exhibition has fully achieved its purpose, and that it would certainly have the effect of increasing the commerce between the two countries.

THE WEATHER.

Friday, September 2.

The centre of depression reported to have declared itself in the neighbourhood of the Ryukyu Islands on the 31st ult., has taken its way westward, and the Two-Hundred-and-Tenth-day passed off peacefully on the 2nd inst., with the exception of the Hokkaido, where some rain and wind were experienced.

There are conflicting rumours about the rice crop. All agree that the exceptionally warm weather which has prevailed of late has exercised a most revivifying effect upon the crops outside the inundated regions. But as to the actual yield there is a divergence of view. The *Kokumin* alleges that the first estimate of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce will be issued in two days, and that it will show a crop 2½ million *koku* less than the 52 millions harvested last year, but still 4½ millions, or 5-per-cent., greater than the yield of an average year.

Saturday, September 3.

The 2nd inst., namely the two-hundred-and-tenth day, passed off quietly, with the exception of a storm of minor magnitude which affected Formosa and Ryukyu. But the prospects for the next few days are not so encouraging. This Ryukyu storm has changed its direction so that it now seems likely to pass up the Sea of Japan, and another centre of depression, which has declared itself near the Bonin Islands, seems likely to strike Shikoku. If these forecasts be fulfilled, the south and the west, which promised by the abundance of their crops to compensate largely for the disasters in the north and east, will be included in the category of a short yield.

Sunday, September 4.

The reports this morning continue to be reassuring. As is usual at this season, however, there are several centres of depression cruising around. The one originating at the Bonin Islands has taken its course northward and will not seriously affect Japan. The one reported from Ryukyu has taken a north-westerly direction, and with the exception of some devastation in the neighbourhood of its origin, it will probably pass harmless. A third has made its appearance in the Yayeyama region, but this also seems disposed to direct itself towards the Chinese continent.

Tuesday September 6.

On Tuesday morning there were many low pressure areas. The depression which was felt off Osezaki the previous day, proceeded to the offing of Wakasa province. Another depression extended between Saseho and Fukuoka, besides two similar ones in the east of China and a new one in the south of Formosa. These depressions measured from 744 to 748 m.m. and all proceeded towards the Japan Sea, taking a north easterly direction. A strong southerly wind continued to blow in the Tokyo-Yokohama district. On Tuesday morning a furious storm was experienced in Kyushu while in most parts of the country it was cloudy or fair with strong southerly wind. In the north eastern provinces it rained, with fairly strong north easterly wind.

THE KOREAN PATRIOTS.

A Russian newspaper of Vladivostock, translated into the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, says that the Koreans have formed a Patriotic League having its headquarters in Vladivostock. They have chosen the latter place because, although fully sensible of the disadvantage of working from a foreign base, they are convinced that Japanese surveillance is too thorough to permit any organization in Korea itself. The leaders of the League have prepared a document which is to be sent to the Governments of Russia, Austria-Hungary, France and the United States of America. It entreats those countries to lend their powerful aid in order to secure for Korea perpetuity of the independence guaranteed to her by treaty. They point out that while Japan was still in a semi-barbaric and unenlightened condition, Korea imparted to her all the elements of civilization and of religion then available in the world. In fact Korea was then the teacher and Japan the student. It is, therefore, contrary to reason or justice that the Peninsula should be absorbed into the Japanese Empire.

This is very good sentiment but very bad logic. The four Governments said to have been addressed will sympathise with Korea, as we all do, not least the Japanese; but they will smile at the argument that Korea's independence is to be for ever based upon her proficiency in the arts of civilization 1,500 years ago.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA AND THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Mr. Ito, head of the business bureau of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, is quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo* as rather pooh-poohing the reductions recently announced in the passenger fares on the Yusen Kaisha's American line. He notes that the Yusen Kaisha is free to take this course, inasmuch as it does not belong to the association of shipping companies in these particular waters. Therefore no objection can be raised to a lowering of fares. But Mr. Ito does not think that the results will be at all marked. His opinion is that the tendency of passenger traffic is to gravitate to large ships with special accommodation, and steamers like those of the Yusen Kaisha, which combine the carrying of cargo and of passengers, are not likely to attract many customers. Probably, for that very reason, the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have made a drastic reduction, but at the same time Mr. Ito is quite right to advertise his own company.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are quoted as explaining that, in lowering their passenger rates on the Seattle service, they are merely taking self defensive action. Since the Tōyō S S. Company has separated itself from the Pacific Mail, and has formed a junction between its service and the Western Pacific Railway, it has become a direct competitor of the N.Y.K., and since it possesses such fine steamers as the *Tenyō*, the *Chiyō* and the *Manchuria*, these vessels naturally attract 1st class passeng rs. Therefore it has become a matter of self-preservation for the N.Y.K. to lower its rates.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The following are the figures for Japan's foreign trade during the last eleven days of August:—

	Yen.
Exports	12,188,827
Imports	11,1 9,402
Excess of Exports	1,079,4'5

The figures for the period January 1st to August 31st are as follow:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	284,488,867	+31,858,426
Imports	312,710,402	+33,955,903
Excess of Imports	28,221,535	

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

RICE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The Governor of the Philippines is evidently quite convinced that a rice diet produces *kakke*. He has issued orders forbidding this kind of food in all cases over which he exercises authority. The measure seems to be somewhat extreme. Japanese physicians who have been investigating this subject with the utmost diligence for several years, may be said to have arrived at the conclusion that while a diet of pure rice is certainly liable to produce *kakke*, a diet of rice mixed with bran is quite innocuous. The only question that remains to be solved is how to combine the bran without spoiling the taste of the rice. Many practical people seem to think that to eat palatable food all the year round and take the very small risk of contracting *kakke* is better than to purchase immunity at the expense of eating a nasty mess from year's end to year's end.

Naturally the decision of the Governor of the Philippines that rice shall no longer be an article of diet in offices or for Government employees has created some criticism in Tokyo. Of course this subject has received much attention at the hands of the medical profession in Japan. Many experiments have been tried on fowls and pigeons, and in every case it has been proved that a diet of pure rice produces *kakke*. But it has also been proved, with almost equal conclusiveness, that rice with the husks attached may be eaten in any quantity without impunity, and that the particular hygienic ingredient which the husks contain may be extracted from pulse, from the red bean and from barley. Instead, therefore, of abolishing rice as an article of diet, Japanese physicians recommend that it should be supplemented with a relish prepared from one of the above three vegetables. That is doubtless a sound view, but pending the manufacture of such a relish, it is surely not an unwise plan to suspend the rice diet.

THE FOREIGN AMBASSADORS.

A representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was sufficiently enterprising to visit Chusenji for the purpose of interviewing the Foreign Representatives who for the most part are residing there during the great heat. The interviewer writes to his journal that the enterprise ended in his being himself interviewed, and the topic to which the foreign Ambassadors chiefly alluded was the lantern procession got up by the *Hochi Shimbun* with the most pernicious results upon Japan's reputation for chivalry. This performance seems to have produced a naturally strong effect upon the minds of statesmen who appreciate the value of tact and courtesy.

With regard to the *Yorozu's* imitation of the *Hochi's* example, we are not at all surprised to find these two journals running in harness, nor are we surprised that the *Yorozu Chōhō*, not to be outdone by its rival in yellowness, puts the number of its lantern-bearers at 30,000 From our own observation, made, however, at a somewhat early period, and from the observation of a high English officer made when the procession was fully marshalled, the number of persons bearing lanterns did not exceed from 3,000 to 4,000. Thus the statements of our well assorted contemporaries recall vividly the Chinese classical rendering of hyperbole, namely, "Four thousand infantry making in all forty thousand."

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, September 2.

The weather now rules the Exchange. The forenoon of the *Nihyakuto ka* having been bright, fine and hot, prices showed an upward tendency. But in the afternoon, news came that Osaka had weakened and much of the forenoon's appreciation was lost.

Saturday, September 3.

The market was tolerably steady on the 3rd instant, but although slight appreciation took place in the case of certain stocks, notably the Tanko K. Kaisha, the general tendency was in a downward direction. There is decided anxiety about the crops and about the arrangements for Korean Finance. We append the quotations for November delivery :—

	Sept. 2nd.		Sept. 3rd.		
Tokyo Railway	74.55	...	75.00	... +	45
Kei-Hin Railway	—	...	—	...	—
Yusen Kaisha	100.05	...	100.75	... +	.70
Toyo Kisen	26.40	...	26.50	... +	.10
Specie Bank	—	...	—	...	.—
Tanko Kisen	31.80	...	33.50	... +	1.70
Tokyo Gas	118.50	...	118.40	... —	.10
Tokyo Dento	88 30	...	88 80	... +	.50
Fuji Gas Spinning	89.15	...	89.15	...	.—
Tokyo Spinning	—	...	—	...	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	106.10	...	105 60	... —	.50
Beer	82.40	...	—	...	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	—	...	—	...	.—
Nippon Oil	90.00	...	90.90	... +	.90
Rice Exchange	—	...	—	...	.—
Stock Exchange	218.00	...	216.00	... —	2.00

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

A veritable care of entertaining angels unawares was furnished recently by the story of a piece of tapestry. It is described as "an oblong panel of Beauvais tapestry with children bird-nesting in a landscape, with festoons of flowers at the sides, 87 inches by 128 inches." Rolled up as a piece of carpet, it was purchased at a country sale a few years ago for £30, and, at a recent sale held by Messrs. Christie, Manson and Woods, this "piece of carpet" was purchased by Mr. Seligmann for 2,800 guineas.

In a very ungrammatical form of application the Osaka Shosen Kaisha invites foreign capitalists to subscribe to its issue of 3½ million *yen* of debentures bearing interest at the rate of 5½ per-cent. The minimum issue price is 98, and each debenture will carry a coupon covering the period from the 10th of October—when the price of the hand debenture has to be paid—to the 30th of November, the coupon being payable on the 1st of December. Applications are invited by the Nomura Shōten, No. 47, Hommachi, Osaka, and each application has to be accompanied by 3 *yen* per debenture, the remaining payment being made on October the 10th. The object of the loan is to convert or redeem a corresponding amount of 7-per-cent. debentures already issued by the Company.

The new 5-*yen* note just issued is a dainty little affair. It is much smaller than the old note; its design is very graceful, and a poetic element is imparted to it by the presence of a transparency, which, when held up to the light, discloses a substantial head of Daikoku, the God of Wealth; thus suggesting that the strength which exists for the redemption of these notes is illimitable, though latent.

The Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have taken an important step by materially reducing the passenger fares on the Yokohama-Seattle line. The accommodation and the treatment of passengers will remain unchanged, but the 1st class fare will be reduced from £35 to £25, and the 2nd class from £20 to £17.

It appears that the *Kokumin Shimbun* erred in saying that, according to official estimates, the rice crop this year would be above the average. The official statement has now been published, and it shows a crop of 48,725,597 *koku*, being 7.1 per cent less than an average year. The crops in the south and west are distinctly good, but those in the north and east have suffered from deficient heat and, above all, from inundations. The following table is published :—

	Koku:
1900	41,466,422
1901	46,914,434
1902	36,932,266
1903	46,473,298
1904	51,430,321
1905	38,172,560
1906	46,302,530
1907	49,052,065
1908	51,93 ,893
1909	52,437,662
1910 (Estimate)	48,725,597
(Average)	49,038,4 1

The service of steamers at present connecting Fusan and Bakan is said to have proved insufficient. Two additional steamers of 3,000 tons each will be placed upon the line. They will have accommodation for 30 saloon passengers; 100 second class and 300 steerage; and will be capable of developing a speed of 15 knots, though their average will be only 13.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* quotes a high Japanese naval officer as saying that the Miyabara boiler is coming into use all over the world. In spite of considerable opposition at one time, English experts have decided in its favour. This authority explains that there is often a considerable difference between the results of trial trips made in England and the results of the same trips when repeated in Japan. This is owing to the deterioration of coal. Freshly mined Cardiff coal in England and the same coal a few months old in Japan develop a very different degree of horse-power. This factor is always to be allowed for in comparing results. As for the Miyabara boiler, its latest achievement was very signal. The first Japanese battleship *Fuji*, built in 1896 and displacing 12,320 tons, was lately fitted with Miyabara boilers, and on being tested she developed 600 horse-power more than that obtained on her original trial trip. Such a result in spite of the vessel's age and of her comparatively small coal consumption with the Miyabara boilers was justly regarded as conclusive.

It is announced that a quarry of white marble (*dairi-seki*) has been discovered in the Otosawa district of Etchu. The stone is said to be of an excellent quality and to exist in large quantities. The only quarry hitherto known is at Suwa-yama in Hitachi.

It may be in the memory of some of our readers that at the time when the relations between Japan and Russia were becoming strained, a society was formed in Tokyo

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

under the name of the *Kokumin Kyokai* (People's party), which had for its object the popularization of statesmanship methods. On the conclusion of the war, this party was formally dissolved. But in November of 1909 it saw a successor in the shape of the *Chosen Dōshi-kai*, which aimed at the annexation or amalgamation of Korea. This latter party, after a brief life of 9 months, has now been dissolved, its purpose having been attained. The resolution declaring dissolution contains an expression of conviction that the peace of the Far East has been assured by the inclusion of Korea in the Japanese Empire.

Sometimes the laws of Japan provide surprises. A case in point is the recent trial for gambling. The sentences passed have varied from a fine of 250 *yen* to 6 months' imprisonment with a fine of 300 *yen*. The latter judgment may be mitigated on appeal, but it is not thought that any attempt will be made to upset the judgments in the other seven cases. At the same time we have Japanese newspapers again and again publishing villainous libels on unhappy individuals, and the maligned parties have no recourse except to raise hands of despair, for they know well that if they complain to the courts a sentence of 50 or 100 *yen* will be the heaviest penalty inflicted on the libellers. There is not a race-course in Europe or America where incidents cognate with that which has just occupied the attention of Japanese courts do not occur, and therefore from an Occidental point of view this extreme severity is inexplicable, especially when we remember that only a few months have elapsed since the *pari mutuel* was openly practised with official approval, and was ultimately forbidden not for its own sake, but because it threatened to become epidemic.

The death of Baron Nagayo deprives Japan of one of her most distinguished physicians. The Baron, who owed his title not only to his own merits, but also to those of his illustrious father, Dr. Nagayo Sensai, was only in his 45th year at the time of his death. He had long suffered from peritonitis, precisely the disease which he and his father were supposed to be specially expert in treating. But though every care was taken and every known remedy applied the fell malady proved fatal. Baron Nagayo studied in Germany for 11 years, and it need hardly be said that he was thoroughly proficient in the German language. He fell into a state of insensibility on the 3rd instant, and died at a few minutes past 5 on the 5th inst.

The death is announced of Mr. Kawanobe Itcho, one of the greatest of modern experts in lacquer making. He expired on the morning of the 5th instant in his 80th year, his disease being laryngitis. The deceased was one of the teachers in the Art School, and also held the post of Court Artist (*Teishitsu Gigei-in*). Visitors to the various exhibitions held periodically in Tokyo are familiar with the exquisite productions of this master—productions which flatly contradict the often advanced theory that modern Japanese lacquer is far behind that of pre-*Meiji* days. Nothing could be less consistent with the truth.

A NAGASAKI despatch says that the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard has contracted for towing off the stranded cruiser *Bedford*, and has sent the steamer *Oura Maru* to the scene of the disaster.

MARRIAGE IN TOKYO.

Tokyo journals announce that her Majesty the Empress has presented a wedding gift in the form of a silver vase to the Honourable Miss de Call, whose marriage to Lieut. Reddie of the 16th Lancers is to take place on the 10th instant in the Catholic Cathedral of Tokyo.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has quite a long article discussing the accomplishments of the fair lady who has been the recipient of her Majesty's gift. It appears that Mademoiselle de Call has managed to acquire quite a remarkable knowledge of the Japanese language during her short stay in Japan, and has also developed much ability in Japanese pictorial art.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR SEOUL CORRESPONDENT.)

Seoul is pent up with expectancy. Seldom have these old hills that are supposed to stand guard over the city, seemed more dazed and helpless than to-day. Hands in their sleeves they look back and forth at each other. North Hill says to South Hill "What are you going to do about it?" South Hill replies "*Keulse* (I wonder) You are the watch that keeps the city, not I. I am merely signal hill." North Hill replies, "Destiny is against us, *Un-su*, and you know there is no stopping *Un su*. In fact it would not be right for *Un-su* is God, and you cannot stop God." Camel Mountain looks over to the Mount of Humanity, and the Mount of Humanity looks back Camel-kind and Humanity-kind all regard each other and the day with fixed and settled hopelessness. Many solemn words of Scripture seem to come to lend them aid "It is finished," 'The end is come," "This is indeed the wages of sin," 'All is lost."

Many moments of intensity have held these hills spellbound in the past, times pregnant with fearful possibility, times accompanied by wild eyed omens, times when men's hearts have died in them, and to-day again, on the wheel of God's turning, we face a moment that splits up and severs the ages from he ages. In 1232, when the greasy Mongols, who were shaking all the heaven and the earth, clear from England to Japan, advanced, these hills saw the dreadful invasion of Song-do. May 1592, on the approach of Hideyoshi's army, when king and courtier fled toward Ping yang with all the speed in their bones, these hills saw once more a dire and awful day. When the barbarian Manchu entered the city in 1636, and the king fled to Nam han to escape them, these hills must have gasped for fear.

Four invasions have really ridden through this vale of tears, this vale in which Seoul sits and sleeps and smokes and agonizes. The Mongol invasion back of which were the two smoking power-houses of Genghis and Kublai; then the Japanese made terrible by the name of Hideyoshi; then the Manchus; then last and most formidable of all this twentieth-century invasion, quiet but irresistible. A long farewell must be taken by the hills and streams and people to the past and what the past stood for, and a new world be gripped firm hold of from to-day. No talk of *Yo* and *Soon* will any more avail. Door-post mottoes such as "Turn the hinge and luck comes in" have proven a failure, and geomancy and the *mu-tang* (wise woman or witch) likewise. The only word left to post up in the sight of all men is, "We have been unprofitable servants," 'A very naughty people we," "Lets do well from to-day."

If annexation be truly an accomplished fact, as is persistently rumoured, then a new era truly begins, an era of hard struggle. For a backward untrained people to hope to compete with a keen, high-tensioned, thinking, ingenious race is a discouraging affair. Especially so is it to a people whose texts for by-gone days have been, *Hal su upso* (There is no help for it) *Kwan-ki chanso* (Who cares?), *Morogesso* (Don't ask me). In the teeth of this invasion of twentieth-century annexation new pass words must be invented, "Hurrah for the tug," "Don't give up," "Stick to it."

We wait with interest to see what the next ten years will develop in this people under the tutelage of Japan. Past days have been too easy; the hills have looked down upon altogether too lazy a life to last. That is finished, and from to-day on the hills will see labour and activity and we trust high accomplishment on the part of these people who have so sadly failed, but who have excellent qualities in them if they be but well developed. SPECTATOR.

FLOODS IN KWANSAI DISTRICT.

Reports from Osaka say that since the small hours of the 7th inst. heavy rains have been experienced at Ikeda and other suburbs of Osaka. The Kanzaki, Ina, and other rivers inundated the fields and much damage was done to bridges and embankments, the communications being entirely interrupted. At Namaze a landslide occurred near the north entrance of the railway tunnel, so that the traffic has been suspended. In the districts of Iozaki and Ashiya, near the Hanshin Electric Railway line, the embankment was broken down in many places owing to the rising of the Kanzaki River. There was also much rain in Tamba province, and the Sonobe River rose over 10 feet near Kameoka. The bridge over the stream at Arashiyama in Kyoto is in extreme danger. In Kyoto-fu the Yura, Hozu, and Katsura Rivers rose to a considerable height, owing to the continuous rain since Tuesday night. Inhabitants in the vicinity of these streams are in a state of commotion, preparing for flight.

A Kobe despatch says that owing to the heavy rain on Tuesday night the Minatogawa has become so swollen that the water nearly covers its banks and a part of the embankment near the mouth has been washed away. A landslide occurred near Suwayama, resulting in the destruction of a house. One of the inmates is missing. The Gangawa overflowed and large numbers of houses at Aioi-cho and Tamon-dori were submerged, the muddy water reaching a depth of over two feet near Kobe Station. Many fences and roads were also destroyed. Over 3,900 houses are reported to have been submerged. In the district of Suma some 200 houses are submerged and electric railway traffic was suspended for a time. Train service between Shioya and Tarumi was also interrupted owing to a landslide near the railway.

According to the report of the Kobe Meteorological Station, the rainfall during Tuesday night measured 3 *koku* 6 *to* 7 *sho* per *tsubo*, such precipitation not having been experienced since 1897. Telephonic communication in most parts of the city has been interrupted since Wednesday morning, and it will take two or three days to finish repairs.

There was an inundation on Tuesday in the Arima hot springs valley. Many people took refuge on the hills close by.

At Takamatsu, Sanuki province, the Takarada river rose so high that a bridge 260 yards long was washed away, and many parts of the city and suburbs were submerged to a depth of three to five feet.

Similar disasters are reported from Nagoya and Gifu. In a suburb of the latter city over two hundred houses were submerged, twenty-three land-slides occurred, and ten bridges were washed away. At a village called Haranaka a small cottage with one inmate was carried away by the flood. A number of casualties are reported from various other districts of the prefecture.

AT 12.27 p.m. on the 1st instant a slight earthquake was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and ten seconds. The oscillations were principally in a north-north-easterly and south-south-westerly direction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE QUESTION OF DREADNOUGHTS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 3.*)

WE note that our German contemporary is not satisfied with our exposition of the naval situation, so far as it depends upon the number of capital ships at present built and in process of construction for the two leading naval Powers. It insists that by taking a different basis of comparison in the two cases we have arrived at a false estimate of the situation. If that be so, we are sinning in good company. For our estimate accords with that officially given out in the House of Commons on behalf of a Liberal Government—an estimate arrived at by the head of a Ministry which has every reason for taking the most optimistic view of the British side, so as to reduce the expenditure on new construction to the lowest possible point. We do not think a Cabinet in which the Radical and Little-England element is admittedly strong can fairly be accused of exaggerating the needs of the situation from the English point of view. As a matter of fact, the figures quoted by Mr. ASQUITH in the middle of July last constitute the most moderate assessment of comparative naval strength we have seen, with the single exception of the estimate given by the Labour-leader Mr. BARNES, which is so absurdly remote from the truth that it may be dismissed without hesitation. However, we preferred to base our calculations on the figures given by such standard publications as Brassey's *Naval Annual*, which are as notable for their moderation as they are devoid of political bias. The whole question, as we remarked in our previous article, is one of facts. Our sole desire is to arrive at a just and correct estimate of the situation—a desire, we note, which is shared by our contemporary's correspondent; and we recognize with satisfaction the temperate and courteous tone which pervades his treatment of the whole subject.

We have already pointed out that this problem of comparative strength is complicated by the fact that we have to reckon on ships that are not yet completed and whose periods of completion are governed by uncertainty. A further element of confusion is supplied by the circumstance that the years which form so important a factor in the calculation do not correspond with the ordinary calendar year. Thus, the naval programme of 1909 is in reality the programme of 1909-10. Finally, a third circumstance adds to the complexity of the problem—namely the delay in the commencement of ships allotted to a certain programme-year. To this last circumstance, as we shall attempt to show, our contemporary's correspondent has scarcely, we think, paid sufficient attention.

We may reckon ships built, and ships building, but we can scarcely reckon ships that have not been begun. Our contemporary's correspondent contends that we ought to reckon the 5 battleships belonging to the British 1910-11 programme, if we include those of the so-called 1910 German programme. But so far as our information goes, the four ships of this latest German programme have been laid down, and will be followed, next spring, by an additional four, in accordance with the provisions of the Navy Act; while, on the other hand, the five ships of the British 1910-11 programme have not yet been laid down, nor indeed will they be, before the early months of next year. Even in the original Reuter telegram of July 15th this delay was suggested by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who said, in support of Mr. ASQUITH's statement, that "the contracts for the five Dreadnoughts of the 1910—11 programme *would not be given out in time for completion in 1912.*" This point was further elucidated in response to a subsequent enquiry in Parliament:—

Lord CHARLES BERESFORD asked the First Lord of the Admiralty if it was still intended that the five battleships approved for this year's programme should not be laid down until January of March next year, and whether it was his intention to ask for a Supplementary Estimate for increasing the sum of £321,114 provided in this year's Navy Estimate as the total amount to be expended on the five battleships approved.

Mr. MCKENNA: The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmmative, and to the second part in the negative.

We say therefore that the following list correctly represents the number of capital ships *actually in hand* for the two leading Powers, with the probable dates of completion:—

	ENGLAND.		GERMANY	
1	*Dreadnought* ...	1906	*Nassau*	1909
2	*Indomitable* ...	1906	*Westfalen*	1909
3	*Inflexible*	1908	*Rheinland*	1910
4	*Invincible*	1909	*Posen*	1910
5	*Bellerophon* ...	1909	*Von der Tann*..	1910
6	*Téméraire*	1909	*Osfriesland*	1911
7	*Superb*	1909	*Helgoland*	1911
8	*St. Vincent*.....	1910	*Ersatz Beowulf*	1911
9	*Collingwood* ...	1910	"*G.*"	1911
10	*Vanguard*	1910	"*H.*"	1911
11	*Neptune*.....	1911	*Ersatz Frijof*...	1911
12	*Indefatigable*...	1911	*E. Heimdal* ...	1912
13	*Colossus*	1911	*E. Hildebrand.*	1912
14	*Hercules*	1911	*E. Hagen*	1912
15	*Orion*	1911	*E Aegir*.....	1912
16	*Lion*	1911	*E Odin*	1912
17	*Thunderer*.....	1912	"*I.*".....	1912
18	*Monarch*.....	1912		
19	*Conqueror*	1912		
20	*Princess Royal*.	1912		

It is clear, however, that if these five Dreadnoughts are to be reckoned on the British side, the situation must be assessed as it will be, in all probability, in the spring of 1913—allowing a bare two years for the construction of these 1910-11 programme ships. And it is equally clear that the ships laid down by Germany in 1910 and those to be laid down in the early part of 1911 should be included in the calculation. The fundamental fact of the comparsion is that the British ships ordered in a given year are frequently not laid down in that year. In this case they are to be delayed a whole year. The German authorities on the other hand are most business-like and prompt in the carrying out of their naval programmes, and indeed in some cases have anticipated both the laying down and the completion-dates of their vessels. Hence it follows that while the allotted year of a programme may be some guide to its completion in the one case, it is not in the other. The position case may be tabulated in another way and as convincingly as follows:—

DREADNOUGHTS.	BRITAIN	GERMANY.
Ready for service.		
Now	10	 5
End of 1911.....	16	 11
April 1912	20	 13
April 1913	25†.....	..... 21*

† *Plus* two Colonial Dreadnoughts.
* Four to be completed in the summer of 1912.

We should be glad to know if we are wrong, but we fear that not only the probabilities, but the facts—so far as they are known—all tend to show that our estimate is both conservative and correct.

IMPERIAL UNION IMPERILLED.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 6.*)

IT is generally understood that the various political parties in England, whether tied or free, are in a throes of a tremendous struggle as to whether or not the House of Lords shall, or shall not, have the power to reject a Finance Bill. In other words, the greatest political crisis of the past quarter of a century has arisen on the question of the precise *status* of the Second Chamber as a factor in the British Constitution. That the matter is an important one, none can deny. It is highly desirable that the powers of the House of Lords as a revising body should be defined and placed beyond the reach of controversy. But there is a larger and more vital issue at stake in this decade-year of grace, than this Second-Chamber question; and the danger is lest, from that peculiar property of parochialism which magnifies the local at the expense of the general, the larger issue might be lost in the lesser. To borrow the words of the Evangel, what shall it profit the British people if they shall gain a Constitution and lose an Empire? For with the passing of the Empire would come the utter extinction of Britain as a Great Power, and the day of the "conscript appendage" will have irrevocably dawned. Yet the fact remains that what ought to be the dominant question in British politics, as it is the pivot upon which hangs the policy of the Dominions-over-sea—a question, in truth, the common property, the welcome burden, of every political party—is one which receives at the hands of the responsible government of the day the blighting curse of the *Non possumus*. The attitude of Ministers towards the most pressing need of the Empire is, to quote Mr. BALFOUR, that of "stolid isolation." "The Colonies?" they say, in effect, "What are they to us? Why should a Liberal Government, sworn to the perpetual adoration of Parochialism, bred in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the school that viewed England's over-sea possessions as millstones about her neck, lift a finger to draw them nearer? Have we not the precious boon of Home Rule to bestow on Irish-American conspirators? Have we not some hundreds of thousands of septuagenarians to keep out of the workhouse? Have we not set our hands to the glorious task of Prison Reform on the lines of the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon? And after all (the supreme argument of the purblind parochialist) does not Charity begin at Home?" To all which specious blethering it might be answered—"Ye Fools and Blind! Know ye not that danger to a member is danger to the whole body? And of what avail is a heart (be it ever so patched and physicked) without a body?" That our depicting of the Ministerial attitude is no travesty in colour may be gathered from a recent speech, not of the Celtic Chancellor or his heady lieutenant at the Home Office, but of a reputed Imperialist in the Liberal camp, to wit, the Right Honourable Mr. HALDANE. The creator of that rapidly-fading pageant the Territorial Army took the line that, if in face of foreign bounties and systematic protection of manufactured products the British merchant and working man lost ground, it was the fault of their own shortcomings and deficient mental equipment. As for any idea of an Imperial trade-partnership, the Wind-bag of Whitehall (to use Mr. MAXSE'S breezy epithet), "hates the notion." He has not the slightest word of encouragement for that system of preference which the self-governing Dominions have already done so much to establish. The mere onlooker might deem it curious that while the War Minister professes much sympathy with all other methods of bringing the Empire into unity, he will have nothing to do with the most hopeful and essential of all bonds of union—that of a common economic interest. Another argument against Preference was advanced by Lord MORLEY not long ago in that stronghold of Cobwebbed Cobdenism, Manchester. "Free Trade," said the present head of the India Office, "has enabled the farmer to hold his head up, and the labourer to occupy a completely different position from that which he held before Free Trade." The answer to this is that over a million of the agricultural workers have been driven from the soil that land in Free-Trade England has been steadily going out of cultivation at the rate of some 100,000 acres a year. The supposed advantages of Free-Trade for the farmer have recently been made the most of by a coterie of agriculturalists in Western Canada, and a noisy attempt has made by English Free-Trade journals to represent the sentiments of this insignificant section as those of the Canadians generally. However, the representations of these *rarae aves* in a land which owes its astonishing development to nothing more than to the skilful use of the tariff, are not only repudiated by Canadians in general, but are resented as revealing "the manifest influence of certain Americans who are seeking to bring about the union of Canada with the United States on a basis of 'reciprocity.'" In other words, it is merely a not surprising consequence of the inrush of American settlers into the Canadian West "Canadians recognize," says the Ottawa correspondent of a London journal, "that while the transition from 'commercial intercourse' to 'closer intercourse' may seem natural, it might ultimately lead to absorption by their powerful neighbour. Everybody in the Dominion realises that the United States is striving with might and main to secure that preference which Great Britain persistently refuses. These overtures of the United States have hitherto failed, owing to the exertions of Canadians loyal to the British connection. But the rapid Americanisation of the North-West of Canada, coupled with the repeated rebuffs of the Mother-country, must inevitably neutralise and destroy the efforts of loyal Canadians. . . Everywhere the opinion is held that within the next two years a treaty of reciprocity will be concluded between the United States and Canada. This will destroy at one fell swoop Great Britain's opportunity, and will mark the first step toward imperial disintegration."

The whole-hearted support which the idea of "closer relations" between the Dominion and its Republican neighbour is receiving from a large section of the American press, led by the *New York Herald*, —not to mention the endorsement of this policy attributed to President TAFT, who is said to have expressed apprehension lest "with the development of Tariff Reform in England, accompanied by Imperial Preference, much trade which should rightly go to the United States will be diverted to to England —" should of itself speak volumes to all whose ears are not hopelessly stopped the played-out out dogmas of the past. Already valuable time has been lost. "For seven years," says the *Observer*, "neither the Mother Country nor any one of the Dominions has sufficiently understood the urgency of the case, or grasped the Imperial problem *as a whole*." The cry of the hour is the same as that raised by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN a decade ago—"Unite, unite, unite." Considerations of strength, of safety, of the commonweal, of the hour which passes never to return—have added to that call the urgency of time and circumstance. It is imperative that the warning, so far as those entrusted with the Empire's governance are concerned, should no longer fall on deaf ears. In the present fateful circumstances, every hour that a Liberal Government holds sway at Westminster is a peril to the Empire.

A PROPOSED WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 7.*)

UNDER the above heading a lady-writer discusses in the *National Review* the possibilities of a Women's Council as an outlet for the energies and aspirations of those who have set their hearts on Female Suffrage. While recognizing that Nature herself has "marked out one great primary set of duties for woman, and made her in a very special sense the maker and keeper of the home," the writer claims that, owing to the preponderance of the female population in the United Kingdom, there are large numbers of woman to whose the ordinary domestic ties of life do not fall. Granted that these woman form but a small fraction of the sex, and that their position and aspirations can not be regarded as normal, or as representative of the sex as a whole, it is nevertheless desirable that some means be found of enabling these women, many of who are possessed of great intellectual power, to render service to the State in some other capacity than that in which Nature has called their more numerous sisters to serve. Hence the proposition of "a Women's Council, elected by women, forming a recognized part of the machinery of State and holding a definite relationship towards the Imperial Parliament." Such a body, it is claimed, while not possessing direct legislative powers, would be "competent to discuss any matter social, moral or economic, concerning the interests of women and children . . . Resolutions representing the mature wishes and opinions of the women of the country would inevitably mould and determine legislation when sent up to the House of Commons; and similarly, if a definite channel existed by means of which women's views and wishes could express themselves or recognized lines, there are many questions about which Parliament itself might gladly seek the advice and opinion of such a Council." The article is a frank attempt at finding a *via media* between the far-reaching claims of the suffragists, on the one hand, and the uncompromising hostility of the anti-suffragists on the other. For the sake of peace, it offers a compromise; and from that point of view would be more likely to succeed in its object than the proposed "first instalment" of Woman Suffrage embodied in Mr. SHACKLETON'S so-called Conciliation Bill. In so far then as such a measure might constitute a way out of the threatened impasse, it will have the support of all moderate persons of either sex and of any political persuasion. A compromise, of course, never satisfies the extremists on either side; but in this case we fancy that, while few anti-suffragists would find any objection to the scheme, it would be incontinently condemned by practically all suffragists, militant or otherwise. For any such measure, if it ever reached the plane of practical

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

politics, would carry with it the recognition of two dominant facts which it is the whole purpose and aim of the *Votes for Women* party to decline to recognize. These facts are, in the first place, the physical disabilities of women for the *rôles* of the legislator and the statesman, with all that those *rôles* involve; and, in the second place, that the women who are in a position to serve the State in any public capacity are in a very small minority—a minority insignificant, not by reason of the mental calibre of those composing it, but numerically. The lady-writer to whom we have alluded—we believe she is the daughter of a distinguished Admiral—dispassionately reviews the objections to the political enfranchisement of women, and finds them unanswerable. There is Mr. GLADSTONE's historic objection that, the right to vote conceded, the right to sit in Parliament, to take rank as a Cabinet Minister, must follow as a logical consequence. Further, there is the even graver objection that the extension of the suffrage even to a limited number of women constitutes, as the sponsors of the Conciliation Bill were foolish enough to admit in the House of Commons, "the thin end of the wedge," and must lead inevitably to universal adult suffrage. As the female population of the British Isles exceeds the male by a million and a half, "the ultimate governing authority" must eventually be shifted from men to women. Then there is what may be called the Imperial objection—the fact that the British Empire contains some 340 millions of coloured races who could never become reconciled to government by women, while no women could participate in the practical activities involved in the government of a Crown Colony. Finally, there is the unsurmountable obstacle which Nature herself has set up, and against which there is no appeal. It has been called "the scientific fact of specialization," and takes cognizance of men and women as "two highly developed, highly specialized instruments" in the scheme of Life, marked by profound and unalterable natural distinctions. The whole question is governed by "a difference of structure" which points to a difference of social or political function. "Obviously," says Miss MARKHAM, "if the State is to exist at all, the bearing and rearing of healthy citizens is one of the most important functions which can exist in that State." There are women who become restive, if not indignant, when confronted with what may be described as the domestic argument. It is as if a man were to be annoyed at being reminded that the office or the work-shop was his sphere of daily activity. But the rightly constituted woman looks upon the supremest function of her sex with far other eyes; or, as Miss MARKHAM puts it:—

> Home rightly viewed is not the strong hold of bovine contentment. It is the focus from which the best and most intelligent life of men and women will radiate, and what the woman creates there will be writ large ultimately in the life of the nation. Hence the supreme importance of giving to woman the highest and best education of which she is capable, because she is in very truth the guardian of life, not only of the physical life she bears, but of that deeper moral and spiritual life by which humanity alone in any real sense lives. The very fact, however, of woman's specialisation for these great duties implies that there are other functions in the State for which belong more properly to men. Once again we should infer from scientific analogy that it is not by interference with one another's functions, but by each sex making the best of its own, that we shall arrive at the maximum of life for the whole community.

The legislator it must be remembered, has not merely to make laws; it falls to him ultimately to enforce them. The statesman has not merely to guide his country; he has in the last resort to defend it. Inasmuch as women-policemen, women soldiers and sailors, are in our present civilization unthinkable, so the supreme authority of government must of necessity remain in the hands of men. Woman, on the other hand, has an equally important and no less glorious part to play: with a single eye to the welfare of the race, she can perfect herself in all that pertains to its maintenance unimpaired.

THE NATION AND ITS DEPARTED KING.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 8.*)

THE largeness of the place occupied by the late King EDWARD VII. in the hearts and minds of his people is further evidenced by the universality of the movement for establishing memorials in his honour. It will be remembered that, in the early part of last month, in reply to an enquiry from the Lord MAYOR of London, the Prime MINISTER suggested, as a preferable alternative to raising one single national memorial, that each county and large city should provide its own memorial, in accordance with local sentiment and conditions. This proposition has been eagerly taken up in many parts of the country. In most of the great cities and county divisions, schemes of various descriptions are beginning to take shape for commemorating, in some suitable manner, the brief but glorious reign of the departed King. Naturally London is leading the way, and the widespread interest aroused by the movement is shown by the fact that the special Mansion House committee, consisting of a hundred members, though it can hardly be said to have commenced its deliberations, is inundated with suggestions from all quarters as to the form the proposed memorial should take. It is understood, says a London journal, that the probable course that this committee will pursue, at as early a period as possible after assembling, will be to consult the Royal wishes with regard to the memorial. It is obvious that no method of commemorating King Edward's reign could be considered fitting unless it had the fullest approval of the Queen Mother, of King George and of Queen Mary; and the Royal wishes, predicts this journal, "will be on the side of a scheme which will make a successful and striking appeal to the imagination and to the hearts not only of London but also of the whole nation."

The character of the suggestions hitherto sent in is, naturally, for the most part architectural; but many of them show a desire to place on record the late KING's charitable instincts in the direction of Hospital work. Thus, as examples of proposed architectural memorials there may be mentioned the rebuilding of Trafalgar Square; the rebuilding of the front of Buckingham Palace on an imposing scale; the construction of a new bridge across the Thames and of an arch in Green Park; the improvement of Hyde Park Corner, the building of a Memorial Chapel in Westminster Abbey, or of a Pantheon adjoining that historic pile. Other propositions of a more general character are the erection of a State Opera House in Kingsway, of a vast Hall in the same thoroughfare to be called "The Great Globe," in honour of the Empire which King Edward did so much to strengthen; the purchase of the Crystal Palace and its devotion to purely national purposes; and the building of a magnificent "Indian Museum" on the Embankment, on a site adjoining that of the new County Council Hall. The proposals of a philanthropic character which have been put forward are the provision of a new home for incurables and of a hostel for friendless girls, of a further fund for cancer research, and of almshouses for the deserving poor; the clearing of St. Bartholomew's Hospital of debt and the creation of more open spaces for the East End. One correspondent advocates the making of a "garden city" to be known as King Edward's Town; another proposes the erection of "towers in open spaces," though what precise purpose the towers are to serve is not clear. From the provinces come propositions of a generally similar character, governed in some cases by entirely local considerations. The Liverpool memorial will include an equestrian statue of the King, a sum of £25,000 having been voted for the purpose; and Birmingham proposes to rebuild its Children's Hospital and erect a statue. In Norfolk and Shropshire, and at Warwick, Windsor, Lancaster, Chichester, and Hastings, it has been decided that the memorial funds shall be devoted to the extension, in one form or another, of hospital work, while Aberdeen has ordered a granite statue of the late King. Manchester is as yet divided between building a sanatorium or an art gallery and the abolition of slum property; Oxford and Durham propose sanatoria for tuberculosis; Hampshire is in favour of a statue at Winchester Cathedral, while Bristol proposes, among other things, the freeing of the Clifton Suspension Bridge.

As far as the Metropolis is concerned, we fancy that one or other of the archi-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

tectural projects will win the day. For a great city, the greatest in the world, London is singularly deficient in architectural monuments of outstanding magnificence. Three of the propositions advanced seem to be more likely of realization than the rest—(1) the Buckingham Palace scheme; (2) the Trafalgar Square improvement, and (3) the Indian Museum. With regard to this last, the idea seems to be to provide a suitable housing for the collections originally made by the East India Government, while at the same time erecting a building of majestic and novel proportions in a very striking situation—"a sort of microcosm of our wonderful Indian Empire." A provisional design for the museum has been prepared by a former Government architect at Madras, and gives some precision to the scheme:—

The style of architecture is pure Gujerati, one of the happiest amalgamations of Hindu and Moslem art. It is proposed that the external portion should be executed by Indians with Indian materials, while the shell would be constructed by Englishmen, so that the workmen of both nations would be benefited. The length of the building would be about 370 feet, the breadth 210 feet, the height 130 feet, and the area 157,251 square feet, exclusive of corridors and staircases. On the basis of the cost of the County Council Hall the cost of the India Museum would be between £700,000 and £800,000. It would face south, as all Indian buildings should do, but there would be no competition between it and its important neighbour as regards æsthetic or artistic conditions, the two styles being so essentially different. To spectators, whether from the terrace of the House of Commons, or from Westminster Bridge, or from the Embankment, the home of treasures from our great Eastern Empire would offer a sight at once noble and inspiring.

The Trafalgar Square project, for which a well-known architect is sponsor, appears to have met with some criticism. "Surely," writes a correspondent to *The Times*, "it cannot be really contemplated to alter that square and its name for a memorial to King Edward. Trafalgar Square is already a monument to a great warrior and commemorative of a great victory, and will ever remain so in the eyes of the nation, and could not, therefore, be transformed into a patched-up memorial of King Edward the Peacemaker." However, there seems little ground for these objections, as the scheme, in its entirety, is not intended to diminish but to emphasise the great historic and naval character of the square; and "whilst sweeping away those features that are rather paltry, would reconstruct it on modern and artistic lines, elaborating its magnificent natural advantages and making it in every sense worthy of the nation." Of course the Buckingham Palace project was mooted long before the Memorials movement became general; and when it is taken into conjunction with the Victoria Memorial works now nearly completed, the scheme as a whole—apart from its near associations with the late King—seems as likely as any other to become the final choice of the Metropolis. That at least is our belief; but, of course, any of our readers, especially those familiar with the great city, are quite as competent to pass an opinion on the point, and we should be glad to invite their views on this interesting subject.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM IN THE PULPIT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 9.*)

FEW people, we believe, would be disposed to agree that the pulpit is a fit and proper place for the pronouncement of political sentiments, whether of Imperial or of anti-Imperial tendency. We do not say that such civic virtues as the sense of duty and of responsibility may not on occasion, with full propriety, be inculcated by ministers of religion, especially where the younger members of their congregations are concerned. And if there is one such occasion more appropriate than another, it is the Festival of Empire Day. But that opportunity should be taken of such an occasion to deliver to a number of young people an address more Anti-Imperial than Imperial in its tone is a remarkable illustration of the aphorism that England's worst enemies are within her own gates. What with British members of Parliament writing sympathetic letters to Bengali sedition-mongers, Irish members drawing funds for the disruption of the United Kingdom from American ex-dynamitards and Little Navyites demanding the reduction of Naval expenditure so that the national weakness might become a standing invitation to "the strong man armed," the Empire thus handicapped deserves no small commiseration. At any rate, it is the merest justice that these friends of every country but their own should be marked—with the traitor's mark—and known in their true colours by all to whom their native land is something more than a name. We fancy that ever since Empire Day, of this year of grace, the Rev. T. RHONDDA WILLIAMS has been duly listed among the enemies of the Empire. This well-known Congregationalist Minister, at present pastor of the Union Church, Brighton, achieved the rare distinction—we would probably be safe in saying the unique distinction—of delivering from his pulpit an anti-Imperial "Empire Day Sermon for Young People." Unfortunately, as is frequently the case with those who have set out on the blackguarding tack—whether the object of their vilifications be individuals or Empires—the calumniator produced such a medley of misleading and erroneous statements that his zeal in blackening the fair fame of his country clearly outran both his knowledge and his discretion. One of the statements made by this dangerous guide from the Celtic fringe was as follows:—

"In six years, between 1884 and 1890, when the Imperialistic spirit was very blatant, we acquired territories amounting to nearly three and three-quarter million square miles, and a population estimated at 57,000,000. I am tempted to give you the list. . . . In six years, then, remember, we added the following territories to the British Empire."

The list is as subjoined, with the addition of the actual dates on which the several possessions became incorporated in the British Empire, as given in the Colonial Office list:—

Name of Territory.	Date of Incorporation in British Empire.
British Guiana	1814
Kowloon (1st portion)	1861
Nigeria (2nd portion 1899)	1881
Somaliland (Protectorate)	1884
Bechuanaland (Protectorate)	1885-1891
Upper Burmah	1885
Zululand (Protectorate)	1887
Sarawak	1888
Pahang	1888
Rhodesia	1888-1898
Zanzibar (Protectorate)	1890
British Central Africa (Protectorate	1891
British East Africa (Protectorate)	1894
Pondoland	1894
Uganda (Protectorate)	1894
(Ama)tongaland	1895
Kowloon (2nd portion)	1898
Soudan (administered by British Officials on behalf of Egyptian Government)	1898
Wei-hai-wei	1898
Transvaal (granted Autonomy in 1907)	1900
Orange River Colony (granted Autonomy in 1907)	1900
Ashantee	1901

The reverend gentleman, be it observed, takes no note of the fact that the period during which these twenty-one British territories over-sea were "annexed," in a "blatant spirit of aggrandisement," was a period in which the great Powers of Europe all took a share in the partition of Africa into spheres of influence. It was a period marked by the colonial expansion not only of Great Britain, but of Germany, France and the United States. However, the actual period of the incorporation of these twenty-one territories covers not six years only, but eighty-seven—namely, from 1814 to 1901; and furthermore, of these twenty-one territories, there were but *seven* that came completely, and *two* others partially, under the British Crown. No less than six of the nine, correctly given, happen to be in Africa.

"It is strange," remarks the correspondent of a service journal, "that a speaker of anti-Imperial bias, who could persuade himself ten years ago that the Boers' bold bid for empire and forcible seizure of British Colonies who had no quarrel with them, was somehow an aggressive attack by Britain on Boerdom, should state that the Transvaal and Orange River Colony were, as also the Sudan, annexed before 1890!" Of course, as every one knows, the Sudan was not annexed at all, but is administered by the British Government on behalf of the Egyptian Khedive. But this ecclesiastic's lapses from accuracy by no mean end here. After making the curious statements, characteristic of his class, that the Empire has increased *in most cases* by wrongful aggression; that it is useless; that "it makes neither you nor me a penny the richer"; that "the Colonies have no economic advantage for us whatever," Mr. WILLIAMS favours us with a definition of Imperialism as "an amalgam of frontier wars, spurious philanthropy, racial pride, and pretended trade relations." Such are the articles of faith which have obsessed of the minds the British people for the past thirty-five years!

Other fanciful statements propounded by this false preacher from his pulpit are

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that the administrators of the non-self-governing portions of the Empire are all "aristocrats who keep the Indian Civil Service as a lucrative field of employment for themselves"—a palpable absurdity in these days of open competitive examinations; that despite the 33⅓ per cent. preference given by the Dominion to British trade, Canada "in buying and selling *never thinks she is British*;" and, as a climax to his clap-trap, that "fifty Dreadnoughts will not enable us to sell as much as one penknife more." One begins to wonder, writes the correspondent whom we have already quoted, how much of the wide-spread British Empire the pious speaker has observed at first hand; whether he has "actually seen at his post, say, the Collector of an Indian rural district, the British Resident in a Malay State, an English Bimbashi in a Soudanese province, or one of the subaltern administrators of the Nigerian Hinterland, or of an outpost on the North-West frontier. These men, 'doing the King's work all the dim day long,' are bringing, without recourse to arms, order, peace, security of life and property, humane treatment, to the peoples they control, implanting in uncivilised minds faith in the justice of the British Government, trust in 'an Englishman's word,' belief in the unassailable incorruptibility of the servants of the British Crown." We strongly incline to the belief—and, indeed, it is the most charitable view to take—that the key to Mr. WILLIAMS' extraordinary representations is his own ignorance. He is clearly one of those "who only England know"; and we recommend him to extend his knowledge of the Empire—academically at all costs, practically, if possible—before he next undertakes the task for which he is at present utterly unfitted—that of preaching an "Empire Day Sermon for Young People."

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Last month we epitomized from the pages of the July number of the *To-A-no-Hikari* part of an article on "The Future of Christianity," penned by Mr. Akashi Hantarō. Having commented on the insincerity of certain Christian pastors and the harm it does to the Christian cause, he proceeds to notice some fundamental changes in the views of enlightened Christian laymen as follows:—It used to be held by the leading Protestant sects as well as by the Roman Catholics that people had to go to church in order to be saved. But the educated Protestant laymen who heartily endorse this view to-day are hard to find (*Gyōten no hoshi yori mo sukunai no de aru*)*, though there are many who object to saying what they actually think on this subject. Howlong conservative thought will hold its own in certain churches it is hard to say. In a church like that at Fujimi-chō, Tōkyō, of which Mr. Uemura Masahisa is the pastor, there are many people past middle age who have had the old Calvinistic doctrines instilled into them. But it happens with many such Christians that when they come into contact with rationalistic thought they lose faith in religion altogether. Superstition dies hard, and when we see how prosperous a sect like the Tenri-kyō is to-day, we perceive that there are a good many Japanese whose credulity leads them to believe anything that is told them by their instructors.

It is much to be deplored, concludes Mr. Akashi, that in the minds of the people who belong to the outside world Christianity should always be associated with orthodox doctrines and condemned as quite irrational Dr. Katō Hiroyuki's views on Christianity are quite behind the age. Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō has moved ahead, and he now sees that the conceptions of Christianity he had when he penned the famous attack on it many years ago were entirely wrong. He perceives that real Christianity is independent of orthodox teaching. It has of course been known in the West since the days of Lessing that St Paul, pr. Augustine and Calvin all seriously misinterpreted the teaching of Christ. All the antagonism between science and Christianity that exists had its origin in the errors which have been propagated in Christ's name. To the actual teaching of Christ science never can be opposed. The Christianity of the future as far as Japan is concerned will certainly be that of the liberal section of the Christian Church. Nationalized Christianity will make converts more and more rapidly as time goes on.

* * *

The August *Rikugō Zasshi* contains several thoughtful articles dealing with fundamental questions connected with the nature and the development of Christianity. The first we propose to deal with here is from the pen of Mr. Yamaji Aizan, a prolific writer, entitled *History or Doctrine*? It is admitted on all sides, says Mr. Yamaji, that in past ages Christianity exercised enormous influence in the Western World. What was it that stirred men's minds? The doctrines taught by priests, or the Bible records that were regarded as historical? Undoubtedly the latter. To me it appears that the doctrinal part of the Bible, such, for instance, as the epistles of St. Paul, are far less interesting than the account of Christ's life and teaching given in the four Gospels St Paul's writings appear to us Japanese to be involved and hard to understand. And so they no doubt appeared to the majority of European readers in past ages. The heroic spirit of Europe in former times received its inspiration from two sources: one was Biblical history and the other Plutarch's "Lives of Greeks and Romans." In China the same thing has taken place. The Chinese have never been much interested in sacred writings that deal with abstract questions, theories and doctrines. But the heroic actions of their ancestors have always moved them. In this country we have the same feeling. Takeda Shingen confessed that reading the analects always made him feel drowsy. But he never wearied of reading tales concerning the brave exploits of Yoshitsune and other warriors. In this respect then there is no difference between East and West. The spirit of hero-worship pervades all minds. The actions of men and women are far more entertaining than the doctrines they may have taught. No sooner do our Chinese teachers begin to quote from the Classics than the pupils commence to yawn. It is the same at Sunday Schools when attempts are made to explain Christian doctrines. But tales concerning real life never fail to awaken interest. Teaching doctrines only has almost emptied some of the churches in this country. These doctrines are said to be beneficial to mankind and no charge is made for admittance to the churches where they are explained, and still the attendance is miserably poor in most cases. The people who assemble are told they must believe this and that and reject such and such doctrines as false, and so on. The whole thing has no interest for them. How is it that our Kōshakushi attract such large audiences? How is it that the theatres are so much frequented? In both cases actions form the principal themes of the speakers, and so people are ready to pay for the privilege of listening to them. It is then true to affirm that with the great majority of mankind history is preferred to doctrines, national annals to philosophy.

But there are peop'e who will tell us that nourishing food is not always pleasant to the palate, that mental culture is not best promoted by feeding the mind only with that which entertains it; bitter pills are often more effective than sweet ones, and so on. This theory may apply to abnormal persons or in some exceptional cases, but it is true to affirm that with the majority of mankind palatability and power to nourish are closely connected with each other. The food that is taken with the most relish as a rule proves to be the most nutritious when mind and body are in a perfectly healthy condition.

Where Christ was accused of violating the sacredness of the sabbath day, he defended himself by saying that the sabbath was made for man. This gives us the secret of the superiority of human action to the theories, doctrines, rules and restrictions which have been drawn up for the purpose of controlling human conduct. The heroes of history invariably refused to submit to the control of the current doctrines of their times. They set these aside and went their own way. They made their own rules and laws and thus showed their superiority Greater than laws are the law-makers. Higher far than the doctrines he teaches is the truly great man. Knowing Tokutomi the novelist (the younger brother of Sohō) intimately, there is no need for me to read his books. Personality it is that attracts us, and so the Christ of the Gospels, the individuality of the maker of laws for mankind, is an infinitely more interesting study than St. Paul's disquisitions on Christian doctrine. Why we go to sleep while perusing the latter and read the former with pleasure is because one is only explaining laws while the other is revealing the personality of the lawgiver. (*Waga hai wa shokan wo yomu to nan to naku nemuku naru to iu no wa, itsu wa hōritsu wo shimeshi, itsu wa rippōsha wo shimesu tame de arō to omou*). The heroic actions of mankind need only to be related in order to elicit admiration. We are attracted by them quite involuntarily. Asked to say why we admire certain men and certain actions, we are often at a loss for a reply. We admire them because we admire them. They appeal to us in a far more powerful way than doctrinal disquisitions however learned can ever do.

From the *Kaitakusha* we have frequently epitomized Captain T. Okada's articles on the progress of Christian thought. Discerning readers have of course noted the fact that the Y. M. C. A. organ publishes articles that propound views which are mutually destructive. No adept at logic-chopping could ever reconcile the views championed by the conservative and progressive thinkers who furnish material for the *Kaitakusha*. Among the keen-witted, outspoken and logical writers whose essays we have studied Captain Okada merits special mention. He has the happy knack of probing subjects to their depths and he displays a very minute knowledge of recent criticism and advanced thought in Western countries. In the August *Rikugō Zasshi* Captain Okada essays the task of defining what can be accepted and what must be rejected in current religious throught. He first distinguishes between two fundamentally different views of religion. All are agreed that religion concerns the relation of God and man. According to those who believe that the Biblical Revelation is the only real Revelation that exists and that it ceased in the Apostolic age, the world and man were made by God and are governed by God and the Biblical Revelation is His method of making known his will to mankind. This theory makes God the standard (本位) of all things. A diametrically opposite view to this is that of those who believe that religion originated with man, whose conceptions of Deity developed from the crudities of barbaric ages till they reached the philosophic subtlety they now display. To these thinkers it appears that religion as it exists to-day is altogether a product of the human mind and represents natural aspirations only. One thing is

* They are scarcer than the stars to be seen at dawn.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

quite certain; and that is that the ultra-conservative view that Christianity as it is known to us to-day came direct from Heaven utterly ignores certain historical facts. Christianity may be correctly traced to four different sources (1) To Judaism and kindred faiths known to the Jews at the time of Christ; (2) to Greek philosophy as known to St. Paul and the early Christian fathers; (3) to the Roman political organization which furnished a model for the system of Church Government set up by the Papacy, and (4) to the sound morality which prevailed among the Teutonic tribes in the early Christian centuries. For some centuries the Roman Catholic Church was supreme. Politics, philosophy, science, literature and art were all under her control. But with the rise of Protestantism came a strong movement in favour of rendering the five above-named subjects quite independent of the Church, and this has been accomplished in all Protestant countries. Thus we see that religion has had to give way to outside pressure in a number of important particulars. But in the ranks of Protestantism inside the Church great changes have taken place in recent years. There are to-day Missionary Societi s that publicly acknowledge the fact that the object of missionary work is no longer the saving of individual souls from the wrath to come, from eternal predition, but to teach morality, to raise the general standard of social life to a higher level, to encourage devotion to duty and to noble causes. Thus has the very motive for missionary work undergone a striking change (*Ima ya senkyōshi nō tōkyokusha sude ni dōki* (motive) *no henkwa wo kōgen* (公言) *shite, ima wa shu to shite kojin oyobi shakai no kōjō* (向上) *hatten wo kito shite oru*).

The situation in Japan is just this. The old enthusiasm for Christianity has gone. The Christian church has lost influence. Whether the setback will be permanent or only temp rary remains to be seen, but in any case religion is lagging behind the age. (*Izure ni shite mo, jisei ga saki ni susunde kyōsei ga okureta no de aru*). In Western lands, attacked by philosophers, attacked by scientists, attacked by learned critics, attacked by historians, Christianity has receded step by step from the position it occupied years ago, so that to-day even the orthodox party are no longer heard defending the infallibi ity of the Bible—to the Divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the atonement alone they still hold on. Christianity has now reached such a critical time that its survival depends on its ability to reconstruct itself. Its whole doctrinal system must be overhauled and what is no longer tenable must be expunged. In advocating selection I am advocating nothing new, for to a greater or less extent it has been going on for centuries, as the history of church doctrine plainly shows. The books of the Bible were selected, the articles of faith professed by each Christian sect were selected, and to-day hardly a Christian is to be found who attaches the same weight to every article of his Church's creed, proving that selection is going on in the minds of individual Christians all the time. Some articles of faith are quietly rejected or replaced by others of an entirely different kind. And the churches in propagating Christianity in foreign lands make selections from their creeds to suit the people they are trying to convert. The Athanasian creed in its entirety is not preached to South Sea islanders. In both America and England numerous articles and books are appearing which advocate a thorough adaptation of Christian doctrine to modern thought.

Only two courses are open to us. We must either adapt our religion to our intellectual environment or reject it altogether and try to get on without any religion at all; for the notion that we can evolve out of our new consciousness a new form of religion can not be accepted. History records endless examples of old faiths undergoing transformation. Such was the origin of Christianity itself and such was the origin of Buddhism. So there is nothing to be feared if reconstruction be carefully done.

In the opinion of Captain Okada modern thought demands that certain fundamental changes should be made in the Christian creed.

(1) The notion of a God existing outside the universe and man must be abandoned in favour of the pantheistic belief in Divine immanency. We can not but recognize, says Captain Okada, that the tendency of thought to day is strongly in this direction (*Warera wa tada ippan no keikō ga ichijirushiku nai zai teki* (内在的) *naru Bonshin ron ni katamuki tsutsu aru koto wa mitomeneba naranu.*)

(2) Modern thought has explained the word supernatural and the term Revelation in a new way. What is supernatural is not anti-natural. It is only something that is above our comprehension. It is nothing but the working of natural laws in ways that are unfamiliar to us. As science advances, wh t formerly seemed supernatural is shown to be quite natural; and what was declared miraculous comes to be regarded as quite ordinary. Revelation is now explained as including all that is discoverable by man's reason and nothing more, according to Kant's words The old meanings attached to the terms supernatural and Revelation have been abandoned.

(3) The doctrine of the fall of man and original sin must be abandoned and along with it the doctrine of the atonement, for which it forms a basis. The notion that man has fallen from a high estate is quite wrong. He has risen from a low one. This error has been the source of many false doctrines. It has done much towards enervating Christian morality, which is denounced by Nietsche as slavery and which has aroused tremendous opposition in other quarters.

(4) Discussion over Christianity still goes on, but many of the old points of controversy have lost their significance. If God be regarded as dwelling in us, what is human and what is divine are indistinguishable The Trinitarian controversy has no longer any interest for us to-day. It is so with the docture concerning the alleged Divinity of Christ. The attribution of Divinity to Christ came from the belief that among supermen he was the greatest. Though the question of what the historical Christ was like is an important one, we are more concerned with the ideal Christ, whose existence nobody doubts, and whose evolution has stretched itself out over many centuries a d is still incomplete.

(4 A great fight is going on both among Protestants and Roman Catholics as to the authority which churches have a right to claim. Wholesale secession, it is considered, can only be stopped by a relaxation of the rules that have hitherto been in force and by the abandonment of all doctrinal tests whatever, for the age is intensely anti-dogmatic. Schemes are on foot for the abolition of confessions of faith and for a union of good men and good women based on the possession of common noble aspirations, ardent devotion to the cause of humanity and the spirit of self-sacrifice and self denial for the sake of others. The age is moving onward and we must move with it or be left behind.

* * *

The *Seikyō Shimpō* (Greek Church) in an article entitled, *Conference Resolutions and their Observance in Practice*, says that Greek Church priests in Japan are very remiss in insisting on a strict observance of the Resolutions passed at Annual Conferences among provincial converts. We are told that seven years ago a Resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that each convert should subscribe one *yen* per month towards a capital fund and that the amount thus collected should be sent to Tōkyō. But judging from the amount of money sent it is evident that the Resolution has been ignored by those who helped to pass it and by the laity generally. It would seem as though the Resolution of 1903 had been quite forgotten by many of our priests, as at last year's Conference another Resolution was passed bearing on the creation of a capital fund which provided that "Every Christian house or every convert should subscribe over 3 *sen* a month towards a capital fund." On this occasion no reference was made to the 1903 Resolution. It should have been either annulled or amended, but it seems to have been entirely forgotten. There is no guarantee that the new Resolution will be observed by our Churches better than that of 1903. The passing of Resolutions becomes a mere farce if at our Conferences no notice is taken of their non-observance. There are Resolutions which were passed at last year's Conference which might as well never have been drawn up, as no attempt has been made to carry them into effect. At this year's Conference steps should be taken to remedy this defect, which threatens to rob our Conferences of the authority they ought to wield.

The *Seikyō Shimpō* of August 1st contains an article on "The Demand for School Graduates" which shows by statistics that numbers of graduates of the Tōkyō Imperial University and private Universities have to remain idle several years before obtaining employment. These are mostly Law or Literature students. Those who obtain employment after graduating in Law often have to begin with a salary of 20 or 30 *yen* a month only. But engineers get from 40 to 70 *yen* a month, whilst doctors begin with from 100 to 300 *yen* a month. The table of statistics given originally appeared in the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun*. It deals with the graduates of 12 universities and high schools. The literary graduates of the Waseda University last year were 78 in number. Only 26 of these have found employment as teachers or journalists at salaries of about 30 *yen* a month. The comment made by Mr. Shirako, the writer in the *Seikyō Shimpō*, is that if the object of high class education be money-making, then it only pays in the case of medicine, engineering and applied sciences generally. A University degree is not in itself a sufficient recommendation for anybody in Japan to day in the eyes of business men.

* * *

Mr. Murai Chishitsu, writing in the August *Michi* on "The Standard of our Party," specifies five particulars in which in his opinion the recently formed *Nihon Kyōkai* differs from other Christian bodies. There are five things in which we glory, says Mr. Murai, and these are (1) Our faithfulness to truth; (2) our broad-mindedness; (3) the spirit of independence which actuates us; (4) our great activity, and (5) our high aspirations. Commenting on these, he says:—Faithfulness to truth is something that many profess but few practice. Faithfulness to truth has made us reject the supernaturalism proclaimed by the missionaries who brought Christianity to this country. Christ's alleged miraculous birth, the divine authority attributed to the Bible, the teaching of St. Paul on the atonement, along with the members of other Japanese churches, we no longer believe. (*Waga kuni Kirisutokyōkai no shikisha to shō subeki hitobito mo, mata korera no ten ni oite gojin to setsu wo onajū shite oru no de aru.*) The difference between us and many other Protestant Christians is just this: while we proclaim openly what we believe, they have not the courage to do so. They lack sincerity and can not escape from the charge of cowardice. For our outspokenness we are hated and maligned both by Japanese Christians and by certain of the missionaries. By the attitude we have taken we have not only br ught pecuniary loss on ourselves, but we have alienated the sympathy of many of our fellow-Christians, but the course we are following is a far nobler one than that taken by our opponents. (2) The four articles of our faith are so simple and so general that few people could object to them—belief in God, self-culture, love of our neighbours and belief in immortality, beyond this we do not go. We do not regard connection with any church as necessary to entitle anyone to enjoy our fellowship. (3) We are so independent that we refuse to bow to Church authority of any kind. To reason alone do we submit. Theodore Parker once astonished a Boston audience by reading a quotation from Marcus Aurelius instead of from the Bible, thereby showing that the utterances of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

this great moralist were regarded by the preacher as on a level with the words found in the Bible. This is our opinion too, and when preaching we follow Parker's example and often take as texts the sayings of Confucius, Mencius or other Chinese sages In the matter of rites and ceremonies we are quite free. We regard neither baptism nor the Lord's Supper as of any importance, nor do we consider Sunday to be more sacred than any other day (*Bansanrei no gotoki wa muron hai shi-sari, senrei no shiki mo, ansokunichi no seido mo, hai shi shita no de aru*). We Japanese are not impressed by the baptismal service, nor does the practice of declaring one day to be more sacred than another appear to be anything but objectionable. All times are alike to the truly virtuous. We don't observe Sunday at all. Our weekly gatherings may be held on that day or on any other to suit the convenience of the congregation. (4) Our Party places vitality before all else in religion. The lifeless formalism so common among church-goers, the retiring spirit and separation from the world so much cultivated by many Christians we avoid. We are no worshippers of the Church after the manner of some Christians, who seem to think that nobody can have spiritual vitality unless by the use of this one channel. We obtain our life direct from God. And the life we possess is more manifest to men of the world than to members of Churches.

(5) Small as is our sect, insignificant as are the numbers that belong to it, we aspire to give the nation a form of religion that it can accept—a thing which no existing Christian Sect has been able to do. The beginnings of all great movements have been small. Strong ambition, noble aspirations, accompanied by ardent devotion are in the end sure to be crowned with success. So we are full of hope for the future.

* * *

Advanced thinkers among the Congregationalists in this country naturally take the deepest interest in the big fight that is taking place in England between Dr. Forsythe, the leader of the conservatives, and Dr Campbell, the leader of the Christian freethinkers. On the ground that the issues in England and the issues in Japan are one and the same, we produce from the pages of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* a short account of the controversy over fundamental principles and essential religious elements which is still raging in England. It would be a mistake to suppose, says the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, that the English Congregationalists as a body are about to split into sections and either follow Dr. Forsythe or Dr. Campbell. A very large number of Congregationalists agree with neither of these Divines, regarding one of them as too conservative and the other as too liberal. The English mind is opposed to extremes, and in theology as in other things naturally seeks for a *via media*. So it is pretty certain that the main body of the Congregationalists will keep aloof from both the factions which are in process of formation It is a fact worth noting that the *Christian World* is pronouncedly on the side of Dr. Forsythe and treats Dr. Campbell and his arguments with manifest unfairness. The paper is evidently being run in the interests of conservative Congregationalists. England is a very conservative country and there seems to be little doubt that the mass of the congregationalists sympathize more with Dr. Forsythe's views than with those of Dr. Campbell. Liberal thought has a hard battle to fight in every country and every age. (*Shimpo shisō no yo ni irezaru, izure no jidai, izure no hōdo wo towazu ōmune kaku no gotoshi*). The English Congregationalists are to be congratulated on the production of such a truly great man as Dr. Campbell; for it looks as if he were about to save religion from the obloquy which in recent years it has encountered. But the leader of the conservatives has tried his utmost to induce the Congregational Union to expel Dr. Campbell from the Sect. After a series of meetings and much correspondence between the parties, it was decided at a big meeting of Congregationalists held last May that according to their rules of Association each minister is at liberty to hold and to preach what views he pleases and that no Congregational Body exists which has the power to eject a minister from the Sect He may be asked to leave, but he has the power to refuse. The Chairman of the big meeting held on May 9th reproved Dr. Forsythe and other conservatives for the violent language they used in attacking Dr. Campbell and complimented the latter on the temperateness of his speech. The whole commotion is of course much regretted by the majority of the Congregationalists, who prefer to jog along in the old sleepy fashion without calling into question the foundations of their faith. Dr. Campbell came out of the controversy stronger than when he went into it. His self-control, logicalness, sincerity and earnestness impressed many of his hearers Dr. Forsythe's attempt to introduce Papal methods among the Congregationalists has exposed him to much ridicule. The points at issue between the two champions concern Christians the world over, and hence the future action of both leaders will be watched with considerable interest by Japanese theologians. We certainly have something to learn from the impartial attitude shown by the English Congregational body to the various controversialists, concludes the *Kiristokyō Sekai*. The Union decided not to follow either disputant implicitly, thus leaving everybody free to formulate his own creed.

KARUIZAWA NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Karuizawa, September 7.

This week sees most of the summer residents of Karuizawa getting back to their respective occupations. The important question for some weeks has been how to get back to one's place of former abode. Most people thought for a while that there was nothing for it but to leave the household in Karuizawa until the railway lines were again open, and to strike for home alone; but this week has seen a rapid and remarkable improvement in railway communication. For some days the authorities have been selling tickets to Tokyo by way of Takasaki, and sending baggage on the same tickets round by way of Matsumoto and Kofu, which was a great improvement on the weeks previous when no luggage of any account was accepted, and every passenger had himself to look after what hand-baggage he ventured to take with him aboard the various trains passing between the broken sections. Now this is all changed, however, and one can buy a ticket and check baggage from Karuizawa to Uyeno station, having the baggage go through on the same train, though it is said the agents will not receive large pieces of baggage, as all luggage has to be carried by hand, over the few breaks in the line that still remain. The chief of these interruptions is in the tunnels between Yokogawa and Karuizawa, where the high bridges have been badly washed out and some enormous landslides have blocked the track. At any rate we are now beyond the period of complaint, and must, on our honour, give the Railway Department all praise for the various courtesies its agents have extended to unfortunate travellers in trying circumstances. It may be said that this year will see a larger number of families remaining up for the month of September, than in previous years. A good many people, especially those with a considerable number of children, feel that the floods have so greatly and inconveniently broken into the summer's rest that the only way to get the full benefit for which they came so far, is to stay through the beautiful clear days of September. Some of the visitors from China had just arrived in the village when the rain descended and the flood came and beat upon them, driving them out.

We have been having two bishops with us for some days, Bishop Maloney of China, and Bishop Cecil of Tokyo. Bishop Maloney preached in the English Church last Sunday, and Bishop Cecil addressed the children in a very unique and interesting manner, giving an object lesson with a broken wineglass, that could not stand alone, illustrating the text, "Hold Thou me up and I shall be safe." In the Auditorium Dr. White, an American visitor, has been giving lectures on the Bible, which appear to have been appreciated by a large number of people. Needless to say the lecturer did not pretend to give anything new on so old a theme, but he gave some new ways of looking at old questions, and showed that, as reason and knowledge develop, or are kept from retrograding, the truth represented by the Book of Books will grow to be ever more appreciated by the best minds and the most useful people.

There has been quite a stampede for real estate on the hills since the floods. Evidently a good many have finally been convinced that risking the cheaper lots on the plains is not what it is cracked up to be. The residents of the North, however, do not absolutely welcome the rush in their direction Those who had the foresight, in the days when land was less than it is now, to buy lots large enough to permit them to be their own neighbours, are now congratulating themselves on their good fortune; but this is the lot of few. One gentleman, of an exclusive turn of mind, thought he was quite safe from invasion by setting his house on a hill in manner that could not be hid. There from night to night and day to day he blew his bugle to the hills, and the hills answered, echoes dying, dying, dying; but now even *he* is no longer to be immune from the madding crowd, and next year will see new building after building rise about him, though for some time he will doubtless be able to look down upon them all. At the foot of Atago Yama several lots have been purchased, and already the ground there is being cleared for the erection of the new houses to be occupied next year. On the whole it may be said that prices for lots are going up apace since the flood; which seems so different from the days of Noah. Land in Karuizawa that a short time ago was selling for 7 *sen* a *tsubo* is now bringing from 20 to 30; and some that was bought at 7 can be sold for *yen* 1.25.

The floods this year have so largely taken the place of athletics that not so much has been done in this line as formerly, but nevertheless the Association has not been wholly inactive. After the tennis grounds were hopelessly destroyed by the inundation, the Committee at once set to work and had four good courts made alongside the base ball ground; but interest in tennis seemed to languish after the regular annual tournament had to be abandoned. This defect was quite compensated for by the additional interest displayed in base ball. The "Tokyo Americans" played several matches, notably those with Nozawa School and with Waseda University in which they came off victors. Of course, as most of those young fellows are, or have been, crack players in the teams of their respective universities at home, it would take an uncommon team in this country to match them. The Japanese teams, however, put up an excellent showing, the superiority of the foreigners being seen chiefly in the length of their legs and the shrewd use made of this advantage. A regretable accident befell one of our best baseballers on Saturday morning last in the game with Waseda, when Mr. Coleman had an ankle broken and will be laid up for some time. In the athletic tournament Mr. Coleman took most of the laurels for such feats as high and broad jumping, and he is regarded as one of our best all round athletes. Mr. Coleman is a teacher at the Keiogijuku and a member of the Friends' Mission.

Now that the season is over and the exodus homeward has set in, we are glad to say that the chief complaints against Karuisawa have been made by the doctors, for the summer has seen very few cases of serious illness and but one death that of Mrs. Hawthorne, who, we understand, was in a delicate condition of health before coming to Karuizawa. There must have been over 1,000 foreigners sojourning here during the summer; and most of them admit that, after trying various places for recuperation, Karuizawa is about as satisfactory a place as they have visited. It is wet at times, but is always

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cooler than elsewhere, while the surrounding country furnishes a new walk or excursion for every day of one's stay in the hills, with about the finest scenery that a lover of nature could wish. The only danger about Karuizawa is that prices and cost of living generally are showing a tendency to go up, and if the village gets the name of a fashionable summering place for people of means, it will get beyond the pockets of most of those now coming here, and they will be obliged to seek pastures new for the hot season. For a time it was thought that Gotemba and the new watering place near Sendai would attract quite a number from Karuizawa, but this place has more than held its own, while the resorts named have not increased as anticipated. Nevertheless if cost of living and rents continue to rise, as they have been doing for the last three years, the place will undoubtedly cease to hold its attraction. Of course the cost of living to foreigners is going up all over Japan, and Karuizawa must expect to show a similar tendency; but it ought not to be so much as it threatens to become.

The railway authorities are to be complimented on the finely appointed new station built at Karuizawa during the summer. When visitors began to arrive it was in a shocking state of unpreparedness, but it was got into order with an expedition that greatly surprised those who complained of its condition. The next thing wanted is a new post office, with prompt delivery of telegrams; for it is not altogether pleasant for an old and well known resident to be awakened at 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning to receive a telegram that had arrived in Karuizawa at 7 o'clock in the evening; that is, five hours to find a person well known to the post office, and about five minutes walk from its doors. Possibly the difficulty lies in the employing of young boys as telegraph messengers, who have no idea of responsibility, and to whom the time of delivery makes no difference. These criticisms are in no way a reflection on the postmaster here, who is always courteous and obliging, and is as efficient an official as is to be found in any of the post-offices in Japan that we have used. Karuizawa is also in need of a good *notion* shop that keeps such things as stationery, pens, and pencils at reasonable prices. It is not a bit of use bringing up expensive foreign stationery at fancy prices when just as useful can be had in Tokyo for half the money. No one wants to pay, say 75 or 80 *sen* for a hundred envelopes that are being made in Japan in just as good a quality of paper and sold by Japanese shops in Tokyo for from 35 to 45 *sen* a hundred. By all means let those who want the fancy foreign styles have them and pay for them, but why not have the domestic-made article also for those who want it? Unless this is done most people will bring their stationery with them, and such goods will be at a still greater discount in Karuisawa. Here is a chance for some enterprising Japanese stationer from Tokyo or Yokohama for next year.

SEMPER IDEM.

A LETTER FOR LADIES.

London, August, 1910.

The vogue for the uncomfortable and unbecoming narrow skirt is still at its height in London, although in Paris, and indeed, all over the continent, there are signs and portents of its decay. Upon any fine morning in London now the narrow skirted ladies may be seen. Tall or short, stout, or slender (for in England, this fashion like many other fashions is adopted quite regardless of the suitability of personal attributes), they take their painful, mincing way along Oxford Street, Bond Street and Regent Street pavements. Was there ever a garment invented so unpractical, so ugly, so lacking in dignity? Indeed it is to be hoped not. The broad hat, the closely fitting bodice, the short and skimpy skirt, these things may not utterly destroy the slender and graceful attractions of fresh youth, but women past their twenties should harden their hearts and summon strength of mind enough to put them aside. A person of mature charms, say somebody's delightful aunt or much respected mother, is a pitiful sight banded in about the knees, villainously curtailed in the matter of petticoats, with the too conspicuous open work stockings and patent leather shoes which are *de rigueur* with the fashionable skirt.

A considerable amount of amusement was caused the other day by a small incident in Oxford street. A very fashionably attired young lady was walking along that thoroughfare, from Oxford Circus in the direction of the Marble Arch. Having arrived about the neighbourhood of Selfridge's Emporium the lady had occasion to cross the street. Now, as all the world knows, unfortunate Londoners have been suffering martyrdom from the abominably wet weather. Indeed, it was raining slightly at the moment when the fashionable young lady wished to cross the street, and she held an umbrella carefully over her fashionable attire. Beside the curb there flowed a narrow stream of muddy water. The lady gauged the stream with her eye, she stood upon the pavement's brink and stretched forth a foot as far as it would go. Alack, it would not go far enough, she wore the skirt of the moment. At length she made her decision, shut her umbrella and put it under her arm, put her feet together and jumped the steam. The handful of idlers who had watched these evolutions, loudly cheered the lady's success and she went on her way triumphant. Less fortunate was the votary of fashion, who on leaving her dressmaker, failed in the attempt to step into her motor, lost her balance and rolled in the mud. From this melancholy position, she was unable to extricate herself, (for she wore the fashionable skirt) and she had to be picked up and set upon her feet like a three year old child.

The narrow skirt of to day, says *Femina* the French Ladies journal, is a revival of a fashion which flourished under the Directorate. Upon the 18th of July 1797, Esseid Ali was solemly received in Paris by the Directorate. *The Journal des Dames* then announced that by way of graceful compliment, the fair ones of France would follow the fashions of the fair ones of Turkey. Women would abandom greek costume which they had affected, and adopt the attires of "odalisques and sultanas." No sooner said than done. Ladies "en odalisque" peopled the Faubourg Saint. Germain and at a great dinner given by Citizen Tallyrand Mademoiselle Tallien appeared *à la Turque*, apparently, turban and all. Now London ladies imitate Mademoiselle Tallien's imitation, nor is the turban wanting. It appears in the evening coiffure, and often by day the broad flat hat is replaced by a toque of oriental colour folded like a turban and decorated with an aigrette.

However, it is announced with authority that we are presently to see a change. It is said that rather wide skirts are being made in the Parisian *ateliers* and are presently to be launched. Evening dresses are to be of the ample and flowing order, and several tailor-made costumes have even now appeared with the startling innovation of a slight train.

In spite of every prediction to the contrary the blouse is with us still. Indeed though its aspect is somewhat changed, it has never been more popular than it is at this moment. Nor is it likely so useful and practical an article of attire will ever disappear from the feminine wardrobe. During the spring and summer, the Maygar or Roumanian seamless blouse has carried all before it. Various modifications of it are still in high favour. The prettiest of these modifications is perhaps the sleeveless Maygar, which is to be worn over a light summer dress, and forms a little wrap very acceptable in this summer of chill damp days. Carried out in white cashmere or heavy silk with clever touches of black it is delightfully simple and smart. There have been numerous blouses made in paisly pattern materials. these, as well as the blouses with bright chinz designs, are charming when lightly veiled with chiffon of the same shade as the suit with which the blouse is to be worn. The chiffon veiling does away most successfully with hardness of outline or crudeness of colouring. Fine white lingerie blouses are correct with morning and strictly tailor made suits, but for smart occasions the blouse waist positively matches the rest of the costume in colour, though a lighter or even a darker shade of that colour may be chosen according to the fancy of the wearer. The little embroidered Peter Pan collar divides the honours with the pitted all round collar of fine lawn; sleeves are to the elbow, or of three quarter length, often turned back with embroidered or pitted lawn cuffs.

Coloured foot gear has enjoyed an immense vogue, but its charm has palled at last upon the lady of fashion. Last summer red, green, mauve, tan and grey shoes were ubiquitous; now taste inclines to black with grey suede uppers or little American pumps decorated with a simple jet buckle. With lingerie frocks black patent leather or black suede is worn in preference to white, whilst there is a growing fancy for the old fashioned black velvet slipper, which has been seen even in the streets, with a gilded or scarlet heel, presenting a pretty, but rather extravagant effect. By the way, there is a rage for black velvet. It enters largely into the composition of the airiest white muslin frocks and summer hats. A hat which had great success had its entire crown fashioned of black velvet, its brim was of white lace, and there was no trimming.

Hats are either very large or very small. Where young girls are concerned, nothing is prettier or more fashionable than the "Charlotte" or "mob" of lace or muslin simply trimmed with a band and knot of bright *chiné* ribbon, through the new wreathed hats run them close. These are very broad and straight in the brim and have their crowns wreathed with large flowers such as lilies, poppies, cornflowers, roses and dahlias fashioned in delicate coloured muslin. The hats themselves are of black or very dark straw by way of contrast but are lined with muslin to match the flowers.

Some curious little toques and turbans are to be seen at the French watering places. They are excessively diminutive, and pulled well down over the brow. They can scarcely be called becoming, though doubtless they have advantages on windy or dusty days. One shape resembles a tiny busby, another a Minerva's helmet, while there seems to be an extraordinary fancy for wearing white woollen St. Moritz caps with depending motor veils. St. Moritz caps are very well in their place and season but they are highly unsuitable for a sunny, sandy beach on an August day. The wearing of them expresses a quality strongly developed in womankind who do things, without rhyme or reason, simply and solely to be in the fashion.

Psycologically, it is a very curious thing, this mania for imitation, not so much in the matter of mere clothes, where, of course, the influence of manufacturer's tailors and dressmakers counts for a great deal, but in other every day departments of life. In the middle ages certain towns, in Holland and Belgium more especially, were visited by the dancing mania or epidemic, one or two people began to dance; others joined them, soon there were crowds of people, whole populations of towns dancing together, and they danced till they fell down exhausted. People left their business and their pleasure and rushed forth to dance They could not help it, their desire was overwhelming. It was an extraordinary phenomenon, but surely no more extraordinary than the bridge mania that beset London a few years ago, or the more recent infliction of jigsawers, and at this moment, what but a monstrous sort of fashion binds together nine tenths of the sufragettes who prate and process and parade the London Streets.

More pitiful, and more dangerous still, is the prevailing fashion for "nerves," "break-downs," "depressions," all sorts of hysterical and neurotic affections. Of course the causes of neurasthenia are not one, but many, and amongst them must be counted tremendous strain on mind and body exacted by the swift moving complexity of our

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

latter day civilization. Still, it cannot be denied that fashion (in the largest sense of the word), has something to do with it, it is "the thing" to be highly strung, and alas the neurotic condition is the most easily communicated disease in the world. Thus the number of persons who cannot eat, cannot sleep, cannot work, cannot be crossed, cannot be bored, cannot bear the slightest disagreeable sound, daily increase, and so do the number of "cures" which they adopt. Oh these "cures,"—their name is very legion. There is the "rest cure" and the "fasting cure" the "orange cure" and the apple cure, the "carrot cure" and the "onion cure," the "minced meat cure," and the "sour milk cure," the "all vegetable cure" and the "no vegetable cure."

These crazes are dependant upon a curious quality inherent in mankind which quality is attracting great attention at the present time from all sorts of people. The quality is called suggestability and the thing itself is, of course, as old as the hills and its presence has always been tacitly recognized. The training and upbringing of children depends upon their suggestability, as every parent and guardian knows. If you say "Billy, go and wash your face," the chances are that he does so directly. Now, why does he? Because he considers it a desirable course of action? Probably not at all, but merely because of the quality of suggestability implanted in him. Again, why is advertisement of comodities so universally practised? A moment's thought will show that the advertiser appeals, and appeals with extraordinary success, to this same quality of suggestability, as revealed in children of a larger growth "Buy Pears Soap" says the advertiser, and the world obeys.

Now Medicine has begun to realize the importance and the significance of this quality. Doctors have discovered in the power of suggestion a weapon ready to their hands. They use it, combined with hypnotism, or simply as assurance, or tactful persuasion and they say it has worked wonders in cases of nervous or functional disease.

The latest proposal in this line is an institution or "home" for hysterical or neurotic young women. The patients are to be cut off from all communication with their friends, and they are to be employed in doing the entire housework of the establishment. The scheme is simple, yet masterly. Probably every one will agree that "no bed to sleep in unless you make it," and "no dinner to eat unless you cook it," are very suggestive thoughts indeed.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

The brigade manœuvres at Krasnoe Selo opened a couple of days ago with an attack of 8 battalions with 25 guns and two squadrons of cavalry on a force similarly composed with the addition of a battery of horse artillery, the latter force having to defend Peterhof from the hostile raid. At ten in the morning the Emperor appeared on the scene and operations were stopped at one o'clock, apparently without the affair having been brought to any definite conclusion. The weather, which has been of the drizzling order recently, was unfavourable from the spectacular point of view. A military banquet presided over by the Emperor and a gala performance at the Krasnoe Solo theatre concluded this stage of the annual manœuvres.

Lord Roberts, Sir Ian Hamilton and other members of the special Embassy to announce the accession of King George V. arrive to-morrow by the Nord Express. Apartments are already prepared during their stay in the Winter Palace, but I hear that the distinguished soldier will probably pass most of his time at Peterhof and Kransnoe Selo. Carriages from the Imperial stables, with coachmen and lackeys in the striking scarlet cloaks, edged with embroidery in gold bearing the Russian eagle in black, will convey the guests from the railway station. As to-morrow is a holiday in Russia many British residents intend to take the opportunity of seeing "Bobs" on his arrival.

Replying to an article on the "Question of Manchuria" in the *London Times*, the *Rossia* remarks that it is useless for this paper to assume the role of defender of supposed British industrial and commercial interests attacked by the recent Russo-Japanese agreement and in particular by the stopping of the Khin-Chow-Aigun railway scheme. Any apprehensions such as those on which this article is based are unfounded. "We admit foreigners" says the "Rossia" "to the settlements in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway and give them the same rights as the Russian population. In our tariff policy we make no difference whatever between Russian and foreign consignors. English firms exporting Chinese beans from Manchuria freely utilise our railway without any hindrance. In a word we continue to keep to that path which has given foreign trade in Manchuria such opportunities for development since before the war with Japan. It must not be forgotten that this progress in trade was only made possible by our railway, without which northern Manchuria would have continued for trade purposes a desert land to this day. Neither before the war nor after it have we done anything in any way contrary to the principles of equal opportunity and the open door."

A sixteenth century MSS. Gospel in Russian has been discovered in the library of a prison in the Province of Orel, a find of extreme rarity, the text of the Gospel dating before the reforms of the Patriarch Nikon. How such a priceless MSS. got into a prison library remains a mystery.

The St. Petersburg University has just received a copy of the magnificent publication "Arms & Armour at Sandringham" prepared by order of King Edward VII. and promised, among other public institutions, to the University here.

An attempt is to be made this Autumn to place upon the London market consignments of fresh fruits from the Caucasus and Central Asia. All manner of fruits grow wild or with the slightest cultivation in such luxuriance and of such quality as to warrant a belief that the Garden of London must have been located hereabouts. The French candied fruit industry has been supplied for some years already by large consignments direct to Marseilles from these natural fruit gardens of Russia. Strange to say, owing to poor facilities for traffic by rail in Russia this cheap fruit supply is not largely drawn apon by St. Petersburg and Moscow.

The sentences passed upon twenty persons accused of attempting to start in 1905 the "New Russian Republic" in the Caucasus have been reduced by Imperial clemency by one-half in celebration of the birthday of the Czarevich.

A shocking outrage is reported from Elizavetpol. A merchant with his wife and three children, the eldest only ten years of age, travelling to their country place in a carriage were stoppped by three armed Tartars on the highroad, who demanded money. Purses and valuables were flung to the robbers, who then demanded all firearms. When these had been surrendered the adults were ordered to alight, were driven off into the forest adjoining, the carriage being dragged painfully after them. Here before the eyes of their children the man and his wife were put to death and the carriage, with the children still in it, sent with a pair of panic-stricken horses flying whither fate might lead it. The horses eventually brought the children back safe to their home in the town, but for a long time nothing could be learned from the terrified little things, and no captures have been made.

Cholera is now making its appearance with increasing frequency at the summer resorts of fashion near the capital, and appears to have spread all over the central district of the St. Petersburg Province. The Prefect has ordered the closing of all Government Drink Monopoly shops from early evening before a holiday until the morning after the holiday, Sundays included. As Russia is just entering upon one of its periods of fasting it is feared that the consumption of fish that has been in contact with Neva water will only further intensify the epidemic. Meantime the figures continue, since the new method of reckoning has been produced, to show a slight decrease of cases and deaths in the city. A Saratov paper tells a story which shows how easily the ignorant peasantry come to believe that it is the doctors who are "sowing cholera" broadcast for their own benefit. In a rumote village died a man from "suspected cholera." The rules forbid declaring cholera until the fact has been proved by bacteriological analysis, whereby time is gained and the authorities are protected against scarce rumours based upon mere occular evidence! The local "medical orderly" (a class usually recruited from old soldiers who have done duty in military hospitals and have no qualification) put a sample of the excreta in a glass jar and sent it off to the nearest town for analysis, as prescribed by regulation, telling the muzhik carter to be careful and not break it as it contained "cholera excreta." The muzhik deputed the conveyance to his son, a boy of fourteen, who fell asleep on the road, the cart got badly jolted as the horse sought to pasture on the way, and the precious jar was smashed. On awaking the boy rushed wildly to the nearest hamlet and raised an alarm that he had been given "a bottle of cholera to take to town and it had got broken and the demon would soon be upon the hamlet!" To him cholera was just the evil genie imprisoned by a doctor in a bottle. The liberal organs demand more education on the ground that this, and every other epidemic, only proves the inability of any government to care for the welfare of a people steeped in ignorance. The Government organs reply that it would be well if the people of Russia would learn to look after themselves a little, as do the peoples of other countries, aud complain of the unfairness of abusing the Government and its servants instead of seeking an opportunity to lend a hand in the work needed for the general welfare in many other matters than merely cholera. There is plenty of truth on both sides: the Russian people are wofully ignorant, and cholera, like other dread diseases, thrives as much on ignorance as on anything else. At the same time ignorance cannot be removed in a day or a year, when it is a question of not far short of two hundreds millions of people; whereas active work for the public good may be begun any day by persons sincerely wishing to forward the public good without any intermixture of party politics. But is always much easier at a fire—and an epidemic such as that which is raging in Russia resembles a conflagration in many respects—to shout than to pump, and everybody who never did anything knows precisely how everything ought to be done.

Yet another quarrel is on foot arising out of the defence of Port Arthur, which it is time to forget altogether. General Fock has published a pamphlet in which he attacks a brother general, a professor of the Military Academy, who has appealed to the authorities to give him justice. Apparently the experience which the authorities had some years ago in the duel between Generals Fock and another hero of Port Arthur has discouraged the idea of a duel between military men of such high rank. The opponents, obviously either by agreement or under instructions, aimed persistently at a "safe and certain place," and being both good shots at length after a sevenfold exchange of bullets one lodged in the required spot, to the amusement of everybody outside military circles.

The return from leave of the United States Ambassador, Mr Rockhill, has been very quickly marked by a change in tone of the press towards America, which unmistakably indicates that the Ambassador has returned with a palm-branch in hand instead of the more substantial weapon that has been flourished of late days in certain American papers. The *Novoe Vremja* welcomes the change of tone, and indeed remarks that the best American papers were even beforehand with avowed friends of Russian in recognising the true meaning of the recent Russo-Japanese Agreement.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

It is convinced that America has now discovered her mistake in the Far East. She stopped the war at a moment when Russian hopes of eventual success were at their highest: she thus exchanged Russia for Japan as a rival in Far Eastern commerce, and the returns published of imports into Manchuria plainly show how great has been the loss of the United States in this exchange. "It is difficult to understand on a cool consideration of all the facts, why America should ever have sought to injure Russia. Apparently a more sober view is now prevailing at any rate the Russo Japanese Agreement had robbed international adventurers of the possibility of building their plans of self-aggrandizement upon the mutual hostility of Russia and Japan. We remain perfectly content with the situation created by this agreement and shall not depart from it so long as it is honourably observed by the other party."

Sir Arthur Nicolson left to-day by the Nord Express for London. The send-off at the St. Petersburg Railway Station was distinguished by an unusually large gathering of the diplomatic corps present in St. Petersburg, and of Russian Ministers and officials, the Emperor specially sending a personal representative to wish the most popular British Ambassador good-bye and God-speed to his new and onerous post as Permanent Head of the Foreign Office.

The British Community of St. Petersburg took leave of Sir Arthur Nicolson last night at a farewell dinner which was attended by 130 members of the community, including the staff of the Embassy, the Consul and vice-Consul, and our Consuls from Riga and Helsingfors. The company was a most representative one of the British Colony of St. Petersburg, including members of the English Club, and of the various sporting clubs, football, tennis, etc., all of which have owed so much to the friendly sympathy always shown to their work by the Ambassador. After the usual toasts a speech by Mr. Ebsworth, which was only the more telling from being couched in familiar conversational forms of expression without the slightest seeking after effect, introduced the presentation of an address of farewell signed by over two hundred members of the British Community and a silver gilt enamelled "kovshik," or drinking bowl, of the familiar quaint shape of these ancient Russian vessels, with the head of a horse at one end and the tail of a bird, both fanciful, at the other, and over a foot in length and half that deep. The references to the warm personal interest taken by Lady Nicolson in the welfare of the community called forth a cheer as hearty and prolonged, as that which followed the drinking of the toast with all the usual honours, enthusiastically given. His Excellency, in a reply marked throughout by that unstudied eloquence which, as it never comes from the head, strikes to the hearts of all hearers, spoke feelingly of the affection for Russia and the Russians which his four years' stay here has nourished, and the deep regret he felt that it had been ordained for him to leave, thus closing down one of the later pages of his official life upon which he would always look back regretfully as too short for all he would have liked to do. In his new post, happily, he would be constantly brought into contact with Russia and his friends in Russia, and those present might rely upon it that he would forget neither. He firmly believed that the friendship between England and Russia would continue to grow and strengthen. The friendship between these two mighty Empires made powerfully for that end towards which all the civilised world was straining, the end of peace and liberty to work together for the advancement of the world by the arts of peace. This was the only reference to politics, Sir Arthur preferring to speak throughout "as a friend to his friends" rather than as the King's representative to the subjects of the King. The speech will not be forgotten by any who were present, for it was a characteristic revelation of the man that usually lies deeply hidden beneath the exterior of the official.

Sir Arthur Nicolson is known in certain circles of St. Petersburg by the appreciative nickname of "Talleyrand the-other-way-round," a tribute to the brain-power and training of the ambassador on the one hand and the sincerity and straightforwardness of the man on the other. Nicknames attach only to those who in an unusual degree move like or dislike in their fellows, and no surer proof can be found of the place won by any personality in the feelings of those about him. To the unofficial world with whom he came in contact, the members of the British community, Sir Arthur Nicolson has always been emphatically the "friend" rather than the patron or the official merely. What he has been to the official world here is plain from the ring of sincerity and feeling in the regrets expressed on all hands no less than from the more telling evidence of—"Talleyrand-the other-way-round."

STATEMENT OF CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE.

The complete statement of casualties and damage caused by the recent floods in Tokyo and other prefectures, is as follows:—

Prefectures	Men. Killed.	Men. Injured.	Animals. Missing.	Animals. Killed.	Houses. Entirely destroyed.	Houses. Partially destroyed.	Houses. Washed away.	Houses. Sub-merged.	Embankments. Broken down.	Bridges. Washed away.	Hills. Collapses.	Submersion. area.
Tokyo	41	420	7	42	88	259	82	182,467	190	184	—	20,780
Kanagawa	37	25	2	2	45	97	75	14,601	447	339	2,258	13,475
Saitama	293	36	39	571	610	501	998	85,297	280	175	53	104,970
Gumma	285	24	27	62	423	816	816	26,127	340	1,245	3,083	19,575
Chiba	79	46	—	21	292	400	96	3,383	160	255	5,819	32,609
Ibaraki	25	43	—	—	505	435	568	20,601	296	48	1,233	59,954
Tochigi	12	16	3	6	158	182	151	26,888	997	734	874	13,349
Miye	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	39	3	10	—	77
Shizuoka	67	46	—	2	207	411	175	49,842	1,727	647	2,407	26,261
Yamanashi.....	24	24	—	4	89	248	423	10,414	379	1,005	1,158	4,612
Miyagi.....	320	4	40	110	197	124	357	32,582	289	216	15	67,409
Fukushima ...	19	21	3	2	45	57	56	12,505	422	258	572	29,664
Iwate	13	10	1	10	43	70	86	5,500	249	116	114	10,797
Yamagata	6	2	—	1	2	14	31	2,547	225	74	7	11,491
Akita	21	—	2	14	3	43	91	5,320	200	146	40	6,614
Nagano	16	22	6	—	63	81	119	13,812	608	467	396	11,337
Niigata	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	7,239	25	2	—	1,902
Aichi	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,396	31	15	5	1,960
Tottori	5	—	—	—	28	4	—	130	1	—	—	—
Total	1,272	739	130	847	2,799	3,381	4,125	500,690	6,869	6,376	18,935	436,836

STORM IN FORMOSA.

Owing to heavy storms which raged in Formosa from the 1st till the 6th instant, the casualties and damage occurring in the Island were as follows:—

Districts.	Persons. Killed.	Injured.	Missing.	Houses. Entirely destroyed.	Partially destroyed.	Damaged.	Washed away	Submerged.
Taihoku ...	10	2	3	77	192	230	—	350
Taichu	1	—	1	3	15	1	1	1,054
Ako	1	—	—	142	221	2	—	483
Boko.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Toyen	—	—	—	21	53	99	—	26
Shinchiku...	—	1	—	19	86	62	—	79
Nanto	—	—	—	1	4	—	1	—
Kagi.....	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	5
Tainan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156
Taito.....	1	1	—	3	9	—	—	21
Total...	13	5	8	269	581	394	2	2,174

DAMAGE TO CROPS.

In Kanagawa prefecture the amount of damage to crops caused by the recent floods, is estimated as follows:—

Districts.	Rice. Yen.	Millet. Yen.	Beans. Yen.	Sweet Potatoes. Yen.	Pears and Peaches. Yen.	Mulberry-leaves. Yen.	Tobacco. Yen.	All others. Yen.
Kuragi	5,910	489	157	—	—	—	—	56
Tachibana	181,677	—	9,060	14,939	126,110	—	—	74,770
Tsuzuki.....	11,650	4,080	4,586	—	—	328	—	1,612
Miura	12,000	—	1,115	—	—	—	5,003	8,440
Kamekura	48,000	5,200	21,400	—	—	600	—	12,000
Takakura	73,519	10,971	13,410	37,573	—	13,377	—	4,124
Naka.....	241,953	7,425	16,050	16,500	—	21,600	—	64,473
Ashigara-kami.....	22,333	828	830	1,536	—	2,688	2,637	—
Ashigara-shimo	69,817	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,992
Aiko	4,432	779	132	288	—	2,409	1,00	—
Tsukui	1,238	2,606	853	190	—	483	—	165
Total.....	760,529	32,378	67,593	143,117	126,110	41,485	8,651	174,632

ROOSEVELT ON AFRICAN MISSIONS.

In a notable article in the August number of "Scribner's Magagine," Theodore Roosevelt has this to say on missions:

"Those who complain of, or rail at missionary work in Africa, and who confine themselves to pointing out the undoubtedly too numerous errors of the missionaries and shortcomings of their flocks, would do well to consider that even if the light which has been let in is but feeble and gray, it has at least dispelled a worse than Stygian darkness. As soon as native African religions—practically none of which have hitherto evolved any substantial ethical basis—develop beyond the most primitive stage they tend, notably in middle and western Africa, to grow into malign creeds of unspeakable cruelty and immorality, with a bestial and revolting ritual and ceremonial. Even a poorly taught and imperfectly understood Christianity, with its underlying foundation of justice and mercy, represents an immeasurable advance on such a creed.

"Where, as in Uganda, the people are intelligent and the missionaries unite disinterestedness and zeal with common sense, the result is astounding. The majority of the people of Uganda are now Christian, Protestant or Catholic; and many thousands among them are sincerely Christian and show their Christianity in practical fashion by putting conduct above ceremonial and dogma. Most fortunately, Protestant and Catholic seem now to be growing to work in charity together, and to show rivalry only in healthy effort against the common foe; there is certainly enough evil in the world to offer a target at which all good men can direct their shafts without expending them on one another."

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

I.—School Days.

I was born, says the Count, at the town of Sakura, in Inba gō i, Shimōsa, on the 22nd February in the 3rd year Kaei (1851) as a member of the Sato family. My father was a physician, a retainer of that branch of the Hottas who ruled in Sakura from the year 1745 until the Restoration of Meiji.

In my boyish years there were no schools to speak of except those in which Chinese classics were taught, and of such there was one in every clan, with a superior institution known as the Shoheiko in the Kanda district of Yedo, which stood under the direct control of the Tokugawa Government. The study of the Dutch language was coming into vogue, but there was no official school at which Dutch was taught, those who desired to learn the language mostly resorting to Nagasaki, where they took lessons from physicians and interpreters. There were however two institutions which attracted a considerable number of Dutch scholars, the one Ogata Kōan's school in Osaka, which plays an important role in the life of the late Mr. Fukuzawa, and the other kept by my father, Sato Tainen, at Sakura.

In my father's school there were generally from one hundred to one hundred and thirty boarders, picked students most of them, and sent by the various clan governments for special purposes of study. But their manners were wild beyond conception. They would think nothing of breaking up *shōji*, and doors, and tearing up the *tatami* of their dormoritories if they were cold on a winter's day and wanted a fire: and scarcely a day passed without a 'town and gown' riot between the students and the townspeople of Sakura. They were all the sons of *samurai*, and were all supposed to carry swords, but, as a matter of fact, there were in the school, only two or three sets of swords which were worn indiscriminately by any student who happened to have need of them for some ceremonial purpose. The rest had found their way to the pawnbrokers in exchange for *saké*,

The well being of the dormitory depended entirely upon the character of an official known as the *jukuchō*, or head of the dormitory. If the *jukushō* was a reliable personage and up to his work the life of the dormitory would be orderly and the students fairly diligent, but laxity of administration made the boys terribly unruly.

The fees were paid monthly, and amounted to one *bu* and two *shu* per head, a *bu* being equivalent to 25 *sen*, and four *shu* making a *bu*. This small sum (37½ *sen*, or nine pence halfpenny in English money) covered all expenses of board and tuition but before I left the school the fee was raised to two *bu* (one shilling) per month. Things were very cheap in those days: eggs could be brought for a *rin* a piece, (*i.e.* ten for a farthing), and the lower *samurai* who stood beneath the *hatamoto* or direct retainers of the Shogunate received a stipend of three *ryō* (six shillings) a year and their food.

I was five years old when Commodore Perry visited Japan and the opening of the port of Kanagawa took place four years later. Prices of all commodities went up at once, we had touched the outside world, and prices like water always tend to uniform level. This appreciation of prices was, however, mainly due to the fact that Shogun's Government tried to meet a deficiency of revenue by a debasement of coinage, a procedure which though it served a very temporary purpose, only served to diminish the purchasing power of the various denomination of coin. How great, since those days, has been the increase in the wealth of Japan!

II.—The Mistress of the "Terakoya."

The Sakura clan had its own Chinese school, known as the Onkodō, at which the children of the feudal lord, as well as the sons of the samurai received their ordinary education. There were also two elementary schools which taught writing, which were known as the eastern and western *juku*. There was constant rivalry between the boys attending these two schools, and frequent fights.

In the town distinct from the samurai quarter —there were one or two private teachers, who gave lessons to the sons of merchant and farmers I was sent, at the age of six to study under one of these,—a man named Hamada, who kept a *terakoya*, or private school in Nibancho, with about one hundred and fifty boys and girls, all under fifteen.

During school hours Hamada's wife used to stand in the class room with a long bamboo stick in her hand, at one end of which was a leathern ball filled with cotton. The instrument was used for the purpose of enforcing attention. Whenever she saw a boy or a girl playing, or inattentive, down would come the leather ball on his head. In extreme cases, she would pile several desks one on the top of another, and make the delinquent sit on the top with a bowl of water in one hand and an incense stick in the other, and woe betide the poor lad if he dropped either before she gave him permission to come down from his stool of repentance

I stayed in this school till I was ten years old, and learned the elements of writing, especially the Chinese characters for the names of places, persons and things in common use, and the phrases necessary for simple letter-writing. Then I was sent to a Chinese scholar named Tsutsuki Hōtoku, with whom I read the Chinese classics. At thirteen, I went to Yokohama where I commenced the study of English At the same time I gave up the study of the Chinese classics a fact that I have often had reason to regret, as I have more than once been at a disadvantage owing to my imperfect mastery of Chinese.

II.—Rumours of the Conclusion of the Treaty.

When I was five years old, my mother took me for a visit to Kamakura and Enoshima. This was in 1854, and on our way home we stopped for one night at Kanagawa. Our landlord pointed to a village across the bay and told us that it was Yokohama. He also added that the negotiations for the treaty were then going on, and that the Treaty itself would shortly be signed. The people of our clan had been busily engaged with warlike preparations ever since the first arrival of the American fleet, and everybody was sure that war was imminent.

IV.—The Great Tairo.

It was on the 3rd of March in the 1st year of Man en that the great Tairō, Ii Naosuke, Kamon no Kami, and Prime Minister of the Shōgun's Government, was assassinated by *rōnin* of the Mito clan. Previously to this occurrence, our feudal chief, the Lord Hotta Fumiaki, of the Sakura clan, had been put under arrest by the order of the Tairo, and as the Tairo's death brought with it the release of our master, our people were overjoyed at the news. It became the fashion among our boys to play at the assassination of Ii Kamon, but the Tairo was so unpopular a personage that no boy would voluntarily play his part. I was the youngest boy in my set, and it was therefore very often my misfortune to be assigned the hateful role.

V.—"The Mito Ronin are coming."

The assassination of Ii Kamon was followed by the disturbances among the Mito *rōnin* which are known as the *Kengū Sōdō*, or the "Kabasan affair" The agitation was not confined to the Mito *rōnin*, though it originated with them: there were many unprincipled persons who took advantage of the confusion to go round the country terrorizing and robbing innocent people. It was the cry of the Mito *rōnin* that the country should be kept closed against foreigners and as my father's school was for teaching Dutch, it was commonly supposed that its existence was threatened by the turbulent fighting men. It was indeed very liable to attack, had the Mito men really determined to invade the Sakura territories, for it lay isolated on the outskirts of the town. But our students were not afraid of the Mito ruffians. They fortified the school-house, and armed themselves with all manner of weapons, and bravely awaited an attack, which, however, never came.

VI.—The Election of a Nanushi.

My father's house was situated in Honchō, an outlying part of the town of Sakura, inhabited mainly by small merchants and farmers. The district was divided into two portions, an upper Honchō and a lower, the whole being administered by a Nanushi or "headman," who was elected annually by the inhabitants. There was not much choice of candidates, the voice of the electors being generally given, in alternate years, to a saké-brewer named Tsuchiya and a physician who was also a teacher of caligraphy. I do not know how things were managed elsewhere, but certainly in this section of our town this alternating arrangement was maintained for many years.

VII.—A Dog Fight.

When I was a very small boy I kept a black dog. The Tsuchiya family, referred to above, kept a white one, which was reputed to be the strongest dog in the town, having never yet been beaten in any one of his many battles. As my dog grew up, however, it more than once attacked and vanquished the brewer's white dog, much to the annoyance of the brewer's men, one of whom, like a coward that he was, pierced my dog through the body with a sharp bamboo spear. The poor dog was not killed outright: it managed to drag itself to the house, and having shown me its lacerated belly, died at my feet. The sight was too much for our dormitory students. They armed themselves (mainly with clubs), and, assembling in the great porch of the School house, sent for the saké brewer himself to present himself before their tribunal. When the brewer came he was told to squat on the floor while the head student harangued him. Did he know why the dog was kept at the school? It was kept for purposes of dissection. Suppose the lord or one of his family fell ill, the dog would be dissected and the internal organs examined so that the physician might know how to deal with the internal organs of the honourable patient. Letting the black dog be killed, merely out of paltry spite, was a crime against the feudal lord, and one that would not easily be forgiven The only way for the brewer was to deliver up the offending servant and to send a letter of apology. The brewer saw good reason to do as the boys recommended.

VIII.—A Fight with a Farmer.

There was no limit in those days to the pride and arrogance with which the Samurai behaved towards common people. We might indeed say that they behaved as they liked. They went to theatres and shows without payment: they claimed the right to use the ferry boats without paying toll, and there were many other similar privileges that they claimed. When I was a boy I took my walks abroad, with one sword, and the servant who accompanied me wore another. If we met a commoner on horseback, my servant would put his sword into my belt, and then, on the strength of my being a two-swörded gentleman we would make the commoner dismount and do us reverence. Had he refused to do so we might have killed him with impunity. If a rude farmer tried to pass us on horseback my servant would run after him and pull him off. One day we met a stubborn farmer who refused to dismount for us, saying that I was only a boy and that he was not going to get off for me. My servant then tried to pull him off, and the result was a fierce fight between the two men in which my servant came off second best. When I got home I told my father what had occurred, fully expecting that he would commend us for our zeal in vindicating the privileges of our order. But my father, being a physician, with many clients among the farmers and merchants, took a different view of the matter, and sternly forbade me ever to attempt such a foolish thing again

IX.—The Cholera rages throughout Japan.

In the 5th year of Ansei (A.D. 1857) the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

epidemic raged throughout the country, and no one knew how to fight it. It was commonly believed that the foreigners had infected the sea with it, and in consequence, no one would eat fish for fear of being attacked with sickness. The master of the Hayashi, who was himself also a doctor, with many clients, was naturally very much occupied with sick-bed visits. In those days no one knew anything about preventive measures, or disinfecting precautions, and the doctor would go his rounds without dreaming of washing his hands after handling his patients. Yet none of the household caught the infection. So I learned that only those who were weakly or in bad health were liable to the disease, and that there was very little to fear so long as one kept oneself healthy and in good condition.

The epidemic was at its height for about fifty days, from July to September, and about 30,000 persons perished in the city of Yedo alone.

X.—Shrines and Actors.

The temple known as the Shinshōji takes charge of the famous shrine of Fudō Myō ō at Narita, and it is commonly believed that this deity was the special protector of the famous archer Tawaratoda Hidesato. Narita is also famed as the birth place of the celebrated Danjurō, the first of the line of actors who bore that name. Danjurō I, was born in the 4th year of Kei-an (A.D. 1650). His father had been a devoted worshipper at the shrine of Fudō, the son followed suit, and Fudō became the patron deity of the whole succession of the Danjurō. To this fact may be attributed the popularity of the shrine of Narita Fudō, it having become fashionable among the theatre loving people of Tokyo to worship at the same shrine with the all-popular family of actors.

About a *ri* from Narita, on the Tokyo side of the town, at the village of Kotsu, these stands a splendid shrine dedicated to the memory of the celebrated Kiuchi Sōgoro, (or as he is more commonly called Sakura ōgoro), the famous patriot who sacrificed his life for the welfare of the common people. When I was a boy there was nothing here but a plain tombstone; but when Ichikawa Kodanji was acting in Tokyo the play of Sogoro's martyrdom he used to send his men every day to worship at the grave of the popular hero. The play turned out to be an immense success, popular sympathy was aroused, and Kadanji's action in sending men daily to worship at Sōgoro's grave coming to be known, it became the fashionable thing for Kodanji's admirers to do the same, and the result has been the handsome shrine that now stands by the side of the grave. The incident shows how great is the power wielded by the stage in promoting the cult of various Gods and Buddhas, and this is a matter well deserving the attention of the Government.

XI.—Sogoro's direct appeal to the Shogun.

Sōgoro's story is principally known to the public through the medium of theatrical representations. The popular version of the story does not however seem to be correct in all its details. It is popularly supposed that the direct personal appeal to the Shōgun, which caused Sōgoro's death, was made at the Samurai Bridge at Ueno. But truth is thas Sōgoro availed himself of the opportunity given him by a visit paid by the Shogun to Lord Hotta's residence in Asakusa, Hotta being, as the reader knows, Sōgoro's feudal chief. According to the registers kept at the Tōshōji, which is the village-temple at Kotsu, Kiuchi Sōgoro was executed on the second day of the 8th month in the 23rd yeard of Shō-ō (A.D. 1653), at the age of 42. His four children were put to death at the same time. The eldest of the four was a boy, the other three were girls, and according to the laws of the time women were exempt from capital punishment. But Hotta Masanobu was much incensed against Sōgoro for making the appeal, and resolved on signal vengeance. The whole family was to be blotted out, and to effect this it was determined to treat the three girls, by a legal fiction, as boys, and to behead them along with their brother at the same time that their father was crucified. It was impossible to try to turn Sōgoro's wife into a man, for no legal fiction could get over the fact the she had borne her husband four children, so she was allowed to shave her head and become a nun.

Many strange stories are told of what the Hotta family in later years had to put up with from Sōgoro's ghost. When I was Minister in London I made the acquaintance of Mr. Hotta Seikyo, son and heir of Viscount Hotta Seiyo. From this gentleman I learned that there was still within the the precincts of the Hotta mansion a shrine in honour of the spirits of the five victims at which propitiatory worship was regularly offered. The propitiation did not however do much good. For many generations after the execution of Sōgoro and his children no son was born in the family of the Hotta lord, or, if born, it died very soon. The family had been kept up entirely by adoption. His own father was an adopted son, and he himself was the first son born and reared to man's estate since the crucifixion of Sōgoro. It seemed as though not until the Restoration, when the feudal lords were stripped of their political power forever, was the spirit of Sōgoro to be appeased. It is said by some people that Sōgoro and his children were executed within the precincts of the Tōshōji Temple. Their heads were buried at Masako-Yama on the shores of Emba numa.

XII.—The great trouble of Lord Hotta.

When I was a little boy the head of our clan was known as the Lord Hotta Bitchū no Kami Masamutsu. After the conclusion of the treaty with America, and when the foreign affairs of the country were beginning to get complicated, he was appointed a *rochū* (Shogunal Cabinet Minister) on the recommendation of Lord Abe Ise no Kami Masahiro, and had to deal principally with foreign matters. He was much liked by the foreigners and was an intimate friend of Shimadzu Hisamitsu the great lord of Satsuma. Lord Hotta was a progressive man and advocated on principle the opening of the country. It was for this reason, because he was a far-seeing man, that our clan commenced the introduction of foreign military drill and tactics before any of the other clans of Japan.

One day, when he was at a *rochū* meeting, a great dispute arose at the Shogun's Palace as to the advisability of opening the country for foreign trade. Hotta was of course on the side of progress, but was vehemently opposed by the lords of Mito, Echizen and Kuwana. When he returned from the Council he told my father that, in view of strenuous opposition raised by certain of the daimyō to the opening of the country to foreign trade, he had taken the trouble to send trusty men to investigate the state of military preparedness in their several territories. To his great astonishment he had found that the Kuwana clan only possessed thirty muskets, and that the rest of recalcitrant clans were in no better state of preparedness. It was absurd, with such armaments, to talk of repelling or expelling the foreigner. Further, he had had a talk with Mr. Harris on the subject of a treaty, and had been much struck with the soundness of his reasoning. In the fourth year of Ansei (A.D. 1857) he went up to Kyoto to obtain the Emperor's sanction for the newly concluded treaty, for he was fully convinced that the opening of the country was for the national good, and that the opposition to the measure on the part of the Emperor's officers, being based on their ignorance of foreign countries, would disappear as soon as they were enlightened as to the state of western civilization and progress. Things turned out, however, quite contrary to what he expected, and the ignorant *intransgeants* carried the day at Kyoto and elsewhere.

A few far-seeing men had for a long time before told of the inevitable necessity of opening the country. Watanabe Kwazan and Takano Chōei had done this as early as the Tempō Era (A.D. 1830-44) and the village of Matsushita, Yoshida Shōin, the famous teacher of the Hagi clan, was busily imbuing the minds of his pupils with the belief in the necessity of a change of national polity, and with some of the more ardent of his followers, Ito, Yamagata, Inouye, was already contemplating a flight to America on board a Yankee man-of-war, for the purpose of learning the truth about the great world. But the great majority of the daimiyō and influential men in the councils of the Shogun as well as of the Emperor were actuated by an intense hatred of all foreigners, and this was Lord Hotta's great trouble during his term of office as a member of the Shogun's cabinet.

XIII.—A Fox Bewitched Maid is Burnt to Death.

My father's house was in the poor quarter at the extrema end of the town of Sakura, close to farmlands and scrubs which were much frequented by foxes. There were many cases of so called fox-possession, though they were in reality nothing more than cases of hysteria or nervous disorder, made more pronounced in consequence of the wild stories of fox-power which were so common in the town. People were quite firm in their belief that these nervous disorders were due to the influence of foxes, and they would try to drive the foxes out of the bodies of these unfortunate people by burning red pepper under their noses, it being well known that of all pungent odours foxes dislike this the most.

On one occasion, a woman who had once been a servant in my father's family, was suffering with an inflammation of the lacteal glads, and was losing flesh rapidly in spite of the plentiful nutriment with which she tried to keep herself in good condition. Every-one thought that a fox had taken up his abode in her body and was taking all the food for himself. So, having previously taken the precaution of binding her securely, so that she could not escape from the torture, they made fires of *tōgarashi* (red pepper) on all sides of her, and the fumes which arose were so strong that presently she was suffocated and died. I cannot tell if this cruel practice still exists in out of the way places or not.

XIV.—"Kuruma," "Kago," Boats.

The *jinrikisha* was invented in the early years of Meiji. As is the case with so many of the inventions of old Japan, the name of the inventor is unknown.* Previous to this, there used to be *kago* stands at the cross roads in Tokyo, and many sampans plied for hire on the river and canals.

XV.—A Dreadful Custom.

In the house opposite ours there lived a poor shopkeeper, named Kimbei, with his wife and two children, a boy and a girl. I often noticed that the woman would at times look as though she were about to become a mother. Then she would be confined to the house for some days, after which she would come out again, apparently quite well, but without a baby. It was the practice in this family to suffocate the poor little infants as soon as they came into the world, so as to avoid the trouble and expense of having to rear them. The practice was not looked upon by the family as a shameful one. It prevailed at one time very widely in the provinces of Shimosa, Kadzusa, and Awa, and I have heard of people who made it their boast that they did not intend to rear more than three children, however many might be born to them. The Shogunal government did its best to put an end to this barbarous custom, but it was not until the Meiji Restoration that anything effectual was done to stop it.

XVI.—The necessity of knowing English.

In the second year of Bunkyu (1862) my father resigned his office and removed to Yokohama where he took up his abode with my cousin Yamanouchi Rokusaburo, an interpreter, who also practised medicine. At Yokohama he became impressed with the importance of studying English, and he had not been there many weeks before he wrote for me to join him there and devote myself to the study of the language. My mother and I joined him in June of the same year.

XVII.—Making fun of the "Nappa."

Yokohama was very different then from what it is now. Where at present Kaigandōri, Kita-

* Is this so? Tr.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nakadōri, Bentendōri, Ōtamachi and the Railway Station stand was dry land, the rest was a swamp washed on three sides by the sea. It was separated from Honmura by a canal over which there were two bridges with barriers at one end. Across the swamp from Noge to Kanagawa ran an embankment of earth and stones which served as a road, and there was another barrier at Yoshida-bashi. At Honchodori Itchome there was a ferry with boats plying to and fro from Kanagawa. Here there was another barrier, and as this ferry was used solely for passenger traffic, all personal effects and baggage were scrutinized with special care. The officers in charge of these barriers were mostly the sons of Hatamoto or Gonkenin (both classes of samurai in direct relation to Shogunal fiefs.) The officers were called *jōban* ("high watch"), their subordinates, who wore green uniforms being nicknamed by the people as *nappa* or "vegetables."

XVIII.—The Namamugi Affair.

During the second year of Bunkyu, the Shogunal Government notified the foreign residents in Yokohama to refrain from walking or riding along the Tokaido so as to avoid the numerous processions which passed along on their way to and from the capital. Not much notice was taken of this warning, however, it being impossible according to the contention of the foreigners to take any exercise without passing along the Tokaido. The Government then constructed a broad road leading to Honmoku along which the foreigners might take exercise, and notified them to abstain from appearing on the Tokaido when Daimyo processions (of which due notice would be given) were expected to pass that way. It so happened however that a party of four foreigners from Hongkong, who were anxious to see Yedo, insisted, in spite of warnings, in riding along the Tokaido when the procession of Shimazu, Daimyo of Satsuma was expected to pass along the road.

The party was warned repeatedly of the danger, but they all said that they understood how to treat Asiatics, and the unfortunate upshot of the matter was the Namamugi incident so familiar to all Japanese people. I was at the time acquainted with an American gentleman who was familiar with Japanese. This man told me that some years previous to the Nagamugi incident he had met the procession of the Satsuma Daimyo along the same Tokaido. He had, however, immediately dismounted from his horse and had stood hat in hand until the procession passed him, and had received no hurt. He felt sure that the Richardson party, through ignorance of Japanese customs, had brought the calamity upon themselves by arrogant and haughtly behaviour, and the results of this calamity were very far reaching. I think that my own countrymen in Korea and Manchuria should learn from the incidents of the Namamugi outrage how much injury they may cause to their own country by a heedless violation of the customs of the place in which they are living.

XIX.—A slump in Furniture

The negotiations which went on with regard to the Namamugi incident were very grave in their immediate effects on the people in the vicinity, for almost a panic was caused by the appearance the next year of a British squadron of seven vessels in Yokohama harbour. I remember that a high officer, Wakana by name, was so alarmed by the appearance of the British ships that he immediately sent his family and household goods to Yedo for safety. The people in and about Yokohama were much alarmed. Everybody thought that war was imminent and the greatest confusion prevailed. Household goods were offered for sale on all sides by would-be refugees, yet even the lowest prices brought no buyers In one case ten *tatami* were sold for 60 mon (=6 rin, at exchange then current, about a farthing). At present they would fetch 4½ *yen*, or about nine shillings of English money.

XX.—Toy-Guns.

In the first year of Genji (A D 1864) the combined fleets of Great Britain, America, France, and Holland bombarded Shimonoseki and captured some guns. These guns were afterwards landed on an open space by the side of Dr. Hepburn's house, where I used to go for my English lessons. They were all wooden guns bound with bamboo hoops, and looked for all the world like the cannon that are used for discharging fire works. What a comedy it was for our people to dream of expelling foreigners with guns of this description. It was a perfectly natural sequence of events that our jingoists should be defeated at the first battle, and then be obliged to make peace with the foreigners through the intervention of those very advocates of the opening of the country, whom they had been trying to get out of the way by assassination and other equally reprehensible means. If it had not been for those men, the true patriots, Japan would have met with a great misfortune in 1864.

XXI.—A Foreigno-phile.

And yet when the British squadron bombarded Kagoshima the British sustained considerable losses. The Japanese successes on this occasion were not due to any one of the *Joi* Jingoists. They were due to the wisdom and forethought of Lord Saishin (Shimadzu), who was a great admirer of foreign ways and science, and who had made careful preparations for the defences of his city.

XXII.—The Greatest Comedy of all.

From among other comedies enacted by the members of the Shōgun's Government, I shall select one for special mention,—the comedy which related to the translation of Government documents.

All letters sent to the Government by the Ministers of Foreign Powers were written in Dutch, and were translated by Government interpreters into Japanese. It was the custom of these translators to use many courtly phrases, and their versions abounded with phrases such as *zonji tatematsuri sōrō, goza sōrō*, c. The letters were written on a very fine kind of paper known as Hōsho, on which also were written the communications sent by the Japanese Government to the Foreign Legations, though these latter were couched in language which was haughty rather than polite or courteous. The translations were written with a *Jude* on *torinoko* paper.

When communication became frequent and the negotiations became complicated, the translators found that it was impossible always to translate with exactitude and yet to preserve the requisite courtliness of style. So they adopted a style somewhat more closely resembling the language in ordinary use, and phrases such as *shikawazaru orezu* and *sezaru bekarazu* began to make their appearance in the documents. When the wiseheads of the Government read these versions they lost their tempers. "See," they said, "the barbarians are beginning to despise us."

XXIII.—The affair of President Lincoln

Whenever in those days a foreigner was assassinated the first question asked always referred to the amount of indemnity to be paid. The Shogunate Ministers were in session when the news was brought them of the assassination of President Lincoln. They heaved a deep sigh and looked at one another. "There now!" they said, "we shall have another indemnity to pay."

XXXIV.—The Gwaikoku Bugyō's sharp practice.

The British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, was pressing hard for the opening, in accordance with the treaty, of the port of Kobe.

The Imperial Government at Kyoto was however bitterly opposed to the opening of the port, and the Shōgun's government was thereby placed in a very great dilemma. The Shōgun's Minister for Foreign affairs (the *Gwaikoku bugyō*) was therefore instructed to request the British minister to consent to a postponement of this part of the treaty, but the request was in vain One day the Minister had gone to the British Legation on this difficult business, when a letter was brought him from his own house. He read it, a dark shade passed over his brow, but he went on with the business in hand. Presently a second letter came, and this time the Japanese Minister turned pale as he read it. Sir Harry asked what had happened. The Japanese Minister's son was dying. Then Sir Harry suggested that the conference be postponed. But to this the Japanese Minister would not consent. "My son's sickness is a private business of my own," he said; "but this conference is national business. I cannot leave this grave national business to attend to my own trifling concerns, until I have your assurance that you consent to the request which I have made for a postponement in opening the port of Kobe." And so, out of sheer politeness and courtesy, Sir Harry Parkes was forced to give way.

When his colleagues heard of the success of the *ruse* to which their representative had resorted, they were loud in their praises of the firmness with which he had made his stand in the matter. It did not seem to them that the *gwaikokubugyō* had put Sir Harry Parkes into a very difficult position by his insistence on his Mission at such a moment, nor had they the experience of the world to enable them to understand that such conduct could only lead to having foreigners conceive a great dislike and contempt for the queer ways of Japanese diplomacy.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA BY JAPAN AND ITS RELATION TO THE CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT IN THAT COUNTRY.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

One of the providential things in the propagation of the Gospel in Korea has been the friendly attitude on the part of the Japanese Prime Minister and Prince Ito. To the latter the missionaries have been especially indebted for sympathy and cordial support; and this has meant more than it is possible to realize, because, in a country where the government is absolute, the friendly attitude of the officials is essential to any successful religious propaganda. Even indifference would have made the work of the missionaries much less popular and successful.

As the successor of Prince Ito was a military man, and supposed to be of a more stern disposition, as well as accustomed to deal with questions from a different standpoint, it was generally feared that a different atmosphere would prevail among those in official circles and the work of the missionaries in Korea would suffer.

But to the credit of the rulers in Japan, and the relief of many anxious minds, the policy that has been proclaimed is one that gives entire relief and is certainly creditable to the wise and liberal statesmanship of the men who have had the direction of affairs. In the treatment of a subject nation and careful consideration of the interests of the missionary body working in Korea no more generous terms or attitude could be asked for or expected. It is also in strange contrast with the conduct of France in Madagascar, or the East India Company in India in the beginning of mission work there.

In a Proclamation by the Governor General of Korea, Viscount Terauchi, he speaks as follows:

"The freedom of religious belief is recognized in all civilized countries. There is indeed nothing to be said against anybody trying to gain spiritual peace by believing in whatever religious faith he or she considers to be true. But those who engage in strife on account of sectarian differences, or take part in politics, or pursue political intrigues under the name of religious propaganda, will injure good customs and manners and disturb public peace and order and as such shall be dealt with by law. There is no doubt, however, that a good religion, be it either Buddhism or Confucianism, or Christianity, has as its aim the improvement, spiritual as well as material, of mankind at large, and in this not only does it not conflict with administration but really helps it in attaining the purpose it has in view. Consequently all religions shall be treated equally and further due protection and facilities shall be accorded to their legitimate propagation.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

All those who will behave themselves loyally and abide by law peacefully shall receive the benefit of a judicious and benevolent rule. You people of Chosen, should therefore take due cognizance of the new regime and be careful not to go astray."

In his Instructions to the Japanese residents in Korea the Resident General adds: —

"The aim and purpose of the annexation is to consolidate the bonds of two countries, removing all causes for the territorial and national discriminations necessarily existing as separate powers, so as to perfectly promote the mutual welfare and happiness of the two peoples in general. Consequently should the Japanese people regard it as a result of the conquest of a weak country by a stronger one and speak and act under such illusion in an overbearing and undignified manner they would go contrary to the spirit in which the present step has been taken. Japanese settlers in Chosen seem to have hitherto considered themselves to be living in a foreign land and have often fallen into the mistake of holding themselves as superiors at the expense of the people of the country.

It is opportune that things have now assumed a new aspect. Let them take this opporunity to change their ideas and attitude towards the people of Chosan. Let them always bear in mind that they are our brothers, and treat them with sympathy and friendship; and in pursuing individual avocations by mutual help and coöperation, both people should contribute their shares to the progress and growth of the whole Empire."

The same kind sentiments towards the Koreans are entertained by the Japanese people as a class. In one of the leading papers in Tokyo has appeared an article entitled "Assimilation through Love and Sympathy," in which it says:—

"The union of Japan and Korea is absolute once and forever, as the terms of Annexation Treaty show, and it is not unreasonable, therefore, that Japan should feel anxious to forthwith begin the work of assimilation of Koreans. In the days of conquest by arms, the law and troops, the police and repression might have succeeded in forcing assimilation. But not to-day, not at least in the case of a country like Korea, which becomes a part of another couutry through a friendly annexation. Hence says the journal, there arises the need for assimilation through sympathy. Korean are often spoken of as being a people who deserve no sympathy. But what is it that has made them so crooked in thought, perfidious, deceitful and treacherous? Ages of maladministration, and in that respect they indeed deserve all sympathy. True there are incorrigible Koreans who would spurn sympathy. "On these force may properly be used."

It is indeed unfortunate that unscrupulous adventurers have gone to Korea and by their evil conduct given a bad and wrong impression of the Japanese people as a whole. But such men are being dealt with as they deserve and justice being administered as never before.

The retention of the eminent Christian, Judge Watanabe, at the Head of the Judicial Department is an indication and assurance that Christian men and Christian principles are not to be discriminated against, but on the contrary, given the recognition to which they are entitled.

What is of special interest and importance is the appointment of a Christian man also, Governor Ariyoshi, as the Executive of the Governor General. It was feared by some that when called to such a position Mr Ariyoshi might not identify himself with Christianity or the Christian movement, but such has not been the case. In a personal letter from a friend in a high position in Korea the writer says:

"It is now becoming evident that Mr. Ariyoshi is going to prove himself a good Christian. He has expressed his desire to lead a good Christian life here, to Mr. Niwa, the Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., and me. Christians here, are going to give him a dinner at the Kiyo Hotel, to-morrow evening which invitation he has accepted. We have already had Mr. Watanabe at the Head of the Court of Law, and are now going to have another Christian in the most important place in the Government. Something is surely working among us, and we have no doubt that the new change will become a source of much happiness to the people concerned. God be praised."

H. Loomis.

LOCAL NEWS.

The P. M. steamer *Manchuria* having been released from quarantine, left Yokohama at noon on the 4th inst. for San Francisco.

Baron Nagayo, who has long been suffering nephritis, passed away on Monday afternoon at his residence in Tokyo at the age of forty-five.

A suspected case of cholera occurred on Monday evening at Kitakata-cho, Yokohama. The patient succumbed to the epidemic the same night.

Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, who returned from Nagasaki on Monday, reports that Mr. Arakawa, the new Mayor, will arrive here about the 20th instant.

The American businessmen's party on tour to visit China, who left San Francisco on the 23rd ultimo by the steamer *Korea*, is expected to arrive at Yokohama on Friday.

The U. S. cruiser *Albany* arrived at Yokohama on the 1st inst from Bremerton. The *New York* and *New Orleans* which have been lying in the port left for Woosung on the 2nd.

Lieutenant Faiare, Commander of the French gunboat *Decidée* lying in this port, paid a formal visit on Tuesday morning to the Kencho, and Governor Sufu returned the visit the same day.

Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, returned to Yokohama on the 2nd instant from America on board the steamer *Tenyo Maru*. The Minister immediately proceeded to Tokyo by train.

Lieutenant Shirase who postponed his departure for the South Pole exploration till September 15, has announced a further postponement till November 15, on account of insufficiency of equipment.

Mr. Blake, President of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, has obtained permission for using the former cricket ground in the Park for one month commencing on the 15th instant at, certain hours of the day.

Herr Dernburg, German ex Minister for Colonies, was entertained at luncheon by Marquis Katsura, the Premier, at the Shiba Detached Palace. The German Chargé d'Affairs and Ministers of State were also present.

The Yokohama Municipal authorities received a telegram on the 1st inst. from Mr. Saito, acting Mayor of Yokohama, who is now in Nagasaki, to the effect that Governor Arakawa has formally accepted the offer of the Mayoralty of Yokohama.

On the 4th instant an immense number of jelly-fishes was seen swimming on the surface of the Benten River near Yokohama Station. According to the superstitious opinion of certain old *sendo*, this is an omen of a furious storm in the near future.

Early on the 4th instant a fire occurred at Sumiyoshi-cho Gochome, Yokohama, resulting in the entire destruction of eight houses, besides the partial destruction of ten other buildings. The fire is suspected to have been due to incendiarism. No casualties are reported.

On Tuesday evening fire broke out in a storehouse owned by the Mutsu-gumi at Fukagawa, Tokyo. The flames rapidly spread to the adjacent storehouses, resulting in the destruction of five buildings. The loss is estimated at 30,000 *yen*, including various kinds of merchandise placed in these storehouses. Only 5 000 *yen* was covered by insurance, the Kyodo Fire Insurance Company being the loser.

The Imperial Messenger Viscount Inaba who has been sent to Seoul to deliver an Imperial Rescript installing the formerly Emperor of Korea as Prince Yi, returned to Tokyo on the 4th instant and immediately proceeded to the Palace to report the result of his mission.

On the occasion of the formal announcement of Japan's annexation of Korea, His Majesty the Emperor summoned Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and complimented him on his indefatigable efforts which have brought about the conclusion of the annexation treaty.

In addition to the recent donation His Majesty the Emperor has granted the sum of 1,000 *yen* to relieve the flood sufferers in Fukushima prefecture, and 500 *yen* to those in Akita prefecture. The Imperial Majesty has also been pleased to subscribe 10,000 *yen* towards the fund of the newly organized Relief Association in Tokyo.

The Home Minister has sanctioned an increase of salary to the Mayor of Yokohama from 5,000 *yen* to 12,000 *yen*. It is reported that the first assistant Mayor's salary will also be increased from 2,500 *yen* to 5 000 *yen*, and second assistant Mayor, from 2,000 *yen* to 3.500 *yen*. In addition a third assistant Mayor will be appointed at a salary of 2,000 *yen*.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has arranged to make a reduction in the first-class fare between Yokohama and Seattle, maintaining the same accommodation and treatment accorded as hitherto-fore, from £35 to £25 dating from the 1st inst. The second-class fare is reduced from £20 to £17. The rates from other ports are also to be proportionally reduced.

Prince Tsai Hsun who had intended to visit the Steel Foundry at Muroran, abandoned the project and left for America on the 4th inst. on board the above steamer. A handsome bouquet was presented to the Prince by the Yokohama Municipality.

His Highness the Prince donated the sum of 100 *yen* to the townspeople of Oiso, the Preliminary School of the town, and the officials of Oiso station, respectively.

Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, who has been acting as Minister of Agriculture and Commerce during the absence of Baron Oura, was relieved, on the 3rd inst., of his additional post on the return of Baron Oura.

Mr. M. Yukawa, Secretary of the Department of Communications, has been appointed Director of the Mercantile Marine Bureau, in succession to Mr. K. Uchida who was recently promoted to the position of Chief of the Civil Administration Office in Formosa.

In connection with the sale of the Yokohama Gas Works the negotiations between the Gas Bureau and the Tokyo Gas Company have so far made no substantial progress. The valuation made by the Gas Bureau is 3,000,000 *yen*, simultaneously claiming six per cent. interest as well as four per cent. extra allowance per annum. The Gas Company, on the other hand, proposes even to increase the value to 3,500,000 *yen*, but to reduce the rate of interest by one per cent. and to allow the extra with due proportion to the amount of net profit.

With regard to the Meguro horse-race betting prosecutions sentence was passed on Tuesday in the Tokyo District Court. Namba Kimpatsu, Editor of the Racing Magazine, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined 300 *yen*. Katsura Jiro and his wife were each fined 700 *yen*. Hiroaka Hiroraka, Proprietor of the Kagetsu Restaurant, and Yamamoto Gijiro, better known as the actor Shikan, were fined 500 *yen* respectively. Fujita Kenichi of the Oriental Salt Company and two others were likewise punished with a fine of 250 *yen*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

[CONTRIBUTED].

The London *Standard* in a recent article on the Japanese army refers to their splendid training and state of preparation for their last great war. Certainly. They were splendidly trained and prepared! The world took off its hat and acknowledged this fact five years ago. But the writer adds: "*Does anyone think that the South African campaign or the war in the Philippines would have dragged on so long had there been more troops adequately drilled in their duties beforehand?* The suggestion is absurd. There is no possible comparison of the South African and the Philippine wars with Russo-Japanese struggle. Compare rather the guerilla warfare in the two former with the exactly similar guerilla warfare in Formosa. All respect to the splendid Japanese Army, but it is not necessary to resort to wild exaggeration. South Africa is conquered and pacified; the Philippine head-hunters were tracked down through swamp, forest, and mountain. But the war in Formosa goes merrily on, as it has for many years. The *Standard* correspondent simply shows his ignorance. For, to anyone who knows, it is very evident that either England, with her experience of meeting all conditions, in every section of the globe, or the United States with her 150 years of Indian fighting, could teach Japan a great deal about guerilla warfare; in fact, the methods which are finally enabling the Japanese troops to conquer Formosa, as they have now nearly done, are merely a combination of the methods worked out by the two countries above named.

A SOLDIER.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

The amounts received yesterday as contributions to the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the Floods are:

	Yen.
Messrs. Carl Rohde & Co	100.00
"Veritas"	75.00
Nobel's Explosives Company, Limited, Glasgow, by their Agents Messrs. Mollison & Co., No. 48 Yokohama..	500.00
Messrs. Dell'Oro & Co.	100.00
The China & Japan Trading Co., Limited	500.00
Total	1,275.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

NATIVE AND FOREIGN MISSION WORKERS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your weekly issue of June 25th, on pages 953 and 954, there is an account of an interview between Dr. King and Mr. Kaiseki Matsumura. To one who has sat under Dr. King's preaching and teaching, to one who knows his utter lack of self conceit or self importance, it seems impossible that Dr. King ever made the answer attributed to him, which seems to admit himself a great scholar—however true the fact may be—or that he alone could do a far greater amount of good in Japan, than many inferior missionaries, inferior, that is, to himself.

Many missionaries in Japan and China are men trained by Dr. King himself. He never would sanction the going out of any man he considered inferior.

If there are so many eager earnest preachers, burning with zeal, men with "high ideals," "lofty standards" and competent, only waiting for foreign money to do it, why do they wait for money? They are in their own homeland and would be received without suspicion by their own people. Let them start out without purse or scrip as the old disciples did, as Roman Catholic priests in many lands, as Buddhist priests have done in the past, and preach as they tramp it over the countries. Even Buddhists pilgrims tramp on long journeys to famous temples, considering it more meritorious to do it all on foot and without money. What hinders these men eager for foreign money, what hinders Mr. Matsumura himself from doing it?—We are thankful there are some Christian men in Japan who scorn foreign money.

I wonder if Mr. Kaiseki Matsumura has ever formed one single close personal friendship with even one missionary. If he has, he is a treacherous friend; if he has not, he scarcely knows all that a missionary is or may be. It is said that it takes a great mind and heart to discover good, some talent in every body. Frances Willard was such an one. She always found something to admire, something to love, some ability for some special work in every body, and drew it out. It is a distinctive mark of the Christian spirit; a characteristic of the heart filled with love to fellow men and of the Christ spirit. We are thankful to know for a fact that there are many noble-minded youth and men, dear lovely girls and women, who do not share the same feelings towards missionaries of the said interviews.

On another page of the same issue it was stated that there is one prostitute to every 219 inhabitants in Tokyo: in Osaka one to every 163; in Nagasaki one to every 46. On the same page with part of Mr Matsumura's interview was an item from Mr. S. Motoda on the morality of magazines, where he speaks of their low ideals, degrading "matter" publishing "details of the dark side of social life," "gratifying morbid curiosity" "all done for the sake of gain." Mr. Matsumura needs to consider this and the condition of young students of both sexes in Tokyo, young girls of respectable families prostituting themselves, visiting the young men students boarding houses for the purpose of getting money for their education* yet he thinks St. Paul's teaching in Romans is not fit for the pure ears of Japanese young people.

If Mr Matsumura had a tithe of the ardour and lofty standards which he affects, was reasonably eager for the uplifting of his people, and conditions in his country, would he not welcome the least help from even mission ries "inferior" to Dr. King, they *can* help and they *have* helped and not only with money either. Mr. Matsumura has access to the gospel; let him go to work with it without help of missionaries or foreign money, they will not bother him. What is to hinder?

Compared with the narrow mindedness, the littleness and self conceit of the interviews we must believe in the work of such a man as Mr. Tsurin Kanamori who has taken himself out of the Christian ranks altogether, calls himself no longer a Christian, though he still treasures his old time missionary friendships, gives himself to tramps through the country, on long weary marches, self sacrificingly seperates himself from his home and family to which he is devotedly attached, for long periods, for love of his fellow men, preaching a gospel of thrift and economy. We do not care if he has good backing for it. We'll venture that his work is of vastly more value than the work of some Christians who preach a Christianity of their own making. We would rather see a dozen healthy non-Christians at work for their fellow men in Japan than one sickly moonshine like the interviewer.

Mr. Matsumura needs to get down on his knees before his Maker and ask to be shown his own heart.

Mr. Matsumura thinks too that the Old Testament is not fitted for Japanese ears. We believe that one great mistake in the teaching of Japanese Christians has been in the lack of training in the Old Testament—the very ground work of Christianity. Higher or Historical Criticism has only made it more noble, more grand; the inspired *Revelation* from God to Humanity is all there intact. The Old Testament is still the foundation of the Christian religion, one cannot properly understand the New Testament without it; the wonderful world-thought of the Creator: the Old Testament with its lofty truths, and God-Companionship, and laws is still the foundation of all Christian Governments; but does the Interviewer comprehend it? More study, not less, of the Old Testament is needed even in Japan. Perhaps the lack of it is the cause of some wobbly Christians without stamina, "light in the helve" as Joseph Cook said was the Japanese ax.

Oh, how little does Mr. Matsumura know of the heart aches, that such take as his causes the many really noble able men and women, who have come to Japan in the spirit of brotherhood with high purposes and ideals those whom one would think he would gladly consider his Christian brothers and sisters, working to the same end with himself. One thinks of the patience of these same berated missionaries with some Japanese Christians and some preacher fledglings, on whom labour and love without stint have been given, who come into one's house as if they owned the place, sometimes appointing meetings in the missionary's house without previous consulation: sometimes walking into the house and upstairs without announcement or permission as they would never do in a Japanese home. We know of one instance when the lady of the house was taken by surprise at her early morning bath, entirely nude in her private chamber. Chairs and other house furniture have been borrowed for some special occasion, which after days of waiting the missionary has had to send after, which were constantly needed in his own house; often these were damaged but never a word of apology. Good table linen has been loaned and come back ruined with stains. I do not know whether it is the same ones who want the money and not the missionary, who come into one's study and borrow books which the owner is always glad to loan, though the borrower often has no idea of the value of the book to the owner, and often forgets to return it or returns it in sorry condition.

One such book was once found on the shelves of a preacher some 12 or 15 years after it was loaned, with the owner's name in it; a question was asked and the reply was "Really I liked that book so much I simply could not return it." These are the same young men with "lofty standards" to whom it is not safe to make a requested loan of ten *yen* if one needs it returned.

'Twas the same "lofty standards" that made the theft of the Doshisha and Kumamoto properties. All these things can be borne, but it is a culmination to have it said missionaries are not wanted in Japan.

One wonders what the future of Japan is to be, full of contradictions as it is, immorality eating into the vitals of the country, with the men of the people saturated with an unnamable disease, with some of her most noted statesmen setting the example, an immorality that must sooner or later surely bring the downfall of any country, with none to check it; with on the one hand unbalanced, unreliable irresponsible men without insight into the needs of their country, and on the other hand statesmen—perhaps the very same immoral men—guiding the affairs of government wisely and well to splendid achievement: with an Emperor whose public utterances and acts have ever been wise, just, sincere, noble and high minded. He alone cannot keep the nation from downfall, if its heart is rotten. None of her internal native religions have any power of regeneration.—The treasurer of the Hongwan-ji temple in Honolulu is a saloon keeper.—Has Japan after a millennium of existence suddenly come to splendid flowering only to sink like Rome? God forbid! Beautiful lovely Japan! with a people with so many admirable excellent characteristics! With all her faults we love her and desire only her progress and strength in all that is good.

Many missionaries feel and think these same things but are too wise and kind hearted to say them. With our candid speech we are only following a recent notable example of wholesome plain speaking, and alas, we fear this will never reach Mr. Matsumura's ears for he probably does not take the *Japan Mail*. Poor Dr. King; he nor any other American Ph. D. D.D. is used to such vapourings, I do not wonder that he "looked troubled," and from a far deeper cause than the Rev. Mr. Matsumura had any conception of.

Verily, is it a desirable thing to become "Japonicized"?

AN ONLOOKER.

Los Angeles, California, August 21, 1910.

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

MONSIEUR,—Des farceurs, plus polissons que spirituels, répandent par des imprimés eu Français et en Japonais, la sotte idée d'accoler mon nom du projet d'expédition au Pôle Sud.

Est il nécessaire d'avertir vos lecteurs que le seul but de cette odieuse mystification est de jeter le ridicule sur un vieillard qui a l'honneur d'être prêtre catholique. Tout honnête homme qui soupconnerait quel est l'habit qui portent ces drôles honte du corps dont ils sont membres, serait indigné. Quoique vieille de 19 siècles la race de Judas n'est pas éteinte.

Veuillez, Monsieur le rédacteur agréer l'expression de ma reconnaissance et de mes sentiments les plus distingués.

L. DROUART DE LEZEY,
Mis. Ap.

* Let him notice the fact that Japanese prostitutes in numbers are pr minent in every seaboard city of the world, because they are so easily procured. Let him examine the moral condition of public schools all through his country, where immorality *ad-nauseam* among teachers and pupils is to be found.

In the small hours of Wednesday a man named Saito Akisada, residing at Tobe-cho, Yokohama, killed his wife, her sister and brother with a large knife. He then committed suicide on the spot. It is said that the murderer was very angry at his wife's misconduct.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BANK OF JAPAN.

A general meeting of the Bank of Formosa was held on Thursday at the Bankers' Club, Tokyo, when the following accounts were adopted :—

	Yen
Brought forward	191,579
Profit.....	451,202
Total	642,781
Reserve against loss	120,000
Reserve for equalization of dividend...	20,000
Special reserve.....	30,000
Bonus	27,000
Dividend (10 per cent. per annum) ...	250,000
Carried forward	195 781

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE VATICAN AND FRANCE.

London, September 1.

The latest Catholic sensation is a Papal letter condemning the French organisation known as The Sillon, formed over a decade ago by Marc Sangnier, which aims at reconciling the Catholics in France with the Papacy.

The Pope denounces this society as wandering from the true faith, and demands that it change its name to the Catholic Sillonists, and that Sangnier withdraw.

The latter has agreed and declares that the result is a victory for the conservatives of France.

THE KITCHENER AGITATION.

Criticisms of the Territorial Army have culminated in strong suggestions that Lord Kitchener be given a free hand to examine the service and report.

THE ANNEXATION.

PROTEST FROM KOREAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

London, September 1.

Reuter's correspondent at San Francisco says that the Korean National Association, the general office of which is at San Francisco, has passed a resolution firmly repudiating the cession of sovereignty and severely arraigning the tyrannical compulsion of Japanese methods, concluding in the following terms:—"We, true sons of Korea will never give up the struggle for liberty and independence."

THE CROWN PRINCE'S BIRTHDAY.

CELEBRATION AT THE EXHIBITION.

The birthday of the Crown Prince was celebrated with a banquet at the Exhibition, which was specially decorated for the occasion. Mr. Wada presided and Lord Rotherham toasted the Prince who, he said, had shown himself keenly alive to the responsibilities of his position. It was apparent to all that Japan intended to play a bigger part in the history of the world than hitherto.

Mr. Wada responding dwelt on the significance of the celebration in a country whose friendship the Japanese valued beyond measure. He hoped that many similar gathering's would continue to inspire no ideal common to both and contributing at the peace of the world.

UPRISING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

London, August 2.

Manila.—There is a rising in province of Nuevaviscaja headed by Simeon Mandac ex-governor of Ilocos Norte who is a fugitive from justice. The constabulary are hurrying to the scene.

THE "BEDFORD."

The Admirality announces that salvage of the *Bedford* has been abandoned. It is hoped to save a portion of the guns.

GERMANY.

The Japanese General Kawamura attended the annual autumn Parade before the Kaiser at Berlin.

PORTUGAL RELIGIOUS TROUBLES

The Ministers are preparing to promulgate measures against religious congregations similar to those of Spain.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

Twenty-one yards and 22,000 men are affect d by the German ship building lock-out. Nnmbers of men obtained work further afield.

TIBET.

Darjeeling.—The stores collected at Siliguri for the Tibetan expedition have been dispersed elsewhere. The advance is understood to have been abandoned. Traders are deply chagrined, and the Dalai Lama's *Entourage* are much depressed as they had a secret hope that the Chinese and British would be at variance at last.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING LOCK OUT.

50,000 MEN THROWN OUT OF WORK.

London, September 3.

Lockout notices, posted in all federated shipyards, will become effective to-morrow. Fifty thousand members of the boiler-makers' societies are involved. This is another instance of the men ignoring their union.

Later.

The shipbuilding crisis has caused a sensation, as the industry is recovering from long depression and much valuable work is promised, including twenty destroyers.

The employers defend the lockout without notice, on the ground that the Boilermakers' Society was warned that there would be a lockout unless the society maintained discipline. Employers are determined that the men shall not resume work until the Boiler-makers' Society guarantees the fulfilment of its agreement.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE SECURE.

Conferences between Ministers Sanguliano and Aehrenthal at Ischl are regarded as disposing of rumours as to the weakening of the Triple Alliance.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

The census of greater New York shows a population of 4,766,883. This is an increase of 1,329,681 in a decade.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

London, September 4.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the Crown Princess will accompany the Crown Prince on his tour, as far as Ceylon. After the return of the Crown Princess, the Crown Prince will proceed through India and Siam and *via* Tsingtau and Peking to Tokyo, returning according to present arrangements, *via* Siberia.

THE SHIPBUILDER'S STRIKE.

The majority of the shipyards men ceased work yesterday afternoon.

A NEW METAL.

A new alloy called Duralumin has been discovered at the Vickers-Maxim Works. It is slightly heavier than Aluminium and as strong as steel.

U.S. DESTROYER TESTED.

The U.S. oil-burning destroyer *Paulding* averaged 32.58 knots in a four hour trial under perfect conditions.

HONOUR TO MONTENEGRO'S NEW KING.

London, September 5.

Cettinge.—Grand Duke Nicholas presented the King the baton of a Field Marshale in the Russian Army.

SHIPBUILDING STRIKES.

Further notice by the boiler maker masters, that resumption of work will not be permitted, unless satisfactory arrangement are made and assurances agreed upon, regarding the due observance of ship yards' agreements and working conditions, surprises the men who realize the gravity of their position

PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

London, September 5.

The people seized ex-Governor Mandao on the 2nd instant and gave him up to the Authorities. A number of his followers have been arrested. The rebellion is thus nipped in the bud.

FRENCH AEROPLANE SERVICE IN ALGERIA.

General Bailloud, commanding in Algeria, ascended in an aeroplane driven by an officer, and is much impressed with the facilities afforded for military observation. It is thought that aeroplanes will be use'ul in making reconnaissances in Southern Algeria.

Later.

The French Ministry of War plans to establish an aerial base in South Algeria, with a view to a trans-Saharan service of aeroplanes, linking up the French possessions.

GERMAN DEFENCE AGAINST DREADNOUGHTS.

INVULNERABLE SHIP OF THE MONITOR TYPE.

The German Admiralty is constructing a motor-driven monitor to deal with Dreadnoughts. This vessel has great speed and exposes only a low freeboard. It carries two huge 16-inch guns throwing shells capable of piercing the armour of a Dreadnought, while the immense thickness of its own armour renders it invulnerable against 12-inch guns.

GERMAN OFFICER ARRESTED AT PORTSMOUTH.

London, September 6.

The *Evening News* reports that a subaltern of a German pioneer regiment was arrested this afternoon in the act of sketching the fortifications at Portsmouth.

TURKEY AND FRANCE.

The French papers state that the Grand Vizier's interviews with MM. Briand and Pichon have left the proposed Turkish loan in an unsettled state. M. Pichon insisted that the proceeds of the loan should not be spent on Krupp guns or in a manner to help the German Navy.

A TURKISH EXPEDITION.

Constantinople. — Preparations are proceeding at Damascus for a Turkish expedition against the Druses.

MR. CHURCHILL WOUNDED.

London, September 6.

According to the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Churchill was accidentally wounded slightly in the leg. He has been operated on in an English hospital at Smyrna, and is doing well.

THE SHIPBUILDING LOCK-OUT.

An official statement has been issued to the effect that the Employers and the Trades Unions are presently negotiating the terms of a settlement. The crux of the question is what the employers will accept

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

as assurances that there will be no recurrences of sectional strikes. The assurances offered will imply loyalty on the part of the members of the Unions, but how to ensure that loyalty is the problem.

A NEW ARSENICAL REMEDY.

Dr. Ehrlicks has made an arsenical preparation named "606" which is engrossing the attention of the medical world. It has been applied in cases of tropical diseases, and the experiments point to its efficacy with malaria, sleeping sickiness and recurrent fever.

GERMAN SUBALTERN'S ARREST CONFIRMED.

London, September 7.

The arrest of the German Subaltern at Portsmouth is confirmed. Documents have been sent for the inspection of the war office. Meanwhile the officer is being treated well, merely being deprived of his liberty.

THE CHINESE MINISTRY.

LONDON VIEW OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

The *Times* sincerely hopes in the interest of China that she will be spared further palace revolutions, and considers the Prince Regent should lose no time in rehabilitating the one man who in late years has shown energy, strength and will.

EMPEROR MENELIK.

Emperor Menelik is now reported to be much better.

ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED IN GERMANY.

Berlin.—The examination of documents by the Public prosecutor established sufficient ground of suspicion for a charge of espionage against the two Englishmen named Brandon and Trench. An order is to be issued transferring the accused to Leipsic prison.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS PROHIBITIVE.

The Foreign office has instructed Ambassador Bryce to protest at Washington that the new customs regulations in reference to textiles, requiring the revelation of trade secrets and imposing other conditions, are regarded by British exporters as prohibitive.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

The boiler smiths at South Shields have unexpectedly struck in sympathy with the locked-out boiler makers.

FIELD MARSHAL WHITE.

Field Marshall Sir George White has recovered.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

HAGUE ARBITRATION AWARD.

London, September 8.

The Hague.—The President of the Arbitration Tribunal has delivered the Newfoundland Fisheries Award. Of the seven points submitted to the judgment of the Tribunal, the two most important have been decided in favour of Great Britain, who thus has power to make laws for the regulation of the fisheries without submitting them to the approval of the United States.

[The hearing of this case, which began on June 2nd, was concluded on the 13th ult. The controversy has lasted for 130 years.—ED. *J.M.*]

PERSIA'S FINANCES,

Teheran.—The Mejliss has decided almost unanimously to employ American financial advisers instead of French, as previously agreed.

THE ST. LEGER.

The result of the St. Leger is 1. Swynford; 2. Bronzino; 3. Lemberg.

THE GERMAN SUBALTERN.

The German subaltern, who is named Helm, has been remanded in Winchester gaol. He denies that he was spying, but was drawing for his own information.

THE AMERICAN CUSTOMS PROTEST.

Washington.—It is stated that a new customs circular, or a modification of the old, is in preparation, in deference to the protests of the British textile exporters who complained that American manufacturers were appropriating trade secrets.

RADIUM.

Later.

Paris.—Mme. Curie announces that, in collaboration with M. Dedierne, she has succeeded in obtaining pure metallic radium. Hitherto only the salts of that metal were obtainable.

MORE FIRE AT BRUSSELS.

There was another outbreak of fire at Brussels yesterday, but it was promptly extinguished.

PERSIA AND THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

The Times correspondent at Teheran says that the negotiations for the removal of the Russian troops are dangerously near a deadlock. The British Minister is actively promoting a friendly understanding.

BRITISH TRADE.

There is an increase in the imports for August of £3,619,413, and in exports, £6,534,183, the latter principally in ships, iron, steel, cotton, wool and manufactured goods.

OBITUARY.

William Holman-Hunt, O.M.

[The distinguished artist, and painter of "The Light of the World," was born in London in 1827.—ED. *J.M.*]

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

INDIAN ANTI-EUROPEAN CONSPIRACY.

September 2.

The Bombay police is reported to possess confessions of the existence of an Anti-European conspiracy because of the conviction of Jilak.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACCIDENT.

St. Petersburg.—The admiralty yacht *Neva* leaving Kronstadt with the Minister of Marine aboard collided with the submarine *Kamiak*. Both were damaged and one person was drowned.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Notwithstanding unfavourable weather 5,260,000 visitors visited the Exhibition to the end of August. This is 180,000 more than attended the Franco-British exhibition during the corresponding period.

NEW YORK'S SUBWAYS.

New York.—The Public Service Commission proposes to build a new system of subways, costing probably twenty-five million pounds.

THE SHIPBUILDING STRIKES.

London, September 3.

The drastic action of the Shipbuilder's Federation in locking out members of the boilermaker's society implies a determination to end the frequent disputes, stoppages of work and contravention of the National agreement between the masters and men.

It is understood the men will not be allowed to resume work until the society guarantees the fulfillment of its agreements. About 20,000 men are affected and the commercial outlook in the north is regarded as serious. All ship-building branches will ultimately be involved.

EVICTIONS IN NEW YORK.

New York.—Nearly 10,000 occupants of tenements in the lower east side, largely Jews, are threatened with eviction for non-payment of rent. The majority are in distressed circumstances.

THE SULTAN'S JEWELS.

Constantinople.—The Government has agreed to devote the jewels of the ex-Sultan, valued at £350,000 to a national fund for the new fleet.

FORTIFYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, August 5.

Washington.—Although President Taft and Ex President Roosevelt both agree as to the necessity of fortifying the Panama Canal, a rather strong feeling prevails against it. This sentiment will probably be overcome by the reminder of the double strength thereby given the navy.

THE NEAR EAST.

London, September 5.

The diplomatists of the principal European capitals are closely watching the Near Eastern situation. Suspicions are entertained that Turco-Greek relations will be affected by the somewhat truculent attitude of the Bulgarians, who are mobilizing 70,000 troops for autumn manœuvres.

FRENCH INVESTORS AND TURKISH ORDERS.

The French press reiterate the fact that the new financial policy is unacceptable to French investors unless French trade receives orders equal to those placed with German firms. The Turkish Grand Vizier's conferences with the French Premier and Foreign Minister lead to the hope that harmony will be restored.

THE SHIPBUILDERS' LOCK-OUT.

The action of the employers of the Shipbuilding Federation in declining to allow the men to resume work until a satisfactory arrangement is effected ensuring the fulfilment of agreements is generally approved. The British public resents the serious upsetting of trade through the inability of the workmen-leaders to control the men.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

London, September 6.

Constantinople.—The protecting Powers have informed the Porte that the Greek Government did nothing unconstitutional in the recent elections. The hope is expressed that the Turkish Government, by its attitude, will help to eliminate the difficulties of the situation.

"THE TIMES" AND CHINA'S PALACE REVOLUTIONS.

Later.

The Times, discussing the changes in high Government offices in Peking, hopes that, in the interests of China and the peace of the Far East, the Middle Kingdom will be spared further palace revolutions. The Regent ought immediately to rehabilitate Yuan Shihkai.

STRIKE IN STETTIN DOCKYARD.

Berlin.—A thousand workmen of the Vulcan shipbuilding yard at Stettin have struck because the Vulcan undertook work. Other yards are affected.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

London, September 7.

Berlin.—20,000 socialists met at Hamburg to protest against the recent speech of the Emperor at Koenigsberg.

THE NEAR EASTERN SITUATION.

The Porte disapproves the view of the Powers as to the position of Crete and asks a more definite view.

PERSIA AND THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

Teheran.—Negotiations regarding the removal of Russian troops are dangerously near a deadlock.

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.

London, September 8.

Thirty thousand Boy-scouts have been enrolled. The War Minister is about to introduce a bill for compulsory military training in all schools of the Empire.

M. ISWOLSKY.

St. Petersburg.—The German rumour as to M. Iswolsky's retirement is not credited.

CRIME IN PARIS.

Paris.—In view of the increase of crimes of violence the Minister of Justice is preparing a bill prohibiting the unrestricted sale of revolvers to irresponsible persons.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS ON ANNEXATION.

Washington.—The American newspapers maintain towards the annexation of Korea the tone adopted in their previous arguments. They regard annexation as an inevitable outcome of the situation. Many of them hold that annexation will make for the prosperity of the people of Korea, will bring to her the blessing of security of life and property, and will develop her material resources. One journal regards the event as natural and says that it will inure to America's advantage by diverting Japanese attention from the Philippines to continental Asia.

The *Tribune* praises Japan's leniency in leaving the customs tariff unaltered for 10 years. It says that such action on her part, in spite of the fact that she had the international right on her side, will tend to placate the world.

The section of the press habitually hostile to Japan essays to sneer at the incident, but obviously this is not serious criticism.

The press in general regards annexation a proper step on Japan's part.

JAPANESE EXHIBITION IN MEXICO.

Mexico City, September 3.

On the 2nd instant the Japanese Exhibition was successfully opened, the President and Cabinet Ministers being present. The Exhibition was thrown open to the public at 3 p.m., and has caught the public fancy. The exhibitors are all contented.

PRESENT CONDITIONS AT HSINMIN-PU.

Mukden, September 3.

The inundation at Hsinmin pu has not fully subsided. Whenever even a little rain falls, the disastrous conditions are repeated. Floods were again experienced on the 31st ult. and 2nd inst. The inhabitants are completely demoralized being unable to make repairs to their houses or to put their property in order. The supplying of food from the branch office of the Consulate, which was expected to be stopped to-day, will have to be continued for several days more.

AMBASSADOR INOUYE.

Valparaiso, September 6.

Ambassador Inouye and suite arrived here yesterday and left for Santiago to-day.

OBITUARY.

Santiago, September 6.

Senor Fernandez, Vice President of the Chilian Republic, passed away to-day.

NEW VICE PRESIDENT.

Santiago, September 7.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Senor Emiliano Fiqueroa, Minister of Education, has assumed the office of Vice-President. The decease has not affected the centennial celebration. The funeral of the late Vice-President will take place to-morrow. Ambassador Inouye arrived here yesterday.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS OF STATE.

Brussels, September 7.

It was published in Monday's *Official Gazette* that M. Berryer, a member of the Senate, has been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. de Broqueville, a member of the Chamber of Representatives, Minister of Railways.

CONDITIONS AT HSINMIN-PU.

Mukden, September 7.

Mr. Hojo, Official in charge of the Consulate, reports that normal conditions of weather being resumed, repairs to embankments will be completed in a few days. The supplying of food from the Consulate will be stopped from to morrow, and the police who went to the rescue will return on the 9th instant.

(Received at the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA" HOMEWARD BOUND.

The cruiser *Ikoma* left Naples on Sunday afternoon for Port Said.

THE "INAZUMA."

The fore part of the detroyer *Inazuma* which was wrecked in the port of Hakodate, was towed on the 4th instant to a place near the Dock Company, where the water is five fathoms deep.

[The other portion of the ship was previously removed from the harbour.]

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 1.

The duration of the visit of the Tsar and Tsaritsa at Friedberg depends on the effect of the cure on the Tsaritsa at Nauheim. Eventually the cure will be continued at Kissingen.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte states that the declarations of the Greek Government as to the elections of Cretans to the National Assembly are not satisfactory.

AUSTRIA.

Count Aehrenthal and Marquis Giuliano have satisfactorily concluded their conferences at Salzburg. The Press states that the solidarity of the Triple Alliance has again been confirmed and that the two statesmen succeeded in settling all frontier questions which have arisen in the past, and have fixed principles for settling all further questions which may arise.

AFRICA.

The East African Lakes frontier question has been settled been Germany, Great Britain and Belgium.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 3.

The participation of the German Crown Princess in the first part of the Crown Prince's tour to the Far East is being considered. The programme of the visit of the Crown Prince to China and Japan is not yet fully fixed.

The Crown Prince has received in audience the new Chinese Minister at Berlin Liancheng.

AUSTRIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Baron Danin Gyarmata, the Austro-Hungarian Military Attaché at Toyko and Peking, has been relieved from his post, his successor being Captain Putz. Major Leveh will carry out a tour of inspection lasting one year, through China and Japan.

Emperor Francis Joseph has received in audience the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Marquis Giuliano, at Ischl. A Communiqué, issued at Ischl states the full agreement, after long and extended exchange of views, as to the maintenance of peace and the consolidation of Turkey. The Communiqué further expresses the full sympathy of both States with the favourable development of the Balkan States.

SPAIN.

A state of siege has been declared at Bilbao owing to the unrest prevailing in connection with the religious troubles and the general labour strike.

TURKEY.

Turkey is summoning the reservists of three army corps to the colours for the purpose of bringing pressure to bear on Greece.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, September 3.

M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has held a conference with the Russian Ambassadors to Austria, France and Great Britain at Muenchen, after which he has left for Friedberg to confer with the Tsar.

The *Koelnische Zeitung* warns Greece very seriously not to disturb European peace.

BANQUET TO LORD ROBERTS.

Berlin, September 4.

The Kaiser has given to-day a banquet at the Imperial Palace at Berlin in honour of Lord Roberts. The Chancellor, who afterwards returned to Hohenfinow, was also present.

The Tsar, on his way to Friedberg, has sent a very cordial telegram to the Kaiser, when passing the German frontier, to which the latter replied in an equally cordial manner.

The *Berliner Allgemeine Elektrizitaets Gesellschaft* (Berlin General Electric Company) has increased its capital to the amount of 30 million Marks and concluded a union of common interest with the Guil'aume Works.

AUSTRIA.

Berlin, September 3.

Marquis Giuliano and Count Aehrenthal, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Italy and Austria, after having concluded their conferences at Salzburg, sent a very cordial telegram to the German Chancellor, which was responded to by him in an equally cordial manner.

FRANCE.

Hakki Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, has arrived on a visit to M. Pichon, the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

French Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the latter's Château in the Jura Mountains.

Berlin, September 4.

Hakki Bey, the Turkish Grand Vizier, is holding important conferences with M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, at the latter's Château in the Jura Mountains, M. Briand, the Minister for Home Affairs, also being present. The Grand Vizier will afterwards pay a visit to Paris. A Press report from Paris says that important Turkish concessions to France are being discussed.

SHANTUNG MINING CO.

Berlin, September 3.

The *Schantung Berghau Gesellschaft* (Shantung Mining Company), although concluding its half-yearly term with another working loss, has increased the amount of coal production and has concluded contracts for supplying the German East Asiatic Squadron, the steamers of the Hamburg-America Line and the Nordd. Lloyd with Hungshan coal.

TURKEY.

Berlin, September 4.

The Turkish Minister of the Navy is negotiating as to the purchase of two British line-of-battle-ships.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to August 16th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on September 3.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 5.

Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the new German Minister for Foreign Affairs, was present at the grand reception of Lord Roberts at the Imperial Palace at Berlin, in addition to the Chancellor.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the rumour, according to which the Kaiser will have a meeting with the Tsar during the latter's sojourn in Germany, is premature.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte has declared itself satisfied for the present by the assurances given to it by the Protective Powers as to the Cretan question. The Greek Government is preserving an absolutely calm and expectant attitude towards Turkey.

RUSSIA

The Russian Budget for the financial year 1911 shows a very favourable balance on the side of the ordinary receipts.

ABYSSINIA.

Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia has suffered another apoplectic stroke.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 6.

General von der Goltz will act as Chief of the General Staff during the German Imperial manœuvres in place of General Von Moltke, who is ill. He will afterwards go on furlough for six weeks, during which he will attend the Turkish autumn manœuvres.

Lord Roberts has gone to Dresden, where he has been received by the King of Sachsen.

The international congress of the delegates of co operative associations has been opened at Hamburg, representatives from Japan and India being present.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

Rumours are current, which are unconfirmed up to the present, according to which the Russian Ambassador at Paris, M. Nelidow will resign owing to ill health and a universal change of Russian Ambassadors will take place; it is further said that M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will resign.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to August 16th, arrived at Berlin on Sept 5th.

THE CROWN PRINCE

Berlin, September 7.

The German Crown Prince, on his tour to East, will also make a short sojourn in Egypt.

MARQUIS YAMANOCHI.

Marquis Yamanouchi, now staying at Berlin, after a successful surgical operation performed on him by Prof. Dr. Bier, has fully recovered and will return to Japan viâ Siberia, a special car being provided for his use on the journey.

PRINCE HEINRICH OF PRUSSIA.

Prince Heinrich of Prussia has gone to England to inspect the course of the Prince Heinrich automobile race to be contested next year.

THE ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

A German officer has been arrested at Portsmouth for sketching old fortifications. The English Press says that this is no case of espionage, but a simple breach of the laws, arising out of carelessness.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER AND THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

Rumours are emanating from Spain, which are contradicted at Vienna, that the Queen-Dowager will transfer her residence to Austria owing to the conflict between the Government and the Church.

COUNT STOLYPIN'S TOUR.

Count Stolypin, on his tour of inspection to the East, will only go as far as Tomsk, according to latest reports.

BELGIUM.

The International Light Railway Congress has been opened at Brussels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE clearing off of freights on P.R lines damaged by the late floods, is a question that deserved much attention. According to the statement of an authority concerned, the accumulated freights at various stations on the Shinyetsu line are only 300 cars, but in addition to this there must be about 20,000 tons of goods piled up in warehouses along the line, so that it will take at least a month to clear all of these goods.

ACCORDING to official investigations, over 800,000 cattle are being raised in Korea at the present time. All of these oxen are for the purpose of exportation. They are mostly exported to Japan, with small numbers to Canton China, and other places. The Korean oxen are good in quality, but the methods of rearing are still inadequate, so much so that Korean cattle are not fit for beef as they are exported from Korea.

IT is reported from Kyoto that on the 30th ult. 74 Koreaa workmen belonging to the Ujigawa Hydro electric Power house, who had been discharged several days ago, called at the office, demanding travelling expenses to their homes They threatened to set fire to a storehouse in which a quantity of dynamite and gunpowder is placed. The workmen at last succeeded in obtaining their travelling expenses and left for Chosen on the 3rd instant.

RUMOURS in Japanese papers state that Roosevelt has been employed as advisor and protector to the young Emperor of China. It is a most improbable yarn, but its a pity it isn't true! That's just about a big enough job to hold "Terrible Teddy" down for awhile at least. Then again most of the world believes that if his "big stick and a decently large *Taka-broom*" could be at work in China for awhile it would be good for China, if Teddy didn't involve the whole eastern world in war in the meantime.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, says a despatch to the *S.-C. Morning Post*, has expressed her sympathy with the families of the victims of the disaster to H.M.S. *Bedford* She has sent to Admiral Carden, the new Mayor of Portsmouth, a cheque for £100 to the fund which he is raising for the widows and orphans of the drowned sailors.

THE Japanese exhibits sold at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition from the opening day till August th, amounted to £3,56 . The particulars are as follows:—

Ordinary articles	£12,368
Objects of Art	477
Forestry products	43
Articles belonging to the Sales Agents Association	9,788
At the Formosan Tea Home	6,343
„ Nippon „	715
By Mr. Kawashima Jimbei	1,170
„ Messrs. Iida & Co.	1,220
„ Mikimoto & Co.	819
„ Mr. Ando Jubei	617

SKIN DISEASE PUZZLED DOCTORS

They Could Not Relieve Weeping, Itching Eczema that Spread Over Face and Chest—Suffering Lasted a Year and a Half—Economically

CURED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"A rash broke out on my face and chest, which was caused by scratching a pimple on my neck. It spread across my face and had the appearance of a red line, and at night it showed up very red. The disease gradually developed into eczema, affecting my face and chest. I continued to suffer with the ailment for about one and one half years. During the earliest stages of this trouble I had tried ——— but it did me no good. I also had the services of two doctors but they could not help me. They gave me several kinds of ointments but again I found no relief.

"A friend told me to send for some Cuticura. When I received the Cuticura I applied it to my face and this soon stopped the weeping and itching. I used two more boxes of the Cuticura Ointment, bathing the affected parts first with Cuticura Soap. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies and after using four cakes of Cuticura Soap and not quite three boxes of Cuticura Ointment I was completely cured, and there has been not the slightest return of the eczema. C. Jones, 9, Deacon St., Dean Lane, St. George, Bristol, England, Nov. 17, 1909."

FOR SKIN HUMOURS

Torturing, disfiguring patches of humour on the skin, scalp or hands are instantly relieved and speedily cured, in the majority of cases, by warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings of Cuticura Ointment. For eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations, inflammations, dandruff, dry, thin and falling hair, for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and all purposes of the toilet, these pure, sweet, gentle emollients are unrivaled.

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a Guide to the Care and Treatment of the Skin and Scalp.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, September 10.

The market for Raw Cotton is almost lifeless. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is generally quiet, but firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.50 to 49 00
Egyptian	49 00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.50 to 37.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	33.50 to 33.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.30
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43¾-44 in. Common to Good	4 80 to 5 60
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	5.75 to 7 40
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 3.70
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.45 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velveis—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.3
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is generally quiet.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y. 3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4 60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8 10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10 20 to 10 30
„ „ Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y 4 16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3 40
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3 73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

Business is at a standstill at present.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11 35 to 11 40
Japanese :—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

Little Business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.25 to 5.35
Red „ „ „	4 80 to 4.85
Blue Stem	5.10 to 5.15

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been every brisk, Farther decline in prices is generally expected.

On September 8th stocks were: Filatures 16,983 bales; Re-reels, 1,118 bales; Kakeda, 831 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman hop No. 1	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

September.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*ven.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
2nd	—	—	—	—
3rd	—	—	—	—
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	—	—	—	—
6th	—	838	845	852
7th	—	—	—	—
8th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On August 26th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 200 piculs; Kibiso, 2,800 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Some fluctuation has taken place in prices, but the market is quiet.

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—Little change has taken place in this market.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8 40	8.00	8.10	7.75	7 70
27″	8.00	7.90	7 85	7.80	7 80
36″	8.20	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.20

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27″	8.20	7.70	7.65	7 70
36″	8.00	7.85	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of September 8th the quotation was £56.5.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	971.950
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	27.325

Delivery.	Closing Price
September	14.63
October	14.93
September	14 99

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September	—	September	—
October	14.23	October	14.18
November	14.19	November	14.22

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15.40
Medium	14 50
Common	13.60
Average	14.50

TEA.

Stocks are arriving slowly. It is stated that the third crop has been greatly reduced in quantity by floods. No actual quotations can be given as the market is very variable.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to September 6th, 6,122,600 *kin* were sold and the stock on Tuesday aggregated 160,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do
Finest	do
Fine	do
Good Medium	36 to 37
Medium	33 to 35
Good Common	29 to 32
Common	24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is somewhat active.

Delivery.	Yen.
September	123 45
October	123.50
November	123.55

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Sept. 9.

London silver unchanged and local rates all steady close as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜@$_{16}^{7}$
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅜
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/0$^{15}_{16}$@1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	260½@1
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	88¾*
— Private 10 days' sight do	86¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight	84*
— Private 10 days' sight	85½*
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	24⅜@½

* Nominal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Kumeric	M. Sept. 12
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Asia 1	Tu. Sept. 13
Seattle	N. Y. K...	Inaba Maru 2	Th Sept. 15
Europe	N.D.L....	Derfflinger	Su. Sept. 18
Hongkong..	O. S. S....	Tacoma Maru	Su. Sept. 18
Vancouver...	C. P. R..	Em. of Japan	W. Sept. 21
Europe	M.M.....	Yarra 3	W. Sept. 21
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	Th. Sept. 22
Hongkong...	C. P. R .	Em. of India	Tu. Sept. 27
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	F Sept. 30
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Oct. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru	Tu. Oct. 4
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Suveric	Tu. Oct. 11

1 Left Hongkong on the 4th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 3 th ult.
3 Left Singapore on the 5th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Sa. Sept. 10
Europe	N. D. L...	Buelow	Sa. Sept. 10
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K..	Hakuai Maru	Su Sept. 11
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Kumeric	Tu. Sept. 13
America.....	P. M.....	Asia	W. Sept. 14
Seattle	N Y.K. ...	Sado Maru	W. Sept. 14
Europe	N.Y.K. ...	Kitano Maru	W. Sept. 14
Europe	M. M. ...	Tourane	Sa. Sept. 17
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 17
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Teucer	Sa. Sept. 17
Hongkong...	N.Y.K....	Inaba Maru	M. Sept. 19
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Tacoma Maru	Tu. Sept. 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	W. Sept. 21
Hongkong...	T.K.K ...	Nippon Maru	Su. Sept. 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Tu. Sept. 27
Hongkong...	G. N	Minnesota	W Oct. 5
America.....	T K K....	Tenyo Maru	W. Oct. 5
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Suveric	W. Oct. 12
America.....	C. R	A'ral Exelmans	F. Oct 21

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 2nd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Buelow, German steamer, 5,223, H. Formes, 2nd Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Lothian, British steamer, 3,223, Lockhart, 2nd Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,439, Bjork, 2nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,476, W. Bogeler, 2nd Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Filmer, 2nd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, Y. Nomura, 2nd Sept.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 4th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, W. Davison 4th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshizaki, 4th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chingwo, British steamer, 2,517, Brown, 5th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 5th Sept.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha)

Kiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,757, A. C. Stevens, 6th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Telena, British steamer, 3,134, T. W. Stratton, 6th Sept.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Redhill, British steamer, 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 6th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 7th Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 7th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 7th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 2nd Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

New Orleans, U.S. cruiser, 3,437, Com. Roger Wells, U.S.N., 2nd Sept.,—Woosung.

New York, U.S. cruiser, 8,200, Com J. L. Jeyen, U.S.N., 2nd Sept.,—Woosung.

Bendoran, British steamer, 2,58 , A. W. S. Thomson, 3rd Sept.,—Hongkong.—Cornes & Co.

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,°21, Barillon, 3rd Sept.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M M. Co.

Hercules, Norwegian steamer, 2,439, Bjork, 3rd Sept.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P & A. S.S. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, J. W. Saunders, 4th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu Mails and General.—P.M S.S. Co.

Hellas, German steamer, 1,470, Vogeler, 5th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Filmer, 5th Sept.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mancaster Castle, British steamer, 3,050, P. Watson, 6th Sept.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Candia, British steamer, 4,195, W. R. Hickie, 6th Sept.,—Marseilles, London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P & O. S.N. Co.

Chingwo, British steamer, 2,517, Brown, 6th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, W. Davison, 6th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

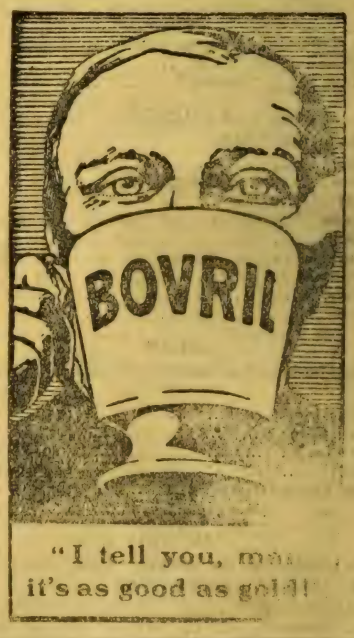
Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 7th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Redhill, British steamer, 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 8th Sept.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 8th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 8th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.



"I tell you, man, it's as good as gold!"

（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツポンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 12. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 17TH SEPT., 1910. | 明治壱千九百年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 349
Chosen ... 350
Formosa ... 351
China ... 352
Manchuria ... 353
A New Fraud ... 353
The "Sochitsu-Ryo" ... 353
The Unrest in Seoul ... 354
The Vladivostock Koreans ... 354
Electric Railways in Tokyo ... 354
Viscount Terauchi and Mr. Braham ... 354
The Il Ching-Hui ... 355
Prisons in Korea ... 355
The "Yangpan" ... 355
Railways in Korea ... 355
The Korean Tariff ... 355
The Chientao Question Again ... 355
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 355
Baron Oura and the "Jiji Shimpo" ... 356
The Toyo S.S. Company ... 356
The Inundations ... 356
Japanese Immigrants in Chosen ... 356
Koreans Outside Korea ... 356
Political Parties in Korea ... 357
The Question of the Railway Factories ... 357
Demoralizing Literature ... 357
Business Notes ... 357
The Tokyo Railway ... 357
Japanese Noblemen ... 357
The Nippon Saving Banks ... 358
The Oriental Colonization Company ... 358
Notes on Current Events ... 358
Leading Articles :—
The Romance of Maritime Progress ... 360
The Annexation and the Nation ... 360
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 361
Bible Study Meetings at Karuizawa ... 362
Death of Mrs. Bellamy Brown ... 362
Notice to Mariners ... 362
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 362
Tokyo Notes ... 364
Our Russian Newsletter ... 364
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 366
The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd. ... 369
The Thornless Cactus ... 369
Contributions to Relief Fund ... 369
Opinion on the Annexation ... 370
China News and Notes ... 370
The Warwick Major Comedy Company ... 371
The International Movement against Alcohol ... 371
An Addition to the Y.Y.C. Fleet ... 372
Local News ... 372
Correspondence :—
Inouye's Dictionary ... 372
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences : Some Question of Fact ... 372
Telegrams ... 373
The Boy Scouts ... 376
News of the Week ... 378
Latest Commercial ... 379
Latest Shipping ... 380

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, SEPT. 17TH, 1910.

BIRTHS

NOSS.—On September 7th to Dr. and Mrs CHRISTOPHER NOSS, Sendai, a Son.

AYLMER-COATES.—On 14th September, at Azabu, Tokyo, the wife of RICHARD AYLMER-COATES, of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

ACCORDING to a Dairen report over 4,000 houses have been destroyed and over 17,000 persons are suffering from the recent floods at Hsimmin-pu.

THE construction of the railway between Chinnanpho and Phyongyang being completed, will be opened to traffic it on the 15th of October next.

A PEKING despatch says that the Viceroy of Manchuria has been authorized to raise a foreign loan amounting to 20,000,000 *yen* for the administrative expenditure in his regime.

A CONFERENCE for the settlement of provisions supplementary to the Convention for the establishment of an International Prize Court, will be opened at The Hague on the 19th instant.

THE Department of Education has distributed without charge 117,668 text-books to be used in schools by the children of sufferers from the recent floods in Tokyo and other prefectures.

ON the 17th instant the opening ceremony of the Mayebashi Competitive Exhibition will take place. It is stated that the exhibits consist of those from Tokyo and fourteen other prefectures.

THE Japanese authorities concerned are reported to be contemplating the despatch of two warships to attend King George's coronation. A Prince of the Blood will also be sent as Imperial epresentative.

IT is reported from Seoul that, on receiving the news of the death of Viscount Sone, Princes Shotoku and Tokujin immediately sent a telegram of condolence to the family of the late ex-Resident-General.

IT is said that the Japanese residents in Harbin decided some time ago to erect a monument to the late Prince Ito in that city, and their preparations are greatly advanced by the assistance of Russian authorities there.

THE cruiser *Ikoma* which arrived at Port Said on the 10th instant, is officially reported to have passed the Canal the same day. The cruiser is expected to return to Yokosuka about the 27th proximo, *via* Colombo and Singapore.

THE revised Berne Treaty for the protection of literary works and object of art, which has been signed at Berlin by the representatives of Japan and fourteen other countries, was promulgated on the 7th instant, being sanctioned by His Majesty the Emperor.

Mr. CHIBA TEIJIRO, M.P. for Chiba prefecture, was arrested on the 10th instant on a charge of embezzlement. It is alleged that he misappropriated the money of the Shinkoku Life Insurance Company to the amount of 35,000 *yen* in connection with the recent by-election in Chiba prefecture.

THE investigations concerning the relief of private sufferers from the Russo-Japanese war, are practically completed, but a final meeting will be held shortly to report its result to the Foreign Minister. The bills will be transferred to the Ministry of Finance after approval by a Cabinet Council.

THE Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China inform us that they are in receipt of a telegram from their London Office intimating that the Directors of the Bank have declared an interim dividend for the half-year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax.

A KYOTO telephone message says that on Monday afternoon an explosion of a dynamite cartridge occurred in a tunnel which is now being constructed at Ikeo, near Uji, by the Ujiyama Electric Company. Seven workmen in the tunnel were more or less seriously injured. The accident is said to have been due to unwitingly hitting the cartridge with a pick-axe.

ON the night of the 10th instant a collision took place five miles off Vladivostock between a Russian volunteer steamship and a chain of five junks. These junks were laden with various effects salved from the stranded steamer *Gaisen Maru*. One of the junks was sunk and a Chinese sailor is missing. The loss is estimated at 11,500 *yen* including a diving apparatus.

AT 10:09 a.m. on the 13th instant a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting fifty seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly directions. Another shock was experienced at 3 35 a.m. on the 14th, which was more severe and lasted one minute and forty-three seconds the oscillations in this case running south-south-west and north-north-east.

HERR Dernburg who has been staying in Tokyo, will leave Shimbashi at 8.40 a.m. the 10th instant, and from Kobe he will board the steamer *Momiji Maru* to cruise the inland sea. Subsequently he proceeds to China *via* Chosen. During the latter half of October he will stay at Shanghai and, before leaving for home in the middle of November, will probably visit Canton and Hankow.

A NAGASAKI despatch says that at the instance of the Mayor and President of the Chamber of Commerce, the sum of 3,000 *yen* has been collected with the object of expressing sympathy with the marines and families of those who died on board the warship *Bedford*. The money was presented on the 7th instant to Vice-Admiral Winsloe who received it with much gratitude.

ACCORDING to the report made on the 31st ult. of revenue and expenditure during the 42nd fiscal year, it will be seen that there was an increase of 12,700,000 *yen* in ordinary revenue and that of 144,260,000 *yen* in extraordinary revenue, as compared with the estimates. As to the expenditure, a decrease of 12,040,000 *yen* in ordinary expenses and that of 7,129,000 *yen* in extraordinary ones, are reported.

THE flood relief fund, amounting to 246,000 *yen* including the Imperial donation of 15,000 *yen* and 10,000 *yen* contributed by Marquis Mayeda, is awaiting distribution by the Tokyo Municipality among the sufferers. As to the manner in which the fund is to be distributed, the Authorities are putting their heads together and it will not be long before the final decision will be given. The Imperial donation will be distributed in a special manner, in order that the sufferers may partake of the Imperial benevolence equally and impartially.

THE new loan of the Nippon Steel Foundry was first undertaken in London, but the terms proposed by the English capitalists were not such as the Company cared to accept, unless forced to do so. They therefore turned their eyes to the home market, where the conditions are as sluggish as ever, and have opened private negotiations with the six big banks. The Company has to answer the English Syndicate with whom it first negotiated by Saturday, so that whether the loan will be raised in the home market or abroad will have to be settled by that date.

THE fishing industry in Chosen is undergoing marked development year by year. According to an official report the number of fishermen, Japanese and Korean, fishingboats employed by them and the value of their catch last year were as follows :—

	Fishermen.	Vessels.	Catch. Yen.	Average income. Yen.
Japanese.....	16,644	3,898	3,418,850	205
Korean	68,520	12,411	3,171,900	45

It may be added that the capital invested in the industry by Japanese is 3,418,850 *yen*, while the amount invested by Koreans is 3,139,100 *yen*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

It is stated that when the meeting of Councillors in Seoul came to consider the draft of the administrative system compiled in Tokyo, they found it defective in some practical respects. Necessary amendments were therefore made and the document was returned to Tokyo, where it is supposed to have already received approval. We need not enter into the details of the changes made by the Council in Seoul, as they are essentially of a technical character, and the completed system will doubtless be promulgated in a few days.

In the *Asahi* we find an interesting statement relating to the transport of passengers and goods between Japan and Chosen during the month of August. The number of travellers from Chosen to Japan was 5,748, and the number from Japan to Chosen 6,029, the increases, as compared with July, being 279 and 836, respectively. With regard to goods, the exports amounted to 3,171 tons and the imports (to Japan) to 1,679, the respective increases being 1,045 and 277. A curious feature about the exports from Japan was that they showed a large increase in wooden clogs and sauce-pans. The inference drawn by our contemporary is that this indicates an augmented number of settlers.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo* seven Korean would-be assassins landed recently on the coast of Izumo and proceeded to Inaba, in Tottori prefecture, thence making their way to Tokyo. They are attired in foreign or Japanese costume, and they speak fluently either the Japanese or the English language, so that their nationality is impossible to distinguish at first sight. Each carries a hand-bag containing an infernal machine. On the 2nd inst. one of the seven escaped from his comrades, and gave information of the plot, but the police of Inaba were nevertheless unable to effect any arrest. Due precautions have been taken to guard the persons whose lives are threatened, and as the police are said to be in possession of the names of the six men, their apprehension is expected to take place shortly.

Mr. Yi Yong-kyu, the titular leader of the Il Ching-hoi, is said to be fatally sick, and as a meeting of the members was considered necessary in view of the present situation, circulars inviting the presence of all affiliates were sent out in the name of the ex President and original leader, Sun Pyong-chun. The meeting has not yet been held, but the expectation is that its proceedings will take the form of discussing a memorial addressed to the Resident-General with reference to the political situation, and that thereafter a vote for dissolving the Society will be passed. The disappearance of this association from the political arena will doubtless furnish an occasion for much comment. In the eyes of some on-lookers this Il Ching-hoi will be held to have acted anything but a patriotic part yet we cannot possibly deny that their leaders and members showed a much juster appreciation of the trend of the times than did any of those who condemned them most loudly at the outset. They have certainly contributed to the peaceful solution of a problem which might have been attended with much bloodshed.

A question which seems likely to press for speedy solution is that of the currency in Chosen. At present the system in that country is silver mono-metallism. The same system exists in Formosa, and both the Bank of Formosa and that of Chosen are empowered to issue silver convertible notes. On the other hand, the notes issued by the Bank of Japan are convertible into gold mono-metallism. Undoubtedly it will be for the convenience of commerce that this discrepancy should be remedied as soon as possible. The suggestion is that the Banks of Formosa and Chosen should both be deprived of their note-issuing power, which should be entrusted to the Bank of Japan alone.

The eight Koreans who were said to have entered Tokyo by a circuitous route with the intention of assassinating the leading politicians of that city, are gradually assuming a nebulous form. The Chief of the Metropolitan Police in Tokyo denies flatly that he has received any information to such an effect, and the Korean School authorities in the Japanese capital explain that the pseudo-assassins are really students returning to their work after the holidays. Shimonoseki, however, persists in sending alarmist telegrams. For our own part, we must confess that we found the story apocryphal from the outset. It was too circumstantial.

Japanese newspapers state that the Christian missionaries in Korea are about to organize a general meeting in Kaison within a few days. Their objects are to draw a distinct line between politics and propagandism, and, if possible, to introduce greater uniformity into their own methods of winning converts. It is said that they have it in contemplation to invite the most distinguished missionaries from Peking and Tokyo, in order to make the meeting's decisions as authoritative as possible. It is certainly unfortunate that the missionaries have not yet succeeded in wholly obliterating the false impression which exists in some quarters as to their attitude towards politics. On the other hand, we can well understand and sympathise with their reluctance to give factitious importance to idle rumours by noticing them officially.

It is observable that no radical changes are contemplated in the region of local administrative organs under the new regime in Chosen. Except that the principal officials are changed from Korean to Japanese, there is no radical alteration. Thus the provincial inspectors who have hitherto been Korean now become Japanese and receive the title of "Prefects" (*Chōkwan*), and the seconds-in-command, who have hitherto been Japanese, become Korean. For the rest, the organization of village headmen and so forth remains unaltered.

Six men have been arrested in Chosen on a charge of conspiring to produce agitation. Investigation shows that these six, none of whom enjoys any special reputation, were domiciled in Hawaii at the time of that place's incorporation into the United States, and from the tactics of the anti-amalgamationists at that time they learned the methods which they have now pursued in Chosen. Their principal plan was to send out circulars and platform lectures for the purpose of creating a public feeling hostile to Japan. Abundant proofs are said to have been found in a corollary to the effect that the association which calls itself the *Chengwihoi*, or Righteous Party, has at its back some influential personage. Of course by the latter term the ex Emperor is designated. It would be strange if his Majesty did not make some struggle on behalf of his Dynasty.

We recently heard from two or three reporters that the criminals released in accordance with the amnesty proclaimed in Chosen had shown very great gratitude, and even enthusiasm, in favour of Japan. That was comprehensible enough. But it is more difficult to understand the action of a certain Mr. Kil and his associates. Mr. Kil is described as a graduate of a preparatory school, and the proposition ascribed to him is to collect subscriptions for setting up a monument to commemorate the annexation. The telegram suggests that there is an element of farce in this procedure, and it must be confessed that the inference seems natural.

We observed in a recent issue that there had not been any evidences of vitality on the part of the insurrection in Chosen for a considerable time. This period of calm is now broken by news from Yongdok, a place lying between Pyongan-do and Hanyong-do. The telegram says that a band of 130 insurgents have made their appearance in that district, and that a detachment of Japanese troops is engaged in dealing with them.

Among those released from arrest in connexion with the recent amnesty was Mr. Cho, a nephew of the ex-Emperor. A telegram from Seoul says that he has been again seized by the police on a charge of bribery and corruption, and the man from whom he received the bribe, namely a certain wealthy Mr. Yi, has also been apprehended. It is said that on searching the house of Cho a sum of 2,000 *yen*, which had been sent by Mr. Yi, was discovered, and so also were drafts of documents inciting the people to rebel against annexation. It will be remembered that the crime of which Cho was originally suspected was forgery of the ex-Emperor's seal in connexion with the payment of a large sum of money.

About 18 arrests of other persons have also been effected, and it appears likely that the number will receive considerable accessions. The offence in this case is posting up at various places in the Korean capital notices inciting the people to kill the former Ministers of State, and the leaders of the Il Ching-hoi, as of two other political parties.

One of the earliest results of the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into Japanese territory is that the Chinese Consul in Seoul has issued strict orders against the sale of lottery tickets in any shape or form. This will be a serious blow to not a few Chinese who were engaged in such traffic.

The newspaper organ of the Il Ching-hoi has published an article which is said to be strongly approved by many people. Its gist is that restitution should be made of the ranks and properties of all persons condemned for political offences subsequent to the murder of the Queen. It is claimed that among these persons there are included many men who worked zealously and unselfishly in their country's cause, but who are nevertheless suffering great hardships at present owing to poverty. This appeal includes the families of men who met their death owing to the prosecution of patriotic designs, as for example, Kin Ok-kyun. It must be confessed that the time seems to be badly chosen for advancing such a petition. All the Koreans concerned were, as they believed, acting in the cause of their country's independence. How is it possible to distinguish between them and men who from equally patriotic motives resort to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

violence as a protest against annexation? Patriotism is a very elastic term. It can be stretched in more directions than one.

It is stated that the arrears of taxation which have been remitted in accordance with the scheme of annexation aggregate 4 million *yen* and concern 4,300 persons. Curiously enough, unless the telegraph errs, the number of those released from prison owing to the amnesty totals also 4,300.

The retiring Sovereign of Chosen has exercised his last power of granting distinctions in a very generous manner. He has granted to Japanese subjects who have served his country no less than eight Grand Orders of Merit, six First Class Orders; two Second Class and several of lower degree.

The agitation continues among Koreans in foreign countries, and it is now beginning to be believed that they have relations with some influential person or persons in Korea. Evidently the allusion is to the old Emperor, namely Li Dai-O, or to a coterie of the Yangpan. Japanese newspapers are plainly of the opinion that the present visit to Tokyo of Mr. Yamagata, Vice-Resident General, is connected with this question. They think that the Japanese Government has some intention of taking steps to restrain the mischievous potentialities of the Korean agitators, whatever their leadership. Mr. Yamagata, on his arrival at Shimonoseki, was interviewed by a representative of the *Asahi Shimbun*, but he observed strict reticence on every topic except the reorganization of the administrative machine, and even in that realm he declined to be explicit. Asked whether the ex-Emperor, Li-O, is not contemplating a visit to Japan, Mr. Yamagata replied simply that he had not heard anything of the kind.

It is beginning to be observed in Japan that the former Emperor of Korea has not yet made any recognition of the visit paid to him by an Imperial Envoy from Japan, who represented to him his patent of Prince.

The newsmongers are really becoming too meticular. They make clubs out of needles. The latest story which the services of the telegraph have been enlisted to circulate is that a certain Mr. Yung called recently at the Residency-General and obtained an interview with the Secretary, Count Kodama. Mr. Yung explained that he had served formerly as interpreter to the Japanese gendarmes, and also as an officer of the disbanded army. He declared his sincere admiration of the methods pursued by Viscount Terauchi, and he announced his own satisfaction at finding himself a Japanese subject.

Then he wound up by asking that a suitable office should be found for him. "This," sapiently observes the telegraphist, "shows how the wind is blowing." It is indeed a veritable straw.

Mr. Ishizuka, Councillor of the Residency-General, has just returned to Tokyo. He is understood to be the bearer of a draft scheme for the administration of the New Territory. As to this, he is of course reticent, since the project has still to be submitted to the proper authorities in Tokyo. But it is evident that the question of public rights and private rights for the new subjects of Japan has been a topic of profound thought by the Authorities concerned. We gather from Mr. Ishizuka's remarks that the idea is to confer a full measure of private rights, but that there will necessarily be certain restrictions in the matter of public rights. We also gather that it is the intention not to disturb the officials now serving in Korea unless some changes be unavoidable, whether on account of the modified system or because of personal incompetence. Whenever dismissals have to take place, a fitting solatium will be given to the retiring official. Mr. Ishizuka says that 30,000 copies of a document explaining the reasons and the purposes of annexation were printed and exposed in public places throughout the whole of Chosen, so that facilities were afforded to the people for forming a clear conception of the whole incident.

Major-General Takeda, who is in charge of the Coal Briquette Factories at Tokuyama in Chosen and at Pyongyang in Korea, is quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as saying that the latter factory was started by the Korean Government some years ago with a capital of 250,000 *yen*, but it proved a white elephant. Finally Viscount Sone, when he occupied the post of Resident-General, entered into a contract with the Japanese Naval Department to supply 70,000 tons annually at a cost of from 4 to 5 *yen* per ton. In consideration of this contract the Korean Government invested a further amount of 700,000 *yen* in the mine, and arrangements were made for the production of 100,000 tons annually, of which 30,000 were for private consumption. The calculation is that the enterprise will yield a profit of 150,000 *yen* per year. Since the annexation the Factory has been handed over to the Japanese Government, and will be carried on as before, the interest and the principal of the invested capital being paid off in the space of a few years.

A curious statement appears in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*. It relates to the object of the Vice-Resident-General, Mr. Yamagata, in returning to Japan. According to this statement, it has hitherto been found impossible to obtain suitable persons for filling the important office of Provincial Governors in Chosen. There are thirteen provinces, and that number of Governors is required, but no candidates have offered themselves, and the men immediately available are not thought qualified to discharge the duties of such a post. Mr. Yamagata himself has therefore returned to Japan in search of candidates. The whole story sounds very doubtful. The position of Provincial Governor in Korea, though not over-well paid, is of such importance that scores of candidates should be at once forthcoming, especially when we remember that the slowness of promotion and the difficulty of finding employment are constant causes of complaint in Japan.

It was clearly foreseen when Japan annexed Korea that many troublesome problems would present themselves for solution. One of then is now pressing for settlement. It is the manner of dealing with Korean officials whose services are no longer required. These officials have been disposed to welcome annexation in the belief that it would put a substantial *solatium* into their pockets. But we read in Tokyo newspapers that on coming to add up the various sums required to satisfy these retiring officials, the total assumes inconveniently large dimensions. Thus it is being considered whether, instead of granting a lump sum and paying it at once, the better plan will not be to give a small pension in some cases, and in others to spread the payment of the *solatium* over a number of years in corresponding installments. If this system be adopted, however, something very like consternation will be produced in the bosoms of the discharged officials, and as the Authorities are naturally anxious to avoid furnishing causes of discontent, the solution of the problem is giving some trouble.

According to the 52nd article of the proclamation recently made by the Resident-General of Chosen, Chinese labourers may be employed to work outside the limits of the settlements provided that the sanction of the local authorities be obtained. It is said that there are 6,346 Chinese subjects thus employed, and the question of competition with Japanese and Korean labourers is becoming serious. The Seoul correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* says that it is being considered whether the local authorities cannot contrive to make their measures more exclusive. Apparently this question inspires the Japanese with feelings similar to those entertained against Chinese and Japanese labour in the United States, Canada and Australasia.

On the 12th instant a general meeting of foreign missionaries in Chosen was held in Seoul. The greatest privacy was observed, not even Korean pastors being admitted. It is consequently impossible to made any detailed statement as to the nature of the subject discussed, though the *Asahi's* correspondent undertakes to give some information. A committee was appointed, and it waited upon the Resident-General on the 14th inst. Our Tokyo contemporary's correspondent refers to the abolition of consular jurisdiction as one of the subjects which occupied the attention of the meeting. That is probable enough, but we have little doubt that by no class of men will a heartier welcome be given to this change than by the missionaries. Practically all the misinterpretations to which they have hitherto been exposed in Korea may be traced to the extra-territorial system. Native converts have believed that by embracing Christianity they would pass under the aegis of consular authority and would thus secure a large measure of exemption from responsibility towards the laws of the land. Nothing seemed capable of dispelling this delusion, and therefore the total removal of its proximate cause should be regarded with satisfaction by the missionaries.

FORMOSA.

We read in Japanese papers that the junction of the two columns moving westward and eastward respectively from Gilan and Shinchiku, is practically completed. It remains, however, to finish the line of wire entanglements stretching along the whole of the Japanese front. When that is effected, the aborigines will be invited to surrender, and one of the conditions will be that they hand over the whole of their arms and ammunition.

On the 10th instant the Shinchiku column effected a junction with the Gilan column. It is now anticipated that, although a slight engagement may possibly take place on the Shinchiku side, no further difficulty of a serious nature will be encountered, and consequently the first stage of the campaign may be said to have been terminated.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

There is talk of establishing a Chinese-American Bank in China, having its headquarters in Tientsin. The chief promoter is Mr. Liang Tung-yen.

It is now stated as beyond question that the Chinese Government has decided upon the course referred to in our last issue, namely, the raising of a foreign loan by the Treasury in its own name, and the subsequent distribution of the money among the provinces affected by the railway-construction scheme. This result is said to have been brought about by the keen canvassing of the representatives of the American and German syndicates. It is not, however, settled as yet by any means from what country the money shall be borrowed.

The telegraph says that on the 5th inst. another conference took place with regard to the question of the Fushun mine, but as no conclusion was reached, the plenipotentiaries decided to meet again. The problem at issue is not very important, as it concerns the title of a solitary Chinese subject.

An elementary school for the study of the Chinese and Japanese languages has been opened in Tiehling. The principal promoters are Mr. Marita, the Japanese Vice-Counsul, and Mr. Hsu, the Chinese Chi-hsien.

The question of the Kaiping Coal-mine is said to have been settled by the Chinese agreeing to pay a sum of 150,000 pounds.

The Association of Chinese Editors, spoken of in a recent issue, has been definitely formed. Thus far there are 50 members, and it has been decided that they shall hold one general meeting annually. Only men genuinely engaged in journalistic enterprise will be admitted to membership.

The German coal-mines in Shantung are said to have contracted for supplying coal to the Hamburg-American and North-German Lloyd S.S. lines.

The new Minister of War, Mr. Ying, is reported to have recommended very drastic reforms in the organization and training of the Chinese troops, and in consequence the officials of the Board of War are alleged to be exceedingly busy. The public must be getting a little weary, by this time, of rumours about the Chinese army and navy. If China were really in earnest about these two branches of her polity, the world would sit up and watch her keenly. But there have been so many false alarms that the wolf may perhaps enter unobserved after all.

Although late in the day, the Hankow vernacular newspapers are said to have now commenced to discuss the annexation of Korea. The gist of their criticisms is that the impulse of expansion is not to be checked. Give a country an inch, and it will take an ell. Japan in Korea to-day means Japan in Manchuria to-morrow, and from the latter a further advance will be equally inevitable. As for the Russo-Japanese Convention, these journals are said to regard it as a document of partition.

Further news from Nanking shows that the Chinese Press Association has become an accomplished fact. It includes 62 members. It will have its head office in Shanghai, and will appoint united-press correspondent, in Peking, Shanghai, Hankaw, Hongkong and Canton. It will also send special representatives to Lhasa, Kulong, Uriastai, Ili, St Petersburg and Washington. The Association has decided that inasmuch as its main purpose is to deal with basic problems of the Chinese Empire, it will not admit any foreign associates.

The news is confirmed that the Kaiping coal-mine question has been settled, China agreeing to pay a sum of £150,000.

Rumour is again busy with the probable restoration of Yuan Shih-kai to power. There appears to be no doubt that Prince Tsai-tao, on his return from the West, strongly espoused Yuan's cause, and it is patent that many of the late Viceroy's most puissant partisans have been recalled to office, the obvious inference being that Yuan himself will presently receive a summons from the Throne. It is now said, however, that, as his removal from office was the act of the Prince Regent, his reappointment without any ostensible cause would reflect upon the judgment of the Prince. Consequently the present idea is that Yuan should be given some opportunity of making a *coup* sufficiently signal to warrant his return to office in the neighbourhood of the Throne. With that intent there is talk of appointing him Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, so that he may take in hand the question of the Yeh-Han Loan. If he succeeds in extricating his country from the difficulties into which she has fallen in connexion with that affair, there will be sufficient pretext for appointing him to a metropolitan office. The question remains, however, will Yuan himself be willing to undergo this test? Mr. Tei, the well known sinologue of the Foreign Office in Tokyo, is quoted by several journals as expressing great doubts whether Yuan will consent to be relegated to a positon in Southern China, where he would be separated from all his old supporters, and where he would have to deal with a captious and critical body of local literati.

Reports from Liaoyang indicate that very little success has crowned the efforts of the Chinese troops in dealing with the body of bandits who have lately been raiding in the vicinity of Liaoyang. The troops came into actual contact with these Hunghutsz on the 6th inst., and it is claimed that the bandits were driven from one of their camps. This effort, however, seems to have exhausted the strength of the Government troops, who are said to have been for several days without adequate food or rest. At all events, while the Chinese soldiers were passing the night in skirmishing order, the Hunghutsz took advantage of the darkness to invade a neighbouring village, and to carry thence a number of hostages from under the very noses of the Government troops. Subsequently the bandits made their appearance in the neighbourhood of Fushun. The whole affair seems to have created a feeling of much alarm. It is even said that the bandits would raid the town of Liaoyang itself, as they formerly raided Newchwang, were not the Japanese in garrison there.

It is stated that the recent floods at Hsinmintun inflicted a loss of 5 million *yen* on the people of the district. The number of houses wholly or partially destroyed was 4,000; the people rendered homeless totalled 17,000, and the area devastated measures 6 million *tsubo*. An application for assistance has been made to the Peking Government.

News comes from Peking that the reappearance of Yuan Shih kai upon the political stage is not so imminent as has been hitherto supposed. His partisans are busily urging his return to office, but Yuan himself is not disposed to take a step which would involve him immediately in troublesome negotiations with foreign Powers, and which would be likely to bring discredit rather than renown. He would naturally prefer that his first work on returning to politics should be in connexion with some purely domestic problem. It is owing to this reluctance on Yuan's part and to the attendant uncertainty that Tang Shao-yi is abstaining from entering Peking or taking up the duties of the post to which he was recently appointed. There is also some talk of political interference by the Empress Dowager, but this rumour is vague.

A document is said to have been addressed to the Council of State in Peking by a number of men calling themselves "Korean students in Japan," but evidently employing that designation to hide their Chinese identity. The document recounts three features which China has in common with Korea, and which, if not corrected, will inevitably plunge China into the same morass as that into which Korea has fallen. Unfortunately the telegram does not particularize these features, so that the interest of the information is comparatively small.

Among the latest rumours from China we find one to the effect that the Japanese have materially increased their military forces in the vicinity of Mukden and Fushun. This story appears to have gained credit with the Viceroy of Manchuria, who is now on a visit to Peking. He is said to have telegraphed to the local officials in the regions concerned, desiring them to investigate and report with all possible celerity. The same telegram says that the Viceroy has spoken very strongly about the Hunghutsz raids in Manchuria, and has declared that they are highly injurious to China's prestige. In so speaking, his Excellency is unquestionably correct. Nothing reflects more severely upon China's administrative competence than the fact that for many years her subjects in Manchuria have been perpetually exposed to outrages at the hands of these bandits.

We may mention here that the Viceroy has been persuaded by the Prince Regent to remain in office. His Excellency seems to have been quite in earnest in his efforts to relieve himself of the difficulties of his present post, but the Prince Regent would not hear of his retirement.

The Waiwupu, according to a Peking telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun*, has instructed the local authorities in Manchuria to the effect that the annexation of Korea having made the continental territories of Japan and China conterminous, greater care than ever must be exercised in dealing with international questions.

It is a curious fact in the history of the world that the neighbourhood of a civilized Power is much less welcome to modern States than the propinquity of a semi-barbaric country. A vivid illustration of this is furnished by the caution which Great Britain and Russia exercise to preserve Afghanistan as a buffer between them. It might be supposed that every internal commotion in Afghanistan, which is a country notoriously subject to such episodes, would cause anxiety to the neighbours and constitute a menace to their peace and friendship. From that point of view the propinquity of a civilized Power which

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

knows how to maintain law and order should be infinitely preferable. But that is not so with England and Russia, and now we find China perturbed by the neighbourhood of Japan. After all, the elementary passions bulk very largely in the estimates that nations form of each other.

From the latest Chinese news it would appear that Yuan Shih-kai's return to power is associated in the minds of many politicians with the reality of progressive reforms. If Yuan be not reinstated, the apprehension is that the reform movement will receive a distinct set-back. It was because of his association with progress that a large part of the Chinese vernacular press and a group of earnest statesmen advocated Yuan's recall, and it is said that the Prince Regent himself was more or less affected by the strength of this sentiment. But apparently the public will have to be content with sentiment only on this occasion. The agitation for Yuan's re-appointment seems to be dying a natural death. The time has not come.

Another rumour is now started to the effect that the functions that would have been discharged by Yuan are to be entrusted to his able fellow-thinker and some-time co-adjutor, Tuan Fang, now Viceroy of Hu kwang.

A telegram from Hankow to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the amount collected hitherto by the people of Hupeh for the purposes of the Chuan-Han Railway is only 150,000 taels. They expect, however, that this total will be raised to 700,000 taels before the end of the year, and their idea is to apply the money to the building of the Hangkow-Saitien Railway, a distance of only 13 miles. This sounds very like a fiasco, in consideration of the clamour hitherto made by the Hupeh folks about the railway-loan question.

The correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo* sends some interesting news about the Pinhsiang coal mine, and the coöperative enterprise carried on there by Japanese and Chinese. We read that Messrs Okura & Co. have lent a sum of 2 million *yen* to the Chinese mine-owners, on condition that the Company receives 20,000 tons of coke annually and enjoys the monopoly of its sale. At the same time the Mitsui Firm has lent 300,000 *yen* to the mine-owners, but on what conditions we do not clearly dicipher. A monopoly of the sale of ammonia and the sale of coke is mentioned, but that would obviously be in conflict with the Okura agreement. The main point, however, is that at this mine the Chinese are working cheerfully with Japanese capital and are credited with saying that their rights' recovery aspirations are not at all hampered by recourse to Japanese money. It appears that the 300,000 *yen* lent by the Mitsui Company is to go to Germany in payment of the price of machinery ordered there.

A Chinese newspaper published in Peking has just been convicted of a grave blunder. In connection with the recent arrival of Prince Tsai-Hsun at Nagasaki, *en route* for the Occident, the Peking journal complained of Japan's action in sending nobody of higher rank than a colonel to greet the Prince. Tokyo newspapers, refering to this complaint, point out that the error is entirely on the side of the Peking newspaper, which ignores the fact that the Prince was travelling incognito, and that consequently the Japanese Authorities were not required by strict etiquette to take any official notice whatever of his journey. Actuated, however, by motives of pure courtesy, they dispatched a chamberlain, a naval post-captain and two commanders to Nagasaki, in order to provide fully for all the Prince's wants. Thus, in point of fact, the Peking journal should have expressed appreciation and gratitude instead of complaint.

There is news of another audacious act on the part of the Hunghutsz. On the 9th inst., a small steamer owned by a Russian subject, set out from Harbin to Petona, having on board the owner and the captain together with some 60 passengers, whose nationality is not given. At a point some 7 or 8 miles from Harbin the steamer was boarded by a party of 14 Hunghutsz, who killed the owner and the captain, and held the passengers up, robbing them of a large quantity of money and goods which were carried to a junk anchored in the river for that purpose. News of the outrage reached Harbin the following day, and two gunboats were immediately despatched in pursuit of the Hunghutsz, but they failed to find any trace of them. One of the gunboats returned to Harbin on the following day, and the other remained to continue the quest.

MANCHURIA.

Rumour is again busy with the affairs of the Yalu Timber Company. The enterprise is now declared to be a total failure, and the Directors are said to be endeavouring to re-sell the rafts to the woodmen. The telegraphed accounts of the affair are too vague and confused to be clearly comprehended, but they amount to saying that in spite of strenuous efforts, no market whatever has been found for the timber, although the rafts floated down by purely private enterprise have been readily sold

It is alleged that an agreement has been come to between the Chinese and the Japanese commissioners for regulating the traffic on the Kilin-Chanchun Railway, which is now in course of construction. The details of the compact resemble those relating to the junction of the East China Railway and the South-Manchuria Road. It is stated, further, that the Chinese commissioners have adopted a very friendly attitude throughout this negotiation.

The decision of the Peking Government that Shih Liang is to remain at his post as Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have been mainly due to the fact that no suitable *remplaçant* can be found. To say nothing of financial difficulties, there are quite enough complications to fully occupy the attention and to test the diplomacy of the Mukden authorities. For example, there is the problem of opening a port and constructing a harbour at Lienshan; there is the problem of the Korean settlers in the interior of Manchuria, and there is the problem of fortifying the Manchurian border. This last question seems to occupy a prominent place in the thoughts of Chinese statesmen, now that Japan has annexed Korea. But seeing that the Viceroy is perplexed to bring together the ends of the ordinary budget, one is puzzled to think where he can hope to find funds for a big and unproductive undertaking like the fortification of the Eastern frontier of Manchuria. Confronted by a problem of this kind, one is forcibly reminded of the indifference which China has shown for many centuries to the duty of equipping herself with adequate warlike defences. She may be said to have lived on the sufferance of the nations.

A NEW FRAUD.

Some excitement was caused a few days ago by the arrest of Mr. Chiba Teitaro, who represents Chiba prefecture in the *Seiyu-kai* interest in the Diet. For a moment some mystery attended the arrest, but the details now appear to be clear enough. It seems that Mr. Chiba took the lead sometime ago in forming a life insurance company called the *Shinkaku Seimei Hoken-kaisha*, the ideograph *Shin* (holy) being intended to indicate that the chief object of the Company was to insure the lives of the disciples of the *Tenrikyo* sect. The capital subscribed was 500,000 *yen*, and considerable success seems to have attended the Company's early operations, for it wrote no fewer than 20,000 policies in Tokyo alone. Here, however, the trouble begins. It is claimed that Mr. Chiba has expended upon his own election and upon other private purposes no less than 25,000 *yen* of the Company's capital, that the policies written total 11 million *yen*; that there are no reserves of any kind, and that 110,000 *yen* are now actually due and cannot be paid. Mr. Chiba recently resigned the Presidency of the Company in favour of Mr. Naito Roichi, another *Seiyukai* representative in the Diet, who became famous 30 odd years ago on the occasion of the attack on Count Itagaki in Aichi, when he seized the would-be assassin.

THE "SOCHITSU-RYO."

One of the principal features of the newly organized Bureau of the Imperial Household Department is a council (*Shingi-kai*) which will be charged with the duty of investigating and pronouncing judgment upon all offences laid to the charge of peers of the realm. For this purpose the Council will assume the form of a judicial chamber, and will be empowered to summon to its presence and to examine any nobleman who is charged with committing an offence, or otherwise disgracing his order.

Commenting upon the above, the *Asahi Shimbun* remarks that the only moral quality which the nations are agreed in attributing to Japan is loyalty. So far as that element of character is concerned, the people have nothing to learn from the peers. But there is still ample margin for the exercise of pattern qualities by the nobles. One case specially may be instanced. The peers are little better than the people in the matter of resorting to corrupt measures in connexion with parliamentary and local elections. There it is that they might set a really useful example to their social inferiors. These thoughts are doubtless suggested to the *Asahi* by the political squabbles now going on in the ranks of the peers, and by the fact that a general election for the Upper House will take place next year.

On the 8th instant the steamer *Anshin Maru* plying between Niigata and Tsubame by the route of the Shinano River, accidentally struck against the supports of a bridge, so that the bridge fell down and the vessel sank. Twenty passengers were drowned and many others more or less seriously injured.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE UNREST IN SEOUL.

With regard to the incidents recently reported in the case of the Normal School in Seoul, it appears that a circular has been found which bears the post-mark of the 4th instant, and which is believed to have emanated from some of the students. Our readers will remember that a large number of the students and teachers at this school are on strike, though they have not proclaimed any reason for abandoning their studies The circular says that, in consideration of recent political events, this is not a time for Korean youths to devote themselves to the acquisition of academical learning: their country calls for their services in another field. It is believed that the document has been communicated to the students of the Industrial School and the High School in the Korean capital, for at these institutions also signs of unrest are apparent. The police are making strenuous efforts to trace the authorship of the circular. Meanwhile twelve students of the High School have been apprehended on a charge of sending to the ex-Emperor a document of an incendiary character.

A piece of news from northern Chholla-do falls aptly into this context. It is that a meeting attended by some 500 persons has just been held in that district for the purpose of reading the rescript issued by the Japanese Emperor announcing the annexation of Chosen.

Twenty-one students of the Normal School in Seoul, who are now under arrest, include their leader, Wang, who is said to have practised the familiar method of cutting off the little finger of his left hand, and writing an incendiary document with the blood. The excitement was intensified by a rumour appearing in some of the vernacular newspapers to the effect that it was in contemplation to remove from Seoul to Tokyo the Normal School and other important educational institutions. The original of the circular has been found, and it contains some traces which may serve for the discovery of other leaders of the strike. It is believed that the document has been widely circulated throughout the Peninsula.

The patriots in Korea appear also to have addressed themselves to their fellow-countrymen residing in Hawaii, and have incited them to form a Loyal League. In fact, it is evident that in spite of the calm which seems to prevail outwardly, there are considerable elements of unrest in Korea, and if the present state of watchfulness were relaxed, serious consequences might ensue.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the Koreans in San Francisco are taking a strong part in the agitation. In fact, Vladivostock, Hawaii, San Francisco and the Normal School in Seoul may be said to be the centres of disturbance. The students of the Preparatory School in Chong-jin have also gone on strike, but this is a matter of very minor importance.

In connexion with the above, it is interesting to consider the number of Koreans residing outside the borders of Chosen. According to an official statement published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, there are 30,000 in China, 10,000 in Vladivostok, and 20,000 in the United States and Hawaii. These figures must be mere approximations, and it is uncertain whether they include the Koreans settled in Chientao.

A curious telegram comes to the *Jiji Shimbun* from Chemulpo. It is to the effect that a number of Christian converts have asked the missionaries to assist them in moving into the foreign settlements. Apparently they labour under the delusion that Consular jurisdiction still exists, and that it offers some kind of asylum against the evils of annexation.

On the other side of the account has to be placed the fact that there is a tendency among some Koreans to change their names into a Japanese form. This has had curious results at a place called Tokchong, in Pyongan-do. The Japanese sound of the Korean "Tokchong" is "Tokugawa," and it results that the followers of the new fashion in that region make their *debut* on the Japanese stage under a very illustrious name.

THE VLADIVOSTOCK KOREANS.

There is a curious telegram in the *Jiji Shimpo* from Seoul. It refers to the doings of Mr. Yi Pon-yung, the leader of the Korean agitators in Vladivostock and on the north-western border. He is represented as being in a position to employ assassins without limit, and there would be no difficulty in finding 700 or 800 students to enage in a campaign of bomb throwing. But Mr. Yi is represented as fearing that, if the latter plan were resorted to, it would be attended with one great danger, namely, that an incautious or reckless student might be arrested at any moment, and the discovery of all his accomplices would inevitably follow. This news suggests two points. One is that many Koreans are still living in the atmosphere of the middle ages, when assassination was deemed a perfectly legitimate political weapon. The other is that Mr. Yi, and doubtless all his followers, believe that torture is still employed under Japanese auspices in Korea to elicit evidence in criminal cases. Otherwise such a contingency as the arrest of one student would not suggest inferences so disquieting.

The Russian gendarmes in Vladivostock seem to have found sufficient evidence of Yi Pong-yun's activity to warrant a search of his house. Forty or fifty men were accordingly detailed to visit his residence and, if possible, to arrest him, as well as two of his accomplices. But Yi had obtained information of what was pending, and he and his comrades made themselves scarce in good time. It appears to be certain that these men had matured a plot for invading North-Western Korea, and that they had obtained 500 stand of Russian rifles for the purposes of their enterprise. It is obvious that such an attempt must have proved a mere fiasco, and therefore we cannot sympathise with it.

Somewhat fuller details are telegraphed as to the action of the Russian Authorities at Vladivostock. We read that on the 12th inst. the Russian police entered the Korean quarter of the city and effected 13 or 14 arrests. Among these were two men having the very common name of Yi. One was the person sent by the ex-Emperor to the Hague Tribunal, the other was the politician who presented a memorial on the subject of annexation some time ago. On the 13th instant the police renewed their operations, and made a thorough search of the Korean quarter. Their direct object seems to have been the arrest of the insurgent leader, Yi Pyong-yun, and the seizure of incriminating documents. In both respects the raid was unsuccessful.

ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN TOKYO.

On the 12th instant at the ordinary meeting of the City Assembly the supporters of the elevated electric railway were conspicuous by their total absence, and the project was rejected unanimously. The business did not end there, however. A Representation was introduced by Mr. Yamaguchi reflecting very severely on the management of the Tokyo Railway. The representation claimed that although the length of the Company's lines has increased, the number of cars employed have diminished. The following figures are given in support of the statement:—

Month	Cars.	Car-miles.
	1910.	
6th	20,756	2,334,000
7th	21,650	2,400,000
8th	19,150	2,070,000
	1909.	
6th	22,339	2,412,865
7th	23,244	2,461,720
8th	22,633	2,388,522

This diminution of the number of cars must not be taken literally in the case of last month, seeing that exceptional conditions existed in consequence of the floods. But the other figures certainly do seem to indicate that the Company has been economising. The Representation alleges that great discontent is caused among passengers by the paucity of cars: it leads to over-crowding, to long waits in the rain, and to the virtual impossibility of getting seats for children. Mr. Yamaguchi urges that the Municipal Authorities should take up this question; should insist upon sufficiency of cars; should impose a strict limit on the number of passengers carried, and should require that doors be placed in the middle of bogie-cars. The City Assembly adopted this resolution almost unaminously. No one suggested the obviously just view that so long as the Government and the city veto the levying of a reasonable fare, they cannot impose conditions as to the numbers of cars run or the number of passengers carried.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI AND MR. BRAHAM.

On the 7th instant Mr. D. D. Braham, Assistant-Editor of the Foreign Department of *The Times*, lunched with the Resident-General in Seoul. Mr. Braham is said to have stated that whereas, in view of a military man having been appointed to the leading position in Korea, the public had looked for the adoption of military methods, it had been a great relief to find that events contradicted that forecast. With regard to Japan's action, Mr. Braham went on to say that the extension of the life of the present Customs' system for ten years would be deemed very satisfactory by the Powers, but he trusted that the Resident-General would give some assurance about the inviolability of foreign vested interests after the expiration of that period.

The Resident-General is quoted as having replied that the idea of the Japanese Government in extending the tariff period for ten years, was that in that time Korean institutions, both social and political, would be brought into comparatively close resemblance to Japanese. His Excellency did not undertake to say what might happen after the expiration of that period, but he did unhesitatingly assert that permanent respect would be paid to the vested interests of foreigners in the Peninsula.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE IL CHING-HOI.

The Il Ching-hoi family seems to be divided against itself. Three of its members have been arrested on a charge of conspiring to force the hands of their leaders. The accusation sounds rather vague, but it appears to be gravely preferred. Altogether there is a possibility that the Il Ching hoi may prove troublesome to deal with. Several of them are said to claim that annexation was rendered possible mainly through their efforts. One would suppose that, if such were the case, their absorbing desire would be to conceal the fact, instead of parading it as a claim for compensation.

It may be here mentioned that the Chief of Police in Seoul has summoned the leaders of all the political parties and instructed them to dissolve their associations. Considering that these various coteries were formed when the country was independent, it is evident that their *raison d'être* must have disappeared in the sequel of annexation, and therefore their continued existence does not seem likely to conduce to any good purpose.

The latest news about the Il Ching-hoi is that it has been formally dissolved as a political party and that its nucleus has been formed into an agricultural company. The ceremony of dissolution took place in the presence of the founder of the party, its titular leader being prevented by illness from attending.

It is stated that the above leader, Mr. Yi Yong-kyu, who is now lying mortally sick, has presented a memorial to the Japanese Government, urging that the franchise shall be at once given to the people of Chosen on the same bases as those adopted in Japan. This is certainly a difficult question. The Japanese themselves underwent a course of preparation extending over more than 15 years before they were enfranchised, and it will scarcely be contended that their condition at the outset of that period was less advanced than is the condition of the Koreans to-day. It would seem to be a matter of the most ordinary prudence and common-sense that some probation should be undergone by the Koreans before they are permitted to enjoy a full measure of public rights.

PRISONS IN KOREA.

It is interesting to note that one of the many easily foreseeable difficulties which Japan will have to encounter in dealing with Chosen has already arisen. To push the new territory at once from its backward condition into line with Japanese progress would obviously be extravagant; but, on the other hand, to leave the interval conspiciously unbridged would be intolerable. What is to be done about jails, for example? The Korean prisons of to-day are about as bad as the prisons of Europe and Japan were in mediæval times. Some slight improvement has been effected in the past few years, but nothing even approximately radical has yet been done. It was proposed to insert in the budget for next year a grant of 250,00 *yen* for purposes of prison improvement, and out of this amount the idea was to spend 150,000 on a model jail. Objections were raised, however, that such a prison would only set up a standard as yet unattainable, and would therefore tend to create discontent. The Koreans know what they have, and are fairly reconciled to it; whereas, if they were suddenly confronted with what they might have, their minds would be likely to develop considerable dissatisfaction. These objections, though they are not without some validity, are said to have been set aside, and it has been decided to build a model prison as soon as possible, so that the country may be encouraged to live up to a new ideal in this respect as in all others.

THE "YANGPAN."

It has always been anticipated that a difficulty would be experienced in dealing with the *Yangpan*. Nobody, so far as we know, has ever advanced any plausible reasons for treating this section of the Korean people in an exceptional manner. The chief feature which recommends the *Yangpan* to official consideration is that their custom has been to lead a life of idleness and that any attempt to radically cure their parasitic habit would involve great suffering. If it be a paramount object in Japan's eyes that all causes of discontent should be removed from the path of the new regime, she may be disposed to accord special treatment to the *Yangpan*. The trouble is, however, that these idlers have become an object of aversion to other sections of the people, and if the former be munificently dealt with, the latter will be proportionately disgusted. Symptoms of this mood have shown themselves in the writings of the Il Ching-hoi organ. It is rumoured that the views there expressed are inspired by a knowledge of the Japanese Government's intentions, and that there is no intention of making any exception in the *Yangpan's* favour when distributing the fund set aside for rewarding distinguished public services. Meanwhile there are some symptoms that the *Yangpan* themselves include some malcontents in their ranks. Five of them have been arrested and examined on a charge of conspiracy, but the result of the examination tends to show that they have no accomplices.

RAILWAYS IN KOREA.

Some interesting particulars about the Korean railways are given in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*. The object of our contemporary's article is to incite the Authorities to a more rapid provision of facilities for communication. The only lines that can be said to be in working order are the Seoul-Chemulpo, which measures 25 miles, and the main trunk road from Seoul to Wiju, a distance of 587 miles. But on this trunk road some 80 miles have to be relaid or otherwise improved if a quick and efficient service of trains is to be organized. Then there is a line from Sanlanggin to Masampho, a distance of 25 miles. This is a branch of the Seoul-Fusan road, and very great engineering difficulties are said to have been encountered. Finally, we have the Pyongyang-Chinampho road, 34 miles, which will be open for traffic on the 3rd of next November. Our contemporary speakes also of the Antung-Mukden railway, work on which is progressing rapidly. We cannot discern, however, the exact time when this road is expected to be finished. All that is quite clear is that, on its completion, the distance between Mukden and Antung will be traversable in 13 hours.

THE KOREAN TARIFF.

An anonymous diplomat, who is now not in office but who is designated an illustrious man, is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun*, which is the *Seiyu-kai* organ, as saying that the Japanese Foreign Office has shown great weakness with regard to the Korean tariff. He thinks that 10 years is altogether too long a period to leave the tariff in its present form. As a matter of fact, England was practically the only country which had to be considered in this matter. Out of every 1,000 *yen* worth of imports into the Peninsula, 596 *yen* worth go from Japan; 177 from Great Britain; 132 from China; 66 from America; 14 from Germany; 8 from Russia and 2 from France. These figures show that although some consideration may be due to America, Germany, France and Russia had no valid title to be consulted at all. England, however, showed herself thoroughly friendly in this matter. She gave it to be understood that a few months' law would have satisfied her. Therefore the *Chuo's* informant thinks that 2 or 3 years would have been ample for the continuance of the present tariff, and although he admits that there is no use in "counting the age of a dead child," he insists that the Diet should de- and an explanation from the Government next session.

THE CHIENTAO QUESTION AGAIN.

The arrangement arrived at between China and Japan after their long dispute about the ownership of Chientao was that China's sovereignty should be recognized in the region, and the Korean subjects should be free to reside and carry on all kinds of enterprises outside treaty-limits, provided that they submitted to Chinese jurisdiction. This arrangement is somewhat disturbed by the annexation of Chosen. There are no longer any "Korean subjects." All those hitherto residing under that appellation in the interior of Chientao have become Japanese subjects, and are therefore exempted from Chinese jurisdiction. But if this latter condition be enforced, it would follow that all the Koreans now living outside treaty-limits in Chientao must remove forthwith to places within those limits. That would be highly inconvenient in many cases, it not disastrous. The Chinese Authorities are said to desire that such removal should be effected, but the Japanese are disposed to advocate a continuance of the existing order of things as fixed by the Chientao Convention. Here, then, we have the materials for another Chientao question, though not by any means so difficult of solution as its predecessor.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The trade returns for the first ten days of the current month are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	12,042,000
Imports	9,853,000
Excess of Exports	2,181,000

The returns from the 1st of January to the 10th September are as follow:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	296,628,000	+31,606,000
Imports	322,597,000	+34,606,000
Excess of Imports	25,969,000	

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BARON OURA AND THE "JIJI SHIMPO."

Among the remarks elicited from Baron Oura as the outcome of his observations during his recent trip to the West, one is that the difference between Japan and Occidental countries in the matter of wealth is something enormous, and that the first business of the Japanese nation should be to correct this flagrant discrepancy. The *Jiji Shimpo* takes this as the text for a trenchant article, the gist of which is an attack upon Governmental interference in business. Our contemporary wants to know what remedy Baron Oura has in mind. If it is the remedy of official enterprise, the disease will only be aggravated. The *Jiji* goes back to the beginning of the Meiji era and declares that through all these years the Government hat been unwisely thrusting itself into a sphere which ought to be reserved for private enterprise. The result, in the great majority of cases, has been disastrous. Not only has public money been squandered, but private enterprise has been intimidated. If this is what Baron Oura recommends, the *Jiji* denounces his idea in unmeasured terms. It draws a vivid picture of companies subsidized by the Government and managed by men who have no business experience, and who rely solely on the subsidy.

It is not to be denied that our contemporary's criticism embodies much truth. There is unquestionably at the present moment a feeling of hesitation on the part of private capitalists to engage in any Japanese enterprise, owing to a not altogether baseless fear that Government interference or competition may have to be reckoned with at any moment. But we should like very much to hear the *Jiji Shimpo's* frank opinion as to whether Government abstention from the field of business would have been a wise policy throughout. We ourselves are strongly disposed to answer in the negative. It has always seemed to us that, had not officialdom led the way, Japan's industrial development would be now far more backward than it actually is. The situation dictated a choice between two evils, and the Japanese statesmen unquestionably appear to have chosen the lesser. If anybody desires to study the subject exhaustively, we recommend for his perusal the *Sengen Sensei Rokujunenshi* and "Fifty years of Open Japan."

THE TOYO S.S. COMPANY.

After a protracted dispute, which, at one time, developed some acrimonious phases, the Toyo S.S. Company and the Hoden Oil Company are said to have decided to submit to arbitration the question of the latter's indebtedness to the former on account of tank-steamers ordered but not taken delivery of. It is understood that the Directors of the Hoden Company do not altogether repudiate their liability, but that they merely dispute the amount, namely, 3,450,000 *yen*. The names of the arbitrators are not yet announced.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, which has made itself conspicuous of late by its severe attitude towards the Toyo S.S. Company, now states that the question at issue between that Company and the Hoden Oil Company seems likely to end in a fiasco. The reason assigned by our contemporary is that if the former Company's claim for 3,400,000 *yen* be pressed to its legal limit, Mr. Asano will become criminally indictable. Consequently efforts are being made to compromise the problem, and the *Mainichi Dempo* predicts that, after all, it will be a case of the mountain bringing forth a mouse.

On the 13th instant the Directors of the Toyo S.S. Company adopted a statement of accounts which was circulated among the members on the following day, and which will be brought forward for discussion at the general meeting on the 28th instant. The figures are :—

	Yen.
Total income	3,010,914
Total expenditures	2,754,185
Net profit	256,729

It appears that the cargo carried by the Company's vessels was less by 175,000 *yen* than the quantity for the corresponding period of 1909, but was greater by 29,000 *yen* than the figure for the immediately preceding half-year. As for passengers, they show a marked increase; the income derived from this source has been greater than that for the corresponding period of 1909 by 302,000 *yen*. Our readers are aware that the Company entered the past half-year with a debt of 1,060,000 *yen*. The whole of the profits for the half-year will be applied to redeeming a portion of this debt, but there will still remain a sum of over 800,000 *yen*, which cannot possibly be paid back out of the earnings of the next half-year. It will be remembered, however, that Mr. Asano pledged himself publicly to the liquidation of the whole debt by means of the earnings of one year, and declared his willingness to make good out of his own pocket any deficiency that might occur. The *Shogyo Shimpo* predicts that there will be trouble at the approaching general meeting.

THE INUNDATIONS.

A committee of the *Seiyu kai* has called upon Prof. Ichiki, Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, to seek information about the Government's intention with regard to the recent inundations. The Vice-Minister went into the question at considerable length. He explained that for the purpose of temporary repairs of enbankments and riparian works a sum of 1,700,000 *yen* was needed immediately, and the Government contemplated supplying this out of the deposits in the Posts Savings Banks. But for the purpose of restorations the money needed was at least 20 millions. Out of that total the idea was to lend 6 millions from the general budget, and to invite the people of the affected localities to subscribe the remaining 14 millions in the form of bonds. It was very doubtful, however, whether the people's financial ability would enable them to take up the bonds, and in that event there would be nothing for it except to lend the money from the Deposits Bureau of the Treasury. As to the reclamation of the devastated lands, funds for that purpose would probably have to be supplied by the Agricultural and Commercial Banks. Turning to the problem of taxation, Prof. Ichiki said that of course the national taxes would be remitted, but as to the local taxes, it would probably be difficult to remit them, as the land still exists in a practically arable condition. Meanwhile the Minister of the Department is on a tour of inspection, and nothing can be settled until his return.

JAPANESE IMMIGRANTS IN CHOSEN.

Prof. Kambei, who has just returned from investigating the conditions of Japanese labour and agricultural enterprise in Chosen, does not give a very encouraging account. His view is that the Japanese farmer will not consent to work side by side with the Korean. The Japanese thinks that he belongs to a superior race and that he is humiliated by engaging in the same toil as a Korean. The result is that Japanese subjects who commence by taking employment as agricultural labourers in the Peninsula, very soon give up that pursuit, and take to drawing *jinrikishas* or to carrying on some petty trade, in which occupations they achieve success contrasting strongly with their failure as farm-hands. From the point of view of pure manual labour the Korean is superior to the Japanese, but from the moment that intelligence has to be employed, the advantage is all on the side of the Japanese. It would seem therefore that for purposes of agricultural development the Japanese must be employed as overseers or as land-owners on however small a scale. Another point spoken of by Prof. Kambei is that the Japanese immigrant has not the same spirit of independent enterprise that distinguishes an Anglo-Saxon. The Japanese is very averse to settling down by himself in a solitary place and working out his own salvation. His gregarious instincts impel him to become a member of a community, and to overcome that defect the best plan appears to be the formation of small settlements consisting of at least 3 or 4 families.

All this is very interesting, especially coming from a Japanese source. We may fairly assume the correctness of Prof. Kambei's observations.

KOREANS OUISIDE KOREA.

It will be remembered that sometime ago there was talk of a coterie of Korean insurgents establishing a habitat at Kiaochow, and the announcement created some interest at the time, as people were curious to see what kind of reception would be given by the German local authorities to these political agitators. Thereafter the matter passed out of the field of observation, and we now read that these malcontents, finding Kiaochow an uncomfortable base of operations, imigrated, first, to Chefoo and, subsequently to Vladivostok. At the last named place, however, they found it to be a case of out of the frying-pan into the fire, for the precautions adopted by the Russian police were so effective that hand or foot could not be raised. In fact, the N.Y.K.'s steamer *Tategami Maru* brings news that the action of the insurgent leader, Yi Pong-yun, in transfering himself from Russian territory to Chientao, was largely involuntary. So far from being a strategical move, it was an effort to escape the surveillance of the Russian Authorities. From the same source information is furnished that the Koreans in Vladivostock are engaged in agriculture or in manual labour. The greater part of those who follow the latter occupation are employed as cargo coolies, and these are pursuing their avocation peacefully, giving themselves no concern about political questions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

POLITICAL PARTIES IN KOREA.

It is reported from Seoul that the various political parties, or at any rate those of appreciable magnitude, have shown much celerity in obeying the order for their dissolution which was recently issued by the Resident-General. It had been announced that some ten days' grace would be given in order that the parties might have leisure to dispose of their administrative offices, but this period does not seem to have been required. There was some doubt about the *Sokpok Hak-hoi*. This association came into existence originally for educational purposes, and received its permit from the Minister of Education. It might therefore have claimed exemption from the order of dissolution on the ground of non-political character. But undoubtedly it had extended its programme into the region of politics, and its leaders appear to have recognized that fact, for they broke up the party without any hesitation. Meanwhile it is well understood that many *Hak hois*, that is to say, associations formed nominally for the promation of knowledge, still exist throughout the country, and they certainly take more than academic interest in political affairs. Some way of dealing with them will have to be found.

On the other hand, although the organization of the parties has been broken up without difficulty, their finances constitute an embarrassment. Thus the *Chosen Kyokai* is said to owe 20,000 *yen* and the *Seiyu-kai* has liabilities totalling 10,000. For these debts the head office of each society is responsible, and it becomes a troublesome question to determine whence funds can be obtained to discharge the obligation.

THE QUESTION OF THE RAILWAY FACTORIES.

It will be remembered that, some time ago, there was much talk of a difficulty between the inhabitants of Oimachi and the Railway Authorities with regard to the purchase of land at the former place. The Railway Authorities needed the land for the purpose of transferring thither the Shimbashi factories. In ordinary circumstances the price of land at Oimachi would not exceed 4 or 4½ *yen*, but so soon as it became known that a large tract would be needed by the Railway Authorities, speculators entered the field and bought up all the available space in the district at prices varying from 4 to 7½ *yen* per *tsubo*. Meanwhile the Government purchased 10,000 at 9½ *yen*, and required 80,000 *tsubo* more. The speculators, however, would not part from their newly acquired property under 18 *yen* a *tsubo*, which was naturally regarded officially as an exorbitant price. There was some talk of applying the law of expropriation, and a committee was appointed by the Tokyo Municipal Council to examine into the question, but the floods appear to have interrupted the latter's work. Meanwhile a *deus ex machina* has presented itself. The people of Haneda have come forward and offered to furnish every possible facility if the Government will choose that region for the site of the factories. The land already purchased by the Railway Authorities at Oimachi will serve for the proposed quadrupling of the line of railway, and therefore the Authorities are free to choose whichever of the two sites they please.

DEMORALIZING LITERATURE.

Vice-Minister Ichiki, of the Home Department, referring to the Government's efforts to restrain demoralizing literature, explains that books of a shocking tendency are now compiled or translated in Japan. These books advocate what is called the philosophy of nature. They teach that human lusts are a part of man's nature and should no more be suppressed than is his instinct of ambition or his thirst for information. They moreover deny that a child is under any obligation whatever to its parents. These bring it into the world by a voluntary act of their own, and having begotten it, are responsible for its education. Up to that point the child owes no obligation to its father or its mother. Similarly it is laid down that younger brothers and sisters owe no duty to their elders, and in fact the tendency of this literature is to wholly upset the ethical and moral codes by which mankind has been guided from time immemorial. The Japanese Government is determined to employ every means in its power for the suppression of such literature.

On the 14th instant the Governor of Tokyo, acting under instructions from the Minister of Education, issued an order to all colleges and schools which are under Government supervision. The Order required that strict measures should he adopted to check the circulation of all literature calculated to educate socialistic doctrines.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The loan of 3½ million *yen* floated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha is said to have been subscribed at least twice over. The lists closed on the 10th instant, but the reports from the provincial districts are not yet published.

The sum of £200,000 borrowed by the Toyo S.S. Company in 1908 falls due on the 10th of next month, and negotiations were therefore recently undertaken for renewing the loan. They have been successful. We read in Tokyo journals that the rate of interest is to be determined every four months in accordance with the state of the money market; that the commission is to be 2.625 per-cent; that the underwriting bank is the County and Westminster Bank; that the guaranteeing bank is the Dai-Ichi Ginko, and that the period of redemption is 2½ years.

All attempts to establish a kerosene-oil trust in Japan have failed. The Standard and the Asiatic Rising Sun Company are said to have been the first to contemplate this arrangement. This idea sought to include Japan in an American trust. But as things could not be arranged on their side, they announced to Japan their failure in the month of July. The Japanese then proposed that the arrangement should be limited to Japanese oil, but even this proposal has failed of realization.

The affairs of the Marine Products Company still remain unsettled. The Directors have been indicted criminally by the recalcitrant shareholders, and an agreement seems to be more distant that ever.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

Baron Senge, President of the Tokyo Railway Company, says (*Nichi Nichi Shimbun*) that he does not care to discuss at any length the prospects of the much talked-of elevated railway; but one thing is certain, namely, that even though the enterprise be undertaken, its completion must be many years distant, and therefore it is not likely to exercise any injurious effect on the Tokyo Railway, as the number of passengers attracted by it would be more than compensated by the increased population of the city. As for the Tokyo Railway, no one recognizes more clearly than the Directors do that various improvements and changes are necessary. But it must not be supposed that there is any reluctance or dilatoriness on the part of the Company with regard to these improvements. The public can have no idea of what is involved in obtaining an official consent to any proposition. Office after office has to be consulted, and by the time that the whole bundle of red tape has been unravelled, the original project may have become stale. Concerning the question of extending its lines, the Company has been severely criticised. Of course the Directors are just as anxious as anyone can be to effect the necessary extensions. But the work is compelled to await the completion of the city-improvement programme, and thus the question of time is entirely beyond the Company's control.

JAPANESE NOBLEMEN.

Our readers are probably aware that the office called *Shakui kyoku* (Bureau of Ranks and Titles) was recently changed into the *Sōchitsu-ryō* (Bureau of Fundamental Ranks), the approximate cause of the change being the inclusion of a number of newly created Korean peers in the Japanese nobility. This occasion has been seized by the coterie of noblemen who call themselves the *Danwa-kai*, and who are under the leadership of Viscount Akimoto. They have issued a manifesto, which, though couched in general terms, is evidently aimed at the opponent section of the Upper House, known as the *Kenkyu kai*. The manifesto declares that any one fortunate enough to be the recipient of a title ought to recognize the responsibilities correspondingly devolving upon him, and, instead of indulging in a life of ease and pleasure, should work for the benefit of the State. So far is this from being the case that a certain party of noblemen,—the reference is obviously to the *Kenkyu-kai*—seem to think of nothing except the augmentation of their own following, and to that end encourage social abuses instead of seeking to correct them. The manifesto further attacks the political parties, but its criticisms do not take any new line. They are a general condemnation of the want of backbone and the compromising tendency shown by politicians in general at present.

According to a Manila contemporary fifty-two sacks of the richest gold ore ever seen in Manila reached that city last week from the Tumbaga mines in the Camarines. The shipment will be exhibited for some time before being sent to the United States for smelting at the Selby smelter in San Francisco. Mr. Cavender reports prospects of the mine as very encouraging indeed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NIPPON SAVINGS BANK.

The death of Mr. Tanaka Ichibei in July has led to the closing of the doors of the Nippon Chochiku Ginko. This is not a question of failure or liquidation, but merely one of difficulty in finding any person able to take over the unlimited liability of an institution which has deposits amounting to over 13 million *yen*. All the capitalists whose shoulders are broad enough to carry such a burden are already engaged in banking business, and it is therefore thought wisest to close the Chochiku Bank with as little delay as possible. The Bank's shares, 25 *yen* paid up, are now quoted at 100 *yen* in the open market, and, when the reserves are added, each share will represent 180 *yen*. It is proposed to hand over the deposits to the Post Office Savings Banks, and the Government is not unwilling to sanction that arrangement. Among the assets are 33 million *yen* worth of Government bonds, which will of course be taken over by the Treasury, and there are 7 millions of Treasury bonds forming the legal reserve. The only difficulty is in connection with the various shares held by the Bank. These total 2½ million *yen*, face value, and they cannot, of course, be disposed of at once. Their sale will have to be gradual.

THE ORIENTAL COLONIZATION COMPANY.

In our last issue we quoted the *Jiji Shimpo* as animadverting severely upon official incursions into the realm of trade and industry. This subject is now said to have been taken up strongly by both the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kokumin-to*. Their attention is specially concentrated on the Oriental Colonization Company. While Korea remained independent, the virtual monopoly granted to this Company was not extravagant. But now that the Peninsula has become an integral part of the Japanese Empire, it is intolerable, in the eyes of the above political parties, that the right to develop its material resources should be virtually limited to one private company. So long as the Oriental Colonization Company is operating under official auspices no private capitalist, or group of capitalists, will venture to enter the field. Hence the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* and the *Kokumin-to* are said to insist either that the Company's charter must be radically modified, or that the association must be dissolved. It is predicted that this question will excite sharp discussion in the next session of the Diet.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

In the *Jiji Shimpo* we find an interesting account of the tapestries which Japan is contributing for the adornment of the walls of the Hague Tribunal. There are six pictures is all, two of them being 15 feet square, while the dimensions of the remaining four are 15 feet by 5. The commission for the weavers' work was given last year to Mr. Kawashima Junr., the drawing of the design being entrusted to the well known artist, Mr. Kikuchi Hobun. It was feared at one time that Mr. Kawashima's death would interrupt the work, but that apprehension has fortunately not been justified. The artist is said to have decided that, as the decoration of a hall of peace is in question, the most appropriate design would be composed of spring and summer flowers. He is therefore adopting that *motif*. The price paid for the tapestries is to be 80,000 *yen*; they are expected to be finished by 1913, and it is stated that 10,000 different kinds of silk will be be used in the weaving. It appears that Mr. Kawashima was obliged to set up a special building for the accommodation of the large loom required.

The sum that is to be expended on the State railways during the next fiscal year, according to the continuing budget, is 40,984,109 *yen*, to which has to be added some 400,000 *yen* on account of certain new constructions. Against this has to be set the net income derived from the lines, which is expected to be something less than 10 million *yen*, and the final result is that it will be necessary to raise a sum of 32 million in all. The *Asahi Shimbun* considers these figures too optimistic, its conviction being that the losses resulting from the floods will exceed the official estimates.

We read in Japanese journals that there exists a league of Japanese life insurance companies, the members of which pledge themselves, among other things, to keep each other fully informed as to the names of persons to whom policies have been granted, or whose applications have been rejected, together with a statement of the amounts involved. This system was found to work very conveniently, and presently an application was received from the Equitable, The Sun and the Manufacturers' Companies, all of which were desirous of exchanging the same information. It appeared, however, to the Japanese companies that the foreign insurers would be the principal gainers by such an arrangement, and they therefore declined to entertain the proposal, unless the foreign companies agreed to work in all respects on the same footing as the Japanese. It appears to be difficult to carry out this arrangement unconditionally. There can be no doubt that the presence of strong foreign companies in the still comparatively undeveloped field of Japanese life insurance makes materially for the benefit of the Japanese nation, though it may not be altogether agreeable to Japanese insurers.

Japanese newspapers state that in view of the high rates imposed by the new tariff on certain manufactured articles, farseeing American capitalists are already thinking of establishing factories in Japan. Among the projectors of such enterprises, special mention is made of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, who think of setting up a factory for manufacturing boilers; the Locomotive Company, who propose to build steam engines; and the Diamond Company, who will turn their attention to matches. These companies are said to have already placed themselves in communication with the Mitsubishi and the Mitsui Banks.

Immediately after the announcement of the annexation, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Seoul Chamber a telegram saying that, as the Japanese and the Koreans had now become one people, it seemed desirable that the two Chambers should consult with a view to the development of their countries material resources. To this communication the members of the Seoul Chamber made a sympathetic and confirmative reply, and it has now been decided by the Tokyo Chamber to invite a party of Korean men of affairs to the Japanese metropolis for the purpose of cementing friendly and practically useful relations. It is said that the Japanese Authorities have expressed warm approval of this project.

We read in Tokyo journals that the Tokyo Electric Light Company recently invited tenders for the supply of a large quantity of machinery in connexion with the scheme for harnessing the Katsura river. Several foreign companies competed, and the successful tender was put in by Messrs. Okura and Co., representing the German firm, Allgemeine Company. The amount of the successful tender was 900,000 *yen*, and the next bid was for 1,200,000. This is regarded as a signal triumph for the German manufacturers.

The *Jiji Shimpo* is of opinion that the estimate made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as to the rice crop for this year will be found to have been contradicted by subsequent events. The Department's idea was that the yield would be only 1,300,000 *koku* below the average, but our contemporary believes that the recent floods in the Kwansei regious will involve a further loss of about 1,500,000 *koku*, so that the total yield will not exceed 46 million *koku*, whereas the average crop is 49 millions.

It has been decided that the launch of the battleship *Kawachi* shall take place at Yokosuka on the 10th of next month. The keel was laid in April 1909, so that the time of building amounts to exactly a year and a half. The *Kawachi* is a sister-ship of the *Settsu*. Her displacement is 20,800 tons; her draft 28 feet, her horse-power 26,500; and her speed 20 knots. Her armament will consist of twelve 12-inch guns; ten 6-inch; twelve 4-inch and five torpedo tubes.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a paragraph headed "Temporary Failure of the Seikosho's Foreign Loan." Items of news published by Tokyo papers on such subjects are generally very untrustworthy, and we have reason to think that even the *Asahi* is not accurately posted in this case. However, the gist of the story may be true enough, that owing to commissions to underwriters and banks, the terms obtainable in London are not quite as good as those that could be obtained in Japan. Whether the difference would compensate for the advantage of getting foreign money is problematical. The whole matter is now said to be under the consideration of the Directors.

It now appears that the alleged suicides have dwindled down in reality to one, namely the local headman of Kinsaku. The seven others who were said to have perpetrated *felo de se* in an access of patriotic chagrin are still safe and sound in the land of the living. Whoever circulated the original rumour was either a man of high inventive faculties or a subtle moulder of public sentiment. The reaction produced by discovering that the sad story was false is likely to prove much more influential than the story itself was.

Mr. Hiraoka, Governor of Karafuto (Saghalien), is now on a visit to Tokyo in connexion with budgetary arrangements for next year. He speaks in an optimistic strain of the prospects of the island. The fishery this year has been markedly successful; so

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

successful that the catch for the first half-year has equalled the total catch for 1909. Specially signal success attended the operations in the Odomari waters. Moreover, there has been a great influx of immigrants, largely tempted by the progress of the railway, 70 miles of which are under construction and will be nearly concluded by October. As to the measures which ought to be taken to encourage colonization, the Governor thinks that the best plan would be to reduce the tax on fishing. He speaks also in a very hopeful strain of the turpentine industry, in which he is endeavouring to induce the Government to invest a sum of 15 million *yen*, spread over 5 years. His Excellency is persuaded that if that amount of capital be sunk, great results will be obtained.

The terms of the Berne Convention for the mutual protection of copy-right have been published. Japan adheres to the Convention with two exceptions; namely, translations of books, and muscial compositions. She reserves to herself full freedom in each of these matters.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, negotiations for the new conventional tariffs have been commenced with all the Powers which are in position to make bilateral arrangements. Our contemporary includes England among the number, which is very satisfactory to learn, as it was feared that the British system did not leave room for many concessions which might form the bases of a reciprocal agreement. But is the *Nichi Nichi* correct?

The favourable weather on the 220th day, namely the 12th inst., assumed something of the character of a farce, for the interval between the *Nihyaku toka* and the *Nihyaku-hatsuka* had been so inclement that it really mattered little what happened on the latter day. It is not a question of one particular day with the rice farmers. It is a question of a whole fortnight.

There is a journalistic campaign going on at present in Japan against the Government's policy of suppressing Socialist literature in every shape or form. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Yomiuri Shimbun* head the attack. They say in effect that the best safety valve in these cases is publicity, and that recourse to force and appeals to law tend only to infuriate the people and to develop their obstinacy. It is an old, old story; and, while admitting that circumstances have to be taken fully into account, we cannot forget that Socialism has hitherto been proved most powerless in countries where freedom of thought and expression is least restricted. At present the policy of the Japanese Authorities is to seize every book, pamphlet or journal which discusses Socialism in any of its phases, and by this process of treating jewels and pebbles without distinction, many law-abiding and quiet people who hold a modified form of Socialist views are hounded into becoming extremists.

Some time ago the telegraph reported that Baron Uchida, Japanese Representative in Washington, had behaved with marked prudence in the matter of the Mexican Centenary. The story was that the Mexican Government had invited Baron Uchida to precede the other Representatives in his visit to Mexico, in order that exceptional honour might be paid to him and that he might be given the premier place at the ceremony. Baron Uchida, however, was doubtful as to the expediency of accepting this proposal. He refused it on the ground of pressure of official business. Nevertheless a recent telegram to the *Asahi* from New York says that certain newspapers of that city have discovered cause to be dissatisfied, not only with the Mexican Government, but also with Baron Uchida.

A member of the California Senate, whose transliterated name is undecipherable, is reported (*Asahi's* telegrams) to have introduced a resolution to the effect that public opinion in California is opposed to the contention that Japanese, or other similar, labour is necessary for the development of the State. This resolution is said to have been adapted with unanimity. It is not altogether easy to reconcile such legislation with the American theory of personal freedom. One is inclined to think that individual employers should be at liberty to engage whatever kind of labour suits their convenience or their resources.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publish news of very contradictory nature. The former journal which, from some cause not easily discernible, has always been opposed to the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Water Company, says that it is on the verge of dissolution. It explains that the Kinugawa and the Katsuragawa enterprises have obtained practically the whole business of supplying Tokyo's present wants, since they have severed the contracts of Tokyo Railway and of the Tokyo Electric Light Company. Meanwhile the Anglo-Japanese syndicate has expended a large sum of money without any tangible results, and advantage is to be taken of the return of Mr. Schultz to London to submit to the principal shareholders on the other side a statement of the advisability of winding up the syndicate's affairs. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, explains that what is in contemplation is not the dissolution of the syndicate but only a reduction of its dimensions, so as to meet the situation which has arisen out of the Kinu gawa and Katsura-gawa schemes. We suspect that both stories are inaccurate.

It is stated that the total amount of subsidies granted by the Japanese Treasury to Shipping Companies next year will be one million *yen* larger than the amount now paid. This increase will be due to two factors. One is that the Toyo S.S. Company, which has now on its San Francisco line three steamers, namely the *Tenyō*, the *Chivō* and the *Nippon*, will substitute for the last-named vessel the *Shunyo*, which is nearly completed at the Mitsubishi Building yard. The *Nippon* has a displacement of only 6,178 tons, whereas the *Shunjo's* displacement is 17,000 tons; so that there is here a considerable difference in the amount of subsidy. The second point is that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will place two additional vessels on its Tacoma line. It already has four steamers on that service, namely, the *Seattle*, the *Panama*, the *Tacoma* and the *Chicago*, and it will presently add the *Mexico* and the *Canada*, both of which are now being equipped at the Mitsubishi Works.

There seems to be quite an excitement growing up about the action of the Department of Education in vetoing the circulation of all Japanese books on socialism, while granting absolute freedom to foreign works of the same tendency. The Department directly responsible for the action taken in this matter is the Home Department, but the policy pursued is understood to be inspired by the Department of Education. It is alleged that the Authorities take the view that people who are sufficiently educated to read books in foreign languages are capable of discriminating between true and false doctrines, and therefore the books they read need not be legislatively limited. But Tokyo newspapers point out that this cannot possibly apply to immoral publications, which the booksellers are allowed to, dispose of without the slightest restraint, provided that they are printed in a foreign language. Some of the works which thus reach the hands of the student class, male and female alike, are too abominable to be spoken of in detail, yet the police take no steps to prohibit their sale.

It is alleged by the *Chuo Shimbun* that the volcano recently so active at the Board of Directors of the Tanko S.S. Company is again on the eve of an eruption. Some particulars are given by our contemporary, which predicts a speedy renewal of the contest. We sincerely hope that there may be no truth in this rumour. The Tanko S. S. Company is one of the most important enterprises in this country, and the failure of its Directors to place their affairs on a working basis reflects discredit on the whole business world of Japan.

Viscount Soné expired at 11.05 p.m. on the 13th instant. His death must be regarded as a release from a long and hopeless period of suffering. The Viscount was a member of the Choshu clan. He was born in 1849 and was originally destined for a military career, with which object he proceeded to France and studied there during five years. But he subsequently entered the civil service and filled many important posts, the last being that of Resident-General in Korea.

The Yokohama Specie Bank seems to have taken a leaf out of the books of the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Russo-Chinese Bank. It has arranged to lend a considerable sum of money to an association calling itself the Hangyaping Company, which is composed of the iron foundry at Hankow, the iron mine at Taiya and the coal mine at Pinghsing. The sum lent by the Japanese Bank is 3½ million *yen*; the rate of interest is 7 per cent., and the unredeemed period five years; but as to the period of redemption the telegram is perplexing, since it mentions 3 years, which is obviously an error.

We read in the *Mainichi Dempo* that Prince Ito's villa at Oiso has been sold for a sum of 2,000 *yen*. The purchaser is said to be Mr. Kurusu Sobei, a merchant of Yokohama, and our Tokyo contemporary naturally expresses indignation that the villa of a national hero should be sold for such a price. For our own part we strongly suspect a mistake in the figures.

On the 12th instant a goods train from Maizuru was about to reach Sonobe Station, when owing to the carelessness of a pointsman the train struck a car standing in the compound. The engine was seriously damaged and one car derailed. No casualities are reported.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ROMANCE OF MARITIME PROGRESS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 10.*)

EVENTS move rapidly in the world of maritime development, and this truth is fully borne out in the annals of the past few weeks. Several monster warships, each marking some new advance in naval construction, have taken the water; a new gun has been evolved completely outclassing the 50-calibre 12-inch gun which has constituted the main weapon of the battleship for twenty years; and there is talk of a new engine of destruction, driven by other means than steam, which is to render even the super-Dreadnought a thing of obolescence. Last month, within a fortnight of one another, there were launched, at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively, the two largest warships as yet afloat. The greater of these two, curiously enough, is a cruiser (so-called), and not a battleship, and represents a greater advance on any previous ship of her class than has yet been recorded in the not unromantic history of naval design. It was little more than a decade ago that the late Lord GOSCHEN, in his capacity as First Lord of the Admiralty, spoke with bated breath of the "giant cruisers" of the *Leviathan* and *Powerful* types, with their displacement of 14,000 tons—a notable enough advance on their predecessors of the *Blake* class, displacing 9,000 tons. But vastly different from these is the Dreadnought-cruiser *Lion*, which recently found her element in the waters of that very Sound over which DRAKE and his sea-captains strained their eyes for the first glimpse of the Spanish Armada. The *Lion* is practically double the size of the *Terrible*, the *Powerful's* sister-ship, and could with the greatest ease destroy either of those "giant" cruisers at a range of six miles, using but an eighth of her total gun-power. When the vast experiment of the all-big-gun ship was brought to light in the first *Dreadnought*, and cruisers to match grew into being on the stocks, the term "giant cruiser" was felt to be inadequate, and that of "monster cruiser" was invented to describe, in a fitting manner, a vessel which combined the strength of the *Dreadnought* with the speed of a torpedo-boat. So the *Invincible* became the first "monster-cruiser," and it cannot be denied that she deserves the name. But what are we to say about the *Lion*, that "super Dreadnought-cruiser?" What sufficiently magniloquent expression can be conceived that connotes her immensity by comparison with the "monster-cruiser" which she has outstripped by nine thousand tons? Even the mighty *Mauretania* has to look to her laurels, in that a gun-platform is now afloat which approximates in dimensions to that floating palace. Let the cold facts speak for themselves, in feet and tons and engine-power:—

	Invincible.	Lion.	Maure-tania.
Length, feet	530	700	790
Breadth	78	88½	88
Displacement tons ...	17 350	26,000	45,000
Speed, knots.....	25	30	26
Engines, h.p. ..... -	41,000	70,000	70,000

But the *Lion's* wonders do not cease with her dimensions: they are continued in her guns. For she is the first warship to mount the new 13.5-inch gun, a weapon which makes the hitherto formidable 50-ton breech-loader a toy. For there is an increase of forty per cent. in the mass of the gun, and of fifty per cent. in the weight of the projectile, so that a shell from a *Lion's* gun weighs 1250 pounds, as against the 850 of the older weapon. Moreover, for the first time in the all-big-gun type of ship, as in the new super-Dreadnought *Orion*, the disposition of the guns of the main armament is such that they can all be fired on either broadside.

Of course England is by no means alone in these substantial advances towards maritime perfection — if, indeed, such a state is attainable on this side of Armageddon. Battleships of 26,000 tons—3,500 tons heavier than the *Orion*—have been ordered for the United States; monster-Dreadnoughts of 30,000-32,000 tons have been ordered for certain South American republics who, under the lash of rivalry, are clearly emulating the "lick-creation" spirit of their big northern neighbour. The world's naval progress, however, is in guns as well as tons. Thus we learn from the impressive headlines of an American journal—albeit it is of saffron hue—*America Evolves Most Terrible Gun.* It is a gun, naturally, that "knocks spots" out of every other gun. Indeed, an American General "guesses" that the "rumours" of a wonderful new 14 inch gun by Krupps, and all similar rumours, are the merest "war-scares." Nevertheless these rumours are correct, and the great German rivals of Elswick and Barrow have succeeded in evolving a weapon which is believed to leave even the new British 13.5-inch a considerable distance in the rear. It is therefore more than doubtful whether the American general's claim that "the American gun is the most perfect in the world *this* minute" held good for the next.

But a development more remarkable than all was heralded from the premier dockyard of Great Britain a fortnight ago. The slip vacated by the *Orion* is to be occupied by "an experimental battleship with motor engines" which will "render obsolete the Dreadnoughts of all Powers." This is probably the design of which the *Observer* of a few days previously spoke with an air of anxious mystery:—

"We do not know, but the air is once more full of rumours of a strange grim, enormous sea-thing of the future—leviathan with a vengeance—which will have no funnels and will be driven by huge motor engines. . . . . The idea has already been applied to the merchant marine. A few weeks ago it was announced that the Hamburg-American Company had ordered from the shipbuilding firm of Blohm and Voss an Atlantic liner of 9,000 tons, to be driven by petrol and motor engines. . . . What does this mean? It means a sweeping economy of space. Boilers, stokers, and smokestacks disappear. This experiment and the process of thought it must set up among naval architects everywhere may be of vast importance. A battleship is a gun platform. The platform has hitherto been encumbered above and heavily dragged upon below. The funnelless battleship would be a perfect platform by comparison. There the question must be left until expert opinion pronounces upon it."

So the weird romance goes on, with one strange development following hard on the heels of another. That it possesses a grave significance for the kindreds and peoples of the earth it is impossible to deny. The potentialities of maritime power which the future has yet to unroll before an astonished world are well-nighill imitable, as their influence on mankind must be beyond compute. We can not do better, in conclusion, than supply our readers with some pregnant reflections on this aspect of this question from General HOMER LEA'S recently published and remarkable work "The Valor of Ignorance":—

"Within a given time a single vessel of the *Mauretania* or *Deutschland* class could transport more troops from Europe to America than could all the fleets of England have done at the time of the Revolution or War of 1812. Vessels of this class will carry a brigade, together with all of its equipment, from Europe to the United States in six days. The entire merchant marine of Germany and Japan can be converted into transports immediately upon declaration of war and land within a month more than a quarter of a million men on either shore.

* * *

"The great rampart of ocean has utterly vanished, only the delusion of it still remains. Its illusionary defence and the dreams of peace born out of it must give way to that which belongs to man in his combats, the blood and iron of military preparation."

* * *

"A knot added to the speed of a transatlantic steamer and the width of the sea grows less and the armed frontiers of Europe are brought closer to these shores. When the vessel's size or carrying capacity is increased, the ocean shrinks again and the armies of distant nations draw nearer.

That the shrinkage of ocean should increase the possibilities of armed conflict is a possibility too palpable to ignore; but we may nevertheless hope that the romance of maritime progress may know a more peaceful termination than a tragedy of "blood and iron."

THE ANNEXATION AND THE NATIONS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 16.*)

IT is not uninteresting to note that, so far as we now know, the only two English journals which have insisted that in annexing Korea, Japan must take over all the latter's international obligations, are a Yokohama and a Kobe newspaper. The Yokohama journal's judgment is, perhaps, a little swayed by its wishes. It desires to find some basis upon which England may found a claim for tariff concessions by Japan, and it thinks that such a basis is ready to hand in the form of a declaration that unless Japan consents to modify her customs dues in Great Britain's favour, Downing Street will refuse to absolve Japan from the responsibility of implementing all Korea's treaty engagements. We have shown that no such theory can be

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

maintained—though in the interests of British commerce we would welcome it,—inasmuch as it is fully recognised that no compact entered into by a State continues to have validity after that State has, by *force majeure*, been deprived of competence to execute such compact. The Kobe journal, however, is even more dogmatic and less reasonable than its Yokohama fellow-thinker. It writes—*Japan Weekly Chronicle*, September 1st :—

It will have been observed that the Japanese papers coolly announce that with the annexation the treaties with foreign Powers cease and determine and extra-territoriality is abolished. Evidently these journals are fully under the impression that a treaty is a unilateral obligation binding only on the other party. Japan in annexing Korea must clearly take over the obligations of Korea exactly as an individual would do in succeeding to property. As Mr. Provand points out, it has been announced on behalf of the Residency-General that "in assuming the charge of the foreign relations of Korea, and undertaking the duty of watching over the execution of the existing treaties of that country, they will see that those treaties are maintained and respected." There can be no question that in international law the annexation of Korea does not give Japan the right to abolish Consular jurisdiction or enclose the country within the Japanese tariff wall.

Now as to this talk of "a unilateral obligation binding only on the other party," it is quite irrelevant, inasmuch as Japan was never a party to the treaties in question, and has never pretended that their provisions are unilateral. The problem is simply whether or not the international engagements assumed by an independent country continue to be binding upon the country after it has been incorporated in the dominions of another country. A moment's thought shows that the answer must be in the negative. The case of Korea herself furnishes an instructive example. Korea was pledged *vis-à-vis* Occidental States to allow Consular jurisdiction within her borders, and the *Japan Chronicle* denounces the "coolness" of Japanese journals in claiming that extra-territoriality is abolished *de facto* simultaneously with the annexation of the Peninsula. Now suppose that Russia and Turkey were in the positions of Japan and Korea, respectively. Is it conceivable for a moment that if Russia annexed Turkey, the Capitulations would continue in force? Of course not. No European Government would think of approaching St. Petersburg with such a contention. Or suppose that Germany annexed Korea, and that between the latter and France there already existed a convention entrusting the management of Korea's foreign affairs to the French Government. Would France think of insisting that such a convention must survive annexation? Not for an instant. It thus becomes evident that there are treaties and conventions which, from their very nature, are incapable of being observed after one of their signatories has lost its independence. Not, therefore, until international law has undertaken to discriminate between treaties that survive and treaties that perish can any claim such as that so confidently formulated by the *Japan Chronicle* be admitted. It looks very much as though the Kobe journal had unwittingly reverted to the mediæval doctrine "one law for me, another for thee;" the doctrine so often obeyed by strong Occidental States in dealing with weak Oriental. And what are we to say about the *Japan Chronicle's* action in quoting Mr. PROVAND in this context? What Mr. PROVAND wrote had reference solely to the engagement voluntarily given by Japan to Occidental Governments when she assumed charge of the foreign relations of independent Korea. That engagement was given long before annexation took place and had no binding force whatever with regard to the situation following on the loss of Korea's independence. We have no right to assume, nor we do assume, that the *Japan Chronicle*, in quoting Mr. PROVAND'S wholly irrelevant utterance, intended to mislead its readers, but the alternative conclusion is that it shows radical carelessness in dealing with important topics. Meanwhile we wait vainly for any Western Power to assert the rights which the *Japan Chronicle* declares to be unquestionable.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, September 14.

There was a slight recovery of prices during the afternoon session on the 14th instant, owing to news that the centre of depression which had made its appearance on the 13th inst. westward of Kyushu, passed at 6 a.m. on the 14th in the direction of Hachiojima. The weather is therefore expected to mend.

Thursday, September 15.

The debacle in the Stock Market continues. Holders hasten to unload in the face of the inclement weather. Rice has now risen to over 15 *yen* per *koku*. We append the quotations for November delivery :—

	Sept. 14th.		Sept. 15 h.		
Tokyo Railway	73 65	...	73 50	... —	.15
Kei-Hin Railway	—	...	51.80	...	—
Yusen Kaisha	98.00	...	97.60	... —	.40
Toyo Kisen	24.50	...	22.95	... —	1 55
Specie Bank	276 50	...	274.50	... —	2.00
Tanko Kisen	30.50	...	30.55	... +	.05
Tokyo Gas	116.60	...	115 90	... —	.70
Tokyo Dento	86.05	...	85.95	... —	.10
Fuji Gas Spinning	79.95	...	77.00	... —	2.95
Tokyo Spinning	—	...	42.80	...	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	104 80	...	103.55	... —	1.25
Beer	—	...	80.50	...	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	—	...	61.30	...	.—
Nippon Oil	87.10	...	86.30	... —	.80
Rice Exchange	119.95	...	120.35	... +	.40
Stock Exchange	203.70	...	200.05	... —	3.65

BIBLE STUDY MEETINGS AT KARUIZAWA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Rev. Dr. W. W. White, President of the Bible Teachers' Training school of New York, came to Karuizawa by an arrangement of the Young Men's Christian Association, for a series of Bible studies. From Wednesday Aug. 31st to and including Sunday Sept. 4th meetings were held twice daily in the Auditorium.

Although it was rather late in the vacation season, and several were obliged to return to their work, all who could do so remained, and several came from a distance solely for the purpose of hearing Dr. White, so that the audiences were very large, filling the auditorium. The interest did not abate but increased from day to day. Dr. White, like his brother, J. Campbell White, leader of the Laymens' Missionary Movement in America, is a remarkable leader of men. He is also considered one of the best of the teachers of the Bible so that all felt it to be a great privilege to listen to him as he opened unto us the Scriptures. Most of his time was given to teaching the prophecies of Jeremiah and Ezekiel of the Old Testament, and the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and to the Hebrews, of the New Testament. He also gave an outline of the history of the Bible Teachers' Training School in New York. He believes that too much attention is given to the question of higher criticism and not enough actual study of the Book itself.

That all Christians, and especially all clergymen, ministers and Bible teachers should have a thorough knowledge of the Bible before they begin the study of theology, homeletics, church history, psychology, &c, &c., and much more is this essential before any critical study of the text of the Bible is undertaken.

Among the missionaries at Karuizawa were several who had been students at Dr. White's school, and a "reunion" was held at the home of one of the number. A reception was given for Dr. White at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Heicher, which was largely attended. Very many would be glad if Dr. White would visit Karuizawa again next year. J. & S.

DEATH OF MRS. BELLAMY BROWN.

The Hongkong *Daily Press* of the 5th inst. announces with profound regret the death of Mrs. Bellamy Brown, wife of the editor of the *China Mail*. The sad event, which took place on the morning of the 4th at her residence, No. 2, Ormsby Villas, Kowloon, was quite unexpected, and the news came as a painful shock to her many friends. It is believed that Mrs. Bellamy Brown caught a chill while bathing some ten or twelve days ago. Acute dysentery ensued, but as she was a lady of more than ordinary vitality, her condition, though causing anxiety, was not regarded as critical until Saturday evening. Then it was seen that the end was not far off, and she passed peacefully away at 5.30 a.m. yesterday in the presence of her grief-stricken husband and father.

The deceased, who was nearly forty years of age, had lived a considerable portion of her life in the Far East. She came to Hongkong with her father, Mr. J. I. Plummer, about nineteen years ago, and after seven years here she left for Yokohama as the bride of Mr. A. Bellamy Brown. They returned to Hongkong two years ago, and were contemplating leaving in April next for England, where it was Mrs. Brown's intention to remain for a time to see to the education of her three children

A large circle of friends will mourn her loss, and extend their deep sympathy to the bereaved husband and father, as well as to her sister, Mrs. Frank Smyth, who is in England, and her brother, Mr. J. A. Plummer, and to the three motherless children.

Mrs. Brown had many sincere friends in Yokohama who will be deeply shocked and grieved to learn of her early demise. Mr. Brown was for many years on the staff of this paper in the capacity of Manager, and the *Japan Mail* extends to him its sincerest sympathy in his bereavement.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

HAYATOMO-SETO TIDAL OBSERVATION LIGHTBUOY REMOVED.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of Communications that Hayatomo-seto Tidal Observation Lightbuoy on the north side of Hayatomo-seto, Shimonoseki Strait, has been removed to the following position.

Magnetic bearings taken from the buoy :—

Dannon-ura Lighthouse, No. 48° 30' E. Mojizaki, S. 13° 35' W. Low light of Shimonoseki Leading Lights, S. 59° 15' W. Depth of water : About 11 fathoms at L. W. S. T.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Among the numerous bodies whose duty it is to give advice to Departments of State the Kōtō Kyōiku Kwaigi undoubtedly ranks high and in educational circles great attention is paid to its recommendations. The questions discussed by the Council this year are fully stated and commented on by Mr. Kiba Teichō, LL.D. and Member of the House of Peers, in the pages of the *Kyōiku-kai*. On the reform of the educational system Dr. Kiba says that the Department of Education was unreasonable in expecting the Council to reach a decision as to the lines to be followed in ffeecting changes prior to a more thorough investigation of the subject. The Minister of Education evidently fails to realize how great are the difficulties attending the shortening of the School and College course with things situated as they are now. That the whole question needs to be more thoroughly investigated Dr. Kiba makes quite clear. What has been proposed by the Mombushō and to a certain extent endorsed by the Council is, for reasons given by Dr. Kiba, incapable of being put into practice. Here is what he has to say on this subject under five headings. (1) *The shortening of the school course.* Though it is proposed to reduce the time spent at school by one year, this can only be done in the case of a student who is fortunate enough to enter a High School soon after graduating at a Middle School. The majority of the applicants for admission to High Schools are rejected, some failing to pass year after year. (2) *The deplorable mental condition of plucked students.* For a student to fail at an examination repeatedly is most demoralizing. The country is pestered with hundreds of loafing students (*rōjin shoset*), who after several failures to reach the required standard for entrance to a High School find themselves too old and too fond of idleness to succeed in business of any kind. They have missed the flood of that tide in the affairs of men which leads on to fortune and so "all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries." The wrecking of so many lives, for want of proper educational facilities for giving young men the training they desire, is something for which the State is responsible, and from which the State is the chief sufferer. Owing to the number of applicants which come pouring out of State Schools and Private Schools the difficulty of entering a High School is yearly increasing and the Department of Education now proposes to erect another barrier to rapid progress in the form of a competitive entrance examination for the Imperial Universities. (3) *The preference shown for the Tōkyō Imperial University by all students tends to increase the difficulty of the present situation.* Where thousands of students are all desirous of entering an institution which for various reasons is not expanding, the competition is bound to be very keen. At present all the best students regard the provincial Universities as inferior and prefer to wait a year or two in order to enter the Tōkyō Imperial University rather than try to enter what they consider second-class institutions. It is incumbent on the Department to find a remedy for this state of things. (4) *Though the graduates of the Imperial University are older than is desirable, in efficiency the standard they reach is low.* It is but reasonable to expect that what we consider to be our chief seat of learning should turn out men who in linguistic ability and technical knowledge of all sorts display unmistakable superiority to the graduates of all other institutions; that among the graudates there should be many who are competent to act as a medium between Japan and foreign countries on the one hand, making their fellow-countrymen acquainted with the most advanced Western knowledge, and on the other explaining things Japanese to Europeans and Americans in their own languages. But it is in vain that we hope for such things from the present class of students. Their knowledge of foreign languages is most imperfect. (5) *Not one out of every ten Middle School students enters a University, yet the whole curriculum at the Middle School is rendered subservient to University needs.* It comes to this that those who do not go to Universities are sacrificed for the sake of those who do. They are taught things that are quite useless to them in after-life and brought up in an inconsiderate manner (*Muyō no gakkwa wo manabi, fushinsetsu no kyōiku wo uke oru koto wa jissai no jijitsu de aru*). The long and short of it is that, as has been repeatedly pointed out, the Middle Schools are trying in vain to realize two incompatible objects. Hence the universal dissatisfaction with which they are regarded.

Now for the rectification of any of the five evils we have mentioned the Department of Education has nothing to propose. No reform worthy of the name can be effected while these obstacles to progress remain unremoved. As a remedy for the above-mentioned drawbacks, Dr. Kiba recommends the establishment of schools all over the country which shall be exclusively devoted to preparing students for the Universities. He proposes a five year course and insists on the importance of a good knowledge of the English language by those who enter these schools. Year after year elaborate plans for improving the system of education are discussed in educational magazines, but nothing practical follows.

Dr. S. Terano writes in the *Kyōiku-kai* on the rapidity with which naval architecture has developed in Japan during the past ten years. From constructing cruisers of some 3,000 tons each, Japan advanced suddenly to the building of a battleship of over 10,000 tons. This rapid progress Dr. Terano attributes to the training of experts in foreign countries and to the increased attention paid to shipbuilding in Japan itself. It is now twenty-seven years only since naval architecture began to be taught at the Imperial University. During this time 250 students have graduated in this subject. In the first years of this period there were only one or two graduates each year, but in 1896 two laws were passed which gave an enormous impetus to shipbuilding and navigation and thus increasing the number of the Naval architecture students at the University. During the past few years the number of graduates has been very large, somewhat exceeding the demand. The fact that many of these are still unemployed has led some people to take rather a gloomy view of the outlook for these students. But the fact is that those who are thoroughly proficient get employment at once. Selection is going on and the fittest will survive. This was to be anticipated as one of the conditions of progress in the art of shipbuilding. One thing is certain: the future of the industry in respect of both men and material is assured. Henceforth we can compete with the world's great shipbuilding nations without fear of being put to shame.

* * *

The following remarks on the Japanese language and the Koreans are taken from a recent issue of the *Tōkyō Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. How long it will take to unite Korea and Japan and what precisely are the measures to be deemed necessary for the realization of this object it is perhaps too early to determine. One measure which ought to be pushed is the teaching of Japanese to all Koreans. We can not but hope that eventually the Japanese language will entirely replace Korean. It ought to be so, seeing that we are far more numerous than the Koreans and are the governing race. It is reported that General Terauchi holds that our officials ought to study Korean. To this plan we are opposed, on the ground that it will tend to diminish the zeal now shown by the Koreans in the study of Japanese. The incovenience of not knowing Korean should be put up with by our officials for the sake of insuring the universal adoption of our language in the Peninsula. The Koreans as a race display considerable linguistic ability. Boys in school, after studying Japanese only 6 hours a week, in four years become so proficient in Japanese that they can converse fluently in the language on all ordinary subjects. Up to the present great eagerness to acquire Japanese has been displayed throughout the country, but if it is given out that our officials are expected to learn Korean the necessity for the study of Japanese will not be felt by the majority of Koreans.*

* * *

By most Japanese writers on the subject the term "literature" is used in a narrow sense, as including only fiction, poetry, the drama and reviews of books on the above subjects. This fact is noted by Dr. Kuwagi in an article which recently appeared in the *Taiyō* entitled *Waga mitaru Bundan* (The Literary world as it appears to me). In this essay Dr. Kuwagi draws attention to certain characteristics of Japanese current literature somewhat as follows:—In this Meiji era the tendency to centralization in everything has been very manifest. In literature what is published in Tōkyō, Kyōto or Ōsaka only counts. The best writers are found in these big cities and in the provinces generally there is little or no literary progress. But the literary progress in the great centres has been something phenomenal, certainly not falling behind that made by medicine or science. The progress to which I refer consists of the rapid introduction of foreign thought. Our literary men are large readers of Western magazines and new books, and the new ideas which they derive from these sources are at once handed on to Japanese perusers of the leading magazines and newspapers of this country. As a consequence of this Japanese current literature has been largely cosmopolitanized. The questions which are attracting most attention in the outside world are fully explained and discussed here. (*Sekai no shisōka mina Nihon ni irikitarite oru*). But while we are keeping ourselves abreast of Western thought, Occidentals know little about Japanese thought or Japanese literature. There are of course foreigners who write much about Japan and Japanese who undertake to make plain to foreign readers what the Japanese actually think. But as for most of the foreigners, what interests them most is old Japan. They are in search of the old and the fantastic, for life and manners that are totally different from anything to be found in the West. The age that has already passed away has more charm for them than the age in which we live. Japanese writers in foreign magazines give no adequate account of modern Japan. So it happens that the real Japan of to-day as known to us is not known to foreigners (*Sore ga tame ni gojin no kangaete oru makoto no Nihon ga tsui ni gwaikokujin ni mitomerarenai yō ni natte kuru no de*).

There are those who deplore the tendency of our modern literature to take its models from Western countries, who preach exclusiveness and narrow nationalism. They are for resorting to repressive measures. All that can be said on this topic is that if the bigoted conservative school carry the day it will end in the cessation of all literary development. There are a great many foreigners who hold that though we have explorers in the fields of science and industry and men who have become proficient in these subjects, in literature and learning we are all behind. A Berlin Professor a short time ago expressed this opinion. In this country, speaking generally, criticism and reviewing are both in a backward condition. It may be caused by the antipathy of the Japanese mind to pushing arguments to their logical conclusion, to its love of compromise in dealing with

* The policy advocated by the *Nichi Nichi* is exactly the opposite of that pursued in India. It appears to be quite unreasonable to demand that the Koreans as a nation should abandon the language of their forefathers, which is as highly developed as Japanese in many particulars.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY.)

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

various questions. The contest that is now going on between the Naturalists and the Intuitionalists and Romanticists displays a lack of philosophic perception. Neither school of fiction has a monopoly of wisdom or truth, yet they despise each other's writings and treat each other as irreconcilable foes. Whatever merits a book may have, if perused by a writer of the opposite school, it is sure to be condemned in this country. Another pecularity about our literary productions is this: Writers rather pride themselves in perusing works that few people can comprehend. Formerly the opposite used to be the case. (*Konnichi wa rikai serarenu hō ga jōtō no bungaku de aru to iū keikō ga miyeru*). Of course literature being a special subject, a certain amount of literary culture is required in order to enable readers to appreciate high class books. But this culture is not lacking by any means among the reading public. It is no good sign to find writers ignoring the general public and penning works that only a select few will ever care to peruse.

* * *

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* is an earnest advocate of the reform of the Japanese business world and a fearless exposer of existing evils. In an article entitled "New demands of the age made on Joint-Stock Companies" penned by Mr. G. Masuda, we find the following observations. Faith in the stability of big companies has been greatly shaken during the past 12 months and the public earnestly desires to devise measures for restoring confidence. What is the cause of the ruin which has overtaken or is threatening so many companies? Principally the dishonesty or carelessness of the Directors of these companies. In a few cases only other causes have been revealed. The Directors are usually chosen by the shareholders on account of the large amount of capital they possess, with the expectation that they will act honestly. It may be said that all shareholders are free to examine the books of a comp ny to see that its business is being carried on in a proper manner, but accounts are complicated and they can be cooked so as to deceive uninitiated people. Directors have only to resign in order to escape responsibility. In former times they would have been obliged to commit suicide. The present commercial law lets such defaulters off with a fine of 500 *yen* at the utmost. This is the penalty for not reporting losses exceeding half of the capital possessed by a company Adequate punishment for losses caseed by Directors would be the reimbursement of the money lost out of their own pockets or a long term of imprisonment. But the Directors are not the only defaulters in existing companies. The business managers known as *hira-torishimari-yaku* act in a perfunctory manner and possess little authority. The shareholders ought to see that their interests are looked after by these paid officers of the company. It is true that every company has its inspectors, who are supposed to superintend the work of the under-officials, but they seldom put in an appearance at the companies' offices. They show no sense of responsibility whatever, nor do they ever undertake a minute examination of the documents bearing on a company's business. Responsibility then is escaped on every hand by the transactors of a company's business, so that it is no wonder that serious abuses occur. The reason why such firms as the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi have escaped the rocks on which other companies have struck is just this. The business of these companies is wholly controlled by men who have been long connected with the firms and who have practical knowledge of their businesses and, moreover, who are men of integrity and honour.

* * *

Old men in Japan are said to be very particular as to letter writing. They insist on occupying many lines with formal salutations and the up-to-date epistle that begins 前略陳者, *Zenryaku nobureba*, or *Haikei nobureba* appears to them to be an unpardonable breach of good manners. So particular are some fathers as to the proper wording of their sons' letters that a highly educated High School teacher once remarked that he perspired freely whenever he had to write a letter to his father, never feeling sure that his words were sufficiently respectful. In an article on this subject published in the *Taiheiyō* Baron Shibusawa is represented as insisting that all letters written for him shall follow the old *sōrō bunshō* style. "To omit the ordinary salutations in a letter is as bad as going into a man's house and commencing to talk business without greeting the person called on," says Baron Shibusawa. The Baron, we are told, usually pens his own letters, but when compelled to employ an amanuensis, in his own handwriting he gives the reason for doing so. His use of honorifics is profuse to all persons alike without respect to rank or social position. His contention is that a man should be as polite when writing a letter as when greeting people face to face.

Mr. T. Takashima, Sub-Manager of the Ōkura Firm, who has recently paid repeated visits to Formosa, Korea and Manchuria, in the pages of the *Taiheiyō* in substance gives the following advice to his fellow-countrymen. The time for which business men in this country have long waited has at last arrived. Money has become cheap. Interest has been forced down to be ween 4 and 5 per cent. Now is the time for investing capital in big enterprises in Formosa, Manchuria and Korea. The opportunities for the profitable investment of capital in these countries are unique. But if we are to succeed, capitalists must combine and form big companies as foreigners are doing. But prior to embarking on any enterprise we must be prepared to spend money on investigation. Past failures have almost invariably been traceable to imperfect information respecting the conditions which prevail or the formidableness of the competition to be overcome. Business men in this country can not be persuaded to put up capital until they are satisfied that there is nothing speculative in the industry it is proposed to start. There is one thing against which I desire to warn my fellow-countrymen, and that is resort to extravagant ways in the carrying on of business. The way here in Japan is for the officers of a company to launch out into all kinds of expenses directly the company has been formed and capital is available for use. Fine buildings, and an excessive number of employees swallow up much money and reduce the amount of the dividends that ought to be paid to shareholders. In this matter Europeans and Americans are very different. Though they themselves live in fine houses, offices which have to be bought or rented with a company's money are usually plain unpretentious buildings. In Japan we have come to think that a company can exist by itself apart from the business which it is organized to carry on. Most of the officers of our companies think little of the industry by means of which alone a company can fill its chequers. They are puffed up with the idea of the importance of their offices and use the company's money as freely as they are allowed to do. Under these circumstances it is hardly surprising that so many of our companies should fail. (*Seiseki no agaranu no wa tōzen de, jigyō no shippai no rekishi wo ōku wa kore de aru*).

* * *

In the September *Taiyō* the editor-in-chief, Dr. K. Ukita, writes at great length on racial improvement, taking for his text a very learned work that has recently been published by the Fuzambo, written by Mr. Unno Kōtoku, entitled *Nihon Jinshu Kaizōron* (Improvement of the Japanese Race). We now proceed to epitomize Dr. Ukita's review of Mr. Unno's work The subject of Eugenics has hitherto attracted little attention in this country. We have been so absorbed in modelling our institutions after the pattern set us by Western nations that we have neglected to take into consideration what measures ought to be adopted for our physical improvement as a race. To Mr. Unno the nation owes a debt of gratitude for introducing to its notice the views of the most advanced English, German and French writers on racial reform While not agreeing with many of the opinions held by Mr. Unno, we can not but admire the thoroughness with which he has treated the subject in hand. After taking for granted that the life of plants and animals has one origin and after tracing the effects of natural selection in the vegetable and animal kingdoms, he shows that the human race can only be improved by the working of the laws which have accomplished such wonders among plants and the lower animals. He attacks both philosophy and religion on what appears to us to be a false supposition, namely that they are opposed to scientific conclusions. As regards philosophy its aim is only to harmonize and unify the laws or principles which science has shown to exist. Beyond the ken of science and experimental knowledge there are fields of inquiry which philosophy and religion can explore. What Mr. Unno attacks is only pseudo-philosophy and superstitious religious belief. Mr. Unno discusses the various forms of selection which have combined to determine what races shall survive. Some of these can not be regarded as benefactors of the human race. I. *War.*—In time of war it is not the weak who are killed off or maimed, but the strong, the men who are best qualified to become the fathers of healthy children. A nation is weakened by a series of wars. It was because we had enjoyed two and a half centuries of peace that we showed up so well in our two recent wars. II *Physical Weakness* in its effect on races This is beneficial to a race, in that it helps to get rid of inferior specimens of humanity. The ability to resist the different microbes that destroy human life varies greatly according to race. The less civilised a race is the more easily does it resist certain microbes, while falling a victim to others. III. *Alcohol.* On the effect of alcohol on races, Mr. Unno differs greatly from the conclusions reached by some writers on this subject. He says that the advocates for teetolalism have greatly exaggerated the harm done by drinking and he asserts that no hereditary evils are to be traced to alcohol. Though he admits that individuals have been physically and morally injured by the use of alcohol, he is of opinion that races have been improved thereby. Though we can not endorse this view, we admire the courage which the author shows in stating of it, says Dr. Ukita. Mr. Unno holds with Weissmann and other German writers on heredity that no parent can reproduce himself or herself in a child, that hence there is no real heredity in physical or mental qualities or peculiarities. IV.—*The relation of the sexes to each other.* Among divers races the laws which govern sexual relations have constantly tended to improve or to lower the character of the people concerned. It is for this reason that in some countries the marriage laws have become so strict Into the whole subject of marriage Dr. Ukita goes somewhat minutely, contending that in all cases the State and Society should take steps to prevent the union of persons who are suffering from diseases or ailments that unfit them for the procreation of healthy children, and pointing out that charitable societies, with the best intentions, have done much towards promoting race deterioration by helping the sick and the feeble and enabling them to increase and multiply. Dr. Ukita is of opinion that though Mr, Unno's attack on the dispensers of charity may apply to those working in the cause of charity in Western lands, it is not applicable to Japan, where charity has yet to undergo full development (*Mokka waga kuni ni oite jizenshin* (心) *aru no heigai yori wa jizenshin naki no heigai haruka ni ōinari to su*). Dr. Ukita says that the indifference shown to the spread of leprosy in past years is disgraceful. Lepers have intermarried with other people and have been free to go where they pleased. Were charity better organized and more intelligently carried on in this country than it now is, leprosy would long since have ceased to be the scourge it now is. What we need in this country is charity that is conducted on scientific principles, that recognizes the harm as well as the good that it may do. We

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

are in favour of official control of the dispensing of charity. There are not wanting persons to-day who in the name of charity are collecting money for their own use. Mr. Unno is to be congratulated on having suceeded in giving his fellow-countrymen a full statement of up to-date opinions on the most effectual methods of improving the Japanese race.

In the September *Taiyō* Dr. S. Tsubouchi, the greatest living authority on the Japanese drama, discusses the subject of the education of Japanese actresses. He says that the time has past for men's taking women's parts on the stage In recent times female actors have shown so much proficiency that there is no chance of their being replaced by men. Comparing men and women actors, Dr. Tsubouchi says that girls are much cleverer in imitation and in giving expression to emotions and moods than young men, but that in originality and contrivance men are far ahead of women. As an illustration of the power of mimicry possessed by some living actresses, Dr. Tsubouchi cites the case of Kumehachi, who when a very young girl showed such power of mimicry that she went by the name of the mimic (*maneyo*). After she had grown up there was no actor's manner that she could not reproduce on the stage. Her gestures were now those of Danjurō, now those of Kikugorō and now those of Hanshirō. That which was essentially her own specialty was her way of dancing. Another instance of remarkable imitative talent is being displayed by Katayama Shunji, teacher of what is known as the " noue style " of dancing. Her performances are deservedly attracting great attention and eliciting much applause. Our actresses, says Dr. Tsubouchi, have shown more talent in imitating bodily gestures of all kinds than in any other line. It is quite plain that there is great need for an entirely new kind of training for our actresses. The first desideratum is good teachers—persons who are not content with theorizing, but who can give practical guidance to young girls in gesture, elocution, facial expression, and the like. The first obstacle a teacher has to overcome is a certain lifelessness and woodenness in the wonted attitude of young women. They have not the free use of their limbs. Their eyes are usually downcast and their movements awkward. This is largely the result of the inactive lives passed by women of the better classes in this country for centuries. The remedy is to resort to callisthenics of all kinds, sword exercise, *jūjutsu*, dancing in the Japanese fashion (*buyō* [踊] and in the western fashion (*butō*), and other bodily movements. Next to bodily attributes more attention must be paid to enunciation and accentuation by our actresses. Their delivery must be pronounced slovenly. Their voices are usually pitched in too high a key and never lowered no matter what the subject may be. Then they usually speak too fast and too indistinctly. When imitating country dialects they often become quite unintelligible for this reason. Where a play deals with a series of mental phenomena, when striking changes of sentiment and emotion have to be represented, the effect of the language used by the play-writer is entirely spoilt by a monotonous delivery. Another difficulty which has to be encountered in the education of actresses is the provincial pronunciation of some of the most talented of the young women who are candidates for training. This is hard to cure, but it has to be got rid of if efficient actresses are to be produced. For the production of the deeper psychological plays provincial actresses show more ability than the Tōkyō women, who excel in melodrama most of all. But country brogue on the stage excites ridicule and often spoils the effect of really good acting. More brain development is required among both our actors and actresses. The mental power to thoroughly comprehend the various characters impersonated, their relations to each other, the influence of the incidents which occur in the play on their actions—this has to be developed in each case, before a play can be made a thorough success. Of course it is true to say that our audiences are anything but critical and that women often succeed in captivating people by their looks and gestures, but actresses should not be content with such a low ideal as this. Dr. Tsubouchi recommends actresses to make a point of pursuing some special study or practising some art that has a bearing on histrionics, be it music, poetry or what not. To depend on acting alone for a reputation he deems inadvisable at the present time. His opinion is that the training which the members of what are known as the new school of actors have undergone does not qualify them to represent plays of the Ibsen or the Saō-geki type effectually. He says that the success which has attended the production of plays of the above class has been greatly exaggerated. Companies like the Sadanji have succeeded only in a few externals. Considered psychologically their acting has signally failed (*Boku ga ima made ni mita kyuha shimpa no Saō-geki nazo wa hanashi ni naranu mono de atta.*)

TOKYO NOTES.

Summer in the Capital, from which many are accustomed to flee in terror, has this year been much more pleasantly cool than usual, chiefly on account of the extraordinary degree of rain and consequent cloudy weather; and even now at the middle of September, when there is usually a hot spell, the air is as agreeable as in some of the retreats where some of our friends are remaining to escape it. Still we feel that old Sol is behind the scenes, and if the prevailing cloudiness should disappear, the heat would doubtless be sufficient to create a desire for the approaching autumn.

The timely question of foreign land-leases is settling itself to a certain extent in Tokyo without the necessity of diplomatic interference. Within the past few months property to a considerable value has passed from foreign into Japanese hands, extinguishing the foreign lease-hold rights so far as the property alluded to is concerned, for ever. Most of the property thus disposed of was formerly held by missionary societies. The large brick building, once a Roman Catholic convent in Tsukiji, has been sold to the Government, it is said, and the Sisters have removed their school to Yotsuya; while the Government, according to report, intends using its purchase for military purposes. The large block containing four dwelling houses next the Hotel Metropole in Tsukiji, has been sold by the Methodist Mission to Mr. Mitsushita, a prominent newspapers man of Tokyo, who, it is said, intends erecting a fine residence on the ground. As the houses have been since offered for rent it is to be presumed that their demolition has been deferred for an indefinite period. With these changes old-time residents would hardly know Tsukiji. The old neighbours that for so long a time occupied the houses along the bund, or more correctly, fronting the Sumida river, have now all departed to various parts of the city. Professor Swift has moved to Azabu where he is building for himself a house; and Dr. Seymour has done the same, though in his case, the house was found already erected and was bought as it stood. The Chilean Minister is now occupying the residence formerly owned by Mr. R J. Kirby. A few years ago Tsukiji was for the most part, so far as concerned the foreign population, an English-speaking community. But to-day it is no longer so, most of the new comers being Japanese and Germans. The large block owned by the Church Missionary Society is also offered for sale, and no doubt will soon pass into Japanese hands and settle the question of one more perpetual lease. The Dai-Gakko department of St. Paul's College in Tsukiji has, we hear, bought a site out in western Koshikawa and will in time remove thither, together with the present Theological College of the American Episcopal Church in Tsukiji. Most of the houses vacated are still awaiting tenants, and will probable continue to do so, for the rents asked are far beyond what any one would care to pay except in case of sheer necessity. It is indeed most remarkable that so many landlords would sooner have their buildings vacant to fall into delapidation than have them occupied except at the figure demanded. It may be said that rents in Tokyo, for foreign-style houses at least, have, if we remember rightly, doubled in the last ten years; but it would be contrary to the principles of economics generally to expect that these exorbitant figures will continue to be demanded; for most of the foreign houses now vacant will remain so unless the rents go down to what they were a decade ago when the houses were newer and better.

The Tsukiji house owned by the American Episcopal mission and formerly occupied by the Rev. Geo. Wallace, is being pulled down to make way for enlargement of St. Mar aret's girls' school; while the house in Kojimachi owned by the same mission and formerly occupied by Mr. Gardner, has been sold to Mr. F. G. Sale, who is erecting on the site a fine residence for himself. With the funds of the sale, the American Mission intends building a house somewhere in Kojimachi for Dr. Bliss, the recently arrived assistant to Dr. Teusler at St. Luke's Hospital. At present Dr. Bliss is occupying Bishop McKim's house during the absence of the latter in America. Another change involving large transactions in property was the sale of the Methodist school property in Toriizaka cho, Azabu, to Dr. Baron Takagi last year.

The extent of new building going on in Tokyo for the past two or three years has been indeed enormous. Perhaps one of the most prominent of the buildings recently erected is the new Imperial Theatre now fast approaching completion. A full description of the unique and magnificent appointments of this fine structure would make a lengthy document, but its peculiar excellences may well prove worth our attention at some future time. The new union station too is getting well under way, and will form an imposing ornament as well as a great convenience to the city. The new Mitsui building in the vicinity of the firm's main edifice iu Nihon-bashi also promises to be a structure worthy of that firm's reputation for fine buildings. Mention must, moreover, be made of the new library building for the Keiogijuku University, the walls of which are now more than half way up, and which, when completed, will form a fine architectural addition to the institution. The new library is of brick with grey stone trimmings, in partly Gothic style, and will be capable of housing the great number of books for which the old building was far too small. The popularity of the Keiogijuku appears to be ever on the increase. The number of students now in attendance must be in the vicinity of 5,000, as many as 1,500 coming into the preparatory year alone, and if this rate of increase continues the university will soon have outgrown its present buildings.

ARIEL.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, August 25.

The Emperor has appointed three officials, namely Engineer-General Rerberg, General-of-Infantry Kediger and Privy Councillor Dmitriev, all members of the Upper House, as a special commission of inquiry into the economic and administrative functions of the Naval Department of Shipbuilding and Equipment, with orders to present in the shortest period possible a report on the subject direct to His Majesty. The inquiry is not by any means on all fours with the now customary "revisions" in progress throughout the Empire, as the order appointing this inquiry does not expressly give to its members any particular rights. At the same time the measure is welcomed as the first step towards that full and faithful investigation into the proceedings of the Naval Department for which the country has been clamouring ever since the collapse of the naval forces in the Japanese War. The object of the commission is "to take measures for the better

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

organisation of the naval building department with a view to restoring the fighting power of the Russian Fleet at the earliest possible moment."

The Special Embassy to announce to the Emperor of Russia the accession of King George V. arrived here by the Nord Express yesterday afternoon. They were met by the Prefect of St. Petersburg, Major-General Drachevsky, and the members of the British Embassy, with Mr. O. Beirne, Charge d'affaires, at the head. The British colony, with the exception of one Leicester gentleman whose brother served in the Boer War, was somewhat conspicuous by its absence. Lord Roberts, wearing a soft grey felt hat and light tweed overcoat, took his place in the first of the carriages of the Imperial Stables Department drawn by a manificient pair of greys; with him was the Prefect. The other carriages were occupied by Admiral Sir Gerard Noel with Mr. O'Beirne: General Sir Ian Hamilton with Col. Wyndham, the Military Attache to the Embassy at St. Petersburg: The Earl of March with Col. Walter, the Russian officer of the General Staff who had accompanied the Special Embassy from the frontier and will be in attendance during their stay: Mr. Synnot and the remaining members of the St. Petersburg Embassy present. The party drove to the Winter Palace, where apartments have been prepared for them. To-day the Special Embassy headed by Lord Roberts went to Peterhof to have audience of His Majesty. Several papers publish to-day snap-shots of the famous general in whom the Russian public take considerable interest, while others print a brief biography.

The British Special Embassy headed by Lord Roberts was received by the Emperor and Empress at Peterhof on Saturday for the purpose of announcing the accession of King George V. Lord Roberts afterwards paid a visit to the Empress-Mother. In the evening the Emperor gave a banquet in honour of the Special Embassy at which were present, besides the Court Officers, the Ministers, Stolipin, the War Minister General Sukhomlinov, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Sazonov. Mr. O'Beirne, who is in charge of the St. Petersburg Embassy and all the staff of the Embassy now here were likewise honoured with an invitation to the banquet. The Emperor proposed the health of King George V.

After a couple of days spent in visiting persons and places of importance in St. Petersburg the Special Embassy left last night for Moscow where a day or two will be taken up with sight-seeing in Russia's "Premier Capital," whence a return by rail direct to London will be made probably to-morrow.

The Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Timashev, is exhibiting an amount of energy which is by no means generally appreciated. Apart from the obnoxious action taken on his initiative in connection with the Maikoh naphtha claims and English capital, he is being attacked on the question of commercial agents of Russia in foreign countries. A little time ago particulars of the status and appointments etc. of the British Commercial Agents (attachés) were obtained, and it was expected that something on the same lines would be inaugurated by the Russian Government. According to the *Novoe Vremja*, however, M. Timashev proposes to establish abroad commercial agents dependent solely upon the Ministry which he rules. There will thus be in most civilised countries three Russian representatives, working independently of and, as not infrequently has happened before, in oposition to one other, namely the Embassy, the Financial Agent, who is subordinate to the Minister of Finance, and the newly proposed Commercial Agent who will be subordinate to the Minister of Commerce and Industry only. This is a return to the "good old times" when the Emperor-Autocrat was the Government of Russia and all Ministers were equally his servants, acting independently of one another and usually engaged in fighting one another for first place at the ear of His Majesty. Nowadays with a Council of Ministers which it is intended should develop into a Cabinet, as understood in other countries, the proposals of M. Timashev are recognised as reactionary. There have not been wanting even in recent days cases where the antagonistic activity of the accredited a ents of various Ministers abroad and that of the accredited Embassy of Russia have brought the Government of Russia into serious complications. It is incredible that any further multiplication of rival representatives of Russia abroad should meet with the sanction of the powers that be in Russia to-day.

The *Novoe Vremja* devotes a leader to the task of persuading Servia that it would be foolish to take umbrage at the choice of titles by the ruler of Montenegro, who will shortly be declared "King of the Servians in Montenegro," while his grandson Mirko is to be created "Duke of Raskovy." The titles have been selected, it appears, on historical grounds, and mark the fact that the Montenegrins consider themselves strictly speaking Serbs, therefore the title "King of the Serbs in Montenegro" is a correct parallel to that of King Ferdinand, who is "King of the Bulgars." As to the title "Duke of Raskovy" it refers to territory now actually a part of Servia. The *Novoe Vremja* ridicules the idea that such a title indicates any hidden ambitions and points out that the Almanach de Gotha is full of territorial titles which have no real significance. Nothing whatever is intended, thinks the paper, against others Slav rulers or their territory, and all statements to the contrary are the work of ill-wishers to Slavdom. At the same time it seems to the ordinary reader that the new fashion of selecting titles over peoples without reference to defined territories is ominous of the future, whether friendly or hostile means are in mind to make the territory fit the people—the problem which is really at the bottom of all the endless quarrels in the Balkans.

A party of 300 British tourists on board the P. & O. steamship the *Mantua*, left Kronstadt yesterday evening after a five days' stay in Russian waters. The fear of cholera prevented all but about ninety from venturing to Moscow, which is singularly free from cholera, being provided with both pure water supply and adequate sewers, both of which are lacking in St Petersburg. No provisions were taken on board from St. Petersburg, nor was communication allowed beyond the coming and going of the passengers; even the decks were not permitted to be washed nor were any baths allowed during the stay in the Neva. Notwithstanding the precautions the tourists thoroughly enjoyed the visit and saw as much as on ordinary occasions, many staying in hotels in the town and daily visiting restaurants without any ill results. The death-rate in St. Petersburg from cholera has, in fact, fallen to under a score a day according to the official figures.

The harvest in Russia this year, according to the official returns, may now be confidently estimated to be well above the average all round, but of course is not to be compared to the magnificent production of last year which sufficed to raise Russia almost to affluence all of a sudden. Nevertheless the present harvest should be a source of wealth to Russia out of proportion to its positive value inasmuch as outside circumstances favour this country. The wheat harvests of the world in general are not good this year, so that Russia may still maintain her recently regained preëminence as a grain-exporting country. Perhaps the worst feature of the present harvest is not its smaller quantity as compared with last year's bumper yield, but the considerable fall in quality. The climatic conditions, practically throughout Russia have been unfavourable for the production of the finest quality of grain. Beginning with an abnormally early hot season the weather speedily changed to cold, rain, hail, with occasional interludes of exceptional cold and here and there even frost. Well-grown wheat laid by hail and wind naturally failed to answer early expectations, and the quality of other bread-stuffs is believed to have suffered still more. On the whole, however, the Russian harvest will fully enable Russia to hold the place she formerly held as the granary of Europe, and in a few years' time the effects of the change in progress from communal ownership of land to the more strenuous farming of the individual proprietor should begin to make itself felt, while vast tracts of new arable land are continually being opened up in nearer Asia by the labours of the Commission of Emigration, which is transferring hundreds of thousands of agricultural labourers annually from the overcrowded central provinces of European Russia to the virgin soil of Russia's Asiatic possessions

A trial at law which resulted in a verdict of not guilty on a Mussulman in the Province of Krasnoufimsk, Perm, reveals a curious bit of folk-lore. In the above-named district dysentery had been carrying off a number of the Mussulman population, being especially fatal to children. The disease was traced by some village wiseacre to a dead and gone "wizard" who was supposed to leave his grave by night and poison the children or "suck their blood," leaving the dysentery poison in them. The villagers started out to the local burying ground to find the grave. It was to be known by the following experiment A stick, shap-pointed, was thrust down into suspected graves, and if it came up dry the crowd passed passed on to another, if it came up wet at the end possibly the wizard might be there but when at one plunge of the stick it was seen to come up bloody at the end there could be no mis ake. The corpse below was disinterred and it was found that the head was "all bloody." (Query, had the people stumbled upon a hidden crime, a violent death smuggled out of sight?) It was decided to behead the corpse and cut off its hands. The man told off to do this grisly deed eventually appeared before the court of law, but was acquitted as being under compulsion of the crowd As the dysentery was not visibly affected by this curious measure the crowd later returned to the grave, once more dug up the supposed wizard and burned his remains utterly—a serious step for a Mussulman crowd to take.

M. Stolypin has called for a report on the sanitary condition of St. Petersburg, and it is anticipated that the Government will ere long actively intervene in the municipal policy of allowing the cholera to take its course without attempting anything more than palliative measures. Official figures show that the cholera this year has appeared in a more deadly form than in last year's epidemic, when the percentage of deaths was only 30, whereas now it is 37 per cent. Throughout Russia in the week ending last Saturday there were registered 23,944 cases and 10,733 deaths from cholera, which is a much higher percentage than that of St. Petersburg, but may be accounted for by the relative incompleteness of the registration of "cases." Since the beginning of the epidemic this year there have been 50,387 deaths from cholera in 112,085 cases registered. The supply of Russian medical men not being nearly adequate, facilities are being offered to foreign doctors who hold a degree and have worked in a hospital for a certain period.

A curious murder case is being investigated at Radom A large sofa, or divan, was discovered in a neighbouring lake and when examined was found to contain the body of a man evidently a victim of murderous violence. The divan was traced to an hotel, but the proprietor and his chief assistants at first succeeded in misleading the police. After a third domiciliary perquisition, however, a lot of bloodstained linen belonging to the hotel was discovered in the box of a servant. As the victim is believed to have been a guest in the hotel the proprietor is held guilty in any case of failing to inform the police of his disappearance, and measures are being take to extract a confession.

A SHIZUOKA despatch reports that the Tenryu, Oi, Fuji, and other rivers in Shizuoka prefecture, have again risen to such considerable height that neighbouring localities are in danger of inundation. A severe storm is reported to have raged on Mt. Fuji on the 9th instant, and later a heavy snowfall was experienced.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE).

XXV.—How the Dutchman dismounted and took off his hat.

There was once a Dutchman who rode his horse past the Bugyō (Governor) of Nagasaki. The Bugyō was much incensed at the man's rudeness, and sent his interpreter after him to remonstrate. When the interpreter had overtaken the Dutchman, he said: "My master has been much impressed with your excellent riding, and has sent me to ask your name. Please go and thank him." The Dutchman was delighted with the compliment, and, knowing nothing of the real circumstances of the case, at once rode up to the Bugyō, dismounted, and made a profound bow, wherewith the Bugyō, who thought the man was apologizing, was fully satisfied. The interpreter was much praised by his comrades for his rare skill in diplomacy.

XXVI.—Dr. Hepburn Converses with My Father.

Dr. Hepburn was a Christian missionary who was engaged in the compilation of a Japanese English Dictionary. He was also a medical man and devoted his forenoons to the exercise of his medical skill. My father, being also a physician, often visited Dr. Hepburn and watched his methods of treating his patients. One day a woman came to Hepburn's for treatment: she was suffering from a disease involving a serious operation. Doctor Hepburn told her that her case was hopeless; she must be patient, he said, and wait for God's call to release her from her pain. My father suggested an operation, but Dr. H. said that an operation was sure to be fatal, and that there was nothing to be done but to wait. Then my father told him of two cases in which he had operated for the same disease with complete success: but Dr. H. only smiled incredulously, and refused to undertake the risk. Our doctors in those days had very little knowledge of anatomy and no anatomical charts, but their patients trusted them implicitly and their operations were frequently successful. Western books on surgery showed them the danger of these almost blindfolded operations, but science has progressed since then and these diseases are now generally found to be curable. The same may be said of a good many of the troubles of human life.

XXVII.—Omae ndd Gozen.

When the Gwaikoku Bugyō of the Shogun's Government spoke to Sir Harry Parkes he used to address him as *omae*. Sir Harry's interpreter, a young man of 18 or 19, Alexander Siebold by name, expostulated with the Gaikokubugyō for using such a disrespectful pronoun to so exalted a personage as the British Minister. The Bugyō replied that the same characters were used for writing *omae* as for writing *gozen*, which is a very honourable form of address, and that consequently *omae* and *gozen* might be treated as equivalents. "Then," said Siebold, "perhaps you will not mind in future addressing the British Minister as *gozen*." And to this the Bugyo had no reply to make.

XXVII.—Old Ships.

After the close of the Bunkyu and Genji eras (1860-3) it because the fashion among the *Daimyos* of the provinces to send officers to Yokohama to buy steamers for their various little navies. These steamers were mostly old and useless but the *daimyos* had to pay long prices for them. The first steamer I ever took a trip in was one that had been bought of a foreigner in Yokohama for the Tosa clan. It was a trial trip, and it took us about four hours to get from Yokohama to Uraga. This will illustrate the kind of ships that were palmed off on the *Daimyos*.

XXVIII.—The Gwaikokubugyō in a Dilemma.

In every part of the country loud cries were going up for the expulsion of the foreigners, and the Government of the Shogun was being much blamed for not acceding to the popular demands. At the same time things were being made more and more difficult for the cabinet by the high-handed manner in which the Foreign Legations pressed on them all sorts of claims and requisitions. Thus, between these two fires, the responsible Japanese Minister found himself in a most awkward position. This enable us to appreciate the difficulties which beset our friends in Korea and China.

XXIX.—Communications Between Yedo and Yokohama.

In the first year of Keiō (1864) it took a whole day to get from Yokohama to Yedo. If one started from Yokohama early in the morning one could reach Ryōgoku in the evening. Shortly after this, steamers began to run between the two towns. The boat started from Honchō Itchome, in Yokohama, and reached Eitaibashi in 3 hours. There were also coaches which took the same number of hours to cover the distance. For my own part, when business took me to Yedo, I always walked.

XXX.—Suppositious Criminals.

A major in the British army was assassinated at Tsurugaoka near Kamakura. A man named Shimizu Seiji was arrested for the crime, and after having been drawn through the streets of Yokohama, was beheaded in the presence of British military officers and members of the Legation. The executioner somewhat bungled his work, and it is said that the Englishmen present covered their faces so as not to witness the painful scene. I have always had a suspicion that the man was not the real assassin.

Shimizu was a professional robber, and had been caught in the act of assaulting a woman in the neighbourhood of Kanazawa. He was evidently not a person likely to be actuated by motives of patriotism. But the Government officials were being pressed by Sir Harry Parkes to produce the assassin, and it would seem that they persuaded Shimizu that as he had to die anyhow it would be to his advantage to die as a patrio who had killed a foreigner rather than as a common thief. The same trick was played by the Koreans in the 18th year of Meiji (1885) when the Japanese Government insisted on the execution of certain persons concerned in the assassination of a party of Japanese. On that occasion, the alleged rioters, whom the Korean Government had brought forward as the assassins, protested to the Japanese officers who were present at the execution that they were quite innocent of the charges brought against them. The Korean Government, finding themselves obliged to produce the assassins, had made scapegoats of them. But they were quite innocent of the charges and they implored the Japanese to have merey. I heard this from a friend of mine who was present.

Just at the time of the Restoration, a party of Japanese made an attack on a French vessel lying at anchor at Sakai, and killed twelve officers and men. When a demand was made for the production of the criminals a number of samurai connected with the Toro clan immediately committed suicide, giving out that they had done the deed. It was perfectly impossible for many reasons that those men had had anything to do with this outrage; but they had sacrificed their lives to save their clan from trouble.

When a stronger Power makes a demand upon a weaker one, however justifiable that demand may be in itself, it should not be made without due consideration for the circumstances in which the weaker Power is situated. Otherwise, it is almost impossible to avoid some unexpected exhibition of futile cruelty.

XXXI.—Dandies and "Tameshigiri."*

Towards the end of the Tokugawa period, young men who were studying western languages or science fell so much in love with foreign manners and customs that they had their *hakama* made tight so as to look as much like trousers as possible, and their *haori* short, and with tight sleeves, so as to bear some resemblance to coats. The *jingasa* was made with made a narrow rim in imitation of the tall hat, and their horses carried foreign saddles When these dandies took their walks abroad and were challenged by some 'patriot," they would answer to the challenge by producing a pistol—a plan which sometimes answered very well, as it sent their assailants flying in terror. But it was not always successful, for a swashbuckling patriot would sometimes stand his ground, and then it would be their turn to take to their heels.

No order was kept in the city, and scarcely a night passed without some wanton outrage by *tameshigiri* swash-bucklers. In the suburbs things were almost worse, for the "patriots" there did not wait for nightfall to commence their depredations and riots.

XXXII.—Horse hire.

Every nobleman's mansion in those days kept its own horses for the use of the lord and his retainers. But these horses were not in constant requisition, and a word in private to the "master of the horse" would always procure the loan of a steed for the charge of one *bu* (25 *sen*) for the day.

XXXIII.—The Publication of the first political cartoon.

There was an English artist in Yokohama just before the Restoration who is said to have published the first cartoon. The picture represented Sir Harry Parkes as a mosquito flying across the sea from China to Japan. The mosquito had just bitten the Emperor of China, who was busily rubbing the sore spot: the Shōgun was fast asleep under a net, and quite unconscious of coming danger.

Another cartoon represented a Japanese, clad half in native costume and half in foreign dress. He held a glass of beer in one hand, and a cigarette in the other, and was exclaimng, "I do so love civilization!"

XXXIV.—Western Cuisine and Raw "Daikon."

One of my friends—a tip-top swell—once sent out invitations to dinner. I was myself one of the invited guests, and I remember that the ménu consisted of *hosone daikon* in a glass dish, some slices of bread, and a little rancid butter. We asked for more, but after waiting for, some time were told that no more was coming. The dinner was supposed to be in Western style, for as vegetables such as foreigners eat were not procurable in Japan in those days, the poor foreigners were in the habit of making shift with *hosone daikon* as a humble substitute. It was also the custom—a child of necessity—to eat mulberries with condensed milk and sugar, and think it was strawberries and cream.

A midday meal used to cost 50 *mon* (5 *rin*). Travellers by road between Yokohama and Yedo used to lunch at a restaurant kept by a man named Yamamoto at Omori. Lunch consisted of rice, dried fish, and various pickled vegetables. The restaurant keeper put up his prices after a while, but when the railway was made he was ruined.

XXXV.—The Ferry.

In pre-restoration days there was no bridge over the Rokugo river at Kawasaki, and people had to cross in ferryboats. A heavy rain would sometimes stop the ferry, and then the hotels on either side of the river would make a fine harvest from travellers unable to proceed on their journeys. This evil practice prevailed all along the Tōkaidō to the great inconvenience of travellers. It was a very noticeable fact, however, that rice-speculators were never hindered by the rains. They had means at their command to tempt the cupidity of the boatmen.

XXXVI.—Shameless Scandals.

During the Bunkyū and Bunji eras (A.D. 1860-4) there was a large export of silkworms eggs to Italy, where the silk business at the moment was in a state of decline. One of the exporters was a shameless scoundrel who put poppy-seeds on the cards instead of silk-worms eggs. He

* i.e. a swash-buckler—a man who will wantonly wounded people just to try the edge of his sword.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

was, however, caught. Another rascal used to put copper coins into his bundles of silk-yarn so as to give them weight, and still a third used to fill his oil cans half full of water. Their one thought was how to cheat foreigners, but the latter soon found them out, and gave them as good as they got. Mutual suspicions were thus engendered, and foreigners came to mistrust every Japanese merchant, to the great loss of our country. The rascals who began the cheating in the early days of foreign intercourse are the real persons to be blamed for the bad name that Japan has received.

XXXVII.—Students sent to England.

In the second year of Keiō (1865)—I was then seventeen years of age—the Shogun's Government announced its intention of sending students to England. There were about eighty candidates, the examination being held at the Government School for Foreign Languages (*Bansho tori-shirabu sho*, afterwards changed to *Keijo Gakko*). The subjects for examination were translations, Japanese into English, and *vice versa*, and the questions were very easy. Fourteen candidates were chosen. Their names were 1. Kawaji Taro, 2 Nakamure Keisuke (later Nakamura Kein), Tōyama Sutehachi (Shōichi), 4. Mitsukuri Keigo, . Mitsukuri Dairoku (now Baron Kikuchi Dairoku), 6. Naruse Jogoro, 7. Itō Shonosuke (afterwards Oka Yasuyoshi), 8. Ichikawa Morisabu ō (later Hiraoka Morisabuiō, 9. Yuasa Genji, 10. Yasui Shimpachirō, 11. Sugi Tokusaburō, 12. Fukuzawa Hidenosuke, 13. Okukawa Ichirō, and 14. myself. Kawaji and Nakamura were appointed as the pickets of one little band. We set sail from Yokohama early in October. A great fire was raging in the town: seven or eight foreign houses and a large number of Japanese ones were reduced to ashes.

XXXVIII.—Students sent to Holland.

Some six or seven years before this, a number of students had been sent to Holland. Among these were Inomoto Kamajiro (afterwards Viscount Inomoto Buyo), Akamatsu Daisabuiō (afterwards Noriyoshi), Sawa Tarozaemon, Hayashi Kenkai, Ito Gempaku and others.

XXXIX.—Mr. Fukuzawa's hand in the matter.

I was told at some later time that the sending of students to England had been done at the suggestion of the late Mr. Fukuzawa Yukichi. The Government wanted Mr. F. to nominate students himself; but he contented himself with nominating one only, Fukuzawa Hidenosuke. This I was told by Mr. Fukuzawa himself.

XL.—The Man in charge of the Band of Students.

We were put under the charge of a Mr. William Lloyd who had at one time been a chaplain in the British Navy, and had been recommended to the Government by Sir Harry Parkes. We sailed in the P. & O. steamer *Nepaul*, which was afterwards purchased by the Japanese, and, by a strange coincidence, it was in this ship that I was transported from Hakodate to Aomori, as a prisoner, after the defeat of the Shogun's troops in their last stand against the loyalist forces in the second year of Meiji (1869). The name of the ship was subsequently changed to the *Osaka Maru*, and she was sunk some years later in a collision off Suwō.

XLI.—The Overland Route.

The Suez canal was not get finished and we had to go overland from Suez to Alexandria, where we took ship again. The Khedive of Egypt at the time was a very rash and indiscreet man who introduced a great many radical and ill-considered reforms into the administration of the country. His reform-movements were at the moment in full swing, and everybody was talking about the splendid future awaiting the country: but within ten years from that time Egypt was practically bankought as the consequence of his seekless expenditure.

XLII.—General Grant's advice.

Somewhere about the 12th year of Meiji (1879) General Grant, who was then ex-President of the United States, had an audience with His Majesty the Emperor, and earnestly warned him of the dangers of incurring a foreign debt, illustrating his words by citing the example of Egypt in being entirely taken up with projects of domestic reform and the good-hearted General spoke from the abundance of his good will towards us. But there was one great difference between Jadan and Egypt. The Egyptians were crazy after superficial and showy reforms, and a great portion of the money raised by loans was lavished on decorative improvements. I was told that after General Grant, who was then staying at the temporary palace at Akasaka, had had ocular demonstration of the frugal ways of Japan, he exclaimed that now at last he understood how it was that a single dynasty had retained its sway over the nation for so long a period of years.

XLIII.—The Students cut off their top-knots

When we got to Shanghai we cut off our top-knots. At Hongkong I saw Dr. Legge engaged in the printing of his English version of the Chinese classics. The harbour at Colombo was not yet completed, and our steamer anchored at Point de Galle, where she lay very uneasily in a rough sea.

XLIV.—Our Arrival in England.

We reached Southampton sixty-five days after leaving Yokohama. Our first lodging was at 5. North Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, where we engaged a teacher, and set ourselves to the acquirement of English. After a few weeks here, we parted, some to schools others to hospitals &c. for our various special studies The Japanese students had already preceded us to London, Mori Yurei (the late Viscount Mori), Yoshida Kiyonari, and Inouye Katsu (late Viscount.)

XLV.—The Views of the Tengu.

In the 3rd year of Keio (1866), there was an international exhibition at Paris, in which Japan took part. Among the visitors to the Exhibition was Lord Tokugawa Harutake, younger brother of the Shōgun Tokugawa Keiki, with a suite composed mostly of uncouth Mito samurai of the "Tengo" type. These men wore *kimono* and *hakama*, and the customary pair of swords,—also topknots and *waraji*. When their master was at his hotel, they stoad sentimes at the entrance: When they had leisure they swaggered up and down the streets of Paris In their London Hotel, they piled the table and chairs in a corner of the room and seated themselves comfortably on the floor.

One day after my return to Japan I met one of these gentlemen. He said to me in tones of great superiority: "When were in Paris we saw Napoleon III carrying out great public works without plan or design (this referred to the beautifying of the city), making strange collections of animals and birds (the Zoological Gardens), and living in luxury (concerts, theatres etc.), we were afraid that he was going to lose his Empire. You see how he was defeated by Germany.

He was very proud of his wonderful political foresight. I found it very hard to keep a straight face. And yet, how many globe-trotters there are who take just the same narrow view of the things they hear and see.

LVI.—The "Kaiyo Maru."

It was at Ceylon, on our way back to Japan, that we heard of the defeat of the Shōgun's troops at Ueno. We arrived—the students from England France and Holland—at Yokohama in June 1876, the first year of Meiji, and found Enomoto Buyo, on the *Koiyo Maru*, with his squadron, lying off Shinagawa. The *Kaiyo Maru*, and Dutch-built vessel was the flagship of the Shogunate fleet.

I at once made an application to the Admiral, and was permitted to join the flagship. We waited until the Shogun's power was reduced, by defection and other circumstances, to the three provinces which were directly under his rule, Suruga, Mikawa, and Tōtōmi, and then, on August 20, 1867, the whole Shogunal Fleet under Enomoto Buyo weighed anchor and sailed for the North. The day before leaving we wrote to Sir Harry Parkes stating that it was our intention to develop the Island of Yezo, and to provide there a place of refuge and a home for such officers of the Shogunate as had been deprived of their incomes This letter was drawn up by Admiral (later Viscount) Enomoto and Captain Nagai, and translated into English by myself. Many years later, when I was in London as Japanese Minister, I was shown Sir Harry Parkes' report to his Government on the subject of our letter. He stated that judging from the tone of the letter, the course of policy pursued, and the tactics of the squadron, he suspected the presence amongst us of some foreign advisers or counsellors. As a matter of fact, the Emperor of the French was giving secret assistance to the Shōgun, and we had several French naval officers on board. Sir Harry Parkes had probably heard of this.

LVII.—French Naval Officers.

The leader of these French Naval officers was a man named Fruné, who held a lieutenant's commission in the French Navy. He resigned from the French Navy (but with a secret understanding that he was still to be entitled to a pension), and put his sword at the disposal of the allied daimyos of Northern Japan I heard this story from a personal friend who had served under this French officer.

LVIII.—Petrified Warships.

Whilst Enomoto's fleet was lying at Shinagawa, great numbers of men who had fought for the Shogunate, and had, since the defeat, been hiding in farm-houses and cottages, made their way on board the ships, so that we had a large number on board when we sailed for the North. The Squadron consisted of eight ships, of which I will mention but one,—the *Chiyoda* She was the first steamer ever built at Nagasaki, and her hull was of camphor-wood, a material that is very easily petrified. I was told that it was the intention of the Shogun's Government to have one hundred of these small camphor-wood gunboats constructed. It was hoped that they would become petrified in course of time, and that then they would form excellent defences for Tokyo Bay.

LIX.—The "Kaiyo Maru" in a Gale.

About midnight on the 21st of August, about two days after the Squadron had decamped from Shinagawa, a sudden gale came on which caused the ships to lose sight of one another. The flagship *Kaiyo Maru*, on which I was, was driven about 80 miles out of her course towards the coast off Chōshi. She had her rudder broken, and was in jeopardy for some time.

We had on board an infantry regiment, which had been raised by Lord Shingaku when he was in the Cabinet. These men, being unaccustomed to the perils of the sea, were much alarmed by the gale, and in their terror cut off their top-knots and offered them to Kompira-daigongen as a propitiatory sacrifice. Thus the gale incidentally helped the cause of civilization by making these men give up the practice of wearing a top-knot.

LX.—How we kept Hakodate

I have said that our fleet was dispersed by the gale off Chōshi. One of our ships, the *Kourin Maru* was driven to the harbour of Shimidzu in Suruga, where it was sunk by an Imperialist vessel. Another, the *Mikaho*, struck on a rock and went down.

The *Kaiyo Maru* made Matsushima (near Sendai) on the 27th, where she was presently joined by the remnants of the Squadron. By this time the allied Daimyos of Northern Japan had been defeated by the Imperialist troops, and there were numbers of fugitive troops from the northern provinces to be taken on board. This delayed our movements a little, and it was not until the 20th of October that we reached Washiki in Yezo, where we landed our infantry. With these we captured the strongholds of the Matsumai clan, and took possession of the whole island.

LXI.—British Consul Promises Neutrality.

We found at Hakodate, besides French and

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

British consulates, several British and French vessels of war. With considerable difficulty, and after much negotiation, we succeeded in obtaining from the British Consul a promise of neutrality. We also put into the hands of the commanding officer of the British Squadron a petition to the new Government asking for permission to colonize the Island of Yezo with the quondam officers and retainers of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

LXII.—Young People and "Bushido."

Among the Tokugawa soldiers, who fought in Northern Japan, there was a band of seventy or eighty lads of fifteen or sixteen years of age (I am reckoning in the Japanese way, so that some of them cannot have been in reality more than thirteen or fourteen years old). All but three or four of these young soldiers either died on the field of battle, or committed suicide. So keen were they in following the principles of *bushido*.

LXIII.—The Shame of a Samurai.

Among the high officials of the Sendai class there was a samurai named Matsumoto. Like the rest of his class he was much opposed to the loyalists and was a supporter of the Shogunate. When the Imperialist troops reached his house, his servant advanced to the door and, announcing that he was Matsumoto, cut himself open. Meanwhile his master, the real Matsumoto, fled from the back door.

Making his way to Shiogama, he applied for permission to be taken on board one of the vessels of Enomoto's fleet. Some days elapsed before he succeeded in his object: in the mean time he had told his pitiful tale to a *geisha* of his acquaintance, and had so worked upon her feelings that she sold everything she possessed, raised a sum of 200 *ryo* in gold, which she gave to Matsumoto, and then shaved her head and became a nun.

At Hakodate, Matsumoto squandered the whole of the money which this faithful woman had given him in the vilest of debaucheries. And the next year, when the Imperialist troops arrived before Hakodate, he deserted from the Shogunate army, and disappeared, no one knew whither. The self-sacrifice of the faithful retainer, the devotion of a generous woman, were all wasted on this worthless rascal.

LXIV.—Hoshi Jintaro.

In the old Sendai army there was an infantry corps that wore a red uniform. Its commander was a young man of the name of Hoshi Jintarō. When the Sendai clan surrendered to the Imperialist troops, Hoshi was very anxious to make his escape and to join the fugitive army. But he was confronted with a difficulty. He had an aged mother, ill and bed-ridden, whom it was his duty to nurse. A girl in the clan, hearing of his trouble, made the suggestion that if he would marry her she would do the nursing. Hoshi jumped at the proposal, married the girl without delay, and set off to join Enomoto, leaving his mother in good hands. After the defeat at Hakodate he was taken prisoner, but was released very soon, and returned to his wife. In due time a son was born, but the father died not very long afterwards, and the mother was for some time in great distress. Enomoto, however, and other persons who knew her story, came to her assistance, and helped her out of her trouble. But this is now an old story.

LXV.—Kido Koin (Marquis) and Nakajima Saburonosuke

The story of Nakajima Saburonosuke is well known to the Japanese public. He was a *yoriki* (a police officer) at Uraga and was well acquainted with Kido Koin before the Restoration. When he died, Kido wanted to bring up his children, but hearing that Enomoto and Otori (afterwards Viscount and and Minister to Korea during the China Japan war) had provided for the sons, he contented himself with taking Nakajima's daughter into his family. The action was very creditable to Kido, for Nakajima was a stunch Shogun's man, whilst Kido became one of the early leaders of the Restoration Government. Kido told me that Nakajima was an extremely pleasant person to converse with, and one might sit for hours with him without growing tired of his talk. He said that had he been able to see Nakajima during the course of the Civil War, and to explain to him the true aim of the Restoration leaders, he might have been able to save the worthy man from death.

I very much doubt it. Nakamura was a very faithful man, with very clear views and a strong grasp of principles, and I very much douht whether he could have been easily converted. Nakamura was a well known poet, and after his deat , which took place during a night skirmish at Tsugaru, his body was discovered in a ditch. On his person was found a MS. volume of his own poems.

LXVI.—The Matsumai Clan and the Fugitive Army.

When the officers of the Matsumai clan heard of the coming of the Fugitive Army, their first thought was to earn the thanks of the Imperial Government by a sturdy defence. "Who can tell," they said, "if we may not get the whole island of Yezo, as a reward for our services?" But when they heard that our men had cut off their top-knots and were quite determined, they began to sing to a different time. It is said that they put Buddhist priests in the front rank of their army, hoping that we should not be hard on them. The story seems too childish to be true, and yet, when we consider how bravely Buddhist priests like Mikami Chojin fought at the siege of Matsumai Castle, we can see that there may be a grain of truth in it.

LXVII.—The Expenses of the Fugitive Army.

The Shōgun's army was defeated at Fushimi during January in the first year of Meiji (1876). The Shōgun himself escaped to Tempozan oki whence he was conveyed back to Tokyo on the *Kriyo Maru*. Enomoto however made his way back to Osaka, where, in the Castle, he found a large quantity of gold (several hundred thousand *ryō*) which he conveyed on board the *Fuji* and brought with him to Yedo. It was out of this fund that the expenses of the Fugitive Army were paid. The Fugitives also levied taxes on the inhabitants of Yezo, and minted coin of their own.

LXVIII.—The Coins in use at the Restoration.

As the feudal lords had the right to coin money, there were 28 different kinds of *nibukin* (gold coins valued at two *bu*). There was forty per cent of gold in the coins minted by the Shogunate itself, but the percentage was less in coins minted by the daimyates. There were also some forged coins, of copper gilt. In the money issued by the Fugitives there was about 20 per cent. of gold.

LXIX.—Two sad blows for the Fugitives.

Everything in the way of stores of guns, ammunition, telegraphic apparatus, &c., was on board the *Mikaho* which foundered off Chōshi during the gale. Sometime later the *Kaiyo* struck on a rock off Egashi and went down. Thus the Fugitives lost not only their military stores but also their most valuable ship. These were the two greatest disasters that befell them.

LXX.—The Battle at Port Miyako.

On the 25th of March in the second year of Meiji (1869), the Fugitives attempted a surprise attack on the Imperial fleet anchored off Port Miyako. This was a very bold scheme, but unfortunately it was not successful. The first plan was for the *Kaiten*, *Banryu*, and *Takao* to make a dash for the middle of the Imperialist fleet as it lay anchor. One of our ships was to get into action with the *Azuma* (the only armoured vessel in the Imperialist squadron) and send in boarders, whilst the two remaining vessels engaged the remainder of the Imperialist squadron. But alas! on the very day that the Fugitive fleet started (21st March) a severe gale began to blow, which forced the ships to divide, and the *Kaiten* was the only one that kept its tryst at Miyako. She managed to tackle the *Azuma* and to get boarders on her as arranged but the other ships came to her assistance, and the *Kaiten* was obliged to return without having effected anything, and with some loss. Miura Ko, who was later a Rear-Admiral, and who was serving as a gunner on board the *Kaiten*, told me that he thought he might have succeeded, had they made it their object to disable rather than to capture. The disabling of a rudder or a hole in the side below the watermark would have put the enemy effectually *hors de combat* and have allowed us to go on to engage the other ships in their squadron. But we had made no provision for a change of programme, and it was impossible at the last moment to swerve from our original plan. I was at the time on the *Banoyū*, and we met the *Kaiten* at Bambu as she was steaming back to Hakodate after her unsuccessful engagement.

LXXI.—A Pardon for the French Officers.

There were in the Fugitive Fleet eight French officers who had joined at Shinagawa, and two others who joined them subsequently. They were all taken prisoners when the port of Hakodate was taken by the Imperialist forces, but were speedily released after a merely nominal trial. There are reasons for suspecting that these officers had a secret understanding with their Government when they volunteered to join the Fugitive Fleet. Napoleon III lost his throne not many years later, and, whatever ambitions he may have had in the direction of Japan, he failed to carry them out. Their commander, returning to France, served on the General Staff during the war with Germany. After the war he became a member of the Congress, and when I met him in the 34th year of Meiji (A.D. 1901) he, was much interested in the proposed shortening of the terms of military service in France.

LXXII.—The book that helped to save Enomoto's life.

When Hakodate fell, Enomoto presented Kuroda Kiyotaka (later Count Kuroda), who was in command of the Imperialist forces, with a book. It was a Dutch version of a work on International Maritime Law by a French scholar named Oleron (?), the third edition of which was published in 1856. It was by no means a rare book, but Enomoto had had it translated into Dutch whilst in Holland, and for this reason set much store by the MS. translation. It was popularly rumoured that the book was one of untold value, and that it treated exhaustively of military and naval science. This was not the case: yet it was p rtly through this book, and partly through the good offices of Mr. Fukuzawa, that Enomoto saved his life. The details will be found in Enomoto's autobiography.

XXIII.—A Matsumai Heirloom.

When the Fugitives captured the Castle of Matsumai, they found there a tea-kettle of very great antiquity. It had belonged to Minamoto Yoshitomo, who had used it during his campaigns in Ōshu (N. Japan), and was known by the name of Shinobuyama. It was also known as Fujiyama, in memory of the fact that it had accompanied its owner on the historical hunting trip known as *Fuji no makigari*. I was not told how it came into the hands of the Matsumai family. At any rate, when Enomoto discovered the nature and value of the heirloom he at once had it returned to its owners. It is still in the possession of the family.

LXXIV.—Old Kakemonos for sale.

One day, while I was walking through the streets of Hakodate, I came across a man who had a number of Kakemono exposed for sale by the side of the street. I looked them over, and to my surprise found one which bore the signature of *Dai toku en*. The man wanted 25 *sen* (2 *shu*) for it. I made pretence of knowing nothing about such subjects, and asked the man if he could tell me who the artist was. 'Oh, some old Priest, I suppose," was all the answer he gave me. I very much wanted to buy that Kakemono, but I had not the twenty-five *sen*.

LXXV.—I ask a man to cut off my head.

When Goryokaku, the last stronghold of the Fugitives, was surrounded, when provisions and ammunition were running short, and it was evident that we could not hold out many more days, our

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

little band was being constantly diminished by desertions of men and officers, and our leaders, the men who deemed themselves irretrievably compromised, began to think of suicide.

I said to myself: "Desertion and surrender are disgraceful in a samurai. I will do neither, I will kill myself as a samurai should." Then I remembered that I had had no experience of the thing (men with experience of suicide are always rare), and that I should not know how to set about it. So to avoid the disgrace of bungling my own execution, I determined to ask a friend to be so kind as to cut off my head some day suddenly when I was not looking. The friend I selected was a man named Imai Noboru, who was said to have been the murderer of Sakamoto Ryōma. Imai readily consented: but there came a second thought. I might as well live, I thought, to see the end of the game. So I went to Imai and asked him to defer my execution until we saw what the result would be of our defence. I have often thought with shame of my lack of courage in this matter.

LXXVI.—The defence of Goryokaku.

The 24-pounders installed in the Goryokaku Fort at Hakodate were the identical guns that had been on board the Russian man-of-war that sank in the harbour of Shimoda. They had been salved and presented to the Shogun's Government. During the siege one of our ships, the *Choyo*, was sunk by the Imperialists, and many boxes containing shot were washed ashore. The *Choyo* was a ship purchased from the Dutch, who had also set her up with ammunition. They had not been quite honest in their dealings, for, when the boxes that drifted ashore were opened, it was found that whilst the top layers were shot, the lower ones were chunks of wood.

The Fugitives also made submarine mines out of soy casks, which they filled with explosives and placed at the entrance of Hakodate harbour. The casks leaked and the explosives got wet: but the mines did their work all the same, for the Imperialists heard of them and were afraid to enter the port.

LXXVII.—Cruelties.

In the earlier part of the Civil War, and notably in Aizu and Kuwana, many atrocities were committed on both sides. But during the siege of Goryokaku there were no cruelties. The hospitals were respected, and persons who surrendered to the Imperial forces were kindly treated. This fact caused many desertions from our army. Men would just swim across the moat and go over to the Imperial Army

It is only this year (1910) that we have discovered that it was a Satsuma man who protected the Fugitives' Hospitals during the siege and provided them with medicines and necessaries. Mr. Ikeda Jirobei, the gentleman to whom I refer, has not prospered in life, and is at present in great destitution, from which his friends are now taking steps to relieve him. It was he also, and not Kurodo, that performed the feat of climbing up the steep cliff at Hakodate.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.

HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the above Bank was held on the premises on Saturday, when the President, Baron Takahashi, delivered the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure of presenting to you the report and accounts of this Bank for the first half-year at this Sixty-First ordinary general meeting of the share-holders, and in opening the meeting to make a brief review of the Bank's business and of the general state of economic conditions of the country.

The economic state during the period under review has shown generally an improvement, and a gradual recovery to the normal level of activities after the prolonged stagnation of the money market since the autumn of the year before last; but still, as people are generally exercising great caution, some considerable time must elapse before we may see any industrial activities. However, our foreign trade, both import and export, has pursued a satisfactory course since last spring, along with the recovery of the economic conditions at home and abroad, the market prices of the sound securities rose gradually, and the amount of bills passed through the clearing houses increased as the months advanced. In short, the circumstances prevailing all round give indication that the financial world is developing in a right direction. Consequent upon the abundant supply of money, the rate of interest was on the side of continual decline. The Government, availing itself of the opportunity, twice issued 4 per cent. loan bonds to the extent of *yen* 200,000,000 for the conversion of the 5 per cent. internal bonds; and the various companies commercial and industrial organized by the people either made calls on the shares or issued debentures to meet their increased requirements, or to replace their old loans bearing higher rate of interest; and thus although a considerable amount of cash was withdrawn from the market, yet on the other hand the increase in the peoples' savings, coupled with the cash redemption of the national, loans kept the tide of the money market as easy as ever. This being the case, the banks have lowered the rate of interest on the deposits, but notwithstanding this they still found themselves to carry large unemployed funds, and this Bank had likewise to pass the period under review with more or less money unemployed.

Turning to our foreign trade during the first half of the year, we find that the merchandise exported amounted to *yen* 21,200,000 and that imported to *yen* 239,900,000. These figures, compared with those for the corresponding period of the year preceding, show respectively an increase of *yen* 2,200,000 in exports and *yen* 25,400,000 in imports, resulting in a total increase of *yen* 41,600,000 for imports and exports combined.

This is doubtless the outcome of the improved financial state at home and abroad, but such a large increase of exports is to be attributed in one way to the price of bar silver having been favourable to the China trade, and to the great increase of our cotton goods exported to China, caused by the high prices ruling with the American productions on the similar goods, while increase in the import appears principally to be due to a large increase in the import of cotton from India. The amounts of the exchange sold and bought in Japan on foreign countries by this Bank during the period under review total in round sums *yen* 29,400,000 and *yen* 83,700,000 respectively, and if we compare these figures with those of the corresponding period of the preceding year it will be found that there is a decrease amounting to *yen* 1,100,000 in exchange sold and *yen* 7,800,000 in exchange bought: but as the exchange bought and sold abroad on Japan amounted to *yen* 30,400,000 and *yen* 105,100,000 respectively, showing an increase of *yen* 1,070,000 in exchange sold and *yen* 25,500,000 in exchange bought, the net result is the increase of *yen* 17,600,000 in the total of the Bank's exchange business at home and abroad

As I have already mentioned, notwithstanding the improvement in the general state of economic affairs, the money market having continued to be in a state of stagnation, the business of this Bank during the period under review has, like that of most other banks, shared the effect of the disadvantage, and the result obtained fell in some measure below the mark of the corresponding part of the last year. Fortunately however, there having been such extra business as the floating of the Government Loans, we have, after making the provision for the doubtful assets, been enabled to reap a net profit not differing much from that of the last account, viz: *yen* 1,795,769 58. The distribution of this amount I beg you to approve and adopt in the manner stated in the proposition. In conclusion I have much pleasure to report that this Bank has participated during March last in underwriting the issue of the second 4 per cent. internal loan of *yen* 100,000,000 as in the case of the first issue, and further, during May last, in joining the issuing banks for the flotation of the £1,000,000 loan raised by the Government in London.

In May last this Bank received from the Minister of Finance a special order relating to the extension of our business in Manchuria and accordingly have drawn up special regulations to meet the new business, which have been made to operate from the 1st July of this year.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited: Directors' Statement.

The Directors statement to the shareholders, presented at the above meeting, was as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1910.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including *yen* 1,167,407 69 brought forward from last account, amount to *yen* 13,064,236.11, of which *yen* 10,101,058 89 have been deducted for Interests, Taxes, Current Expenses, Rebate on Bills Current, Bad and Doubtful Debts, Bonus for Officers and Clerks, &c., leaving a balance of *yen* 2,963,177.22 for appropriation.

The Directors now propose that *yen* 350,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb *yen* 1,440,000.00.

The Balance, *yen* 1,173,177.22, will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

Baron Korekiyo Takahashi, Chairman.

Yokohama, 10th September, 1910.

THE THORNLESS CACTUS.

"Notwithstanding the recent drift of criticism, it is being conceded that Mr. Burbank's thornless cactus is going to be a plant of immense value, both for forage and as a food plant. This new plant will come true from graft, and is being reproduced in that way, as well as by leaves broken off and planted. When the young plant is three years old it stands 6 feet high, as much in circumference, and weighs 500 pounds. There will be 500,000 plants distributed during the current year, and these will be distributed through the Gulf States and California. Four tons of the fodder is said to be equal to one ton of alfalfa, and one acre of land will produce as much as four acres of alfalfa.

But we have to take into account that this cactus will grow where the alfalfa will not, on the most unproductive soil, while it needs no irrigation whatever. Then we have 10 to 20 tons of fruit per acre, and this also has a commercial value. It can be used for making syrup, boiled or canned. The leaves are said to be very similar to egg plant, as a salad, or fried.

Mr. Burbank does not claim and never has claimed that this is the only thornless cactus in the world, but he has developed a variety superior to anything before known. An acre of this plant will support five to ten dairy cows, while hogs and sheep do admirably feeding on it. It serves for drink as well as for food, as it contains such a large percentage of water.

It looks now as if we should see this plant as popular as the cow pea and the velvet bean in the Southern States, at least in California, Colorado, Florida and around the Gulf. If the cacti can redeem some hundreds of millions of arid acres, while the legumes more than double the productivity of our better soils, the door is opening much wider to an enormously increased and at the same time better fed population."

CONTRIBUTIONS TO RELIEF FUND.

The amounts received yesterday as contributions to the fund for the relief of the distress caused by the Floods are:—

	Yen.
The International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Company	100.00
A Portuguese Sympathiser	5.00
Messrs. Bergmann & Co.	50.00
Total	155.00

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OPINION ON THE ANNEXATION.

We published in our issue of the 13th inst. a leading article from *The Times* on the subject of the Annexation. We now supplement that expression of opinion by others from the principal London journals. Under the heading of "Korean Affairs" the *Standard* of the 26th ult. writes as follows:—

It is unlikely that an opportunity will be afforded, before Parliament reassembles, for an ampler statement than that we published yesterday as to the views of his Majesty's Government respecting the Japanese annexation of Korea. Referring a few days ago to the announcement, telegraphed from Tokio, that the Japanese had resolved to venture on this step without further delay, we took it for granted that notice of their intention would be given to the Powers; and it was natural that the English Foreign Office should be among the first to be apprised of the impending event. Whether, in acknowledging the communication, Sir Edward Grey made more than a formal if friendly comment on the position may be divulged later on. It is obvious, however, that the attitude of Japan's Western ally will be determined by circumstances fairly well known and recalled in these columns on Tuesday. On broad political grounds, no objection can be raised in this country to the annexation. Possibly the fanatical persons who hold that the subjection of one people to another is in every case a rank offence against humanity may be ready to espouse the cause of the Koreans; but practical politicians will be content to believe that the Japanese did their best to avoid the troublesome, and perhaps expensive, task of obliterating the last vestiges of Korean independence, and may be content to hope that the country is more likely than not to prosper under direct administration. As regards British commercial interests, it has still to be seen how our commerce in Korea, of which something is said elsewhere, will be affected. In Article III. of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of 1905 it was recognised that Japan's interests in this part of Asia, political, military, and economic, were paramount. While, however, we admitted her right to take such measures of guidance, control, and protection as she might deem proper for their safeguard and advancement, it was provided that nothing should be done contrary to the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations. When communicating the text of the treaty to Russia, Lord Lansdowne remarked that it was evident that Korea must fall under the control and tutelage of Japan.

When the Convention by which the Hermit Kingdom becomes an integral part of the Mikado's empire is published, we may doubtless expect a summary of the arguments that made the prolongation of the *status quo* no longer possible. It may not be altogether easy, however, to find a plausible explanation of the fact that not long ago an official report was issued by the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, the tendency of which was to prove that under the existing system things were going on admirably. The improvements and progress made—it was hinted, if not expressly claimed—were all that could be wished. Difficulties, indeed, had arisen in the past. Korean officials paid little respect to the advice given to them so long as they were free to reject it. Evils and abuses had taken deep root. The incapacity of the same officials and their habitually defective governmental organisation handicapped the success of the Japanese programme. But a remedy had been found in the appointment of Japanese officials to the number of over two thousand. It was confidently expected, according to the Resident-General, that they would serve as models of official routine and moral integrity, and that under their tuition the Koreans, "habitually degenerate," would rapidly become useful servants of the State. The insurrection, which had constituted a grave obstacle to progress, was yielding to treatment. Organised insurgents, the report said, are to-day almost extinct, nothing remaining except bands of the highway robber class. But the most hopeful sign was that the friendship of the two nations was now closely cemented, and required no official stimulant. Both parties, we are told, were coming to appreciate their mutual usefulness. There was a special reference to the visit of the Korean Crown Prince to Japan. This interesting youth is a boy of eleven, whose retentive memory and brightness in making practical application of what he learns astonish his instructors. He excels in arithmetic, and his linguistic ability is remarkable. A good word is also said for the Emperor, whose willing acceptance of the last reform scheme is warmly applauded. All this and more is gravely recorded in the second annual report on Reforms and Progress in Korea, published at Seoul only last December.

But there is no particular mystery about the change of front that has taken place. A Resident-General, appointed to carry on what, after all, was rather a pretence of respecting native institutions, made the best of things. Unprejudiced observers have borne witness to the failure of an attempt to treat Korea as some of the feudatory States in our Indian Empire are treated. The Koreans were incapable of ruling themselves, and equally incapable of administering their own affairs under the tutelage of Japanese political agents. The best thing that can happen to them is the gradual and cautious introduction of an administrative system in which competent Japanese officials will hold all the higher posts, but to which natives of the country will be admitted so far as they prove their fitness and intelligence. The race is not incapable of improvement; and Koreans who have settled in Russian territory are said to have shown unexpected virtues as citizens and settlers. The Japanese now have the chance of winning the good opinion of the world as a people who can rule over others as well as over themselves; and by their English allies the experiment will be watched with friendly interest.

The *Daily Mail* of the 25th ult. has the following under the caption of "The Annexation of Korea."

The annexation of Korea will be proclaimed by Japan at the end of the month. Upon political grounds no objection can be raised by Great Britain, though it will be necessary to make certain that the convention gives complete protection to our commercial interests. Until the text of the convention is published we must reserve our judgment on this point, which is the only one that seriously concerns us. It is, however, of the utmost importance that his Majesty's Ministers should satisfy themselves and the country that the commercial convention gives no opening for any of those misunderstandings that have added to the difficulties of the Japanese in Manchuria.

The step which the Japanese have taken is the logical sequence of events that go back into centuries. Here has always been in Japan a popular belief that Korea by the conquests of the third and the sixteenth centuries was an integral part of the Japanese Empire. The attempt of China to revive its suzerainty over the Hermit Kingdom was the cause of the Chino-Japanese war in 1894, and the fear that Russia had designs on Korea was responsible for the war in Manchuria. Having once more asserted her claim by force of arms, Japan has not unwisely determined that the position of Korea shall not again be questioned. The annexation, apart from its effect on international commerce, can change nothing in the situation, seeing that it has existed in all save name since the Manchurian war. With the deposition of the Emperor of Korea in 1905 and the nomination of a successor who was content to obey his masters in Tokyo, vanished the last obstacle to permanent occupation and control by the Japanese. However much the Koreans may resent the domination of a Power which they accused of slavish trucking to "foreign devils," they cannot ignore the material benefits which the Japanese protectorate has conferred upon their country. The corruption, incompetency, and greed that reduced Korea to a state of squalid proverty and made progress in any form impossible were checked, if they did not disappear, under the firm and experienced rule of the late Prince Ito. Railways, which were practically unknown until the war with Russia, have made Korea a highway for trade between Japan and China. Important harbours and large reclamations of land have added to the wealth of the country. Scientific methods of agriculture have replaced primitive methods, and the great natural resources in forests and fisheries have been developed.

It was impossible that so vast a social and economic revolution could be made without protest and perhaps without injustice to individuals. The temptation offered at the end of the war to undesirable immigrants from Japan was irresistible, and Koreans were undoubtedly made to suffer for the sins of their fathers. Prince Ito did his best to mitigate these evils of conquest. His successor has followed his example, and now that the Japanese Government is about to assume absolute control and responsibility, Korea is assured of a future worthy of her natural resources and of the undoubted capacities of her people.

WHILE the perpetrator of the recent tragedy at Fujisawa is still at large, a similar crime was committed on Monday night at Namazu. A fishmonger and his family consisting of his wife and a daughter, were all murdered in their house.

CHINA NEWS AND NOTES.

The prevailing news from China, to-day and all the time, is the way in which China, following the lead of Japan, is studying other lands. Now it is the army, next the navy, finance, religion, home life, everything. The following item will probably be followed soon by notice of internal improvements at home in the police department.

CHINA'S POLICE SYSTEM

Mr. Lien Chia, formerly Treasurer of the Province of Anhui, in China, and now a highly placed official in the Chinese Police Department, has been in England for some days, the object of his visit being to study the police methods of Scotland Yard, says *The L. & C. Express* of August 12. He is proceeding to various European capitals on the same mission. A prominent official of the Chinese Embassy stated that it is proposed to remodel the police system in China. The British system will be taken as a model, having regard to local conditions.

Lien Chia has already paid a visit to Japan and the United States of America, where, among other institutions, he made a study of the police systems. On his arrival in England, a visit to Scotland Yard was arranged for him through the Chinese Minister, and this was paid on the 9th instant, when he was shown over some of principal departments of the "Yard," and witnessed some of the administrative methods in actual operation. One of the departments which interested him greatly was that in which the identification of criminals is assisted by means of the finger-print test. Lien Chia was also accompanied to some of the most congested points of London, and was shown that which always evokes the wonder of the stranger—the regulation of the traffic by the constables on point duty. He was likewise made acquainted with the system of street patrol. On August 12 Lien Chia left London for Paris, where he was to continue his investigations.

FLOODS IN CHINA.

In the following item taken from a native paper it is pitiful to note that while it describes "the distress of the poorer element of the surviving victims as *beyond description*," no mention is made of relief measures except on the part of Japanese officials.

HSIMINTUN FLOODED.

Hsimintun has been visited by a sudden and disastrous flood. 60 per cent. of the Chinese houses in that town have been destroyed mostly completely 300-400 casualties have resulted. The distress of the poorer element of the surviving victims is beyond description. The Peking-Mukden Railway service which was interrupted since the general flooding of the town on Monday, the 22nd, that rose to the height of 7ft. on the following day has been resumed and a supply of rice and charcoal was shipped from Mukden for the relief of principally the Japanese residents there who had all taken refuge in the Branch Consulate, the Post Office and elsewhere and whose property losses are put at about *yen* 50,000. The Japanese Post Office was also flooded, but no harm was done to the postal matters in its custody. The Chinese Court there is reported to have lost all its papers.

Mr. C. Koike, the Japanese Consul-General, Mukden, took the first train after the deluge for the scene of disaster and is looking after the comfort of the Japanese sufferers.

Viceroy Hsi-liang has given orders to the Board of Administration to take measures for prompt relief.

The havoc wrought at Hsimintun by the recent flood appears graver than previously reported. About 75 per cent. of the houses have collapsed. A large number of the Chinese victims are being starved to death, but the relief measures applied are quite inadequate.

16 out of the 17 houses of Japanese residents are wholly or seriously destroyed beyond hope of restoration. Consul-General Koike and Vice-Consul Hojo have selected for the place of common lodging accommodation a building considered as exposed least to molestations by brigands who infest the locality, and are in sundry other ways ministering to the immediate needs of the sufferers.

The Consul-General, on his return to Mukden on Thursday night, sent a second supply of provisions, Lime and other disinfectants.

H. E. TANG SHAO-YI.

A Chinese newspaper referring to the appointment of Tang Shao-yi, prints the following appreciation:—

The appointment of His Excellency Tang Shao-yi as Acting President of the Yuchuan Pu cannot but be hailed with the highest satisfaction by all who wish

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to see China advance along the path of true reform. Of the few foreign educated men who are holding positions of honour and responsibility in the Government service, it may be said without fear of contradiction that His Excellency is one of the ablest and most straightforward. H.E. Tang carried out successfully many measures of reform the credit for which was mistakenly given to other officials. But the work for which H.E. Tang will be remembered long after his other works shall have been forgotten is that of opium reform. Should China carry through successfully the present anti-opium movement, and we have no reason to doubt her ultimate success, the chief credit must belong to H.E. Tang, and posterity will ever remember him as the liberator of millions of sufferers from a most harmful and degrading vice.

RICE CROP FAILURE

The Canton correspondent of *The Hongkong Telegraph*, writing on the 5th instant, states that on account of the failure of the first rice crop this year the committees of the various charitable institutions in Canton promptly adopted the proposal for distributing cheap rice to supply the wants of the people with a view to prevent occurrences similar to the riots in Changsha. With the kind co-operation and pecuniary assistance of the committee of the Tung Wah Hospital in Hongkong and others at different ports, they have been successful in carrying out the relief measures. It is remarkable that in a very short period of time these gentlemen were able to raise a large sum of money sufficient to meet urgent requirements. H.E. Viceroy Yuan also realizing the serious condition of the situation, owing to the scarcity of rice, gave orders to appropriate a sum of 40 000 taels from the Government treasury towards the funds for the purpose.

Cheap rice was accordingly distributed from four sheds erected at different points in the city, and hundreds of people thronged round these depôts every day to obtain their supply of the staple commodity. The distribution commenced on the 18th June last, and it was determined that the sale of cheap rice was to be continued for two months. Now the time limit of two months is about to expire and the sheds have to be closed and the sale of cheap rice will be discontinued on the 16th instant. The committees of the charitable institutions therefore arranged a meeting to take place on the 9th instant for the purpose of discussing the advisability of closing the sheds and discontinuing the distribution of cheap rice on the date as originally fixed.

A RECENT TRAVELLER'S IMPRESSIONS.

The following very interesting interview with a traveller who has carefully studied China, both in the past and recently, presents a new phase of, and reason for, the revolutionary spirit abroad in the land:—

Dr. Geil, the American traveller, has just completed a twelve months' journey through China, in which he has visited the capitals of nearly all the provinces of the Empire. In giving his impressions he said.

"One of the things that remain uppermost in my mind is the general spirit of revolution which I met with. By this I do not mean an anti-dynastic or anti-foreign feeling so much as what I would call an 'anti-baby' movement. Particularly among the scholars and thinking men the opinion prevails that China is passing through a critical period of her history, and there is a feeling of resentment that a baby should be on the throne at such a juncture. I did not find a display of antagonism to the Regent, but these Chinese thinkers hold that China can never be properly modernised under an infant ruler. They referred to the fact that all China's troubles in modern times have occurred during the reign of the last three Emperors, all of whom were children. Elsewhere I found an anti-dynastic movement. Yet I saw no reason for revolution in China. Quite the contrary; it seems to me that the Government is doing all that is possible. Even to one who knows China well, the changes are nothing short of marvellous.

"I have attended sittings of various provincial parliaments, I have visited schools and other modern institutions all through China, and am surprised at the reality of the desire to bring China up to date. In Kwang-si, the great copper centre of China, I found a large school being erected and a widespread desire on the part of the young men to take the full modern curriculum. There I found the youngest governor of China himself attending classes on international law. His private secretary is a graduate of Cambridge, and two of his secretaries wear no pig-tails. Only those who know China can realise what this means. At Kwe-Lin I found in process of construction a large model up-to-date prison. In the remote province of Kwei-Chau I found that the prefect was erecting a great block of almshouses capable of accommodating hundreds of persons, and he had established a school for the study of silkworms."

Referring to the spread of militarism in China, Dr Geil says: "Throughout China the constant military preparations have been a source of wonder to me. Wherever I went I saw evidence of a general plan for the preparation of an enormous army. Not only in the provincial capitals but in the smaller towns, drilling is in constant progress."

THE WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY COMPANY.

It is so long since we had a theatrical company in Yokohama that the news of the impending visit, in November next, of the Warwick Major Comedy Company will be received with pleasurable anticipation by our readers.

From the reports of our contemporaries to hand we read that this organisation of 8 London artists, under the sole direction of Mr. Warwick Major, has created a furore and drawn record houses in Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong.

The Major, who is so well-known to our readers as the General Manager and musical director of the Bandmann Companies that he needs no introduction, is to be congratulated on his special effort to give the theatre-going public of the East a series of performances of unparalleled brilliance. As is only to be expected from a man of his attainments and experience, the company has been selected with the utmost care, with a view to the various plays being performed exactly as produced in London, and he is to be complimented on having brought together a combination such as has never before toured the East.

Miss Georgie Corlass, who, as leading lady for several years with the Bandmann Opera Company, won hosts of admirers in the East, is playing title rôles in most of the pieces. She has just returned from a two-year's holiday in England, and the rest and change have had such a beneficial effect that her work is more winsome and sparkling than ever. She has been the recipient of enthusiastic ovations in each of the towns visited, and the public have evinced their appreciation of her charm and vivacity in a manner that leaves no doubt as to her being an artiste of the highest standing and accomplishments.

Mr. Major, who is an actor of great power, sustains the leading characters in most of the plays with a force and distinction that has earned for him the eulogistic comments of the press and the hearty support of the public.

Among such a galaxy of talent as the Major presents it is difficult to specialise, so we will content ourselves with a short synopsis of those articles whose achievements and experience call for special notice.

Miss Maude Stewart Drewry is an artiste with a long list of successes to her credit and a future full of promise before her. Her most recent engagements include leading roles in Shakespearean plays in which she has played Desdemona, Ophelia Lady Anne, Calpurnia, etc., and leading parts under most of the better known London managements.

Miss Minnie Rayner will be remembered by our readers as the charming and versatile actress who has already established herself as a popular favorite in the East in connection with the Bandmann Opera and Comedy companies.

Mr. Kenneth Brampton is a "Juvenile Lead" of the first order and his position as an artist of high ability and varied experience is proved by his having been selected by Mr. H B Irving to play Lieut. van Howen in "Lights Out," by Mr Edward Terry as "Juvenile Lead" in "Sweet Lavender," Liberty Hall, "The Magistrate" and "Brander's Widow;" and by the Lyceum management for a season in "Pete."

Mr. Reginald Rivington has a London reputation to which he more than does credit. His many important engagements include seasons with Sir Charles Wyndham, Mr. Fred Terry, Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Vedrenne and Barker at the Court Theatre, the La Scala and in Paris.

The other members of this brilliant company are all artistes of renown in the West-End, and their visit to Yokohama promises to be an event to be remembered. Mr. Major, who has made a special study of the requirements of the theatre-going public of the East, has spared no expense to ensure that his performances shall be of the very best. In addition to the 18 London artists forming the company the Major tours his own orchestra—a combination of clever musicians whose playing adds to the brightness of the musical numbers, introduced by Miss Georgie Corlass and other members of the company, which are a special feature of the performances.

The plays to be presented include the following London successes:—

"Jane," "Are you a Mason," "You never can tell," "Niobe," "Charleys Aunt," "Old Heidelberg," "The Private Secretary," "The case of Rebellious Susan," 'The Importance of being Earnest" and 'The Dandy Doctor."

Most of these will be played for the first time in the East

THE INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT AGAINST ALCOHOL.

(CONTRIBUTED)

One of the things which soon strikes the attention of the student of the Continental movement against alcohol is the way in which its leaders make straight for the logical conclusion—*abstinence and prohibition*. This last cannot yet, of course, save in Scandinavia, be placed on the immediate programme, but it is clearly at the back of most minds as the ultimate ideal. These clear-cut thinkers brush aside the sophistries, the casuistries, the paradoxes which have been served up in America this weary time by certain dilettante advisers. With halfway measures they have little patience; with halfway men even less. The following quotation is from the pen of the gifted Italian alienist (insanity specialist), Prof. Dr. Paolo Amaldi:—

"It is," says he, "no spirit of dogmatism which makes me judge anti-alcohol propaganda of the moderate type to be contradictory, useless and harmful. Rather the plainest logic. Alcohol is a a poison, the prototype of narcotics, charged with passing seductions and permanent disasters. In the true and precise sense of the word, no dose is harmless. In fact the 'harmless glass' is a myth without scientific justification. From no point of view is it a food. The most minute quantity diminishes the system's power of resistance, as Laitinen's beautiful experiments have proved.

"Now, the logical conclusion from these facts is abstinence—a conclusion corroborated by personal experience. For thirty years I was a moderate drinker of wine. For fourteen I have lived abstinent, and the result is I commend abstinence to all who are dear to me. As a physician, too, and not merely in my work as an alienist, my most important successes are due to indicated prohibition of alcohol, including wine.

"I must explain how and why I consider a temperance agitation in the moderate sense as an evil thing. First, it must be remembered that moderation has been fruitlessly preached for centuries by moralists and philanthropists. Further, in Italy it is not the alcoholism of the few who land in prisons and madhouses which is the danger, but the widespread moderate alcoholism, which, affecting all strata of society, soils and discolors the whole nation; which under the disguise of the 'harmless glass' weakens the whole national organism's power of resistance, increases disease of all kinds, makes the bed for all forms of tuberculosis, prepares the moral and physical decline of coming generations and filches a fourth—perhaps a third—of our people's wages spent in 'moderate drinking.' The alcoholism of the insane, the criminal, the drunkard, is but the visible and irremediable exponent of the fundamental, the true pathological

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

phenomenon—the social alcoholism, against which we must and can struggle.

"In this sense the maxim that moderate drinkers are the real cause of alcoholism is true. It is a pity that we, in Italy, cannot take advantage of the experiences of other peoples in this fight. For if we should advance now to the radical positions we bould blot out the twenty to forty years which separates us from other nations."

AN ADDITION TO THE Y Y C. FLEET.

We learn that the Yokohama Yacht Club has just got another addition to the fleet, viz:—Mr. C. B. Clausen's *Viking*. The dimensions are the same as those of his former yacht, the *Valkyrien*—35 ft. over all, 8 ft. beam, 20 ft. 6 in. waterline and 5 ft. draught, but her lines especially forward are quite different.

The yacht is fitted with a fine cabin most comfortably arranged to seat 6 persons, with tables, also all necessary lockers for accomodation of provisions and clothes, as well as two settee bunks. The forward part of the house is fitted with two air ports to open up and act as ventilators to the cabin. The forward deck is fitted with a small hatchway to serve as entrance to the sailors' accommodation and sail lockers, and the vessel is also equipped with a comfortable cockpit with seats and lockers.

Altogether the *Viking* is a most comfortable little cruiser and yachtsmen are all interested to see what the new craft will do, as this will be third new addition to the 22 rater class for this season. We wish the *Viking* every success and feel confident that she will give a good account of herself.

LOCAL NEWS.

The U.S. cruiser *Albany* which has been lying in this port since the 1st instant, left on the 10th for Shanghai.

The new battleship *Kawachi* (20,800 tons) which is being constructed at the Yokosuka Naval Dockyard, will be launched on the 15th proximo.

Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has sent a cordial telegram of condolence to the family of the late Vice-President of the Chilian Republic.

The removal of the Railway Board to its new building at Gofukubashi-uchi, being completed on Monday, official business was transacted there the same day.

It is reported that Mr. Arakawa, the newly appointed Mayor of Yokohama, is shortly to be nominated by His Majesty as a member of the House of Peers.

The police authorities on Quelpart Island report that the bottom of the stranded *Bedford* being split along the middle line, there is no hope of refloating the vessel.

Organized opposition is being presented to the proposed Elevated railway in Tokyo. Members of the city council are being systematically canvassed to induce them to vote against the measure.

At 10.20 on Thursday evening an outbreak of fire occurred at No. 210 Motomachi 5-chome, near the Dai jingu temple. Fortunately the flames were got under control before any serious injury was done.

As the result of the negotiations between the Tokyo Railway and Tokyo Electric Light Companies, a contract has been concluded that 2,000 kilowatts or less shall be supplied at 2 *sen* per kilowatt.

On the 8th instant sparks were observed issuing from an electric wire lying near the Arsenal at Koishikawa, Tokyo. Not long after the wire snapped and fell to the ground. A workman of the Arsenal, who happened to pass, attempted so remove the wire, holding it with folded paper, and experienced a severe shock. Another passer-by who went to the rescue was also injured by the current and fell senseless.

The negotiations between the Yokohama Gas Works and the Tokyo Gas Company not having been satisfactorily concluded, it is now reported that fresh negotiations have been opened with the Chiyoda Gas Company.

The long-continued trouble of the Yokohama Exchange was finally settled on Monday by the arbitration of local merchants, and operations were resumed the same day. Fresh disputes, however, arose on Wednesday and business was again suspended.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha which has recently concluded a connection with the Western Pacific Railway Company, is reported to be opening a Yokohama-San Francisco through service without calling at Honolulu. Some seven days will thus be saved, and the voyage made in eleven days.

The Yokohama City Council approving the decision of the City Assembly, has decided to construct six more electric railways in the city at the expense of the Municipality. The cost of construction is estimated in all at 8,992,600 *yen* which amount will be raised by a city public loan.

On the 8th instant it was discovered that in a house at Fujisawa, Sagami province, the master and four others of the family had been murdered during the previous night. A kitchen knife stained with blood was found lying in the kitchen. Strict search for the perpetrator of tragedy is being made by the police.

Mr. G. A. Kramarenko, special correspondent of the *Novoe Vremja*, who recently visited Tokyo, entertained at dinner on Saturday last the representatives of the *Asahi*, *Jiji*, *Kokumin*, and *Hochi*, at the Imperial Hotel. A return dinner was given on Monday at a Japanese restaurant The Russian correspondent left for home on Tuesday.

Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, accompanied by Mr. Katayama, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and several other officials concerned, left Shimbashi for Kobe on Tuesday morning. The mission is to make investigations regarding the construction of a detached palace at Suma, Hiogo prefecture.

On the 10th instant, Mr. Arakawa Gitaro, Governor of Nagasaki prefecture, was relieved of his office and formally appointed Mayor of Yokohama, which post has remained vacant since the death of the late Mayor Mitsuhashi. Mr. Inuzuga Katsutaro, Chief of the Engineering Bureau in the Home Department, was appointed Mr. Arakawa's successor the same day.

A Yokosuka despatch reports that on Wednesday morning the entrance to that harbour was discovered to be blocked with several hundred logs. It was soon ascertained that the steamer *Toshima Maru* was towing a raft consisting of 1,251 logs of various woods on Monday morning from Yokohama to Tokyo, when, owing to a sudden gust of wind, the raft broke away from the vessel.

We have received from Messrs. Curnow & Co. samples of "Galvanit—a marvellous new product with extraordinary powers of electrically-depositing Tin, Nickel, Silver, etc. on any metal surface by frictional application." No battery or other appliance is necessary, and the plating may be effected by means of a wet rag or brush. We understand that the new product gives highly satisfactory results.

The American businessmen's party on tour to visit China, arrived at Yokohama on the 9th inst by the steamer *Korea*. No sooner had the vessel entered the port, than the visitors were welcomed on board by Mr. Otani and several other Japanese businessmen who had some time ago visited the United States. Shortly after landing the party proceeded to Tokyo. In the evening they were entertained at dinner by Baron Shibusawa and other leading businessmen in Tokyo. The party will leave Yokohama at 10 a.m. on the 10th for China on board the same steamer. Further reception to the visitors will be accorded when they again visit Japan on their homeward voyage.

On the 8th instant an up train from Yokosuka approached Omori Station, when the station master signalled it to pass without stopping. The train thus carried to Shinagawa those passengers who were to alight at Omori.

The Fuji Spinning Mill Company is reported to have sustained a loss of 330,000 *yen* and 140,000 *yen* at its Oshiage and Onagi factories respectively, from the recent floods. The Board of Directors of the Company suggests making good these deficits with the net profits of the present term. Some shareholders, however, are of opinion that it would be far better to make up the loss from the reserve fund, which now amounts to 2,340,000 *yen*.

The marriage between Miss de Call, daughter of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Baron de Call, and Captain Reddie, military attache to the British Embassy, was celebrated on the 10th instant at Trinity Cathedral, Tsukiji, Tokyo. After the ceremony, a wedding reception was given at the Austrian Embassy at Kioi-cho, when the corps diplomatique and leading Austrians were present. In the evening the couple left Shimbashi for their honeymoon in the Kwansai district.

CORRESPONDENCE.

INOUYE'S DICTIONAR .

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Referring to the inquiry of your correspondent "ex- okohamian" in your issue of the 3rd inst., I would say that the class of words referred to are found in Inouye's Dictionary under Ga (gaik ku, &c). By the same rule Inouye romanizes Ka (kaijo, &c), a class of words that most lexiographers represent by Kwa.

ours, &c., GEORGE M. ROWLAND.

Sapporo, September 7.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES: SOME QUESTIONS OF FACT.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

CHER MONSIEUR,—*Re* les Reminiscenses—C'est avec beaucoup d'intèrêt que j'ai lu les articles parus ces jours derniers dans les colonnes de votre si estimè journal, intitulès "Count Hayashi's Reminiscences" que j'ai connu assez particulièrement dans les sixtie (1863 etc 64):—

Je regrette cependant de ne pas être d'acord avec lui sur la partie intitulè, XX Toy-Guns: paru ce jour, comme suit:

"In the first year of Genji—A.D. 1864—the combined fleet of 'Great Britain—America (?) France and Holland bombarded Shimonoseki (5th of September 1864) and captured some guns. These guns afterwards landed "on an open space by the side of Dr. Hepburn's house etc. (actuellement N. 39) they were all wooden guns, bound with bamboo hoops and looked for all the world like the cannons that are used for discharging fire works."

Monsieur le Comte Hayashi n'aura pas eu connaissance—sans doute des photographies prises par le cèlèbre photographe Beato—embarquè à bord de la flotte anglaise comme photographe attitrè de la flotte—sinon il se serait rendu compte que ces prètendus canons en bois ètaient de vrais canons coulés en bronze, portant les armoiries du Prince de Nagato, et dont qq uns du calibre de 12 pouces et pesant plusieurs tonnes, suivant les rapports de cette èpoque.

Si nous nous reportons aux rapports de cette èpoque, nous lisons: "bluejackets parties were shortly after landed to destroy the batteries and embark the guns— his was a work of much labour and difficulty, and efficiently performed under direction of Captain Dowel of the Barossa?—The guns were not all put on board the fleet as trophies of victory until the 10th"—soit trois jours (pour des canons en bois ce serait un peu?) Puis nous lisons: "In all there were sixty-two pieces of ordnance put on board the ships of European nationalities, in proportion to the force each employed during the engagements afloat and ashore. They were mostly brass "pieces, about 32 pounders and manufactured at the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Shimonoseki arsenal, showing excellent work and metal.

Comme les E.U. n'avaient sur rade que "as Jamestown the only American man-of-war on the station was a sailing ship and could not accompany the expedition the Minister chartered the Takiang f r $10,000 per month and placing an officer and a few sailors and an swivel gun, the Takiang flying the U.S. Flag."

D'après une autre version voici comment et où les guns were captured.

In Chofu Battery.....	4
Maita Mura	28
Ravine	1
Saho	15
Kibune Point	15
Taken from stockade.....	7
Total.....	70

Ce n'est point pour critiquer l'article de M. le Comte Hayashi—mais pour que les faits soient exacts—et connus des deux côtés. Je présume que vous aurez déjà relevé cette erreur—et v us prie d'excuser la p ésente

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Capitaine, mes salutations distinguées mes remerciéments anticipés pour l'accueil réservé à la presente.

J. FAVRE BRANDT.

Yokohama, September 9, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Re-Reminiscences Du Comte Hayashi-(suite). XXVI.—Dr Hepburn. C'est lui qui le premer fit une amputation, avec l'autorisation des autorités de Yedo, à un soldat du fort de Kanagawa. Ce fort devant r ndre un salut, un des canons sauta, et un des servants fut tellement mal arrangé, que le Dr Hepburn déclara qu'il n'y avait qu'une amputation, pour sauver la vie du servant, et elle réussit pleinement.

Old Ships.—Si quelques-uns étaient comme l'indique le Comte Hayashi, par centre les daimios, et en tête Satsuma achetaient les meilleurs, c'est ainsi que la Maison Dent par l'entremise de M. Glover, vendit ses bateaux, greyhound de ces époques.

Suppositions Criminals.—Le fait relaté a toujours passé quelques parmi étrangers bien informés de cette époque, comme indiqué par le Comte—seulement le fait ci-après il a omis ou ne l'a pas connu": —Shimizu en récompense de son action (d'après les relations des samourais et yakounins de ces temps-aurait eu le soir avant son exécution un repas vrai go-chiso-puis le matin il fut reveillé—pour se rendre au lieu du supplicene voyant point ses zoris il les réclama parait-il—mais sur l'observation de ses geoliers, que cela ne se pouvait pas, il aurait déclaré nettement, je ne m'y rendrai pas autrement *et* pour éviter des révélations, on lui aurait donné gain de cause? Ce n'est pas *un* mais officiers anglais, le Major Baldwin et le Lieutenant Bird, qui ont été assassinés à Kamakoura.

Ce n'est point Sir H. Parkes, mais bien Sir R. Alcock, qui était alors Ministre d'Angleterre au Japon. S.R.A. quitta le Japon le 24 Decembre à bord du H.B.M.S. *Barossa*.

1864, l'exécution de Shimizu eut lieu le 27 XII. 1864. Et S. H. Parkes arriva à Yokohama le 20 Juin 1865.

XXXIII—l'Artiste mentionné n'était autre que M. Virgmann—dont les caricatures si pleines de vérités font encore l'admiration de ceux qui les ont conservées—Son fils, artiste lui-même, habite Yokohama.

Je suis surpris des lignes concernant les docteurs de cette époque—(XXVI—car à Nagasaki en 1863—nous étions tous surpris des planches d'anatomie y exposées et copiées de celles des docteurs Holla (Si bold-Baldwin et autres).

Oserai, je vous demander si vous approuvez, que les omission ou les erreurs dues sans doute à la mémoire soient relevées, autant que faire se pourra, sans froisser les susceptibilités de personne, mais pour ne pas les laisser accréditer et main enir les faits aussi exactement que possible avant qu'ils ne deviennent des legendes? et ils en tiennent le chemin.

Veuillez, cher Monsieur, excuser ma témérité, et accepter avec mes remerciements, les salutations distinguées de votred dévoué et fervent lecteur,

JAMES FAVRE BRANDT.

Yokohama, September 10.

A young girl named Ikemoso Tomi (13), a native of Taichi-mura, Ibo-gun, near Himeji, has been specially rewarded by the authorities for her courageous act in rescuing a baby girl from drowning in a pond on the 23rd of April last.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. SUTOR.

London, September 9.

The Courtmartial of Lieut. Sutor has opened at Tynemouth, the charge being that he committed a breach of the regulations, in publishing a pamphlet without permission. Lieut. Sutor pleaded not guilty. The Court upheld the instruction of the Judge Advocate that the merits of the pamphlet could not be raised.

[Lieut. Sutor was arrested on the 8th ultimo for publishi g a pamphlet called "Why Muddle Through Millions Yearly During Peace."—Ed. *J.M.*]

ENGLAND AND THE U.S. AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague decision in the New Foundland fisheries case is regarded everywhere as as a notable British victory.

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

In compliance with the pressure brought to bear by the Powers, Cretains elected to the Greek assembly declined election.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA.

Prince Tokugawa has left London for Japan.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

INVESTITURE IN CAERNARVON CASTLE.

London, September 9.

It is officially announced that the King has acceded to the wish of the Welsh people, and that the ancient custom attending the investiture of the Prince of Wales will be revived. The ceremony will take place in Caernarvon Castle in July.

STRIKE OF ILLINOIS MINERS.

It is reported from Chicago that 70,000 Illinois coal-miners who have been on strike for the past twenty weeks, have resumed work, having secured a general increase of wages.

POPE OBJECTS TO MODERNISM.

The Pope has taken new measures against modernism. The young clergy are forbidden to read the newspapers, in order not to be distracted while pursuing their studies.

A NEW AVIATION RECORD.

At Issy les Moulineaux, near the fortifications of Paris, the aviator Chavez attained an altitude in a monoplane of 8790 feet, which is a record.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Taotai Li Changchi arrived at Darjeeling on Monday from Lhasa, having been ordered by the Chinese Government to visit the Dalai Lama.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

FAILURE OF THE AIRSHIPS.

The feature of the German manœuvres has been the complete failure of the aerial scout service. A rainstorm compelled the invaders' dirigible to descend in the enemy's territory, where it was captured. On the other hand, the defenders' dirigible made misleading reports of the action, by which the whole position was changed in favour of the invaders.

AMERICAN TEXTILE REGULATIONS.

Washington.—The modifications of the Consular textile regulations have been partially drafted. All the points to which England and France have objected have been taken up, and it is believed that the objections have been met, although the principle requiring samples of all standard textiles to be deposited at the Consulates will be rigidly enforced.

EXPLOSION ON THE "NORTH DAKOTA."

London, September 10.

An explosion and fire occurred on the battleship *North Dakota* near Ocean City, as the result of a test of oil fuel. Three men were killed and seven injured.

Later.

The men who lost their lives in the accident on the U.S. battleship *North Dakota* were drowned by the flooding of the stokehold, which was the only means of preventing a catastrophe, as the powder magazine was close to the oil-tanks.

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

M. Venizilos has resigned the presidency of the Cretan Government.

HOLMAN-HUNT.

TO BE BURIED IN ST. PAUL'S.

The remains of Holman-Hunt the artist will be cremated, and interred in St. Paul's Cathedral.

LAKE MICHIGAN FERRY-BOAT DISASTER.

A railway car ferry-boat sank in the middle of Lake Michigan. Thirty-nine of the crew were drowned and three rescued.

COTTON CRISIS THREATENED.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners at Manchester has decided to lock out the entire trade if the operatives do not consent to arbitration in the case of the dispute at Fern Mills, Oldham.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

ITINERARY OF FAR EASTERN TOUR.

London, September 11.

Reuter's correspondent at Berlin wires that the arrangements for the Crown Prince's tour, so far as at present known, are, after leaving Ceylon:—Arrives Bombay Dec. 14th; travels through India, leaving Calcutta on Feb. 14th, at the latest, for Singapore and Bangkok. An excursion to Java is also under consideration, and, if this is undertaken, the Prince will reach Hongkong about the middle of March, proceeding thence to Canton and Shanghai. After several days at Kiaochow he will reach Peking on the 10th of April, and Tokyo about the 24th idem, starting homeward *via* Siberia in the commencement of May.

The list of the German Crown Prince's suite for his Eastern tour has been published. It includes General von Schenk, aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and six others.

THE "IKOMA."

The *Ikoma* has arrived at Port Said.

FRENCH NAVY.

London, September 12.

Paris.—M. Lanessan, ex-Minister of Marine, has written an article protesting against the redistribution of the French Naval forces. He contends that in view of the German preparations, it is in the North and not the Mediterranean that the most powerful fleets should be concentrated. And moreover states that such a policy is dictated by the understanding with Britain.

GERMANY MANŒUVRES.

The Mayor of Tokyo Mr. Ozaki has arrived at Berlin.

The German army manœuvres are concluded, observers praise the stamina and training of the men.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AIRSHIP IN ENGLI-H ARMY MANŒUVRES.

In the manœuvres at Hampshire Saturday the Army airship did splendid work. Constant accurate reports were sent by wireless telegraph to headquarters as to the disposition and movements of troops.

WRECK ON FRENCH RAILWAY.

A train from Cherbourg was derailed at Bernay, seven being killed and 50 injured.

BRITISH MISSION TO AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

London, September 12.

The Emperor Francis Joseph received Lord Rosebery's mission, announcing the accession of King George, in the most jovial manner and afterwards visited Lord Rosebery in the latter's apartments at the Hofburg. This is an unprecedented mark of favour. Other unusual attentions were bestowed upon the mission.

TURKEY AND THE GREEKS.

The Turkish Government has officially communicated with the Greek Patriarch at Constantinople its prohibition, under pains and penalties, of the proposed national assembly, as contrary to the law of the state, the patriarchal privileges also being likely to provoke disturbance.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

London, September 13.

The Times has a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that the official statistics of the Cholera are appalling. There have been 154,445 cases and 75,752 deaths in the whole empire.

DEFENSE AGAINST AIR SHIPS.

Howitzers, at a range of about 2 miles, shattered a dummy air ship towed over Whitsand bay by a scout.

ELECTIONS IN THE U. S.

The Democrat Plaisted has been elected Governor of Maine, where the Democrats are carrying the election for the legislature.

LABOUR TROUBLES END IN MURDER.

Strikers have murdered a working docker at Havre. They battered his head in with stones. The outrage was deliberately planned by the Union whose Secretary and two others have been arrested.

TRUST OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Chicago.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted ten high officials of the Swift, Armour and Morris Beef Packing Companies who are charged with Combination and Conspiracy and illegal Monopoly.

ENGLISH LABOUR MATTERS.

At the opening of the Trades Union Congress at Sheffield, the leaders are faced with serious disputes between Capital and Labour on the part of the boilermakers, the South Wales miners, the Great Northern railwaymen's threatened dispute, and the Lancashire cotton spinners lockout.

ENGLISH MISSION TO AUSTRIA.

The Austrian press is delighted with Lord Rosebery's visit and declare it marks a significant change of attitude on the part of England toward Austro-Hungary. The ill-feeling over the annexation of Bosnia being dispelled and the old friendly relations re-established.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

London, September 14.

The Times, publishing the account of the Hongkong University, refers to the German guarantee of ten thousand pounds sterling to the High School at Kiaochow, and trusts the university's appeal to the British public will not be in vain.

ROOSEVELT AND NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

Having concluded a fortnight of speech making Roosevelt started the gigantic task of organizing a new Republican party in an endeavour to recure the victory in the State Convention. The Maine results are the more significant because that state has hitherto been a Republican stronghold.

Later.

New York.—Democratic successes, and defections in New England, have increased the Republican determination to make Roosevelt Chairman of the Convention as the only way to save the state.

GERMAN PROTEST AGAINST HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

Berlin.—Many meetings have been held to protest against the high price of meat. The Government has been petitioned to secure a reduction.

TUBERCULOSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

There are over 350,000 sufferers from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom, and 90,000 deaths annually. The National Association for the Prevention of Consumption is inaugurating an educational crusade, among other methods of combating the disease.

MEAT FAMINE IN GERMANY.

London, September 14.

There is growing agitation as the result of a meat famine in Germany, which is ascribed to the tariffs.

DEMOCRATS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY IN NOVEMBER.

The Democrats are almost dazed with the victory in Maine, and are confident that there will be a general "landslide" in November.

AEROPLANES VERSUS DIRIGIBLES.

Despite high winds and many mishaps aeroplanes proved to be useful scouts during the French manœuvres, compelling the Generals to modify the disposition of their troops.

The dirigibles were wind-bound and had to remain in their sheds.

DOCK FOR DREADNOUGHTS.

The Committee of the Clyde Navigation Trustees have recommended that the Trustees construct a dock for Dreadnoughts at Renfrew.

EFFORTS TO END ENGLISH LABOUR STRUGGLES.

Public feeling in Lancashire is increasingly in favour of efforts being made to avoid a lock-out among the cotton spinners, in view of the insignificance of the point in dispute.

The mayors of eight cotton spinning towns have expressed a strong opinion that a way out of the difficulty ought to be, and can be, found.

MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS' AGREEMENT.

London, September 15.

St. Petersburg.—The South Manchurian Railway and the Kilin-Changchun Railway have signed a working agreement at Kwangchengtse.

THE HONGKONG UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

Sir F. Lugard has issued an appeal for the Hongkong University Fund. He explains the scheme at some length, and dwells on the unique advantages of Hongkong, remarking that a university in China is bound to come under the deadening influence of Chinese officialdom.

The Liverpool Clergy Union has raised £2,000 in aid of the Fund.

GREECE AND ITS CONSTITUTION.

Athens.—At the opening of the National Assembly for the purpose of revising the non-fundamental clauses of the Constitution, King George rejoiced at the eminently pacific manner in which the electors had used their supreme political right. He was confident that the Assembly would overcome all difficulties and prepare a healthier basis for working their institutions.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Republican primary election in Washington indicates that Insurgents, supported by Mr. Roosevelt, will be elected Federal Senators—probably two Insurgents to one Republican Congressman.

THEIR MAJESTIES AND IRELAND.

Dubin.—The *Daily Express* says that Their Majesties' tour in Ireland will take place after the Coronation.

AIRSHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Later.

Baden.—The passenger airship *Zeppelin VI.* has been destroyed by fire in its shed as the result of an explosion of petrol. The car and several of the crew were burned.

PANAMA.

AMERICAN CHARGÉ'S INDISCRETION.

Washington.—Mr. Marsh, the United States Chargé d'Affaires in Panama, has been recalled, apparently owing to an interview in which he said "that if Vice-President Mendoza be elected, the United States will be compelled to occupy or annex Panama."

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

FORTIFICATION OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

London, September 9.

The Berlin *Frankfurter* welcomes the *Times* suggestion that in the event of the Powers disagreeing, the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal might be submitted to International arbitration, and adds that Great Britain and the United States would thereby earn everlasting credit.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRES.

A special from Elburg states that the Germany army manœuvre scheme seems to be the most comprehensive yet planned. 90,000 men are engaged.

WELSH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Great unrest exists in the Welsh Coal Trade. Thirty-five thousand men have been informed that all contracts terminate at the end of September. The main cause of dispute is brought about by the leaders of the men.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SITUATION.

Washington.—Every indication points to Progressive gains in the next Congress.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

The press of Washington welcomes the fisheries award as another sign of the closeness and reality of Anglo-American friendship.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 10.

There are continued continental demands for Russian securities.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

GERMAN PRESS ON THE SPIES.

Berlin.—The *Cologne Gazette*, which is arently inspired by the Government horities, says that the Lieutenant arrested Postmouth acted with youthful inexperie and ignorance of local conditions. Ano r newspaper describes the arrest as a licious British revenge for the arrests of two Englishmen Borkum.

GERMAN ARMY MANŒUVRE.

London, September 12.

Berlin.—The principal feature of the army nœuvres was the use of a false position conceal real position of troops. The red mander thereby obliged the blue com nder to attack prepared ground chosen his opponent.

Both Englishmen arrested for espionage Borkum are in prison at Leipzig awaiting l.

NGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

Visitors to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition urday were 424,760.

CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.

t. Petersburg.—154,445 cases of Cholera e been reported in the Russian Empire, 74,723 deaths.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

Master Cotton Spinners at Lancashire are that unless the men consent to tration by Monday, there will be a gene lookout.

SSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

t. Petersburg.—M. Ishvolsky may short be appointed Ambassador to London. successor is sure to be M. Sayonoff, thus luding any change in the policy of the *e entente*. Minister Stolypin has been iedly summoned to Germany by the .

RENCH ARMY AERONAUTICS.

London, September 13.

uring the French Army Manœuvres corps used aeroplanes for reconnoiter A Bleriot monoplane flew over the le line of the enemy. It was chased and on by marine guns adapted to high e firing and mounted on a motor car. iplane located the main body of attack.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

he stock exchange did a fair business panese securities.

RUSSIAN AERONAUTICS.

. Petersburg.—A military balloon which nded near the city was surrounded by unts who persisted in smoking. An osion followed and many were injured.

SSIAN DIPLOMATIC CHANGES.

London, September 14.

Petersburg. — It is authoritatively d that the health of the Minister of ign Affairs, M. Ichvolsky is being ely strained and that he may be trans d to one of the great Capitals in the mn.

OOSEVELT AND THE "OLD GUARD."

London, September 15.

w York.—Mr. Roosevelt declares him gratified with the result of the primary ons. He refuses to accept the Governor or the Chairmanship of the State mittee, intimating that if the "old d" attempts to force him into an un ome peace, he will be equally shrewd e political game.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

hens.—The public is irritated at the conflict in Constantinople between the Government and the Greek Patriachate. The Powers have urged Greece to prevent incidents provocative to Turkey.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese stocks are in fair demand.

(Received at the Foreign Office)

THE BRITISH ASIATIC SQUADRON

The *Minotaur* and *Monmouth* of the British Asiatic Squadron lying at Nagasaki, are reported to be coming to Yokohama *via* Kobe about the 23rd instant. It has been decided that no special entertainment will be accepted on account of being in mourning for the late King Edward, and because of the disaster to the *Bedford*.

SPECIAL ENVOY TO CHILEAN CENTENARY.

Santiago. From Mr. K. Inoue, special Envoy to Chile.

On the 12th I was received most ceremoniously by the new Vice-President, and I presented my credentials. Since my arrival here the Chilian Government has shown me the greatest kindness, and the country in its treatment has been irreproachable. In the order of precedence the Envoys of Italy, the United States and Germany, having arrived earlier, go before me. The Reception Committee have attached to my personal staff a Major and a Captain and have provided for me an excellently equipped residence. On the 8th I attended the funeral ceremony of the late Vice President. All the local newspapers express the greatest satisfaction that Japan has shown her friendship by sending a Special Envoy to the Centenary.

THE CHILEAN CENTENARY.

There will be a reception at the Chilean Legation in Tsukiji from 10 a.m. to noon on the 18th instant, that being the centenary of Chilean Independence.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE BRITISH ASIATIC SQUADRON.

The *Minotaur* and *Monmouth* of the British Asiatic Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Winsloe, are expected to leave Port Hamilton on the 17th instant, pass the Bakan Strait on the 18th, arrive at Kobe on the 19th, and reach Yokohama on the 23rd of this month.

THE "IKOMA."

The cruiser *Ikoma* which entered the Suez Canal on the 10th instant, coaled the next day, and will arrive at Yokosuka on the 31st proximo as previously arranged.

On the 14th inst. the *Ikoma* left Suez for Colombo.

THE "IKAZUCHI."

On the 14th inst. the fore part of the destroyer *Ikazuchi*, which went down some time ago in Hakodate offing, was successfully raised.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

PERSIA.

Berlin, September 8th.

The Persian Mejliss has decided to employ in future American advisers to the Minister of Finance.

RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA.

The relations between Turey and Bulgaria have again become strained owing to the military measures which are being planned by Bulgaria.

The Sublime Porte protests against the employment of Greek officers in the service of the Cretan national militia and the Gendarmerie corps.

GERMANY.

Joseph Kainz, the famous German actor, is suffering from an incurable cancer in the stomach.

Severe inundations have taken place in the province of Silesia and in Moravia.

The German officer, called Helm, who has been arrested at Portsmouth, has been committed for trial, not on a charge of espionage, but only for drawing sketches of old fortifications without permission.

CHILE.

Tee *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* expresses to the Republic of Chile the sincere sympathy of the German Government with regard to the death of the Chilean Vice-President, Sener Fernandez.

FRANCE ARGENTINA.

France and Argentina have concluded a treaty of arbitration.

UNITED STATES.

Berlin, September 9

Ex-President Roosevelt has paid a visit to the German Club at Milwaukee.

TURKEY.

A boycott of Cretan merchandise has been started at Saloniki.

PAPAL THUNDER.

The Pope has issued a new rescript against Modernism in the Catholic Church.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will resign and go to Paris as Russian Ambassador. His successor will be M. Sasanow, until now Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

GERMANY.

The famour German actor Joseph Kains, who was reported yesterday to be seriously ill, is in a dying condition.

THE SUITE OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The suite of the German Crown Prince on his tour to the Far East will consist of the following persons: Lieutenant-General von Schenck; Major Count Solms Wiedenfels; Lieutenants Count Finck von Finckenstein, and von Zobeltitz; Professor Dr. Wiedenmann, as medical adviser; Minister von Treutler and Secretary Sommer.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 10.

As preliminary programme of the tour of the German Crown Prince the East the following has been fixed: Arrival at Bombay on December 14th, followed by a tour lasting several weeks through India. Departure from Calcutta on February 14th at the latest for Bangkok, viâ Singapore, where a sojourn of several days will perhaps be made. After an extended visit to Siam an excursion to Java will perhaps follow. The arrival at Hongkong has been fixed for the middle of March, from whence Canton and Shanghai will be visited. Peking will probably be reached on April 10th, preceded by a visit lasting several days to Kiautschou. The tour will be concluded with a visit to Japan, where the day of arrival at Tokyo has been fixed for April 25th. The return voyage viâ Siberia will be entered upon in the early part of May.

Bishop Dr. von Busch at Speyer born in August 30th, 1847, is dead.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. Y. Ozaki, Mayor of Tokyo, has arrived at Berlin.

A case of cholera is reported from Freiburg, a place on the mouth of the Elbe river near Hamburg. Hamburg, however, is free from cholera.

The Tsaritza has commenced the cure at Nauheim.

Herr von Rueger, the Minister for Finance of Sachsen, has resigned, owing to old age.

BELGIUM.

The International Conference for Maritime Law will be opened at Brussels on Sept. 12th.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to August 23rd, arrived at Berlin on Sept. 9th.

RUSSIA.

It is rumoured that Count Stolypin has interrupted his tour of inspection to the East at Omsk in order to go to Friedberg to confer with the Tsar on important matters.

Berlin, September 11.

Senator Medem at Tomsk has disclosed enormous defalcations in cement supplies for the Siberian Railway.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that the Chancellor, in confidential discussions, has given out as the election programme of the Government for the coming elections to the Reichstag, which will take place at the beginning of the year 1912, the maintenance of the policy of protection, which is said to be endangered. This statement is officially contradicted.

TURKEY.

The Sublime Porte has refused to accept the conditions of a loan, which was to have been floated in Paris.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese War Department has cancelled the military manœuvres, which were to have been held during the coming autumn, owing to the unrest prevailing throughout the country.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 12.

Prince Friedrich Leopold of Prussia has been nominated Colonel General of the Prussian Army.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to August 25th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on September 11th.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The loan negotiations between Turkey and France had become very difficult, owing to the differences of opinion as to the loan policy between Djavid Bey, the Turkish Minister for Finance, and Hakki Bey, the Grand Vizier.

THE AMUR RAILWAY.

The progress of construction of the Amur Railway has been inspected by M. Kokowtzow and M. Ruchlow, the Russian Ministers for Finance and for Commerce. Some new lines will have to be laid.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 13.

The Kaiser will go to Schoenbrunn on Sept. 20th to pay a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph and will also visit the Town Hall and the Exhibition.

Count Aehrenthal and Marquis Giuliano, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Austria and Italy, will meet again at Turin on Sept. 30th and afterwards pay visits to King Emanuelo of Italy at Raccionigi.

THE NAVAL CRAZE.

The Greek Government is negotiating for the purchase of the Italian first class cruiser *Pisa*. Subscriptions have been opened everywhere in Greece for the purchase of further men-of-war.

AUSTRIA.

Lord Rosebery, the Leader of the British Mission for the announcement of the accession of George V. to the Throne, has arrived at Vienna, where he stated that the relations between Austria and Great Britain are of a cordial nature.

GERMAN DAY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

Berlie, September 14.

The German Day at the Mexican centenary celebrations has been passed in a very enthusiastic manner. A statue of the great Humboldt, which had been presented to Mexico by the Kaiser, was unveiled in the presence of a great multitude, representatives of the German training ship also being present. President Diaz expressed the thanks of the Republic for the present.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE COURT.

The negotiations as to the conclusion of treaties with regard to the foundation of an International Prize Court are making good progress and the foundation itself seems to be guaranteed.

FRANCE.

The conclusion of a Turkish loan in France seems likely.

THE BOY SCOUTS.

One of the greatest educational movements in the world was launched when General Sir Robert Baden-Powell started the organization known as the Boy Scouts. Although only two and a half years old, this work has already spread over the whole English-speaking world.

The organizer succeeded in combining education, both practical and moral, with such an atmosphere of romance that it is no wonder the movement has grown so rapidly. It almost makes a man wish he were a boy again.

An adaptation of this work to Japanese boys could easily be effected, and could not fail to produce splendid results. The principles are simple, and yet its splendid system and discipline render the organization permanent, and the play nation-wide instead of sectional. The following article illustrates the manner in which the idea has been taken up in America:

The Boy Scout movement started in England under the direction of General Sir Robert S. S. Baden-Powell. It was successfully launched from the platform of the Young Men's Christian Association at Birkenhead, England, about two and one-half years ago, and was the result of much thought on the part of the hero of the Boer War. Several things had been borne in upon General Baden-Powell with great force, the first being that the ordinary classes of industrial Englishmen were failing to "make good" in the colonies because of lack of industrial training and the ability to do things manually; the other being the fact that forty-six percent of all the boys of England were growing up without any knowledge of useful occupations. With these two facts staring him in the face, and being tremendously interested in the development of boyhood, he decided to start a movement for the training of useful citizens. In starting the Boy Scout idea, General Baden-Powell emphatically stated that his intention was not the making of soldiers, but of citizens. In planning for the work he drew largely from all sources, and there has hardly been a book written on boyhood that has not been forced to contribute something to the movement. General Baden-Powell, in his attempt to develop boyhood along the Scout idea touched a large number of activities suitable to boyhood, such as a knowledge of first aid, bee farming, blacksmithing, carpentry, cooking, electricity, gardening, engineering, first aid to animals, interpreting languages, leather work, music, photography, pioneering, woodcraft, plumbing, poultry farming, seamanship, signaling, astronomy, surveying, life-saving, tracking, printing, marksmanship, and a host of others. It will be noticed that among these activities there is very little of the military, and that the organization is fundamentally and primarily educational. Everything that can enter into the development of boyhood and the building of character is good Scoutcraft, and the aim of the Scouts is to become proficient in the use of hand and eye, besides being loyal, patriotic, and obedient to employer, parents, country and God.

In England the movement has stretched to over 400,000 boys, and 20,000 of these have been in parade at one time in London.

All over this continent the Boy Scout idea is springing into instantaneous favor, and groups of boys are being organized in the larger and smaller cities of the United States and Canada. Toronto has become a Scout city, and it is no uncommon sight to see from twenty to thirty Scout encampments on its outskirts. Paterson, New Jersey; Springfield, Massachusetts; Utica, New York; Chicago, San Francisco and a host of other places have seen patrols and troops of Scouts spring up spontaneously. Cities such as Cleveland, Detroit, New York, and others are already forming city-wide committees to guide this great movement.

WHO DIRECTS THE MOVEMENT?

Headquarters for the movement have been opened at 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. A managing secretary and field secretary have been engaged, and national, state, and local committees are now in process of formation. The idea which is to be followed in this country is a slow but sure growth, the leaders of the movement being determined to benefit by all the mistakes that have been made by their English brethren. Prominent business men and our leading educators have gotten behind the movement, and a great popular organization needs but little equipment is now sweeping the country for the purpose of the recreational education of the boyhood of America. At the present time a committee on organization is directing the movement, this committee being made up of representative men from the various agencies at work among the boys of America. Such men as E. Thompson Seton, the author and naturalist; William F. Hammer, of the Playground Association of America; George D. Pratt, of Pratt Institute; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, of the Russell Sage Foundation; Jacob A. Riis, of the Settlement movement; Dan Beard, of the Sons of Daniel Boone; Edgar M. Robinson, of the Boys' Work Committee of the International Young Men's Christian Association; Colin H. Livingstone, of Washington, D.C., and W. D. Boyce, the Chicago publisher, are now grappling with the question of national organization as well as giving their attention to the execution direction of the work in the field. The Scout movement in America, if the directors of the work have their way, will not have a mushroom growth, but will grow steadily and strongly and surely, and will have a directing influence for good on the life of the American boy.

The progressive and educational value of the Boy Scouts may be readily understood by a little thought of the scope of the badges of merit, which are achieved by passing certain definite tests in various subjects. Thus, to gain the ambulance badge, he must be able to know the firemen's lift, how to drag an insensible man with ropes, how to improvise a stretcher, how to fling a life-line, the position of the main arteries, how to stop bleeding from vein or artery, whether internal or external, how to improvise splints and to bind a fractured limb. He must also know the Schaefer (latest) method of artificial respiration, how to deal with chemical burning, poison, grit in the eye, sprains and bruises, and the general laws of health, including the dangers of smoking, incontinence, lack of ventilation and cleanliness. Besides the other thirty-four badges of merit and the other requirements, a boy must go through three stages, or degrees, before he can become a First-class Scout, and so be able to pass the test for the merit badges. To become a Tenderfoot he must pass a test in the following points before taking the oath:

WHAT A BOY MUST DO TO BELONG.

Know the Scout's laws and signs and salute.

Know the composition of the national flag and the right way to fly it.

Tie four out of the following knots: Reef knot, hand clove hitch, bowline, middleman's, fisherman's, sheepshank.

He then takes the Scout's oath, and is enrolled

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Tenderfoot, and is entitled to wear the buttonhole lge.

Before being awarded the Second-class Scout's lge a Tenderfoot must pass the following tests:

. Have at least one month's service as a nde foot.

. Elementary first aid and bandaging.

. Signaling, elementary knowledge of semaphore Morse alphabet.

. Track half a mile in twenty-five minutes; or if town, describe satisfactorily the contents of one p window out of four, observed for one minute h.

. Go a mile in twelve minutes at "Scout's pace."

. Lay and light a fire, using not more than two tches

. Cook a quarter of a pound of meat and two ato·s without cooking utensils other than the re- ation billy.

. Have at least twenty-five cents in a savings nk.

. Know the sixteen principal points of the mpass.

Before being awarded a First-class Scout's badge Scout must pass the following tests, in addition to tests laid down for Second-class Scouts:

. Swim fifty yards. (This may be omitted where docter certifies that bathing is dangerous to 's health, in which case he must run a mile in ht minutes, or perform some equivalent selected the Scoutmaster.)

. Must have fifty cents at least in the savings nk.

. Signaling. Send and receive a message either semaphore or Morse, sixteen letters per minute.

. Go on foot, or row a boat, alone to a point en miles away and return again; or if conveyed any vehicle or animal, go to a distance of fifteen les and back, and write a short report on it. It is ferable that he should take two days over it.

. Describe or show the proper means for saving in case of two of the following accidents (alloted the examiners): Fire, drowning, runaway carriage ver gas, ice-breaking, or bandage an injured ient, or revive apparently drowned perso

. Cook satisfactorily two out of the following hes, as may be directed: Porridge, bacon, ater's stew; or skin and cook a rabbit, or pluck l cook a bird. Also make a "damper" of half pound of flour, or a "twist" baked on a thick k.

. Read a map correctly, and draw an intelligible gh sketch map. Point out a compass direction hout the help of a compass.

. Use an axe for felling or trimming light timber, as alternative, produce an article of carpentry or nery or metal work made by himself satisfactorily.

. Judge distance, size, numbers, and height with- wenty-five per cent. error.

9. Bring a Tenderfoot trained by himself in the nts required for a Tenderfoot.

AFTER HE BECOMES A SCOUT.

The guide of the Boy Scout is laid down in the e points of the Scout Law, which are as follows:

1. A Scout's honor is to be trusted. If a Scout re to break his honor by telling a lie, or by not rying out an order exactly w en trusted on his nor to do so, he may be directed to hand over his out badge, and never to wear it again. He may o be irected to cease to be a Scout.

2. A Scout is loyal to his country, his officers, his rents, and his employers. He must stick to them ough thick and thin against any one who is their emy or who even talks badly of them.

3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others. must be prepared at any time to save life or to lp injured persons. And he must try his best to a good turn to somebody every day.

4. A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to ery other scout, no matter to what social class the ner belongs.

A Scout must never be a snob. A snob is one o looks down upon another because he is poorer, who is poor and resents another because he is h. A Scout accepts the other man as he finds n, and makes the best of him.

5. A Scout is courteous. That is, he is polite to , but especially to women and children, and old ople and invalids, cripples, etc. And he must not ke any reward for being helpful or courteous.

6. A Scout is a friend to animals. He should save em as far as possible from pain, and should not l any animal unnecessarily. Killing an animal for od is allowable.

7. A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol ader, or Scoutmaster without question. Even if he ts an order he does not like he must do as soldiers d sailors do, be must carry it out all the same cause it is his duty; and after he has done it he can come and state any reasons against it; but he must carry out the order at once. That is discipline.

8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all circumstances. When he gets an order he should obey it cheerily and readily, not in a slow, hang-dog sort of way. Scouts never grumble at hardships, nor whine at each other, nor swear when put out. The punishment for swearing or using bad language is for each offense a mug of cold water to be poured down the offender's sleeve by the other Scouts. It was the punishment invented by the old scout, Captain John Smith, three hundred years ago.

9. A Scout is thrifty; that is, he saves every penny he can and puts it in the bank, so that he may have money to keep himself when out of work, and thus not make himself a burden to others; or that he may have money to give away to others when they need it.

This law of the Scouts is a modern interpretation of the old vow of knightly chivalry which is interpreted so beautifully in the Idylls of the King and the boys' orders of the Knights of King Arthur and the Knights of the Holy Grail, only instead of dealing with a language of a by-gone age, the law is couched in modern, up to-date phraseology.

The Boy Scout idea is very adaptable to the organized Sunday-school, and is just the thing that is needed for a through-the-week work for pupils and teacher. It operates between the ages of twelve and eighteen, and supplies every impulse and activity of an all-round life, while it leaves to the direct influence of the Sunday-school the formation of the boy's religious life. The Sunday-school class is the normal size of a patrol of Scouts, which consists of seven or more boys, in England seven being the maximum number. Each patrol of seven boys may be manned by an older boy as a patrol leader, while the troop, which consists of three or more patrols, will be led and supervised by a Scoutmaster who is an adult.

The headquarters of the Boy Scouts of American which are located at 124 East 28th Street, are available for any information about the Scout movement. The Secretaries of the Scout movement are ready to given their advice and help to any Sunday-school for the organization of a local movement. Small pamphlets for free distribution have been prepared and will be sent to any address on receipt of a postal card

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A SEOUL telegram says that Governor-General Viscount Terauchi will leave there for home about the 10th proximo

THEIR Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess who have been staying at Tanomosawa, Nikko, will return to Tokyo on Wednesday.

A SUSPECTED CASE of cholera occurred in Kobe on the 11th instant, and strict investigation is now being made as to how the disease was introduced.

AN agreement, says the *Kokumin*, for the connection of traffic between the South Manchuria and Kilin-Changshun Railways, has been signed.

PARCELS Port arrangements via the Siberian Railways have now been extended to Hongkong, although from that point the rate is much higher than via Suez.

A CERTAIN French gentleman in Peking has been appointed by the Chinese Government to proceed to Mukden to take up postal affairs in the whole of Manchuria.

A SEOUL despatch says that although the Japanese authorities maintain the *laisez-faire* principle, some 200,000 Koreans have had their hair cut short since the amalgamation.

THE steamer *Oshima Maru* (95 tons) encountered a furious storm on the 7th instant off Shodogun, Sanuki province. The vessel sank and ten men of the crew are missing.

ACCORDING to the official investigation the Korean residents abroad number 60,600, 50 per cent. of whom are in China and the rest in Hawaii, Vladivostock and other Russian territories.

ON the 7th instant a goods train from Nagano was running towards Kashiwara, when it came to a place where the railway had been seriously damaged by the heavy rain on the preceding day. The engine dashed into a deep pool of water and the cars being derailed, a conducter was slightly injured

IT is reported from Tokushima prefecture that a landslide occurred on the 8th inst. at Yamashirodani in that prefecture, being caused by the recent long continued rain. Seven persons were killed.

A FIRE which occurred on the 6th inst. at Tozawa, Gumma prefecture, destroyed the greater part of the village containing a little over 60 houses. The conflagration started from fire used in drying cocoons.

THE Osaka Shosen Kaisha is reported to have abandoned hope of salving the *Tetsurei Maru*. As the result of negotiations with Lloyds, the insurance money of 450,000 *yen* will be paid in a few days.

UNDER the auspices of the *Jomo Shimbun* and other newspapers in Gumma prefecture, a mass meeting of journalists of Tokyo and other prefectures will be held on the 18th instant at the Mayebashi Exhibition.

THE Buddhist temple Fukushoji at Imai, Chiba prefecture, was destroyed by fire on the 11th instant. The head priest and two others were injured. The loss of the building and treasures is estimated at 10,000 *yen*.

A SHANGHAI telegram to the *Jiji* says that the warships belonging to the U.S. Asiatic Squadron are assembling at Woosung for the manœuvres which will take place in Olangapo Bay, P.I., in the middle of this month.

JACK JOHNSON is purchasing Mr. Herman Behr's mansion on Brooklyn heights, the most fashionable suburb in New York, for £12,500. Since the fight Johnson has earned nearly £20,000, including £500 weekly at music halls.

BEGGARS at Krasnobroad, Russia, abducted the daughter of a wealthy family, blinded and crippled her, and sent her begging. The unfortunate girl, while standing at a church door, recognised her mother's voice. Seventy arrests have been made.

FOR the six months ending June, 160,000 immigrants entered Canada, including 80,000 American. The revenue returns of the Dominion for the four months of the fiscal year indicate an increase of £1,100,000 over the returns for the same period in 190 .

A SAPPORO telegram reports that at 12 10 p.m. on the 8th instant a severe earthquake shock was felt at Onijika, Rumoye gun, lasting 12 minutes. Seventeen more shocks were experienced during that night and the next morning. The lighting of lamps was officially forbidden.

ON the 10th instant a derailment occurred near Matsuyama Station on the Iyo line. The engine overturned and one carriage was smashed. A passenger and a railway man were more or less seriously injured. The accident was due to a large stone being placed on the railroad.

EARLY on the 9th instant the O.S.K. steamer *Kiigawa Maru* (215 tons) ran aground on a shoal near Nakaseto, Kii province, on her way from Osaka to Tanabe. The hull of the vessel was so damaged that the water rushed in rapidly and caused her to founder in a short while. It is, however, reported that the passengers and cargo are safe.

UNDER the auspices of the Yokohama *Boyeki Shimpo*, a baseball match took place on the 11th instant on the former cricket ground in the Park, which is at present under the management of Mr. Hiranuma Ryozo. The teams participating in the match were the Chitose Club, Satsuki Club, Sanshi Konwa kwai, and Hinode Club, of which the former two were successful. The winning team in the final contest was the Chitose

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Club, to which a special flag was awarded by the *Boyeki Shimpo*. An inter-school match between the Keio and Yokohama Commercial School ended in a victory for the former by two runs to one.

A FUSAN telegram reports that owing to the furious storm on the 6th inst, the steamers *Egesan Maru* and *Iki Maru* which left that port the same day, could not proceed more than a short distance outside the harbour. These vessels were only able to weigh anchor the next morning.

A KOBE despatch reports that owing to the heavy rain on the 7th inst. the railroad in the compound of Sannomiya Station was so flooded that a wide drain close by the railway bridge could not be distinguis ed from other parts of the road A boy, 12 years of age, happening to wade along the road, unwittingly stepped into the drain and was carried down the muddy current. A *rikisha*-man attempted in vain to save the boy, whose dead body was not discovered until the next morning.

THE Department of Communications will grant in the coming fiscal year the sum of 611,174 *yen* for the subsides to coastal steamship lines. The particulars are as follows:—

	Yen.
Vladivostock and Karafuto lines	351,000
Hokkaido line	207,414
Kagoshima Coast-wise line	22,800
Tokyo-Ogasawara line	15,480
Tokyo-Izu line	7,560
Ogasawara Coas -wise line	1,520
Oki Coast-wise line	5,400

A MOTOR accident occurred recently at Wampu in Deli, in which as often occurs in more civilized places, the driver did not stop to assist in rescuing his victim. The China Mail speaks of the occurrence in the following matter-of course tone:—"Late the other day, at Wampu in Deli, a motor car, travelling at full speed, ran over a tiger on the roadway. It was sighted too late to think of stopping. The occupants of the car *drove on without ascertaining the fate of the tiger.*

THE BODY OF A WOMAN was found on Tarumi beach at 7 p.m. on Saturday. A letter found on her person showed that she was the wife of one Kato Tokusaburo. Her father had arrived in Kobe from Shimane prefecture, and he desired that she should divorce her husband and return with h m to their native village. This she was unwilling to do, as the union was a very happy one. Her father's insistence so grieved and frightened her that she decided to do away with herself. Mrs. Kato is said ro have be n a very beautiful woman. She was only 25 years old.

WIRELESS telephoning from a moving train was accomplished on July 26 for the first time with complete success on a stretch of railway line between Horley and Three Bridges on the Brighton Railway. Travelling by a fast train, a railway official spoke to an inspector in a signal box, as clearly and easily as if the train had been stationary and connected by wire with the box. The fact which distinguishes Mr von Kramer's system from any other previously tried in England or Amereca is that the electric impulses travel between the bridge on the carriage and ground wires through an op n-air space of 18 in.

THE Toyo Kisen Kaisha will hold a general meeting for the first half year of 1910, towards the end of this month. Mr. Ito Suketada, the Managing-director, is quoted as saying that with the improvement of conditions in the navigation world, the number of passengers has increased in both North and South American lines, as compared with the previous term. The export of nitrates from South America was so large that the results of the Company's business was far better than that of the preceding term. Some of the losses, said Mr. Ito, that the company sustained in the past can therefore be compensated with the net profit for this term. For the South American service three steamers, *Hongkong*, *Buyo* and *Kiyo*, are used. In addition a new steamer to be named *Shunyo*, a sister ship to the *Tenyo* and *Chiyo*, will be constructed by the summer of 1911. As to the rumour that the Hawaiian service will be given up, Mr. Ito said that the Company has had no such intention, the service being important in the future as well as in the present.

THE local authorities re ponsible for the government of Jocketa, Saxony, recently installed electric light The majority of the residents retire to rest at an early hour, but there are others, including several manucturers having villas at Jocke a, who do not always return to their homes very early. Eleven p.m. was the time fixed upon to turn off the current supplying the street lamps, but in order to meet the convenience of those who remain at their clubs until a later hour, slot machines have been fixed to certain lamp posts. The tired wayfarer who now reaches the dark streets of Jocketa after 11 p.m. can place a penny in the slot and half the village becomes lighted If that does not suffice, he can, by paying another penny, have light all the way home.

THE Tokyo City Assembly held a meeting on Monday afternoon at the City Office to discuss the elevated railway question which has given rise to an uproar among the citizens. There were 35 members present who are opposed to the railway, while 25 other members including those in favour of the construction of the railway, did not attend the meeting When Mr. Nishizawa, Chairman of the Investigation Committee, gave a report with regard to the course of events up to date, Mr. Nonoyama, a member from Shiba ward, strongly criticized the members of the Committee who had approved the railway construction. Subsequently several other members supported Mr. Nonoyama, and as there were no members present to answer these attacks, the bill to grant a charter to the proposed railway, was unanimously rejected.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N.D.L.	...Derfflinger	Su. Sept. 18
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	...Tacoma Maru	Su. Sept. 18
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 2	W Sept. 21
Europe	M.M.	.....Yarra 3	W. Sept. 21
America.....	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru	Th. Sept. 22
Hongkong...	N. Y. K.	..Awa Maru 4	M. Sept. 26
Hongkong..	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Tu. Sept. 27
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Mongolia	Tu. Sept. 27
America.....	P. M.	.....Siberia 5	F Sept. 30
Seattle	G. N.	.....Minnesota	M. Oct. 3
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Tenyo Maru	Tu. Oct. 4
Tacoma.....	O S. S.	...Chicago Maru	W. Oct. 5
Hongkong...	B L.	.....Suveric	Tu. Oct. 11
Tacoma.....	B. L.	.....Aymeric	W. Oct. 12

2 Left Vancouver on the 7th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
4 Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	...Tourane	Sa. Sept. 17
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	..Yawata Maru	Sa. Sept. 17
Tacoma.....	B. & S.	...Teucer	Sa. Sept. 17
[illegible]	Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su Sept. 18
Hongkong...	N.Y.K.	....Inaba Maru	M. Sept. 19
Tacoma.....	O. S. S.	...Tacoma Maru	Tu. Sept. 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	...Em. of Japan	W Sept. 21
Europe	N. D. L.	...Derfflinger	Sa. Sept. 24
Hongkong...	T.K K.	...Nippon Maru	Su. Sept. 25
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of India	Tu. Sept 27
Seattle	N.Y.K.	...Awa Maru	W. Sept. 28
America.....	P. M.	.....Mongolia	W. Sept. 28
Europe	N.Y.K.	...Iyo Maru	W. Sept. 28
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Siberia	Sa. Oct. 1
Hongkong...	G. N.	....Minnesota	W Oct. 5
America.....	T.K K.	...Tenyo Maru	W. Oct. 5
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	...Chicago M ru	F. Oct. 7
Tacoma.....	B. L.	.....Suveric	W. Oct. 12
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Aymeric	Th. Oct. 13
America.....	C. R.	....,A'ral Exelmans	F. Oct 21

EXPECTED BABY TO DIE OF ECZEMA

She was a Mass of Humour All Over When Three Months Old—Sat with Her Night and Day, Thinking the End Would Come at Any Minute—Skin Now Clear—Doctor Declares

CURE BY CUTICURA TO BE A MIRACLE



"I use Cuticura Soap steadily for my baby's skin. She had the eczema when she was three months old. She was in an awful mess all over her body. We never thought she would get over it. We sat with her night and day for about a month, expecting every minute to see her die. The doctor gave me an ointment to rub her with but it did her no good. My mother was home from America and she told me to try Cuticura Ointment and to wash her with Cuticura Soap. There was a great difference when I used the first box. It seemed to soothe her and she slept. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and she was quite cured. She has the purest skin and is the fattest baby now! She is a miracle, the doctor declares. I am glad to tell anybody about it. Mrs. John Ewan, 5, Victoria St., Inverurie, Scotland, Sept. 21, 1909."

CLEAR SKINS

Through the Use of Cuticura.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method known of preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, of preventing minor eruptions becoming chronic and of soothing and dispelling eczemas, rashes, itchings and chafings. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters.

A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta, Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc., U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. ☞Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on Care and Treatment of the Skin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, September 17.

The market for Raw Cotton is not active. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market The market for Cotton Piece goods is generally quiet but firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, the market is quiet, stocks moving slowly.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL
American Middling	48.50 to 49.0
Egyptian	49 00 to 50.0
Indian Broach	36.50 to 37.0
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	33.50 to 33.5

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.0
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.0
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	420.00 to 460.0

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.3
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good...	4 80 to 5.6
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good...	5.75 to 7.4
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.5
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.20 to 3.7
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.3
Cotton Venetians	0.43 to 0.7

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches	PER PIECE. 1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 15.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.30 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	—
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.32
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 34
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is generally quiet.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.60 to 3.70
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.50 to 4.60
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.90
Sheet Mild Steel	8.00 to 8.10
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.20 to 10.30
„ „ Flat	10.80 to 10.90
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.30 to 6.40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.40 to 7.50
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.16
Victory	3.96
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra	3.00 to 3 15
Borneo	—
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

Business is at a standstill at present.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

Little Business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.25 to 5.35
Red „ „ „	4.80 to 4.85
Blue Stem	5.10 to 5.15

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been every brisk, Further decline prices is generally expected.

On September 12th stocks were: Filatures 14,291 bales; Re-reels, 1,415 bales; Kakeda, 782 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	880
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	895
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	840
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	875
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	830
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	830
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	845
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	825
Kakedas—No. 2	

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

September.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
9th	—	—	—	—
10th	—	—	—	—
11th	—	—	—	—
12th	—	833	834	840
13th	—	833	834	840
14th	—	837	837	838
15th	—	832	834	836

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On August 26th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 200 piculs; Kibiso, 2,800 piculs; Sundries, 500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	140 to 150
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 140
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	115 to 125
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Some fluctuation has taken place in prices, but the market is quiet.

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—Little change has taken place in this market.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.00	8.10	7.75	7 70
27″	8.00	7.90	7.85	7.80	7 80
36″	8.20	7.90	7.80	7.80	7.20

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8.15	7.85
27″	8.20	7.70	7.65	7 70
36″	8.00	7.85	7.80	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11.90	12 50
36″	12.50	13.80	15.70	17.00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of September 15th the quotation was £55.17.6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	47.00—50.00
Ore	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	985.841
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	29.517

Delivery.	Closing Price
September	14.53
October	14.97
September	14 98

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
September ... 14.18	September ... 13.37
October ... 14.35	October ... 13 41
November ... 14 47	November ... 13.44

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15 30
Medium	14.40
Common	13.50
Average	14.40

TEA.

Stocks are arriving slowly. It is stated that the third crop has been greatly reduced in quantity by floods. No actual quotations can be given as the market is very variable.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to September 14th, 6,288,500 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 115,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

	Y.	nominal.
Choicest		
Choice		do
Finest		do
Fine		do
Good Medium		36 to 37
Medium		33 to 35
Good Common		29 to 32
Common		24 to 28

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
September	127.co
October	126 70
November	126.90

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Sept. 15.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher and Shanghai sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ higher have caused a further decline in local rates on Shanghai.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜@1/16
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 15/16@1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½
— Private 4 months' sight	260½@1
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	89*
— Private 10 days' sight do	87*
Shanghai—Bank sight	83½*
— Private 10 days' sight	85*
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅜
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	24½@⅝

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 9th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Syria, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 10th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 10th Sept.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Deucalion, British steamer, 4 4 6. Smallwood, 11th Sept.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Kohn, 11th Sept., — Philadelphia, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 12th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General. —P.M. S.S. Co.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, McGill, 12th Sept., —Portland, Or., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 3,723, W. P. Bevan, 13th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 13th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General — Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 14th Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Ayo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, R. Takeda, 14th Sept.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1 610, T. Terada, 15th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 15th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 9th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American line O.S.K.)

Kivo Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,757, A. G. Stevens, 9th Sept.,—Valparaiso via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Pera, British steamer, 6,194, W. W. Cooke, 9th Sept.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Buelow, German steamer, 5,223, H. Formes, 10th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Telena, British steamer, 3,134, T. W. Stratton, 10th Sept.,—Takefoyo, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Albany, U.S. cruiser, 3,437, Capt. Williams, 10th Sept.,—Woosung via Inland Sea.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg. 10th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 10th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,610, Y. Nomura, 11th Sept.,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumeric, British steamer, 4,006, McGill, 12th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kitano Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,277, F. E. Cope, 14th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 14th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2 936, Harry Gaukroger, 14th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 3,023, W. P. Bevan, 14th Sept.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 15th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Korea* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. H. Arthur, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Dorflinger, Mr. A. Kuster, Mr. H R. Luden, Mr. T. Okamoto, Mr. Jos. Opet, Mr. Wm. B. Orr, Mr. W. Schleicher, Mrs. E. W. Fisher, Lt. and Mrs. W. F. Morrison and daughter, U.S.N., Mr. J. R. Berry, Mr. Karl R. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Kempshall, Mr. Frank A. Day, Mrs. J. Kelly, Dr. A. Mez, Miss E. Reinike, Mrs. L. Y. Pratt, Mr. R. H. Paton, Mr. Clarence Poo, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Schultz, Mr. P P. Buchanan, Mr. Lee Chu, Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Beal, Miss Beall and Miss M L Beall. For Kobe:—Dr. and Mrs. E C. Parkins. For Nagasaki:—Miss Lola M. Kidwell. For Shanghai:—Miss Edna C. Alger, Mr. W L. Chun, Miss J. G. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rosenfel , Master Julius Rosenfeld, Mr. H. Spunt, Rev. and Mrs. H. K. Wright, Master Hugh Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Wm L. Gerstle, Miss Miriam Gerstle, Mr C. V. Berneti, Mr. R. M. Hotchling, Mr. Geo. Burnham, Mr. C. H Moore, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Heilbye, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moulton, Mr. Ferris Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Booth, Mr. Ferris Booth, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bosbyshell, Capt. and Mrs. Robert Dollar, Miss Mary Watzka, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Young, Mr. and Mrs C. H. Hyde, Dr. and Mrs W. J. Iserman, Mr. L. R. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. O M Clark, Mr. E F. Blaine, Miss A. T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. J. Furth, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dickson, Mr. O. K. Field, Mr. W. F. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Pigott and Mr C. H. Tribe, For Manila:—Mr. O. S Adams, Judge and Mrs. A. C. Garson, child and servant, Mr. W. H. Chapman, Mrs. M. J. H. Chapman, Miss B. Chapman, Mrs. Conrad, Capt. E W Crockett, P. C., Mr. H. Foreman, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Hutchings, Mr. G T. January, Mr. R J. Joers, Mrs Alice M. Kelly, Mr. John Laffity, Mr. S. L. Larrabee, Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Loe, Mr. W. N. McFarland, Lieut. E. Mini, P.C., Mr. J. J. Moisan, Mr. C. J. Peterson, Mr. Geo. H. Rokate, Mr. F. L. Robinson, Mr. W. F. Rogers, Mr. H. G. Stout, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evans, Master W C. Evans, Miss K. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Williams, Miss L. B. Atkinson and Miss B. Magee. For Hongkong:—Miss M. Burke, Mrs. H. W. Emerson, Mr. J. M. Grover, Mrs. Harry Hutting, Miss M. Konworthy, Mrs. A. Knoblauch, Miss Alice Knoblauch, Mrs. M. L. Macomber, Miss Dorothy Musser, Miss Grace Musser, Mss Linda Musser, Mrs H. B. Wyman and Mrs. L. Michaels in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. Onorato, Mr. Ichitaro Yamanouchi and Mr. Sahaichiro in cabin; Mrs. Neuman, Mr. S. Nakamura and Miss Kyo Muraki in second class.

Per British steamer *Asia* from Honkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Goebel and amah, Mr. P. Hennesen, Mrs. E Lenz, Mr. and Mrs. Gee Mooser, infant and amah, Mr. Hymans, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Lawes. For Honolulu:—Mrs. T. Kwamoto. For San Francisco:—Mr. O. Atkin, Mrs. B H Blaisdell and infant, Miss B. Blaisdell, Miss G. Blaisdell, Master E. Blaisdell, Mrs G. Becht, Mr. and Mrs. H G. Brown, Mr and Mrs E. O. Beinhoff and infant, Mr. F. L. Frank, Mr. Geo. A. Grant, Mr. B. Hikide, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Jones and infant, Master W. Knight, Miss G. Knight, Mrs. K. Konaka, Mr. G. E. Larresen. Mr. J. N. McCall, Miss D Manning, Mrs M. Nabune, Mr. W. W. Pelling, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Pau, Miss W. Pau, Mr. Lai Kock Yew, Mr. and Mrs. Lew Yick, Mr. Low Quai, Mr. Chin Hin Wan, Mrs. Lee See, Mr. Ngau Shee and Mr. Fong and servant in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Lt. N. E. Isemonger. Mr. H. M. Cumming, Mr. R. B. Warton, Miss Mabel Jansen, Mr. H. P. Wadman and servant, Miss Wadman and amah, Mr. Harwong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Moran, Miss Moran, Mr. J. McIraac and Mr. Wm. Whitely in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* for Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. Makita, Miss Watanabe, Miss Duval, Mr. Godefroy, Mr. Hamano, Mrs. Kastiurin, Miss Perfilieff and Mr. Prince Koribut-Voronetsky in cabin; Mr. T. Kono, Mr. D. Kimura, Mrs. Ladnofi, Mr. Tsepushe off and Mr. Reuber in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Asia* for San Francisco via ports:—Mr. O. Atkin, Mrs. G. Becht, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Beinhoff and infant, Mrs. E. H. Blaisdell and infant, Miss G. Blaisdell, Miss E. Blaisdall, Master E. Blaisdell, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Brown, Mr. Fong and servant, Mr. F. L. Frank, Mr. Geo. A. Grant, Mr. B. Hikido, Mr. P. L. Jones, Mrs. P. L. Jones and infant, Miss C. Knight, Master W. Knight, Mrs. K. Konaka, Mrs. T. Kuwamoto, Mr. G. E. Larrson, Miss D. Mannia, Mr. J. N. McCall, Mrs. M. Nabune, Mrs. W. O. Pau, Mr. W. P. Pau, Miss W. Pau, Mr. W. W. Pelling, Mr. Low Quai, Mrs. Lee Shee, Mrs. Ngan Shee, Mr. Chin Hin Wan, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Yick, Mr. Lai Koch Yow, Mr. K. Amamoto, Mr. Lee Foh, Mr. Young Chung Foo, Mr. and Mrs. T. Furusho, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Hanson, Mrs. K. Hara, Mrs. E. Imai, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne, Mrs M. Kawashima, Miss A. Kawashima, Master H. Kawashima, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kurata, Mrs. Chas. Loeber, Mrs. K. Matsunami, infant and servant, Mrs. K Nakamura, Mrs. E. M. Nicholl, Mr. J. S. Nicholl, Mr. Low Wai Sam, Mr. and Mrs. P. Thompson, Mr. K. Uyeno, Mr. R. Yamada, Mr. H. Yoshiike and Mrs. S. Yokota in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	RAW SILK.				WASTE SILK.			
	France.		Moscow.		France.		Peignes.	
Nabholz & Co.....	49	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Sulzer Rudolph & Co..	110	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Carlowitz & Co. ...	21	...	20	...	—	...	—	... —
Varenne & Co. ...	31	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Jardine Matheson & Co.	36	...	—	...	—	...	30	... —
F. Strahler & Co...	55	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Kai Tsu Gomei Kaisha...	15	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	25	...	—	...	—	...	—	... —
Bavier & Co.....	—	...	—	...	—	...	71	... —
	342		20		—		101	—

Consumption Can be Cured



Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose Discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

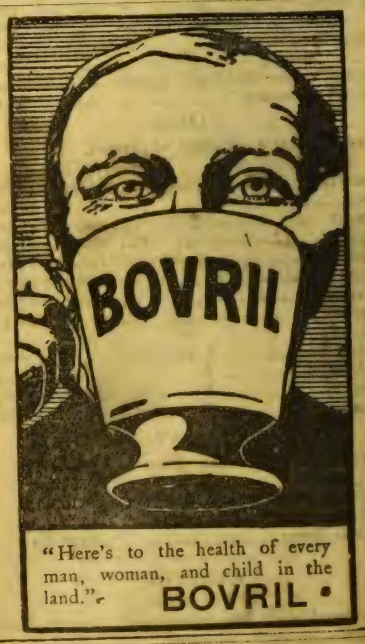
Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Learn for yourself of its healing power,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. 22), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free book on the treatment by this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.



"Here's to the health of every man, woman, and child in the land." BOVRIL

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリングリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフォールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヨコハマメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 13 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 24TH SEPT., 1910. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 381
Chosen ... 382
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 383
Symptoms of Unrest ... 383
Mr. Tokutomi in Korea ... 383
An Unquiet Meeting ... 383
A Disgraceful Affair ... 383
The Korean Administration ... 384
Malcontents ... 384
Mr. Tang Shao-Yi ... 384
Chientao ... 384
Prince Yi ... 384
Competition between Tokyo Gas Companies ... 385
The Exhibition at Mayebashi ... 385
Christianity in Korea ... 386
China ... 386
The Tokyo Railway ... 387
The American Tourists in China ... 387
Pratas Island ... 387
The United States Secretary for War ... 387
The Toyo S.S. Company ... 387
The Seiko-Sho ... 388
The Japanese Navy ... 588
Socialism in Japan ... 588
Formosa ... 389
The Oriental Development Company ... 389
Scape-Goats ... 389
The Inundations ... 389
The "Nichi Nichi Shimbun" on the Christian Converts in Korea ... 389
Farewell Dinner to Mr. Ishuta ... 390
The "Seisan Chosa-Kai" ... 390
Miss Mifune Chizu ... 390
The Siberian Railway ... 390
"The Paternity of Jesus Christ" ... 390
"Eastern Engineering" ... 391
The Koreans in Vladivostock ... 391
The Philippines and Japan ... 391
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 391
Notes on Current Events ... 391
Tokyo Notes ... 393
Repairing Flood Damages ... 393
Leading Articles :—
Mr. Roosevelt and American Politics ... 394
Missionary Veracity ... 394
Mr Lucien Wolf on the Annexation ... 395
An Appreciation of President Taft ... 395
Our Russian Newsletter ... 396
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 397
Korea ... 400
Ephesus ... 401
Annexed Korea ... 402
Local News ... 402
Correspondence :—An Interesting Experiment ... 403
Telegrams ... 404
Motor-Dreadnought ... 407
A Year of Tariff Law ... 408
The United States in Liberia ... 408
News of the Week ... 409
Latest Commercial ... 410
Latest Shipping ... 411

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 24TH, 1910.

DEATHS.

CORREA.—At 7.50 a.m., on the 18th inst., at the General Hospital Yokohama, FRANK C. CORREA, aged 22 years.

DAVID.—On September 18th, 1910, at 46D Bluff, Yokohama, DAVID, the beloved son of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. FLETCHER, aged six months.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IT is reported from Hongkong that the U.S. Asiatic Squadron under the command of Rear-Admiral Hubbard, arrived there on Tuesday.

THE Chinese Naval authorities, says the *Jiji*, are reported to have decided to construct, on completion of the naval budget, seven battleships, three armoured cruisers, and fourteen destroyers.

A SAPPORO telegram says that rumblings are again heard at Uzu-dake An eruption occurred on Saturday, and ashes fell on Nishimura near Muroran, some 20 miles distant from the volcano.

THE Railway Board has provided new second-class sleeping cars for the various railway lines. Tickets can be obtained at Shimbashi, Hiranuma, Yokohama, Kozu, Yamakita, Numazu, Shizuoka, Hamamatsu, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Gifu, Ozaki, and Maibara Stations, and from agents in Tokyo, Nagoya, and Yokohama.

IT is reported from Seoul that Yi Chai-myong's demand for revision was rejected on the 16th instant in the Supreme Court. The would-be assassin's execution will take place in a few days

THE remains of Viscount Inouye who passed away in London, arrived at Kobe yesterday, and will be brought to Tokyo this afternoon. The funeral will take place at the Tokaiji Temple, Shinagawa, on the 25th instant.

IT is reported that the Chinese Naval Department will send naval cadets next year to England, France, Germany, the United States, and Japan. The authorities of every province have been ordered to send a list of candidates.

EXCEPT in one or two unusual years the highest average of immigration to the United States was never greater than 1.4 per cent. of its total population. Canada is receiving immigrants year after year at a rate of 4 per cent. of its total population, or where the United States had to assimilate one, Canada has to assimilate 36.

A HANKOW despatch says that Mr. Yuan Shih-kai is desirous of again holding the military power of China and that he would reject any post in the Central Government, unless it be one likely to gratify this ambition. It may be added that Mr. Yuan is better remembered among certain classes of the Japanese as a military man than as a statesman.

THE Railway Board, it is said, has decided to make 50 per cent. reduction on fares for emigrants to Formosa, who have been chosen by the Formosan Government, from Kyushu, Chugoku, Shikoku, and Hokuyetsu provinces. They are to travel in third-class carriages and the terminal stations should be either Kobe, Ujina, Moji, or Nagasaki.

INVESTIGATIONS with regard to the organic regulations of the new regime in Chosen, are reported to have been concluded on Tuesday. Final decision on the subject will be passed at the ministerial conference to be held to-day, after which the draft is to be submitted to the Throne. It will, therefore, not be brought before the Privy Council before the 26th instant.

ACCORDING to officers of the *Oūra Maru*, which ship returned to Nagasaki on the 15th instant from Quelpart Island, the *Bedford* is still in the same position as at the time of the disaster. The deck can be seen at ebb tide. Pumping water out of the engine room at one time gave a little hope that she might be saved but owing to the high waves, operations are very difficult.

THE Japanese sealer *Koyei Maru* which had been captured by the U. S. Government, together with the *Tokai Maru* and *Tora Maru*, is reported to have been released in the Alaska Local Court. All the crew were declared not guilty, except the Captain, an American, who was found guilty. The vessel has left Alaska and is shortly expected at Ishinomaki, Rikuzen province.

MESSRS. YARROW & Co, of Glasgow, have at present in hand two destroyers for the British Government of a special type. They are building in Holland two destroyers 230 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches beam, for the Dutch Government They also have in hand one destroyer for the Portuguese Government, the hull of which is being built in Lisbon and the machinery and boilers Messrs. Yarrow's Works at Glasgow. They are also building two fast Gunboats, propelled by internal combustion engines, for the Governor General of Bagdad.

A SEOUL telegram says that Mr. Ko, Korean Envoy to attend the funeral of the late Viscount Sone, left there on the 15th inst. for Tokyo. Mr. Cho, ex-Minister of Agriculture, will also attend the obsequies as representative of the ex-Cabinet members.

IN order to personally command the Grand military manœuvres to be held in Okayama prefecture this autumn, His Majesty, the Emperor will leave Tokyo on the 11th of November. Breaking his journey both at Shizuoka and Kyoto, His Majesty will arrive at the scene of the operations on the 14th. It is reported that an automobile troop, will for the first time, join the commissariat corps in manœuvres.

Mr. SHIMIZU ICHITARO, M. P. who wrote a long letter during July last to Mr. Roosevelt, ex-President of the United States, expressing his opinion with regard to emigration and political questions, has received an answer from the ex President through the Foreign Office. It is stated in the answer that Mr. Roosevelt is always glad to hear such interesting opinions from Japan, and that he expresses hearty friendship towards the Japanese people.

THE Japanese schooner *Kano Maru* is reported to have been forcibly detained by a Russian gunboat near the Commandore (?) Islands on a charge of poaching. Several firearms and implements for sealing have been seized and sent to Petropavloosk. The captain and crew, 15 in number, were all sent under guard to Vladivostock, where they were immediately delivered to the Japanese Consulate-General. The captain is said to have been imprisoned.

A KYOTO telephone message says that on the the 16th instant the Imperial Messenger Count Yamashina and suite who were to have attended the Shinto ceremony at Otokoyama Hachiman Shrine in Fushimi, were taken in *jinrikisha* a short distance from the Shrine. A policeman riding on a bicycle came along the road at full speed and dashed into the carriage of one of the missioners. Mr. Cnikusa, the occupant, was thrown to the ground senseless. The religious function was suspended.

THE Chinese Government, says the *Yorozu*, has decided to establish a horticulture office at Mukden, which establishment is to deal with the felling of trees in the Three Eastern Provinces, and the selling of lumber which is made into rafts. It is suspected that the real intention of the Peking Government is to make the new office compete with the Japanese Yalu Lumber Company. The Japanese Government is said to have instructed the Consul-General at Mukden to lodge a protest with the Viceroy of Manchuria against the organization of the new office.

RECENT investigations made by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce shows that the number of silkworm egg-cards hatched for 1909 throughout Japan totalled 2,598,331, and the production of cocoons and their value were as follows :—

	Koku.	Yen.
Cocoons	2,928,437	120,297,677
Double cocoons	383.973	6,375.943
Empty do	57.416	928,587
Waste do	260,041	3,381,970
Total	3,629,867	130,984,177

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Representatives of the Missionary bodies in Korea, as appointed at the recently held meeting, waited upon the Resident-General on the 14th instant and exchanged views with regard to the situation. The Rev. Mr. Gale seems to have acted as spokesman, and is said to have stated that the Korean converts borne upon the rolls of the missions represented were satisfied with the state of affairs and were peacefully disposed. The Resident-General expressed satisfaction with this report and attributed the orderly state of affairs in a large degree to the efforts of the missionaries. His Excellency then passed on to speak of the difference between the aims of religious propagandism and official administration. The two things had their own special spheres, and though they might be coöperative to a large extent, it was necessary that they should not be confounded. As to the policy which the Resident-General intended to pursue in Chosen, the Viscount explained that the good features of Korean civilization would be preserved as far as possible, and replaced by more modern methods only when necessary. Progress to be lasting must be gradual. However anxious people might be to hasten it, anything like precipitancy invariably provoked reaction.

News comes from Chemulpo that something like a mania to get rid of their top-knots and thus fall into line with the leaders of the new regime, has seized the people. One consequence of this is that the well known Korean head-gear is becoming a superfluity, and as to don it signifies to receive recognition as an adult, a great many persons are said to be perturbed lest the period of their juvenility should be inconveniently prolonged by the disappearance of the top-knot One way out of this difficulty is to get married. Any one who passes through nuptial portals is recognized as an adult, and this exit from the dilemma is being largely resorted to, so that quite a fever for marriage prevails at Chemulpo.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent alleges that the problems discussed at the recently held conclave of missionaries at Kaison, which is a place between Seoul and Pyongyang, were of a decidedly difficult character. The missionaries had to determine whether they would devote their attention in future to moral education or to material, or to both in equal degrees; whether they would endeavour to extend the system of charity hospitals; whether they would turn their hands to elementary education; whether they would endeavour to foster a pro-Japanese feeling among their converts, and so forth. We are not told anything about the decisions arrived at, but we may be sure from our knowledge of the missionaries that they chose the course wisest in the circumstances. It is naturally impossible for religious propagandists to stand perfectly neutral in Chosen to-day. They cannot prevent their converts from asking questions, and to refuse all reply would be almost as significant as to answer explicitly. The missionaries are no doubt feeling this difficulty and their conferences are prompted by a desire to find the best road out of the dilemma.

The Koreans in Hawaii, acting under the leadership of Mr. Li Tok, are said to have addressed to the American Government a petition urging that the annexation of Korea was effected by force, and that to insure the happiness and prosperity of the Korean nation it is indispensable to restore the independence of the Peninsula. Annexed to the petition is a representation charging Japan with seven crimes which are not explicitly stated by the telegram, but which are said to be, one and all, baseless. Mr. Li Tok has caused this document to be printed and circulated widely in Seoul and its neighbourhood.

The number of political parties in Korea which dissolved their organization by the 15th inst, in compliance with the Resident-General's instructions, was nine, and the number of their affiliated members varied from 1,000 to 20. We gather that it is not their intention to abolish their organizations entirely. They are obliged to dissolve and abandon their character of political associations, but they intend to renew their existence as educational and literary societies. It does not occur to outsiders that men who joined hands originally for political purposes can be expected to have any special attitude for educational efforts or literary studies. The police will therefore find it necessary to watch the procedure of these resuscitated parties.

The expected trouble has occurred in the ranks of the Il Ching-hoi with reference to the manner of disposing of the party's funds on dissolution. The committee are in favour of turning over the money to a society for the promotion of agriculture, but the members object to such a device, their contention being that an agricultural society would be a merely nominal affair, and would not receive any genuine part of the fund. This dispute has become so keen as to involve the arrest of 20 members of the Il Ching-hoi's council.

Talk is again heard of a probable visit by the two ex-Emperors of Korea to Tokyo. It seems to be thought, however, that the annexation question has not yet become sufficiently familiar to all classes in the Peninsula to warrant the above procedure. A little delay will therefore be expedient and the idea is that the visit of the two Princes will be postponed until after Viscount Terauchi's coming to Japan in October. This would mean that the Princes Yi will not attend the Japanese Court until next spring.

Meanwhile we note that Prince Yi (junior) has contributed a sum of 5,000 *yen* towards the expenses of Viscount Sone's funeral.

We have commented more than once lately on the apparent quiescence of the insurgents in Korea. But that no conclusive inferences were to be drawn from that fact is shown by the latest intelligence. From three places simultaneously, namely, Kyongkwi-do, northern Hamyong-do and the neighbourhood of Pyongyang, comes intelligence of outbreaks of insurgents, numbering respectively fifty, nine and five. If these rioters had any political design, they concealed it effectually, for they confined themselves wholly to assassinating and robbing their own countrymen.

Korea furnishes a conspicuous example of the degraded condition to which a great creed has been reduced by the ignorance and carelessness of its disciples. We have never seen any satisfactory explanation of the causes responsible for the dishonoured state of Buddhism in Korea. Yet dishonoured it certainly is, and conspicuously so. Not even the ardent example of Christian activity and untiring propagandism has been able to strike a spark of life out of the Buddhist mummy in Korea. The priests are universally despised, and the faith they profess shares the contempt. This condition becomes all the more surprising when we remember that from Korea Buddhism came to Japan, and that in early mediæval days Japanese Buddhists sat at the feet of their Korean confreres. Now, at last, there seems to be an instinct of revival in the Peninsula. Telegrams from Seoul say that representatives of 29 temples held a meeting which lasted five days, for the purpose of discussing some method of resuscitating the moribund faith. The details of the discussion are not telegraphed, but the decision arrived at was that a college should be formed for educating preachers and propagandists. It is to be hoped that this is the beginning of a genuinely earnest movement, and that Korean Buddhism will now emerge from the slough of apathy and ignorance in which it has lain prostrate for so many years.

It appears that the land offered to renters at Chinghai Bay is much more extensive than was originally supposed. It covers an area about 2,000 acres, and extends from the projected offices of the Port Admiralty to the railway station at Masan. The land lies on either side of a road 40 yards in width, and it is offered at very cheap rates, namely, 2½ *sen* per *tsubo* annually for the 1st class; 2 *sen* for the 2nd class and 1½ *sen* for the 3rd class. Many speculators are taking up the land with the idea of holding it for a rise. In order to check this abuse, orders have been issued that on all rented land buildings must be erected within a certain time. Chinghai promises to be one of the greatest naval ports in the world. Every one remembers the glowing terms in which Prince Ito spoke of the place when he visited Masan at the time of the Imperial progress.

It is doubtless fresh in public recollection that Mr. Cho, a nephew of the senior ex-Emperor, was arrested some time ago on a charge of forging the Imperial seal in connexion with the transfer of the Electric Railway to a Japanese company. It will also be remembered that further interest was added to the event by the discovery of a box containing secret documents which had been abstracted from the Palace archives and placed in the care of a certain temple. When the amnesty was proclaimed Mr. Cho obtained his release, but a few days ago news arrived that he had been rearrested together with his younger brother. The crime laid to his charge on this second occasion relates to the purchase of land for the purposes of the French Legation, but the exact particulars are not given.

The operation of weeding out superfluous officials from the Korean administration cannot be much longer deferred. We may assume that this unwelcome task has been postponed until the eleventh hour, but it has to come sooner or later. Under Prince Ito's direction an extensive clearing out of unneeded officials and an increase of salaries in the case of those whose services were retained took place about three years ago. In the Court, especially, this reform assumed large dimensions. Had not that measure been adopted the situation at present would be much less manageable, but, even as it is, scores of officials will have to be placed on

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the seconded list. Already the process is said to have commenced in the Department of Commerce and Industry, where the staff is to be reduced by two-thirds. It is inevitable that this step should produce discontent, but doubtless the dismissed officials will be treated with all possible consideration. One comment which may be justly made is that officials who seem superfluous in Japanese eyes must be veritably redundant, for it still stands to the discredit of Japanese organizers that they over-man all their offices.

We read in Tokyo journals that the expenses incurred by the Residency-General down to the close of the present year will be met by a draft upon the reserves, and will be submitted to the Diet for *post-facto* approval. On the other hand, the expenses incurred from the 1st of January next to the 31st of March will be included in the supplementary budget. The account of these various expenses is awaited with much impatience. The Japanese Government has to choose between two evils. It has either to practise costly generosity or to run the risk of exciting still more costly discontent. The Japanese people recognize this fully enough, but are nevertheless anxious to learn how deeply they must put their hands into their pockets.

Several Korean subjects are said to have embraced Russian nationality by becoming Christians. Of course the one act does not necessarily involve the other, but the sequence in this case seems to be baptism first and registration afterwards. Telegrams received in Tokyo say that 60 Koreans recently took these steps at Chita, and a still larger number, which is put at 200, have taken a similar course at Nicholefsk. The movement is expected to extend to various places in Siberia. It is strange how wedded the Koreans are to the notion that Christianity and politics are inseparable. Yet after all there is some warrant for this supposition in the case of the Greek Church.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a telegram from Seoul which refers to the report sent by an official who was commissioned to make a tour of inspection throughout Chhol-la do and southern Chungchong-do. He reports that ostensibly everything is perfectly quiet. Even the Yangpan and the literati maintain an attitude of calm and acquiescence. But the Commissioner guards himself by saying that it would not be safe to construe this external attitude as a trustworthy evidence of genuine feeling. Nevertheless the fact remains that Japanese subjects can travel singly, and that Japanese letter-carriers can discharge their duties in perfect safety throughout these once perturbed districts.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns for the second ten days of September are :—

	Yen.
Exports	12,8 5,000
Imports	13,032,000
Excess of Imports	217,000

The figures for the period January 1st to September 20th are :—

	Yen	Compared with last year.
Exports	309,826,000	+34,290,000
Imports	335,573,000	+35,658,000
Excess of Imports	25,747,000	

SYMPTOMS OF UNREST.

It would have been fatuous to expect, and probably no one did expect, that the annexation of Korea would pass off quite quietly. We may assume indeed that all fear of a national uprising is now past. The nation obviously has no leaders competent to excite and direct a crusade in the cause of independence. Whether that fortunate lack is due to adroit management on the part of the Japanese or to unpatriotic apathy on the part of the Koreans we cannot pretend to judge, but the fact is not to be questioned. On the other hand, that there will be occasional emeutes, whether fomented in selfish interests or prompted by genuine love of freedom, may be taken for granted. Thus we read in the *Asahi's* telegrams that the notorious agitator, Mr. Kim, has again taken the field. This is the gentleman who has seized every occasion of a treaty or a convention to fulminate against the Japanese and to stir up commotion. He has now recommenced to circulate over his own name incendiary notices, and the police are on his track. A similar course has been adopted by the leader of the insurgents in Kyongkwi-do. This, so far as we know, is the first instance of the insurgents attempting to promote an anti-annexation movement.

Of course the Koreans in foreign countries continue to agitate. A certain Mr. Yung of San Francisco, who represents himself as the mouthpiece of 60,000 of his countrymen living abroad, has compiled a vehemently worded circular which some of his friends are disseminating in Seoul.

Allusion may be here made to a question formulated by a recent writer who finds it strange that the Korean students educated in Japan should invariably be opposed to Japanese domination of Korea. To us the explanation seems very simple. It is that Koreans living in Japan inhale, for the first time, the breath of genuinely earnest patriotism. They learn the general principle that every man should be ready to fight and die in the cause of his country's independence and they apply that principle without discrimination.

MR. TOKUTOMI IN KOREA.

The Editor-in-Chief of the *Kokumin Shimbun* is paying a visit to Korea, and is using the exceptional facilities furnished by his prestige and his position to collect valuable information. His last procedure has been to obtain materials for diagnosing the state of missionary feeling in the Peninsula towards the question of annexation. As might have been expected the missionaries are not very emphatic in their expression of views. We gather from Mr. Tokutomi's interesting telegram that only a few of the missionaries venture to express themselves unequivocally as approving the new regime. The majority are unwilling to commit themselves to any statement which could be construed as encroaching upon the domain of politics, their argument being that the confidence of the rising generation of Koreans would necessarily be alienated from teachers who plainly endorsed the loss of Korean independence. The truth is that the missionaries are placed in a decidedly embarrasing situation and that the more perfect the neutrality they assume the better for all parties.

AN UNQUIET MEETING.

There has been a demonstration of an emphatically disquieting nature in Kilin. It took the form of a meeting of members of the Local Assembly and representatives of all classes of society. Eight hundred persons are said to have attended, and they passed resolutions emphatically condemning the Russo-Japanese Convention and the annexation of Korea. They construed these incidents as most menacing to China's integrity, and they placed on record a conviction that a secret treaty exists between Russia and Japan, making over Mongolia to the former Power and Manchuria to the latter. It was resolved that steps must at once be taken to avert these dangers, and that the first necessity of the situation is to create a strong military force, to which end the people should be encouraged to save as much money as possible and to give it without stint for the sake of an army and a navy. A resolution was further passed declaring that no Japanese subjects should be taken into Chinese employ, and that a general boycott of Japanese goods should be organized.

It is distinctly unfortunate that the Chinese should publicly commit themselves to such a course as the above. The blame will lie at their doors if the relations between their country and Japan become dangerously strained. One Power cannot openly discriminate against another without provoking the latter's enmity. We cannot deny that from a Chinese point of view the Russo-Japanese menace may present itself under a very formidable aspect. But the way to deal with the danger is, not to precipitate it by displays of petty rancour, but to prepare quietly and resolutely for the evil day so that it may be postponed until China has strength to control the situation.

A DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR.

The *Niroku Shimpo*, not a very trustworthy authority, publishes a long and very circumstancial account of a most cruel and shameless act of desertion on the part of a Japanese nobleman, Baron Gō. It appears that while studying in Germany the Baron contracted a marriage with a German lady, her parents being consenting parties. The married couple subsequently came to Japan and lived for some time in the Imperial Hotel as man and wife. Subsequently one of the lady's parents being taken dangerously ill, it because necessary for her to pay a short visit to Germany, and during her absence her husband married a daughter of Mr. Hatano Shōgorō of the Mitsui Firm. When Baroness Gō returned to Japan her husband attempted to deceive her by taking rooms for her in the Imperial Hotel, but the true facts ultimately became known to her, and she twice attempted to make away with herself, once by jumping into a river and once with a pistol. Every possible effort in her behalf seems to have been made by that man of infinite kindness, Count Arco Valley, but it would seem that the first marriage had not been registered in Japan, and was therefore without validity in the eyes of the law. Finally a number of prominent Japanese residents of Tokyo took up the unfortunate lady's cause, and subscribed a sum of 10,000 *yen*, with which a school has been built for her in Tokyo. But what are we to say of those that connive at such an act.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATION.

There appears to be a good deal of confusion in the administration of Korean affairs. Things have been jolted out of their old grooves and have not yet fully entered their new. This is more or less inevitable, and we are not at all surprised to learn that people are impatiently waiting for the practical completion of the new system. It appears to be fully recognized that much patience has to be exercised in this transitional period but none the less the resulting inconvenience is not inconsiderable It is one thing to pull down an old edifice, but to build another in its place is a very different exploit. We can well imagine that all the ability of the Resident-General and his assistants is needed for this purpose.

It is rumoured in Tokyo that the draft of the new Korean administration has led to considerable debate by the Privy Council in Tokyo. Many of the features proposed in Seoul did not meet with the entire approval of the Councillors, and they were disposed to make more or less sweeping changes, but this course was prevented by decisive telegrams from the Residency-General. Presumably the new system will be promulgated in a few days, but in the meanwhile the Authorities are successfully preserving complete secrecy.

It appears to be a fact that considerable difficulty is being encountered in finding persons competent to assume the somewhat onerous functions of Provincial Governors in Korea. Hitherto the principal provincial posts have been occupied by Overseers, who are Koreans, and the posts of next importance have been filled by Japanese subjects as Chief Secretaries. In the new machinery of local administration it was expected that this order would be reversed, the Overseers becoming Japanese and the Chief Secretaries, Koreans. But owing to the difficulty of finding Japanese officials who are at once qualified and willing to become Overseers, there is a rumour that the existing arrangement will be continued for the present We give this report for what it may be worth. It would augur ill for Japanese administrative success if occupants of such important local positions were not forthcoming. This dilemma is not new, however. There have been several complaints in the past that Japanese officials of the better class were not willing to exchange service at home for service in Korea. After all the Japanese are not singular in this respect. Western countries also have been obliged to tempt their subjects or citizens by largely increased rates of emolument for colonial service. Still the reluctance of the Japanese is very marked, for a Japanese official in Korea receives, when everything is taken into account, nearly the double of the income accruing to him at home.

MALCONTENTS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* enumerates some cases of salient dissatisfaction among the Koreans. The bulk of the nation seem to be fairly well reconciled to the situation, but some units of the nation are bitterly opposed to annexation. Thus at Yong-ju a certain Mr. Kim, Secretary of the local law court, has been publicly lecturing in the sense that whereas Japan took her civilization from Korea, the former has now swallowed up the latter, which is an intolerable state of affairs, and cannot possibly have any permanency. Another agitator is referred to by our Tokyo contemporary. His name is not given but he is described as one of the missionaries who took part in the recent conference at Kaison. This gentleman is quoted as saying that Korea's humiliation had fallen upon her in consequence of her lack of the faculty of combination, and that it behoved her now to develop that quality with the help of Providence. A third case is that of Mr. Yi, local head-man at Yong-chhong. He is said to have chosen the public highway for a platform, and to have vociferously declared that the Governments of the United States and of China would certainly take steps to restore Korean independence.

We have no original information as to the accuracy of these stories, but the first and the third appear credible enough. That about the missionary at Kaison, however, requires confirmation.

A telegram to the same journal from Seoul alleges that the police have obtained information to the effect that the local officials of three districts in South Chholla-do, namely, Kwamju, Nampin and Naju, have formed a league for the purpose of agitating against annexation and have inveigled several Korean constables to join them. The origin of this affair is said to be that certain taxation officials at Kwanju were dismissed, and a rumour got into circulation that this preluded dismissal of all Korean officials.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI.

His Excellency Mr. Jui, Viceroy of Hukwang, has memorialized the throne condemning the appointment of Mr. Tang Shao-yi to the be Minister of Communications. The memorialist declares that Mr. Tang is only a translater and has no knowledge of politics or statecraft. His record in connexion with foreign affairs is a chapter of failures, and if now the duty of dealing with the railway loan question be entrusted to him, his method of settling it will inevitably invite public condemnation. This very outspoken memorial is said to have greatly influenced the Prince Regent It will doubtless increase the reluctance hitherto shown by Mr. Tang to undertaken the duties of his new post. Indirectly Viceroy Jui may be said to condemn Yuan Shih-kai, for Tang Shao yi has always been regarded as a protégé of the latter.

It may be mentioned here that the latest news about Yuan's restoration to power is that strong opposition is offered by Mr. Na Tung and his clique in the Government. Moreover, rumour says that when the Prince Regent recently proposed to reinstate Mr. Tuan Fang in power, the Empress Dowager strongly opposed the idea. It will be remembered that Tuan was Viceroy of the metropolitan province at the time of the Imperial Obsequies, and that his conduct in conexion with the procession caused some umbrage to the Empress Dowager. Her Majesty seems to retain a vivid recollection of that incident. The point to be noted is that ex-Viceroy Tuan has always been counted among the partisans of Yuan Shih-kai, and therefore the Empress Dowager's attitude towards the former is likely to comprise the latter also.

CHIENTAO.

It appears that the world had only a very imperfect conception of the sacrifice made by Korea when she acknowledged China's sovereignty in Chientao. Some interesting facts illustrating this subject were adduced by Mr. Consul-General Nagataki at a meeting of the East Asian Common Script Society on the 19th instant. He explained that although Chientao is now a part of Chinese dominions, it is practically peopled by Koreans, for, whereas there are fully 180,000 Korean settlers, the number of Chinese does not exceed 25,000. Moreover many Koreans, while they reside on the Korean side of the Tumen, have their farms on the Chinese side, and cross the river to and fro every day. This land is very rich, in which respect it offers a marked contrast to the soil in north-western Korea. The Koreans grow chiefly millet and beans (large and small) while the crops mainly cultivated by the Chinese are sorghum, barley, oats and hemp. Moreover, at a place called Laoyeh, there are splendid forests which invite exploitation, and whereas the Korean settlers possess 120,000 oxen the Chinese have only 30,000. The great defect is want of means of communication. Mr. Nagasaki urges that no time should be lost in building the Kilin-Hoiryong Railway, and thus linking up Chyongjin with Chientao. If that were done, a great part of the agricultural produce would find its way to Chyongjin *en route* for Kobe.

At the same meeting Mr. Ishikawa, a railway expert, spoke strongly in favour of constructing the Chyongjin—Hoiryong Railway along a different route, namely, carrying it in the first place to Changsong, which is 27 miles up the river from Hoiryong. This would bring the line within measurable distance of the principal Chinese frontier town of Hunchun, and would also obviate many engineering difficulties.

PRINCE YI.

The latest item of interest from Seoul is that the Authorities are considering the organization of the Household of the junior ex-Emperor, now Prince Yi. The Prince is distinctly a rich man. An income of 1½ million *yen* annually is secured to him, and in spite of the calls that his relatives will certainly make upon his purse, a substantial sum will remain available for the maintenance of his household and for his own private expenditure. It appears to be felt that in these circumstances there is a danger of unsightly extravagance, and it is probable that the Prince's *ménage* will be organized so as to avert any such imprudence. Certainly a fine example is set by the Japanese Court. To say nothing of the Emperor himself, who is one of the most economical potentates that ever lived and at the same time one of the most generous, the Japanese Princes from the Prince Imperial downwards, do not offer a single instance of what could be called extravagance. Indeed the Prince Imperial seems to vie with his father in the matter of economy. His manner of life is of course largely beyond the ken of ordinary observers in normal times, but when he goes for trips in the heat of summer, he may be seen walking the roads like any everyday pedestrian, and the only luxuries in which he seems to indulge are a camera and a particularly beautiful Scotch terrier.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COMPETITION BETWEEN TOKYO GAS COMPANIES.

The competition between the Tokyo Gas Company and the Chiyoda Gas Company is entering an acute phase. If we look back upon the stages of this contest we find that the Chiyoda opened the ball in a somewhat irregular manner, since it canvassed for orders and took them before its organization as a Company has been actually effected. This was followed by the purchase of the Fukagawa Coke factory on the part of the Tokyo Gas Company. Then ensued the publication of a series of advertisements setting forth the thorough competence of the Tokyo Gas Company to supply the city in the best and the cheapest manner, and dwelling upon the untrustworthiness of the Chiyoda Company. The next step was that the Tokyo Company reduced its rates uniformly by 20-per-cent., and now we read that its Directors have succeeded in forming a league of all the sellers of gas appliances in Tokyo, so that the Chiyoda Company will be unable to effect any installations. The language of the above advertisements seem to have caused much umbrage to the Chiyoda Directors, and they are said to be contemplating a suit for libel.

The Directors of the Chiyoda Gas Company have taken a measure which may be regarded as preliminary to opening legal proceedings. In our last issue we stated that the Tokyo Gas Company had published advertisements extolling its own capacity to supply the 2 million inhabitants of the metropolis, and casting doubts on the trustworthiness of the Chiyoda Company. It now appears that these advertisements did not emanate direct from the Tokyo Gas Company, but were inserted by an association calling itself the Gas Kigu Hambai Kumiai (Guild for the sale of Gas Fittings). The Directors of the Chiyoda Company have now formally addressed to the above Guild an inquiry as to whether it acknowledges its responsibility for the advertisement, which is described in the query as libellous and injurious. The answer of the Guild may take some time to formulate, but, on the other hand, the advertizers may court the publicity of a law suit. After all this kind of advertisement is common enough, especially in the case of newspapers. One need not go very far in Japan to find English local journals which daily advertise themselves as the leading organs of their class with the largest subscription lists and the best advertizing facilities.

The Gas Fittings Guild, in reply to the inquiry addressed to it by the Directors of the Chiyoda Gas Company, has accepted full responsibility for the advertisement complained of, but claims that the intention of the advertisement was simply to promote the interests of the Guild, and not in any sense to do an inquiry to the Chiyoda Company. Having received this answer, the Directors of the latter Company will now consult their shareholders as to the desirability of taking legal proceedings. The Directors declare themselves reluctant to appeal to the law, but they have received assurance from Mr. Hatoyama (son of the well known Dr. Hatoyama) and Prof. Uzawa that the advertisement is actionable.

The Directors of the Tokyo Gas Company, on their side, explain that they have acted in strict accordance with business principles. Being approached by the Gas Fittings Guild to make a contract, they did so in accordance with their own interests, largely because the agents of the Fittings Guild would then act as promotors for the Tokyo Gas Company. In other words, the agents of the Guild would serve as touts and the Company would effect a corresponding economy. Having made this arrangement, the Guild proceeded to draw up an advertisement which was submitted to the inspection of the Gas Company. It is true that the terms of the advertisement are very strong but the Directors of the Company disclaim any responsibility. There is a good deal of talk as to the ultimate responsibility for the advertisement, but evidently no definite opinion can yet be formed on this topic. At all events as the case will be the first libel trial under the new Criminal Code very great interest attaches to it.

The Directors of the Chiyoda Company are not disposed to treat with any undue leniency the injurious advertisement published by the Gas Fittings Guild. They have formally notified the latter association that since it has admitted responsibility for the advertisement, it must recognize the injurious character of the statements contained therein. Therefore the Directors call upon the Guild to publish in all the papers where the advertisement appeared an acknowledgement of error and an apology dictated by the Guild. It is not thought probable that the Company will accede to this demand: it will prefer to go into the Courts of Law.

It will probably be remembered that in our last issue we quoted the *Jiji Shimpo* as saying that the objectionable advertisement had been read before publication by Mr. Fujisaki, Managing Director of the Tokyo Gas Company. Mr. Fujisaki now denies this most emphatically and the *Jiji Shimpo* publishes the denial.

Alluding to this affair, the *Kokumin Shimbun* says that practices of a distinctly objectionable character are resorted to innocently by business competitors in Japan, and that there is urgent need of some law on the subject such as that existing in Germany. In fact our contemporary alleges that such a law is actually being drafted by the officials concerned.

THE EXHIBITION AT MAYEBASHI.

On the 17th instant the ceremony of opening the Mayebashi Kyōshin-kai took place in the presence of over 1,000 persons and is said to have been very successful. This enterprise had been interrupted by the inundations, and its final abandonment had been anticipated at one time. But happily all difficulties were overcome. The Governor of the prefecture, Mr. Kamiyama, explained that the exhibits represented the work of fourteen prefectures, which was five more than the number participating at the previous Exhibition. The exhibits were divided into 74 sections, and there were altogether 85,000 objects exhibited. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce then made an interesting speech. He congratulated the people on the courage they had shown in rising superior to the disaster of the floods, and although he knew well that the sore wounds then inflicted were not yet healed, it was reassuring to see that they had not produced any crippling effect. The Minister then passed on to speak of a very vital topic. He said that whereas all the articles exhibited were of the highest quality in their respective classes, it was unfortunately a fact that the manufacturers of these articles seem to regard them as spectacular exhibits rather than as practical specimens. Thus, if on the strength of these exhibits, a merchant placed an order, he could not count on obtaining goods of corresponding quality. Such a state of affairs was most injurious to Japanese business reputation, and produced an exceedingly bad effect on the country's foreign trade.

It is curious to find men like Baron Oura echoing at this eleventh hour a criticism which has been uttered from time to time by foreign on-lookers ever since 1891. We ourselves, commenting on the Tokyo Exhibition of that year, emphasized the inconvenient fact that a majority of the exhibitors declined to accept orders for replicas of the exhibits at the prices marked on them When pressed for a reason, they admitted that these exhibits had been prepared for purposes of display rather than of business, and that to reproduce the articles at Exhibition figures would entail a loss to the manufacturer. A few were willing enough to take orders, but either neglected them altogether subsequently or fulfilled them in an inferior manner. The comment we made at the time was that the uses of an exhibition had not been yet fully appreciated by the Japanese. It would seem, however, from Baron Oura's criticism that they have not even yet been fully appreciated.

CHRISTIANITY IN KOREA.

There are various rumours about the attitude of Christian converts in Korea since annexation. One account says that their number has suddenly decreased by no less than 200,000 persons ont of 700,000. A partial explanation of this is offered by pointing out that in Korea the custom is for all the members of a household to follow the lead of the head in such a matter, and therefore the total of true believers who have withdrawn from the Church is much smaller than the above figures indicate. Another account says that it is a great exaggeration to speak of 700,000 Christian converts in Korea. The true number does not exceed 260,000, and, therefore, the alleged defections of 200,000 must be divided by three at least in order to arrive at a trustworthy estimate. Yet another telegram represents the missionaries as wisely welcoming the disappearance from their ranks of all political elements.

In the *Seoul Press* of the 15th instant we find the following brief summary of an interview between Viscount Terauchi and a committee of missionaries who visited the Resident General on the morning of the 14th instant:—

They were glad to say that the Korean Christians under the superintendence of the missionaries were perfectly peaceful and entirely reconciled to the new order of things just inaugurated in this peninsula. In reply the Resident General expressed his deep appreciation of the good work done by the missionaries, stating that he believed the peaceful attitude taken by Korean Christians was due largely to the guidance of the missionaries. Some conversation was subsequently carried on between the visitors and host concerning the administration of the country.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

At present one of the questions earnestly discussed in Peking is the colonization of Northern Manchuria by drafts of people from the congested and famine-stricken provinces of Hupeh and Hunan. Already it is understood that there has been a considerable movement of that nature, and the Viceroy of Manchuria, who is now in the capital, is said to be an ardent supporter of the project, his view being that to strengthen the Chinese hold upon Manchuria and to avert the menace of Russian and Japanese aggression the best way is to create a numerous Chinese population in the Three Provinces. It appears, however, that his Excellency's opinions on this subject are not unopposed in Peking. We gather that theoretically his arguments are endorsed, but the difficulty is that funds cannot be conveniently found. To carry destitute people from a region where even in the midst of cultivation they cannot find means of subsistence and to plant them down in a region where reclamation has not even commenced, does not suggest itself as either a palliative or a protective measure.

The Chinese Government is reported to be much perplexed about next year's finances. The outlays far exceed the income in sight, and the only apparent method of establishing equilibrium is to increase the taxes, a course which the Prince Regent is naturally unwilling to take. The problem is complicated by that of currency reform, which Mr. Sheng Hsuan-huai is pressing to have dealt with at once, whereas Prince Tsaitse, President of the Board of Finance, desires to postpone this particular reform. According to the latest telegrams, it has been finally decided that the problem of general finance and an increase of taxation shall be submitted to the Tsucheng-yuan at its first meeting next month, but the problem of currency reform shall be postponed for a year. It is certainly disappointing to learn that such a postponement is considered inevitable. China's monetary system is one of the most imperfect that stands to the discredit of any country, and it is wonderful that an essentially practical nation like the Chinese should be content to remain in such a slough of confusion

An interesting question has arisen in connexion with the Chekiang Railway. The Governor of the province, Mr. Tang, was recently deprived of that office by Imperial orders, and was forbidden to take any further part in railway work. Of course the right of the Throne to appoint or dismiss officials is not questioned by any one. But it appears that Mr. Tang had been chosen by the shareholders of the Railway to be their President, and they now claim that to veto his connexion with railways is a violation of the private rights of the subject. A petition in that sense has been signed by over 2,000 persons and addressed to the Throne. This is not by any means a fact without precedent in China, but it will be very curious to see how the Prince Regent deals with it.

It is stated that the Chinese Government has decided to send naval students to England, the United States, France, Germany and Japan next year. The number is not given, but as five countries are to be employed for educational purposes, a considerable body of students will have to be dispatched. Nothing has been heard of late about the building of Chinese warships, but if recent rumours as to orders placed in England, Japan and elsewhere be correct, we can well understand that the Chinese Government is beginning to get anxious about officers to take charge of the new vessels.

Next month being the time appointed for the first meeting of the Tsucheng-yuan, public attention is beginning to be directed keenly towards this new institution. The Tsucheng-yuan is a kind of senate, and, according to Chinese official views, its object is to prepare the way for a national assembly. Prince Pu-lun has been appointed President and Mr. Cheng Cha-pen, Vice President. The question has arisen whether foreigners should be admitted to hear the debates of this newly organized body, and rumour has it that Imperial assent will be given.

The *Asahi* publishes a curiously pessimistic telegram from Peking. Nearly all the Chinese journals, according to our Tokyo contemporary's correspondent, have been writing in an alarmist strain since the annexation of Korea. They descant upon the menace that now hangs over the Chinese Empire owing to Russian and Japanese ambition, and they insist that the situation can be saved only by a strong popular effort. But they fail to indicate what shape this effort should take or how it should be exercised, and since they thus summon the phantom without providing any means of exorcising it, their writings have produced a general feeling of alarm instead of resolution. The telegram adds that no such lugubrious sentiment has occupied the heart of the Chinese nation within the memory of living men, and no one ventures to predict what the outcome will be. This is obviously one of those generalizations which must be received with much caution.

In spite of the rights recovery mania which has interfered so seriously with the material progress of China, Viceroys Jui Cheng and Shih Liang have had the courage to memorilize the Throne in the sense that want of adequate communications is the principal barrier to Chinese prosperity. They therefore advocate the immediate construction of 4 lines of railway, which are somewhat vaguely designated by the telegram as the Yunnan line, the Tibet line, the Ili line and the Kulong line. The two Viceroys unhesitatingly urge that recourse should be had to foreign money for the purposes of these constructions. Viceroy Jui is a Manchu and Viceroy Shih a Chinese, and this union of opinions generally divergent may perhaps have some significance. At any rate it is highly satisfactory to find these prominent officials openly advocating in the interests of their country a distinctly unpopular cause.

There is a somewhat cryptic telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* from Peking saying that the Viceroy of Liang-kiang has memorialized the Throne for permission to issue bonds to the extent of 5 million dollars. The face value of the bonds is to be 100 *yen*, the interest 4-per-cent. and the unredeemed period 6 years. Nothing whatever is said as to the selling price or the period of redemption, but we gather that the idea is to assist industrial and commercial enterprise by lending these bonds to influential men.

The latest theory in Peking is that the impeachment of Mr. Tang Shao-yi by Viceroy Jui, and the hesitation in recalling Yuan Shih-kai to office are due entirely to Japanese machinations. The Tokyo statesmen, according to the views held by the formulators of this theory, apprehended that Yuan's restoration would prelude a rapprochement between the United States and China with the object of curbing Russian and Japanese ambition in Manchuria. Altogether the Chinese seem to be in a nervous condition. They are said to have urgent need of a competent leader, and we begin to think that the statement is well founded. Of course in these circumstances the visit of Mr. Dickinson, Secretary of War, is construed in an important sense by polictians in Peking. In fact the Chinese seem to think that their whole hope of salvation centres on America, and the welcome they are disposed to give to Mr. Dickinson illustrates this mood.

The Nanking Exhibition is said to have been more largely attended on the 19th instant than on any previous day since its opening. The approach of autumnal weather is evidently tempting visitors. We observe from telegrams that advantage has been taken of the occasion to deliver addresses against the shocking custom of foot binding. Emissaries of the society formed for the purpose of putting an end to this barbarism have apparently been allowed to establish a platform within the building of the Exhibition.

The 3rd of October and the 23rd of September, 1910, will be days marked for all time in Chinese history. On the 23rd instant an Imperial decree will convene the first Parliament in China, and the 3rd of October will witness its opening. The Parliamentary buildings, whose construction was originally planned to take five years, are not yet nearly finished, and it will be necessary for the new Parliament to hold its sessions in the precincts of the Law School. But evidently everything possible will be done to impart to the ceremony an air of due solemnity. The Emperor will be represented by the Prince Regent, and doubtless all the foreign chiefs of mission will be present. The Parliament consists of two Houses. The Upper House may be roughly divided into 48 princes or nobles and 52 officials, literati and representatives of highest tax-payers. The Lower House will consist of 100 members elected by the various provincial assemblies. It has been decided that the language used shall be Pekingese, as that is most likely to be generally intelligible. The preparations for this signal event in China's history have been quietly conducted, but now that the Parliament is about to sit, the keenest interest is attached to its proceeding.

Tokyo newspapers state that the regulations for the navigation of the Sungali river have been promulgated and will go into force from the 29th instant. These regulations are the outcome of the negotiations which were recently held between Russia and China, and which threatened at one time to develop inconvenient phases. Rumour alleged that a settlement was reached mainly through Chinese complaisance, and also that the navigation of the river was to be thrown open to all flags. The details of the new regulation have not yet been telegraphed, but it is definitely stated that freedom of navigation is confined to Chinese and Russian vessels. It used to be urged that such a restriction would be contrary to terms of the Portsmouth Treaty wherein Russia abandons all exclusive privileges in Manchuria. But there is a great deal to be said on the other side of the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

question in this particular case, and evidently it has been said by Russia with convincing explicitness.

It is stated that a project is on foot to bring about the migration into Chientao of all Koreans in Chinese or Russian territory.

The Chinese Representative in Tokyo is said to have applied to his Government for instructions as to whether the Chinese Consul General in Seoul shall be abolished or maintained.

A telegram from Lisbon states that the Chinese Representative in that city, to whom has been entrusted the duty of negotiating the Macao boundary question, has received a rebuff from the Portuguese Government. The latter asserts that it cannot recognize any interference with its right to quell acts of piracy in the waters of Macao.

It is stated that the Governor of the Leased Territory in Kwantung will have either to draw upon the Tokyo Treasury or to impose additional taxes, in order to balance the budgetfor next year. There is some difficulty in ascertaining the exact amount of the probable deficiency. Seven hundred thousand *yen* is spoken of, but some confusion is caused by mention of the same sum as being required for the building and the equipment of the Industrial School at Port Arthur. There are also said to be unlooked-for outlays on account of policing the Mukden Antung Railway. What with demands on account of Korea and those on account of Manchuria, the process of empire-building is costing Japan dear.

The agitation in Chekiang continues with regard to the removal of Mr. Tang from his position as Director of the Railways in that province. He seems to have possessed the full confidence of the the people and they are correspondingly irate with Mr. Sheng, to whose indictment Tang owes his downfall. It is a curious fact that the public has not yet obtained any accurate knowledge of the charges preferred against Tang, but it is evident that they find no credence with the public in Chekiang.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The Directors of the Tokyo Railway have thought it worth while to defend themselves against the extremely unjust attack made on the administration of the line by a member of the Tokyo City Assembly. One of the principal points of attack was that during August the Company had run fewer cars than previously and had unduly reduced the number of conductors and motor-men. The Directors point out that while these facts are true enough, the simple explanation is that the change was due to the natural calamity which overtook the city at that time. Many of the motor-men and conductors had to give up work temporarily, their houses having been flooded or wrecked. As a matter of fact, the Company has more than 1,000 cars, and could greatly increase the number running were it expedient to do so. People seem to forget, however, that if the number of cars running on a given section of the road be doubled, their speed has to be reduced by one half, and thus the public gains nothing in the long run. As for the proposal that doors should be placed at the centre of bogie cars, the question has been practically tested with very doubtful results.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS IN CHINA.

The American tourists are evidently receiving a most hearty greeting from China. All past causes of disagreement between the ancient Empire and the great Republic seem to be put out of sight for the moment, and the vernacular journals, in different words but with the same voice, welcome the tourists enthusiastically. So far as our intelligence up to the present is concerned, the Chinese papers have not attempted to make political capital out of the event. One of them is quoted as emphasizing the fact that the coming of the tourists has no political significance, but is merely an interchange of private courtesy. This newspaper goes on to say that the oldest Empire in the Orient has a special lien upon the friendship of the youngest Power in the Occident, and that amity between the two peoples cannot fail to contribute to the cause of peace.

The American business men now visiting China are having a welcome which is said to throw entirely into the shade the greeting extended recently to the Japanese tourists headed by Mr. R. Kondo. Among other tokens of good will the Chinese are manufacturing silver cups having inscribed on them the names of the tourists. One of these cups will be given to each of the visitors. It is evident that all the grievances of which China used to complain so bitterly with regard to the treatment of her people in the United States have been forgotten for the moment, and the absorbing idea is to secure America's aid against Japanese and Russian aggression. It is doubtless to this desire that we must attribute also the order said to have been given to American builders for a number of Chinese warships. America can construct warships as well as any country in the world can from technical point of view, but she cannot do the work as cheaply and expeditiously as certain other Western countries, and therefore when the Chinese Government gives such a commission to United States dock-yards, something more than mere business considerations must be inferred.

PRATAS ISLAND.

Another difficulty has occurred with reference to Pratas Island. After the place had been recognized as Chinese territory, and after due compensation had been paid to Mr. Nishizawa, the Chinese attempted to develop the resources of the island on their own account, but found the work so unprofitable that they made a contract with Mr. Nishizawa to carry it on under certain conditions. A telegram from Hongkong says that these conditions have not been complied with. There has been a want of integrity on the part of the contractors, and the Chinese Authorities have ordered investigations which will probably lead to annulment of the agreement.

In our last issue we quoted Japanese journals as stating that the business of exploiting Pratas Island after it came into Chinese possession had been entrusted to Mr. Nishizawa. This turns out to be an incorrect statement. What really happened was that the Chinese Government delegated the task of developing the island's resources to a Cantonese official, Mr. Tsai Kan, who associated himself for the purpose with Mr. Fujii, the latter having acquired practical experience from his connection with Mr. Nishizawa. A company called the Ji-Hwa Guild was formed and everything seemed to be progressing favourably. But it subsequently transpired that Messrs. Fujii and Tsai had entered into collusion for the purpose of exploiting the island entirely in their own interests, and had employed certain Japanese adventurers to assist in the enterprise. The Japanese residents in Canton and Hongkong are said to be much incensed against Mr. Fujii, who, they say, has greatly injured his countrymen's fair fame in southern China.

THE UNITED STATES SECRETARY FOR WAR.

The United States Secretary for War is to leave Peking on the 26th instant. His sojourn in that city will have been almost as brief as was his stay in Tokyo. The telegraph credits him with expressing admiration of the vast resources possessed by the Chinese Empire and of the excellency of its military machinery. These are precisely the two points about which we should have expected from Mr. Dickinson adverse criticism instead of special eulogy. The troops of the metropolitan province may have impressed him favourably, as other foreign observers used to be impressed by the force which Viceroy Li Hungchang organized. But one imagines that he would have recalled the sequel of the Viceroy's work, which sequel must be described as a fiasco. The Pehchili troops, tested on the battle plains of Manchuria and Korea, proved themselves almost valueless from a military point of view, however imposing they looked upon parade, and Mr. Dickinson might have remembered that page of history before indulging in the praise attributed to him above. As for evidences of opulence in China, we have never heard that a Western visitor conceived any idea except one of penury. The circumstances amid which Chinese communities exist convey to a European or an American on-looker the conviction, not of large resources, but of a constant and almost desperate struggle to obtain the means of subsistence.

THE TOYO S.S. COMPANY.

Mr. Asano is represented as expressing a very confident opinion about the immediate future of the Toyo S.S. Company. He frankly admits that he did promise to make up the difference out of his own purse if the Company did not earn enough to pay off its debts. But that pledge referred to one whole year's working, not to a half year only. During the half year just ended the Company cleared a profit of a quarter of a million, leaving a debt of 800,000 to be still paid. Mr. Asano believes that this will be fully cleared off in the next half year. He says that the South American service is getting good cargoes and plenty of passengers, and that he looks for a clear profit of from 200,000 to 300,000 *yen* on this line alone. The San Francisco service is not doing so well in the matter of merchandise, but the splendid big ships of the Company are attracting a full compliment of passengers; so much so that all the berths are sold a fortnight or three weeks in advance. From this service also a substantial profit will be obtained, and altogether Mr. Asano is very optimistic.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SEIKO-SHO.

Japanese papers state that the negotiations for a foreign loan for the Seiko-sho have been broken off, and that the required amount is to be obtained in the domestic market. The foreign terms were interest 5 per-cent; issue price 95; actual sum delivered to the Company, 87; unredeemed period 5 years, and period of redemption 24 years. These terms seemed so onerous that recourse was had to domestic banks, and the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the Fifteenth, the First, the Hundredth and the Yasuda were invited to supply the money. Our contemporaries say that the Prime Minister interested himself actively in the transaction, but that some offence was given to the bankers by the Government's disposition to fix a hard-and-fast rate of issue. The Government, on its side, was anxious not to encourage the floatation of the loan on terms conspicuously different from the existing official rates of conversion, while, on the bankers' side, the fact that one-half of the shares are held by the Tanko S.S. Company did not enhance the character of the transaction. An agreement was finally arrived at, however, in consideration of a statement by the Government that it contemplated placing orders at the Seikosho so soon as the latter was in a position to execute them satisfactorily. The Industrial Bank was then added to the syndicate, and it was decided that the loan should be divided into two equal portions, one to be issued before the end of the year, the other at a convenient time next spring. The terms are as follow:—Interest 5 per-cent.; issue price 95 *yen*, net price 90; trust fees 1; unredeemed period 8 years, and period of redemption 17 years. In the event of the public not subscribing, the Industrial Bank agrees to take 2 million *yen* of the stock, and the other banks 3 millions in equal proportions. The rates of interest work out at 6.37 in the case of the foreign loan and 6.11 in the case of the domestic.

Japanese newspapers, obtaining their information from heaven knows what sources, have a great deal to say this (Sunday) morning about the Seikōshō loan. One amusing statement is that Mr. Toyokawa of the Mitsubishi Bank is much offended because the Directors of the Company have communicated the Japanese terms to London in order to find out whether British financiers can do better. Considering that the British terms were in the first place communicated to Japanese bankers, the attitude attributed by the *Mainichi Dempo* to Mr. Toyokawa would be simply childish, and we have no hesitation in denouncing the whole story as a canard. We are constrained to say that the sense of responsibility shown by many Japanese journals in publishing details, more or less imaginary, of these important transactions leaves a great deal to be desired. On the other hand, if manufacturers, merchants and bankers cannot conduct their business with suitable privacy, they must take the consequences.

The *Shogyo Shimbun* alleges that London financiers, on receiving information as to the terms which can be obtained in Japan for a Seikosho loan, have asked for time to reconsider their original proposal. We quote this from the columns of our Tokyo contemporary for what it may worth, but the *Shogyo* makes one remark which we cannot but endorse, namely, that the fact of its being possible to obtain this loan in the domestic market cannot but have an excellent effect upon the credit of the Seikosho and of the Tanko Kaisha also.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

It is announced that the Emperor himself will proceed to Yokosuka on the 15th of next month to attend the launch of the battleship *Kawachi*. The progress made by Japan in the matter of ship-building has been somewhat discussed of late. Her first essay was in the 10th year of Meiji (1877), when she built the wooden gunboat *Amagi* (910 tons) This was followed by the *Iwaki* (660 tons) which was built in the ensuing year, and very soon we find Yokosuka turning out cruisers of nearly 4,500 tons. In 1902, work was commenced at Kure, and 1905 witnessed a great advance. For, whereas the largest warship built up to the latter year had not exceeded 3,420 tons, a line-of-battleship, the *Tsukuba* (13,750 tons) was laid down in 1904 and launched in 1905. The *Kawachi*, which is to take the water next month, will be the biggest vessel ever built in a Japanese yard, and she will be the third line-of-battle ship constructed by Japanese artificers in the Meiji era. We compile the following table from the columns of the *Asahi* and the *Hochi*:—

1877.....	*Amagi*	910.....	Yokosuka
1878.....	*Iwaki*	660.....	"
1889.....	*Yayeyama*	1,609.....	"
1892.....	*Akitsushima*	3,172.....	"
1895.....	*Suma*	2,700.....	"
1897.....	*Akashi*.....	2,800.....	"
1897.....	*Chihaya*	1 263.....	"
1902.....	*Niitaka*	3,420.....	"
1902.....	*Tsushima*.....	3,420.....	Kure
1903.....	*Otowa*	3,000.....	Yokosuka
1905.....	*Tsukuba*	13,750.....	Kure
1906.....	*Ikoma*	13,750.....	"
1906.....	*Aki*	19,800.....	Yokosuka
1907.....	*Kurama*	14,600.....	"
1907.....	*Ibuki*	14,600.....	Kure
1907.....	*Satsuma*	19,350.....	"
1910.....	*Kawachi*.....	20,800.....	Yokosuka

These figures show that Japan is now competent to take high rank among the ship-building Powers of the world.

It is interesting to read in this context some remarks made by Mr. Shoda Heigoro of the Mitsubishi Company. He describes how up to the year 1894 the Mitsubishi dock-yard at Nagasaki turned out nothing larger than vessels of a few hundred tons. Then the Nippon Yusen Kaisha established its European service with six steamers of 6,000 tons each, and after much difficulty the Mitsubishi secured the order to build one of these vessels provided that the expense did not exceed that incurred in building in England. In order to execute this order it became necessary to procure machinery from England and to engage a large staff of workmen. Midway Lloyds local surveyor raised a question as to the method of construction, and at the request of the Mitsubishi Directors an expert was sent out from England to decide the question. His ruling was in favour of the Japanese Company, and in 1898 the ship was finished. This was the *Hitachi Maru*, afterwards sunk by the Russians in the Sea of Japan. Her construction had cost a great deal more that her contract price, but still the kudos of having built such a big ship in a domestic dock-yard compensated largely for the cost. To this day it is not possible for Japanese builders to compete with the British, as the former have to import all their iron from abroad. Since that time large cruisers, destroyers, gunboats and so on have been built in the Nagasaki and Kawasaki yards to Government order, and there is no longer any question of ability. Very likely some of our readers will remember that when the *Hitachi-maru* was in course of construction, some preternaturally wise critics affirmed that Japan could never build ships as her workmen were not sufficiently strong to drive home a rivet.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

Some discussion is now taking place in Tokyo with reference to the Government's policy in suppressing socialistic literature. The official view is that to cut off the source of poison is wiser than to treat it after it has been imbibed, whereas the Government's critics contend that dilution by the free atmosphere of thought is the best antidote. We do not propose to follow this discussion at any length, but we observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* speaks of Christianity as having a more denationalizing influence than Socialism, and contrasts the Government's liberal attitude towards the former with its sternly repressive mood towards the latter. We are surprised that this old error should find a place in the columns of such a journal. If Christianity were a denationalizing creed, what would become of the patriotism of Christian nations? As a matter of fact Buddhism is much more liberal in its eclectic tendencies than Christianity.

The Japanese Authorities are understood to contend that the causes making for the spread of socialistic doctrines in Japan are different from those operating in the Occident. Whereas in Europe and America the motive force is derived chiefly from the conspicuous interval between the rich and the poor, no such striking gap forces itself upon attention as yet in Japan. What is happening in this country is that theorists have been carried away by socialistic literature, and are acting as propagandists of a doctrine whose baleful effects they do not fully appreciate. Even in the primary and middle schools text books are used which contain phrases of a pernicious tendency, and among the students at such schools there are found policemen, post-office officials and other persons whose minds are poisoned by this literature. The Government is therefore determined to check the evil tendency by every available means. We read in the *Niroku Shimpo's* columns that even among the foreign residents of Yokohama propagandists of socialism, and even of nihilism *à la Bakunin*, are suspected of being present and active, and our sensational contemporary speaks as though steps to check these folks were imminent. It is at all events certain that four or five arrests have been made in Yokohama and that the police are searching for other suspects, among whom is Mrs. (or Miss) Saito Kuma, who was formerly a teacher at the High School, and is now a vigorous propagandist of communism. We need scarcely say that certain newspapers charge the police with great harshness in connexion with this crusade.

JAPANESE and Korean Chambers of Commerce in Korea have resolved to break up and to organize business societies as industrial advisory bodies.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FORMOSA.

Lieut.-General Koizumi, who has been transferred from the command in Formosa to that of a home brigade, arrived at Shimonoseki on the 21st instant and is quoted as giving some interesting information about the state of affairs in Formosa. He says that the number of combatants on the Japanese side, who are employed in the present campaign, totals 1,900, namely 1,500 in the Gilan column and 400 in the Shinchiku column. In addition to these there are a number of men engaged in the work of road-making. No fighting is going on at present. Each side is treating the other with generous courtesy, gifts of millet and fruit being constantly conveyed to the Japanese troops by the aborigines, while in return the Japanese send presents of bread and tinned provisions. Meanwhile the work of erecting wire entanglements is proceeding apace, and when these are finished the aborigines will have to decide finally between complete surrender and a last deadly struggle. The Lieut.-General adds that the Gaogan from whom special resistance has been encountered, occupy about 200 houses divided into hoimest ads of from 50 to 100 houses. It was believed that the only other aboriginal tribe in this district was the Marikoan, but another tribe called the Taiyakan had been discovered, and it will be necessary to deal with these three. The total casualties on the Japanese side have been 200, of whom 100 were killed in battle and 100 died of wounds. The aborigines, when they kill a man, devote all their energies to decapitating the corpse in order that they may offer the head at the shrine of their ancestors to whose intervention they attribute their success. The Japanese on their side endeavour to prevent this mutilation, and the result is that struggles for the possession of a body have taken place more than once.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that according to the latest statistics there are nine aboriginal tribes, who in spite of all efforts to deprive them of weapons, are still possessed of a formidable number of fire-arms. The following list is given by our contemporary :—

Name of tribe.	Number of rifles.	Number of men.
Ataryaru	10,841	29,149
Baiwan.....	5,901	21 224
Amisu	4,652	29,380
Vonumu	2 407	15,794
Tsorisen	1,791	13,423
Piuma	1,055	6,564
Tsoo	612	2,291
Saisetto.....	29	762
Yaami	—	1,667

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

The Oriental Development Company is said to be seeking an interesting development of its functions. It asks for permission to move Japanese and Koreans from congested districts and to make them settle on lands calling for reclamation. This is evidently a programme which somewhat oversteps the legitimate functions of officialdom. Men cannot be constrained to leave a place where they have chosen to settle, or to settle at a place where they do not choose to live. It must be assumed, however, that the Company sees its way to influencing settlers without any recourse to coercive measures. On the other hand, if such be the case, there should be no reason to apply for official sanction.

SCAPE-GOATS.

We entirely agree with the *Jiji Shimpo* in denouncing reckless assertions like that recently made in the report presented to the Japan Syndicate on the occasion of the latter's dissolution. The whole fault of the Syndicate's failure was laid upon the shoulders of Japanese commercial immorality and untrustworthiness. Upon what bases was this wholesale charge founded? Had the syndicate been actually engaged in various transactions and had it suffered heavy losses in connexion with them and owing to Japanese dishonesty, then it might have been in a position to give chapter and verse for its charges. But the truth appears to be that it did no business at all. In other words, it failed to obtain from the Japanese terms sufficiently tempting to attract foreign capital and to bring a fine profit to the Syndicate's hands. That this failure should be laid at the door of Japanese commercial morals is obviously most unjust. The fact is, as all well-informed persons know, that immediately after the war with Russia a number of mushroom syndicates and companies sprang up in Europe, impelled by the idea that Japan would come into the market as a wholesale borrower of foreign capital. In nine cases out of every ten these syndicates and companies lent ear to the representations of men who were in reality mere adventurers, but who described themselves as having influential connexions with Japan, and as being in in a position to command a full measure of Japanese confidence. Subsequent failure was due in the main to the inevitable inability of these men to make good their claims of influence. Their Japanese associates were not persons of any influence or reputation in their own country, and the mere fact of their connexion with an enterprise was enough to damn it. It is really a mere travesty of justice that such persons should turn round and attribute their own failures to Japanese laches. This habit of denouncing Japanese commercial immorality is indulged in with altogether too much freedom. There have been some grounds for it in the past, but the subject has been exploited *ad nauseam* by the class of critics who think that to abuse the Japanese is to eulogize foreigners by contrast.

THE INUNDATIONS.

On the forenoon of the 17th instant a special committee of the *Seiyu kai*, headed by Mr. Sugita Teiichi, waited upon the Prime Minister, and submitted to him a document drawn up by the committee with reference to the necessity of adopting extensive measures for preventing inundations. The committee had been considering this question for some weeks, and had arrived at the conclusion that nothing sufficient could be effected without the participation of the Government. Marquis Katsura, in reply, said that he himself, in company with Marquis Saionji, had visited the scenes of disaster at Karuizawa, and other places, and had arrived at the definite conclusion that deforestation was at the root of the trouble. In Yamanashi prefecture, for example, very radical engineering methods had been employed for the last three years, yet their efficacy on the present occasion had been small compared with the destructive influence of deforestation. Under existing arrangements the work of afforestation fell to the duty of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the work of riparian measures belonged to the sphere of the Home Department. There was reason to believe that the two offices did not co-operate intelligently, and steps to correct that defect would be taken. Another notable point was that in a populous place like Tokyo, where the price of land was high, a tendency existed to reduce the width of rivers and increase their depth, without paying due regard to the sea level. Such steps might well contribute to inundations. The Marquis added that in the days of the *Bakufu* these problems seem to have been solved in a more practically satisfactory manner, and steps are now being taken to study the methods in vogue at that time. Meanwhile there could be no doubt that greater attention should be paid to the conservation of forests. So far as the State forests were concerned, it lay within the power of the Government to take the necessary steps, but the Central Authorities have no competence in the case of private and communal forests, and it was hoped that the people themselves would co-operate in that sphere, to which end the Premier bespoke the good offices of the *Seiyu-kai*.

THE "NICHI NICHI SHIMBUN" ON THE CHRISTIAN CONVERTS IN KOREA.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a leading article the gist of which is that nothing need be apprehended from the spread of Christianity in Korea, and that, on the contrary, its organization may be utilized in the cause of peace and order. Our contemporary dwells much upon the difficulty of arriving at any accurate estimate as to the actual number of converts in the Peninsula. The figure has been put at half a million by the converts themselves, and there has been talk of defections aggregating 200,000 since annexation. But the experience of Japan shows how little reliance can be placed on such numbers. Thus two of the missions in this country found their rolls of membership reduced by 500 each last year, and could only account for the loss by attributing it to changes of residence. The truth is that several factors contribute to render statistics unsatisfactory in such matters. In Korea there have certainly been many professing converts who were in reality influenced by political motives, and it is equally certain that there have been missionaries who, tacitly or explicitly, encouraged a belief in the political potency of the Church. These factors have contributed to confuse the issue. An apparently trustworthy authority estimates the total number of converts at about 190,000, and that seems tolerably close to the mark. Even supposing these to be all imbued with political motives, they would make but a small showing among a nation of 10 millions, and the fact that they are openly-affiliated bodies renders them comparatively easy of control. Therefore the apprehensions entertained on this subject by some Japanese are misplaced and groundless. However many Hulberts there may be among them there are also Ladds and Harrises, and on the whole missionary coöperation may be anticipated, and should be enlisted, in the cause of peace and order.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. SHULTZ.

On Thursday evening a number of members of the Tokyo Club gave a farewell dinner to Mr. C. S. Schultz. Covers were laid for 45, and the following were present:—

Mr. T. Akahoshi	Mr. K Kiyooka
Mr. T. Asabuki	Mr. M. Kushida
Mr. E. J Blockhuys	Mr. C. Maeda
Col. R. W. Boger	Mr. A. W. Medley
Mr. W. M. Booth	Mr. G. Moiliet
Capt. Boyle	Mr. N Nabeshima
Capt. Brinkley	Mr. Z. Ogawa
Mr. A. C. Drabble	Mr. H. T. Rice
Mr. E Dun	Mr. G. B. Slater
Mr. T. Hamaguchi	Ct. M. Soyeshima
Ct. K. Hirosawa	Mr. J. Struthers
Mr. S. Imamura	Dr. J. Takakusu
Mr. R. W. Irwin	Mr. G. Tanaka
Mr. A. Kabayama	Mr. C. S. Wade
Mr. J. R. Kennedy	Mr. N. Watanabe
Mr. R. J. Kirby	Mr. S. J. Wheeler
Mr. S. Kishi	Mr. W. H. Stone
	Mr. S. Ando

Captain Brinkley presided and proposed the health of Mr. Schultz in the following terms:—

GENTLEMEN.—I think that I have never risen to propose the health of a departing friend with more pain than I experience this evening. The longer I live in Japan the more it assumes the aspect of a country of separations. Looking back on the roads we have trodden here—and some of them are pretty long roads—it appears to me that every milestone bears on its face the name of some friend whose presence brought sunshine into our lives and whose departure cast a corresponding shadow over our hearts. One does not like to think how different many things will be when our friend Schultz is no longer among us. I do not propose to attempt any enumeration of the qualities that have endeared him to us. He has forged a special link of sympathy with each of us individually, and any analysis by a third party must sound incomplete. But one thing I may say, and I am sure that it will be endorsed by you all in its fullest sense, cosmopolitan as is the gathering at this board to-night—namely, that Schultz, throughout his whole career in Japan has been an example of the highest type of British merchant. In bidding him farewell we have one consolation in the knowledge that he goes to occupy a higher post in the home country, and in the knowledge that if technical ability, steady industry and patient tactfulness be any passport to success, he deserves to succeed, and will always succeed. It is said that he goes home for good. We refuse to believe it. We refuse to part with the hope that the call of the East will bring him among us once more, and if happily that should be the case, he may be sure of a right royal welcome. Gentlemen, join me in drinking God speed to our friend Mr. Schultz.

This toast was received with all the honours, both English and Japanese. Mr. Schultz, who, on rising, was loudly cheered, replied as follows:—

Capt. Brinkley and Friends: I wish to thank you all most sincerely for the very nice things which have been said of me and which I am sure I shall have very great difficulty in living up to. I also wish to thank you for the hospitality you have extended to me this evening which has made it possible for me to meet so many of my friends on the eve of my departure. I have been in Japan for about 6½ years during which time I have made many friends, and I count among my real friends those I have made here and I am very sorry for may reasons that I am leaving, but I am sure I shall have many opportunities of again visiting Japan, and I shall look forward to them with very great pleasure. If I thought I should be unable to return to Japan at intervals I should hesitate in going. I do not know in what capacity I am returning to London but I am sure it will be for this benefit of my future career. Should any of my many friends visit London without calling on me I shall feel very hurt. I extend a hearty invitation to all my friends when I shall endeavour to reciprocate in some way the hospitality which has been extended to me during my sojourn here. Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the hospitality you have extended to me this evening.

THE "SEISAN CHOSA-KAI."

The above Association, as our readers may remember, was established some time ago under the auspices of Marquis Katsura, and the section of it which has to do with the Empire's foreign trade held a meeting on the 21st instant in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Baron Shibusawa presided and the Minister of the Department was present. We do not gather that any definite decisions were formulated, but it seems likely that the Sections recommendations will take the following form:—

First, that the financial organs chiefly concerned with foreign trade shall extend their sphere of business and shall take measures for facilitating and accelerating the transactions of trade.

Secondly, that the railway system and the schedule of charges shall be improved.

Thirdly, that shipping rates shall be amended and made uniform.

Fourthly that bays and harbours shall be quickly improved and that special steps shall be taken to perfect the land and sea communications at Kobe and Yokohama.

Fifthly that the system of rebates in the case of materials imported from abroad for manufacturing purposes shall be amended.

Sixthly, that strenuous steps shall be taken to prevent manufacturing abuses, and to bring about uniformity of quality in the principal staples of exports.

Seventhly, that steps shall be taken to encourage the export of marine products, especially to China.

Eighthly, that measures shall be adopted to encourage the cultivation of the glandule-bearing oak.

Ninethly, that the class of men sent upon tours upon industrial and commercial investigation shall be chosen more carefully.

Tenthly, that hydro-electric power shall be more extensively used for manufacturing purposes.

Eleventhly, that steps shall be taken for introducing uniformity in the organs of foreign trade.

MISS MIFUNE CHIZU.

A considerable sensation has been created in Tokyo by the performances of a clairvoyante named Miss Mifune Chizu. This lady unquestionably possesses the power of seeing into the interior of material objects. Her capacity has been tested by several of the leading professors of the Tokyo University. At a recent *séance* attended by seven professors, one of them wrote the ideographs *Jōtokuten* on a piece of paper, which was placed inside a pewter canister the latter being enclosed in a thick wooden box lined with black velvet and carefully sealed. It should be added that these ideographs were taken at random out of a number written by the professors, and the combination was not known to any one until it emerged from the box after the test. Miss Chizu, when she is about to exercise her strange power, requires to be undisturbed for a few moments. She says that after an effort of abstraction, a peculiar sound strikes her tympanum, and she then becomes unconscious of any of her surroundings except the object on which her attention is riveted. This preliminary process is not long. It occupied only seven minutes at the recent *séance*, and the ideographs were then read with perfect accuracy. Several other similar texts proved equally successful, and people are now talking with much interest about the "lady who can see a thousand *ri* (*Senrigan fujin*).

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. J. T. Hamilton, the General Manager for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, who returned last week *viâ* Siberia, writes:—

"I consider the trip across the Siberian Railway nothing more than a most enjoyable motoring tour through Russia, Siberia and Manchuria. The carriages are good and comfortable; the food is fresh and up to the average supplied in ordinary good hotels in New York, London, Paris or Berlin. Fresh milk, butter, eggs, fish chicken, fruits and vegetables can be purchased at almost every stopping place en route. There is practically no dust, and the little that is experienced is caused by the passage of the train over the road. The dust experienced in American and European railways is far more disagreeable, as the swift passage of the trains in these countries (say from 50 to 80 miles an hour) raises a lot of dust; while the Siberian train only travels at an average of 23 miles an hour, including stoppages.

The country is richly grassed and watered by large rivers throughout. If it were possible to place the hedges, trees and roads of England upon the many hundreds of miles of undulating, rolling downs of Siberia and Manchuria you would have all the rest in the shape of rich grassed, undulatiug, rolling downs, intersected with large and small rivers. The climate is cool and pleasant. I crossed in June, and in August and September, and experienced cool bracing weather.

I do not wish it to be inferred that everything is perfect, but I feel certain that an ordinary traveller journeying over the Siberian railway for the first time would find the trip more comfortable than he anticipated.

Less than 13 days from London lands the passenger at Vladivostock, and 35 hours from there in one of the fine Russian volunteer steamers across the pretty sea of Japan brings him to picturesque Japan; thus concluding one of the nicest journeys I know for body and mind."

"THE PATERNITY OF JESUS CHRIST."

While we fully acknowledge the right of every man to believe in whatsoever creed he pleases—provided that its tenets be consistent with the canons of moral decency—or not to believe in any creed whatsoever, if scepticism be his mood, we affirm that to pervert liberty of thought into flagrant licence of language is not within the right of any man. Therefore when the *Japan Herald* claims with one breath its title to freedom of conscience, and with another goes out of its way to insult Jesus Christ, we affirm that that journal tramples on its own doctrines. Quite apart from the supernatural attributes which tradition assigns to him, the founder of Christianity is the greatest philosopher of religion that the world has ever seen. Millions of men and women have revered his name during 20 centuries, and millions continue to revere it for the sake of the incalculable blessings that the creed he taught has conferred on humanity. The commonest principles of courtesy should secure against vulgar and ribald insult a name enshrined in so many hearts. The *Japan Herald* does not recognise this: the commonest principles of courtesy have no meaning for it when it mounts its agnostic hobby. It does not hesitate to defend the coupling of grossly opprobrious terms with the name of the Son of the God of Christianity. If atheism—and we use the term without any disparaging intention whatever—impels its disciples to such excesses, they are to be pitied.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"EASTERN ENGINEERING."

We have before us the first number of a new monthly entitled "Eastern Engineering," or "The Advocate of Anglo Oriental Interests," which promises to be of great value to British manufacturers and to Oriental communities. It is published in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai and Tokyo and the editor explains its *raison d'être* as follows :—

During the last few years we have often been urged by engineers, merchants, and others in India, China, and Japan to extend the scope of *African Engineering* so as to embrace the East. This demand has always been based on the fact that there existed no journal in Asia which attempted to advocate Anglo-Oriental engineering interests on the lines followed by *African Engineering* in its advocacy of Anglo-African engineering interests. After lengthy consideration, however, we decided against including Asia in the scope of that journal. Africa is Africa and Asia is Asia, and the two must be treated separately. In fact, *African Engineering* owes much of its strength and influence to the fact that it is specialist engineering paper dealing only with Africa.

There is not any wish to make *African Engineering* or Eastern Engineering compete with ordinary engineering journals. At the present time, when engineering has extended so enormously, and every continent has its own distinct requirements we take it that the day is past when it is possible for a single general engineering paper, however big, to attempt to deal with the whole world in anything but a very sketchy manner. Then, again, a whole-world engineering paper must of necessity contain a great deal of matter which is totally void of interest in many parts of the world. Instead, therefore, of extending the scope of *African Engineering* to Asia, which would have had the effect of weakening that paper as the standard authority on African engineering matters, we decided to start Eastern Engineering to deal only with the East.

The table of contents of the first number is the following :—

	Page
Our Scope and Policy (*Map*)	11
New Japanese Patent Law	12
China as a Market for Machinery	13
Indian Railway Improvements	13
The Coming Allahabad Exhibition	14
The 4 ft. 8½ in. Gauge for Japan	14
Korean Mining Prospects	15
Reclamation Dredger in Japan (*Illust.*)	15
The Promised Land To-day	15
Aerial Back-wash	16
Trade Notes	16
Engineering in China.—No. I	17
Trade Publication Received	18
Items	19
An Economical Air Pump (*Illust.*)	20
High-speed Band Saw for India (*Illust.*)	22
Tugs for Mesopotamia (*Illust.*)	23
Plantation Locomotive for Formosa (*Illust.*)	24
150-ton Crane at Nagasaki (*Illust.*)	24
An Impulse-Reaction Turbine (*Illust.*)	26
Heavy Locomotives for Manchuria	27
Two Motor Ploughs (*Illust.*)	27
High-speed Steel Tool Grinder (*Illust.*)	28
Square Mesh Reinforcement (*Illust.*)	28
An Efficient Tube Scaler (*Illust.*)	29
What Other Folks Say	30
Some Recent Inventions (*Illust.*)	32
Books	33

It only remains to say that the new periodical is printed on excellent paper and contains a number of interesting photographs.

THE KOREANS OF VLADIVOSTOCK

The raid made by the Russian police at 3 a.m. on the 13th instant in the Korean quarter of Vladivostock seems to have produced something like a panic. Several of the Korean residents are said to have concluded that the wisest course would be either to leave the town altogether or to frankly become Japanese subjects. The latter measure would not serve their purpose much. What they are wanting to become is not Japanese subjects, since they are that already, but law-abiding and non revolutionary people. Meanwhile the Russian Authorities seem to be determined that their country shall not furnish an asylum for Korean agitators. The police are said to be adopting stringent measures everywhere, and there will soon be nothing for the disaffected folks except to cross the Tumen as soon as possible.

THE PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN.

It appears that the *Manila Times* published, a few days ago, a statement that Mr. Iwaya, Japanese Consul at Manila, had held a conference with a number of Filipinos, and had assured them of Japanese coöperation with any attempt to recover the independence of the Islands. Mr. Iwaya has just returned to Tokyo, and being interviewed on this subject, declares in the most emphatic terms that the story is absolutely false. He has never had any meeting with any Filipinos, neither has he, directly or indirectly, formulated any opinion bearing the slightest resemblance to the views attributed to him. He justly says that nothing could be more unbecoming for a consular official than to meddle with the political affairs of the countries to which he is accredited, and that such indiscretion would be doubly unpardonable in the case of the Philippines where sinister designs have been attributed to the Japanese.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, September 16.

The continuance of wet, cold weather is producing something like a panic in Tokyo. Rice has risen from to 15½ *yen* per *koku*, and a general slump was witnessed in the share market on the 14th instant. The shares of the Exchange dropped by more than 7 points, so that the debacle in the past two days have been 11.10 points.

Saturday, September 17.

With the return of seasonable weather all shares have sprung upwards.

Monday, September 19.

The upward movement on the Stock Exchange continued yesterday owing to the restoration of fine weather. A conspicuous rise took place in the stock of the Rice Market.

Tuesday, September 20.

The bad weather during the night and forenoon of the 20th instant produced a debacle in the forenoon session of the Exchange, but the afternoon saw considerable recovery.

Thursday, September 22.

The inclement weather has again produced a depressed state of affairs. We append the quotations for November delivery :—

	Sept. 21st.	Sept. 22nd.		
Tokyo Railway	73.65	73.30	—	35
Kei-Hin Railway	47.15	46.40	—	.75
Yusen Kaisha	98.85	97.95	—	.9
Toyo Kisen	23.40	23.10	—	30
Specie Bank	277 00	278.40	+	1.40
Tanko Kisen	31.35	31.30	—	.05
Tokyo Gas	111.95	111.85	—	.10
Tokyo Dento	82 90	80 50	—	2.40
Fuji Gas Spinning	81.80	81.80		.—
Tokyo Spinning	42.50	42.95	+	.45
Kanegafuchi Spinning	105 50	104.80	—	.70
Beer	81.90	81.60	—	.30
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	61.25	61.20	—	.05
Nippon Oil	86.75	85.95	—	.80
Rice Exchange	129.70	128.50	—	1.20
Stock Exchange	203 30	200.70	—	2.60

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

One of the Japanese industries which seems likely to receive a great impetus from the new tariff is the manufacture of condensed milk. Attempts have already been made to push this enterprise in Japan, and it is claimed they they would have succeeded if the duty (5 per cent.) on the imported article had not been so small, and if Formosan sugar had been obtainable on easier terms. When the new tariff goes into operation, foreign condensed milk will have to pay a duty of 20 per cent, and the difficulty about sugar will be largely overcome. Therefore the question of technical ability alone has to be considered, and the Japanese claim that there is no difficulty on that score. The amount of condensed milk imported at present represents about 3 million *yen* annually, and is rapidly on the increase.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the enterprise of the Mitsui firm at Tomakomai in Hokkaido has not proved financially successful. The idea was to manufacture paper with materials obtainable on the spot. Technical difficulties interfered at first, and a United States expert, Mr. Wordsworth, was engaged as assistant. Excellent paper was then obtained, but the trouble was that its quality and the expense of production exceeded the original estimate. The Mitsui had entered into an agreement with the Oji, the Fuji and other firms to sell paper at a uniform rate, but if the Tomakomai product be disposed of at that figure, a loss will result. Thus an embarrassing situation has resulted, and a sum 4,700,000 *yen* invested by the Mitsui for the enterprise remains unfruitful for the time being.

Japanese newspapers state that the Rising Sun Oil Company, which is under English direction, will make no attempt to invade the sphere of Japanese industry. But the Standard has no such scruples. It sets no limit to its transactions, and it will employ its resources wherever opportunity offers. Our readers are aware that an attempt was recently made to establish a trust which should include the Japanese, the English and the American producers. The above remarks are suggested by the failure of that attempt. It is predicted that next month will see the announcement of keen competition between the tandard and the Japanese companies, namely the Hoden and the Nippon, and that the latter two will be seriously affected.

On the 15th instant the ceremony of opening a Japanese elementary school took place at Port Arthur. Marquis Katsura is the patron of this institution and an address of congratulation from him was read. It appears that the opening of the school is by no means premature, for already no less than 200 lads are borne on the list of students.

It is announced that Viscount Sone's funeral will leave his Tokyo residence in Sakurada machi at 1 p.m. on the 19th inst. and will proceed to the cemetery at Aoyama. Two Korean high officials are coming expressly from Seoul to attend the ceremony.

Some alarm seems to have been created by the fact that the foundations of the Prince Imperial's new Palace have sunk three inches. The building covers 2,000 *tsubo*, and was commenced in 1898 and finished in

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

1907. On consulting the experts, however, an assurance has been obtained that the uniform sinking of such a building to the extent of three, four or even five inches, is a common occurrence. Other large buildings in Tokyo have shown a similar result, and so long as the settling is uniform no reason whatever exists for uneasiness.

According to returns compiled by the Bank of Japan there was an appreciation of 1.16 per-cent. in the average price of commodities during August as compared with July. Out of 56 staples, 21 appreciated, 15 depreciated and 20 remain stationary.

The *Official Gazette* announces that Captain Sir Douglas E. R. Brownrigg has been appointed British Naval Attaché in Japan in succession to Rear-Admiral Dundas of Dundas.

The Centenary of Mexican Independence was celebrated at the Mexican Legation in Nagata-cho, Tokyo, from 10 a.m. on the 16th inst., and in the evening the Minister Plenipotentiary gave a banquet at which Marquis Katsura, the other Japanese Ministers of State and the Foreign *Chefs de Mission* were present.

The two ships forming the Training Squadron, namely, the *Asama* and the *Kasagi*, returned to Yokosuka at 9 a.m. on the 16th inst. They had been to China, Chosen and the home coast. It is stated that one month hence they will start on a voyage to distant seas.

There is another scheme on the tapis for providing Tokyo with a harbour. Associated with it are the names of Mr. Asano and Mr. Yasuda Zenjirō. The idea is to dig a big canal from Haneda to Shiba Rikyu, and to reclaim a large tract of land at Shinagawa and at Omori with the dredgings. The calculation is that the entire work will cost 15 million *yen*, and a 99 years' charter is asked for. The tonnage dues charged would be 10 *sen* per ton and the reclaimed land is put at 6 million *tsubo*, an apparently excessive figure.

The Official gazette announces that a ticker has been set up in the Department of Communications. It is called *Dōhō Denshin*, which signifies (simultaneous telegraph) and it will come into operation from the 21st instant, when all the operations on the Tokyo Stock Exchange will manifest themselves immediately on the face of the ticker. The number of brokers to whom this information will be accessible is about 80.

The scene witnessed in the share market on the 10th instant had no parallel since the year of panic in 1907. Speculators seemed to have entirely lost their heads and the Katsura Cabinet, which until recently was blessed for its efforts to reduce the rate of interest, came in for nothing but abuse when people found the market turning against them. The curious point is that every one acknowledges the weather to be primarily responsible for the débâcle, yet, people seem disposed to hold the Katsura Cabinet responsible, as though political wisdom should be able to provide against natural calamities.

It appears that the total losses incurred by the Fuji Gassed Spinning Company owing to the recent floods were 470,000 *yen* and its working profits for the half year aggregate 300,000. The Managing Director, Mr. Hibiya, insists that the proper course is to devote the whole of the working profits to meet the expense of reparations, supplementing that sum with 170,000 *yen* from the reserves, which will then stand at 1,690,000 *yen*. This plan entails the non-payment of any dividend for the half year, and it is feared that the shareholders may object to that course.

There are no less than nine Sugar refining companies which are about either to install new machinery or to supplement their old. Thus great competition exists among firms acting as agents for machine-builders. Japanese journals speak of competition extending to the United States of America, to England and to Germany, but in the list of agents given by them we do not find any American representative. Three firms are acting for English manufacturers. They are Messrs. Okura & Co., Messrs. Yonei & Co., and Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., (whoses agents are the Mitsui). Two agents are acting for Germany, namely, Messrs. Sasuga & Co., and Messrs. Takata & Co. The last named firm is said to have already obtained an order amounting to about 820,000 *yen*. Of course there is talk of bribery and corruption. One firm, the Hokko, is said to have sent representatives to Europe to inspect the machinery in site, with the result that a combination of British and German methods were adopted, though how that was contrived we are left to conjecture.

In spite of the fact that the maritime carrying industry shows little improvement, the shipbuilding yards of Japan are tolerably busy. In addition to orders from the Japanese Government for the construction of cruisers and large destroyers, they have commissions from the Chinese Government. As to building on private account, the *Hochi Shimbun* gives the following list :—

Place of Building.	To order of	Number	Tons.	H.P.
Mitsu-bishi.....	Shosen Kaisha...	1	6,000	3,500
do	do ...	1	—	—
do	Toyo Kisen	1	9,250	3,500
do	do ...	1	13,700	16,500
Osaka Tekko-jo.	? ...	1	760	500
do	? ...	1	1,050	500
do	? ...	1	?	?
Kawasaki	? ...	1	2,850	900
Uraga	Home Depart...	1	1,250	1,000
Total.....		9	41,900	—

We read in Tokyo journals that out of 36 schooners or sloops which went north during this season in pursuit of fur-seals, the number captured has been six, namely, four by American preventive vessels and two by Russian. With regard to the American captures, only one out of the four, namely the *Tora Maru* (68 tons) has been released up to the present. She was sentenced to a fine which her master paid immediately. Three others, namely the *Tokai Maru* (95 tons), the *Miyako Maru* (?) and the *Kōyei Maru* (98 tons) are still under detension. The two vessels captured by the Russians are the *Kōyō Maru* and the *Kano Maru* and their masters and crews are still in prison.

A difficulty has arisen in the Jinseng Market of Yokohama. Hitherto it has not been the custom to make any allowance for what is called *kwanberi*; that is to say, for reduction of weight owing to leakage or rough handling during transit. On the other hand, a small reduction of price has been conceded on this account. Buyers in Hongkong and Shanghai have for some time been demanding an allowance of 1-per-cent, and lately they insisted on an allowance of 5 catties on a loose parcel of 100 catties and of 2½ catties per bag of 100. The Japanese are not disposed to make any such concession and they are said to be very strong, inasmuch as the Korean crop this year is exceptionally bad.

Considerable attention is concentrated on two schemes, proposed by Mr. Asano and Mr. Okada respectively, for constructing canals, the former from Haneda to Tokyo and the latter from Tsurumi to the same city. Practically the two enterprises have a corresponding object, but their dimensions are very different. The Asano project is for a canal 400 yards wide, and capable of accommodating steamers up to 7,000 tons, whereas the Okada scheme is for a canal only 30 yards wide navigable by steam launches. The former programme involves an expenditure of 30 million *yen*; the latter of only 5. As yet Mr. Asano's scheme has not assumed practical shape, but Mr. Okada's has been actually submitted to the Authorities for approval. Both are strenuously opposed by the inhabitants along the sea-coast, who insist that the building of either canal would destroy the crop of edible sea-weed annually gathered along this shore. Mr. Asano and his associates talk of buying up this crop, but the feasibility of such a measure is deemed problematical.

The Katsura-gaw Hydro-Electric Company has at length been definitely formed. It held a meeting for the purpose of organization on the 20th instant. Mr Amenomiya was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors and Messrs. Iwata and Hara were chosen to be Managing-Directors. The Company is to suppy power to the Tokyo Electric Light Company. We observe one evil feature in its methods, namely that a sum of no less than 77,000 *yen* is allotted for expenses of organization and for the remuneration of promoters and directors.

Another company called the Electric Supplies Manufacturing Company, has also been formed under the Presidency of Mr. Amenomiya. The latter Company has a capital of 1½ million *yen* and the former 6½ millions. They are to be amalgamated.

It is stated that, after much deliberation, the Railway Board has decided to maintain the present narrow gauge on the Tokyo-Kyoto line, and to lay an additional track of wide gauge for the Tokyo-Yokohama service. By and bye this wide gauge will be extended to Kozu. The trains on the wide-gauge track will be run by electricity. This explanation is not nearly sufficiently detailed, but fuller information is not yet forthcoming.

Meanwhile we do not find any reference to the future of the Kei Hin Electric Railway, though evidently the Government's project has a vital bearing upon the welfare, if not upon the very existence, of this Company. The traffic between Yokohama and Tokyo cannot be sufficiently large to give employment to two electric railways running parallel at a short distance from each other.

Tokyo newspapers have a great deal to say about the arrest of Mr. Matsumura Takeshige, the *banto* of Messrs. Babcock and

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Wilcox. The charge against Mr. Matsumura, who has been for over 20 years in the Firm, is defrauding the Customs. It is alleged that for some time back he has been passing in goods under forged invoices, and while charging the Firm the full import duty, has pocketed the difference, the Customs being the sufferers. One or two newspapers suggest the possibility of these frauds having been committed with the cognizance of the Firm, but evidently very little evidence is attached to that extravagant notion. This may be one of the cases to which allusion was made at the last general meeting of the Yokohama Board of Trade. We may be sure that every possible facility will be afforded by Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox to the efforts of the police in investigating the frauds.

The remains of the late Viscount Inouye have reached Japan and the obsequies are to be held at the temple Tōkaiji on the 25th instant at 3 p.m.

Rumours continue to be busily circulated to the discredit of the Yalu Lumber Company. For some months past the operations of the enterprise have been said to be very unsatisfactory from a financial point of view, and it is expected that the situation will be now greatly aggravated by the appointment of a Chief Director who is distinctly anti-Japanese. The name of the Director is not mentioned in the telegrams, and the whole story is exasperatingly vague. It will be remembered that the last official report did not take by any means so lugburious a view.

TOKYO NOTES.

RAILWAY REPAIR WORK.

As one who has recently passed over a considerable extent of railway, more or less interrupted by the floods, it is a pleasure to bear witness to the remarkable expedition displayed by the Imperial railway authorities in accomplishing repairs and restoring communication. A good example of this is seem in the line between Naoetsu and Uyeno along which the washouts were too numerous for any but a railway man to remember. When it is borne in mind that the big iron brige at Shinmachi and the still larger one nearer Takasaki, were both down for some hundreds of feet, and that the numerous culverts and smaller bridges, as well as the big embankments and brick bridges of the tunnels, were all more or less destroyed, and that nearly all these have been repaired in a little more than four weeks, it seems really a marvellous achievement; and still more so when one is reminded that this is but one line of the many all over the Empire to which the Department of Railways had to give attention in the same way and at the same time. Here we have a vast work undertaken suddenly under the necessity of circumstances, involving the exercise of skilled supervision over thousands of workmen in hundreds of separate places along a great extent of line, and yet the labour of each and all combined in a most unerring manner to carry out carefully the aim of the Superintendent in Chief, so that with the minimum of inconvenience the public were enabled to resume their wonted movements. It may safely be said that such achievement could not be surpassed in any other country in the world. In the work of Baron Goto and his skilled assistants we see the same genius for combined efficient effort that was displayed by the Japanese Army in Manchuria during the late war, when, though separated by vast stretches of territory, every detachment of the Army nevertheless was able to fulfil the aim of the leader and Commander-in-Chief, to crush the enemy and save the Empire. In considering a matter of this kind there are some persons who can see nothing but the mistakes. Well, mistakes matter little so long as the main purpose has been achieved. The railway Department makes mistakes no doubt, as well as all other human organizations and efforts, but it has finally accomplished its purpose and accomodated the public. Those who bought first-class tickets during the last few weeks were somewhat disappointed that more often than not they had to ride in second-class cars, and at times even in third-class cars. But they had sense enough, it is to be hoped, to remember that they were fortunate in not having to walk instead of ride; for it seems a matter more due to Providence than good management that cars of any kind should have been found between the numerous breaks on the railway line. Some of these breaks left a track of but a few miles between them, and had it so happened that neither locomotives nor coaches chanced to be laid up in those sections, there would have been no way of getting such conveniences to the isolated stretch of track after the breaks had occurred. In fact it looked very much as though the railway authorities had been wide awake enough to forestall the flood and place engines and cars at various places along the line in case of isolation by washout and flood. Moreover at every place of changing cars the railway had seen to it that plenty of *akabo* were on hand to transfer quickly all hand baggage. Nor were exorbitant charges permitted. Each man asked no more than his five *sen* apiece for luggage, and in most cases it was well earned. At present there are but three breaks unmended between Naoetzu and Uyeno, and these will soon be repaired. This means that the passenger has to leave the train but three times on the journey, but as his baggage is carefully looked after, the change of cars brings very little inconvenience. The extent of walking involved is not more three or four *Cho*, and even ladies and children can attempt it without either trouble or fear.

SUPPRESSION OF SOCIALISM.

A considerable degree of excitement continues in Tokyo over the Government's determined suppression of Socialism. Several arrests have been made and it is said other are contemplated; while all literature encouraging socialistic ideas has been put under the ban and is being weeded out of the book shops and banished from the reach of youth. Those who see that Socialism in itself is not wholly evil are glad to notice that the causes leading to the arrest of certain of the accused were not crimes naturally associated with socialistic teaching but with what is far worse, Anarchy, that black spirit that has created such terror in Europe and has been responsible for the assassination of rulers and other great men. There is no doubt that so far as Socialism lends its countenance to anarchical doctrines and tendencies it ought to be weeded out root and branch. It has been said that the real aim of such deluded persons is not intentionally evil; they simply wish to make the world better and deliver their fellow-men from what they regard as intolerable evils But they as well as other people have to learn that history proves the world is not made better by doing evil. To do evil that good may come is a pernicious doctrine which may justify the most horrible of crimes. What we want is more instruction in the schools on the subject of social evolution and ethical development. The youth of the nation must be taught from human history that the happiness and prosperity of the nation as well as of the individual have always resulted from honest and loyal citizenship, each man doing his duty to his fellows, and not by fighting the Powers that be and defying authority. If authority is bad, unjust, inherently corrupt, it will decay and fall as naturally as a rotten tree, without the knife of the assassin or the cruelty of the anarchist. Let each man look to his own behaviour and circumscribe his own conduct; and if he is convinced that duty calls him to reform the State, let him take his part in doing it in concert with his fellow citizens, rather than by setting out as a free lance to force mankind at the point of the pistol into acquiescence with his individual notions. In point of fact anarchy and certain brands of socialism are simply egoism gone mad, and as such, cannot be tolerated in a free State. Such notions of civilization have to be treated as insanity if not as crime.

Some time ago I was discussing this subject with a foreign missionary who has a large knowledge of the country-folk in Japan. From what he told me I should judge that this menacing variety of socialistic propaganda was going on in the rural districts to a greater extent than even the authorities are aware. One evening and, for that matter, on several occasions, while this missionary was conducting a service, a young man was noticed distributing pamphlets at the church door, and one of these was handed to the pastor of the church among others. He took it home and translated it. The ideas expressed and the courses of action suggested in it were not only highly immoral, but positively wicked and indecent. Next time they met, the pastor asked this youth if he knew the contents of the literature he was distributing through the country. He replied in the affirmative, and said that of course preachers and missionaries would naturally be opposed to his propoganda as it tended to destroy their influence and deprive them of their jobs. Here then was a young man fairly well educated, but who had no more idea of citizenship and common decency than to go about circulating the most immoral sort of literature, in the avowed belief that he was doing his people and his country a great good. To destroy or even to injure the moral life of the individcal or the community is as henious an offence as to destroy or injure the physical life of the citizen, and it is not to be wondered at or thought illiberal on the part of the Government if both offences are treated and ultimately punished in the same manner. The citizen who teaches or lends his sympathy to crime cannot be permitted to go free. He is like a disease whose contagion will spread if allowed to germinate. For people have their tendencies that make them susceptible to moral disease, just as some are more susceptible to physical disease than others, and it is the duty of the State to protect its citizens from such. As intimated by the *Japan Times* recently, the great force against anarchy in Europe and America is religion, but for which the labour of Governments would be much more difficult than it is at present. Religion is the salt that preserves the mass even though here and there the fringe frays out or goes to decay. Thus the body politic itself is kept sound, because the controlling spirit of religion is moral perfection, efficiency of personal character; and its most powerful motive is honour and reverence for the Creator and His divinely appointed servant, the Ruler of the nation. The citizen who has neither reverence nor respect for Heaven will have neither reverence nor respect for the Son of Heaven.

REPARING OF FLOOD DAMAGES.

According to the report of the Home Office, the estimates for reparing the damages caused by the recent floods, have been made up in Tokyo and three other prefectures as follows:—

	Yen.
Tokyo-fu	1,790,000
Chiba-ken	900,000
Ibaraki-ken	1,460,000
Miyagi-ken	1,110,000

It is reported in this connection that the Government, which intended to propose a bill for the expansion of naval forces at the next session of the Diet, will postpone its presentation for one year in consideration of the fact that much money will be required for the above repairs.

A NAGASAKI telegram reports that early on the morning of the 13th inst. a cyclone raged for five minutes at Yuzuki and vicinity in that prefecture. Three dwelling houses and seven sheds were blown down by the wind. Fourteen casualties are reported.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. ROOSEVELT AND AMERICAN POLITICS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 17.*)

THE trend of American politics at the present time presents features of more than ordinary interest to the observer in the outside world. There are conditions at work, internal and external, which threaten to bring about a general upheaval, with a subsequent re-distribution of parties. To begin with, there has been brought into the arena the forceful personality of Mr. ROOSEVELT—a circumstance which of itself is pregnant with possibilities. For was it not the ex-PRESIDENT who, fresh from the African wilds, extolled, as the chief of the primitive virtues, "to work, and to fight?" Mr. ROOSEVELT'S past career has given ample evidence, to friends and foes alike, that he possesses these virtues in a high degree; and American history of the immediate future will, in all human probability, confirm that evidence up to the hilt. It requires no prophetic instinct to foresee that the impending political struggle in the United States will have for its central figure the ex-Colonel of Roughriders. At present the outstanding feature of the situation is the momentous fact that the great Republican party which has for so many years held sway over the destinies of the United States, is at length divided against itself. A new political party has made its appearance upon the scene under the name of the "Insurgents"—it will doubtless assume some more significant cognomen as its principles crystallize into definite shape—and the Republican "bosses"—the "Old Guard" of a historic party—are not a little perturbed at the potentialities of this new development. For this movement has at its head, a man who is a host in himself and whose influence throughout the Republic, from Maine to Colorado, can only be compared with that of the greatest figures in American history—GEORGE WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

That "there is something rotten in the State of Denmark" is evidenced not only by the revelations of municipal and political corruption which with painful frequency affront the ears of America's friends, but by the unconcealed eagerness with which the bulk of the population welcomes the ex-PRESIDENT as a Hercules for the cleansing of the Augean stables of American public life. An English journal compares the present situation in the United States with that of the revolt of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL against the effete of his party, or of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN against the Gladstonian separatist policy; but it seems to us that the movement with which Mr. ROOSEVELT has now definitely associated himself—if, indeed, he was not its *fons et origo*—is a movement in the direction of national righteousness, of cleanness in the political world. Such in fact is the complexion which the ex-President himself imparted, to it, when, at the opening of his Western, speech-making tour, which has already become a species of triumphal progress, he singled out political crookedness as the one vital issue of American politics, and announced his intention of "making it his particular business" to hunt the "crooks" out of his own party. One thing is certain, that the "crooks" and the various corporations they represent will not surrender their lucre-strongholds without a struggle, and it will need all Mr. ROOSEVELT'S vast popularity to carry him victorious to his goal. Nevertheless, it is a now generally accepted belief that 1912 will see the strenuous ex-Colonel marching to the White House over the ruins of the once omnipotent Republican Party. Meanwhile the significance of such events as the sweeping Democratic victory in Maine is not to be ignored. The divided Republicans may, indeed, leave the way open for Democratic supremacy, and there are many Americans, even of unpronounced political sympathies, who would regard such a *denouement* as a national disaster. Be that as it may, however, the advent of the Democrats to power would involve a complete reversal of American foreign policy. Such external entanglements as the Philippine Occupation and the Liberian Protectorate, are as anathema to the mind of the Democrat, and the assumption of the central control by the followers of WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN at a time when the Republic is entering upon a world-policy could hardly fail to result in some curious developments. But that danger, as most Americans regard it, is rendered the more remote by the fact that the Democrats (with all respect to Mr. BRYAN'S platform gifts) possess at the present moment neither a leader nor a policy. The man of the hour is not with them: and where it is a question of the will of a people so strongly swayed by sentiment as is the American nation, we are inclined to pin our faith to the man of the hour. Mr. ROOSEVELT may even now say, with vastly more truth than the Fourteenth Bourbon, "*L'Etat, c'est Moi*!"

MISSIONARY VERACITY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 20.*)

THE *Japan Herald*, having forwarded to Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM, an article which appeared in these columns two months ago in reply to some injurious statements about missionaries from the pen of that scientist, Sir HIRAM has addressed to our local contemporary an answer from which we take the following:—

The article in the *Japan Mail* has a strong family resemblance to many other articles that I have seen in missionary papers. If you point out to one of these gentlemen that he has told something which is not strictly true, his reply is that you, in pointing out his error and giving him a little bit of real truth, are telling a "stupendous falsehood" yourself. It is a fact that the missionaries, not having one iota of truth to support their position, are reduced to using other weapons. If they told the truth, their subscriptions would fall off. It is therefore necessary for their very existence, to misrepresent the facts.

I propose sending you very shortly plenty of evidence to substantiate everything that I have said, when I think you will be able to agree with what Colonel Carr said when he returned to the United States from China, and read the missionary reports: "The missionaries in China are the greatest liars on the face of the Earth."

If one really wishes to know to what extent lying may be carried, I advise him to purchase a little Roman Catholic Book which gives a life of St. Francis Xavier. If we can believe this little work, this great saint could beat Baron Munchausen and Ananias out of their boots, in fact he was the boss liar of the World, and the boss missionary at the same time, therefore the greatest missionary was the greatest liar

Yours faithfully, HIRAM S. MAXIM.

P.S.—More anon.

We return thanks to Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM for this letter. It condemns him effectively out of his own mouth. He sets out by an attempt to mislead his readers into supposing that the article in the *Japan Mail* was written by a missionary. It was not. It was written by the editor of this journal. We are not acquainted with any missionary who would think it worth while to notice such charges as those preferred at the outset by Sir H. S. MAXIM. Happily for themselves missionaries are absolved from many of the unpleasant duties which fall to the lot of journalists. But Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM is not exempt from the duty of refraining from baseless insinuations. We thank him, however; for this preface of his is consistent with the text which follows. "If you point out to one of these gentlemen," he writes, "that he has told something which is not strictly true, his reply is that you, in pointing out his error and giving him a little bit of real truth, are telling a 'stupendous falsehood' yourself." It would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to pervert the issue more flagrantly than Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM here perverts it. What he did in his original indictment was to denounce the whole body of Christian Missionaries as unveracious, and to compare them to pigeons which, by careful breeding through many generations, had developed abnormal faculties. He did not adduce any evidence in support of this wholesale slander, for his reference to the solitary case of Mr. TORREY misrepresenting Colonel INGERSOLL'S attitude, was absolutely worthless for the purposes of such an extensive libel. And now he promises to send testimony which will convict the "missionaries in China of being the greatest liars on the face of the earth." Moreover, he commends attention to a life of Xavier which proves him to have been "the boss liar of the World." There is no lack of superlatives, it will be observed. But there is a conspicuous lack of sober reasoning. And as for the accusation that all the Missionaries are liars, it is laughable. That is all that need be said about it. We repeat what we have already written from out of the fullness of a much longer experience than Sir HIRAM S. MAXIM'S, namely, that "among all sorts and conditions of men there are none whose general level rises to a higher standard of scrupulous integrity" than does that of the Christian Missionaries.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. LUCIEN WOLF ON THE ANNEXATION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 22*)

ELSEWHERE we reproduce an interesting article by Mr. LUCIEN WOLF, writing in the *Daily Graphic*, on the subject of the annexation of Korea. It will be observed that Mr. WOLF is obsessed by the old chimera. He thinks that the Japanese Government has successfully subjected British trade in Manchuria to disabling discrimination. This charge has been preferred again and again but in no one instance has anything like convincing proof been adduced. It is indeed one of the two phantoms which no effort of reasoning can exorcise. The other is the notion that the difficulties as to the construction of a railway from Chingchow to Aigun were of Japanese manufacture. However contrary to fact that allegation has been shown to be, it is still repeated with confidence; however signal has been the failure to convict Japan of differentiating against Occidental imports in Manchuria, the slander retains its vitality. Mr. LUCIEN WOLF adds another curious feature to the indictment. He thinks that by annexing Korea Japan will be in a position to close the commercial door there in the face of other nations; not by means of hostile tariffs but by a process cognate with that adopted by her in Manchuria, namely, by charging differential rates on the railways and by countenancing fraudulent invoices. Two things escape his attention. One is that had Japan been disposed to pursue these evil tactics in Korea, she need not have waited for annexation. The railways were already in her possession; the Customs were under her control, and the conduct of the country's foreign affairs was in her hands. If, with all these facilities available, she made no attempt to violate the principle of equal opportunity, why should she be expected to abuse the same opportunities now? The other point lost sight of by Mr. LUCIEN WOLF is that by annexation Korea becomes an integral part of the Japanese Empire. Has Japan ever been seriously accused of discriminating against foreign trade within her own dominions? We are not aware that she has. What warrant is there, then, for supposing that she will make an exception in the case of this newly added portion of her realm? It is well to guard against all eventualities, but it is not well to waste strength in grappling with mere shadows, and it is very far from well to insult a friendly nation by making it the object of suspicions which its history furnishes no warrant whatever for entertaining.

Readers will further observe that Mr. WOLF compares Lord SALISBURY's diplomacy in the case of Tunis with Sir EDWARD GREY's diplomacy in the case of Korea, very much to the discredit of the latter. "France was reluctant to give a formal and legal shape to her *de-facto* annexation of the Regency," says Mr. WOLF, and "with that slender hold only to work upon, Lord SALISBURY secured a guarantee of most-favoured-nation treatment for 40 years and a specially privileged treatment of British cottons for 15 years," "a much better bargain than Sir EDWARD GREY has secured in Korea." Mr. LUCIEN WOLF, in formulating this argument, fails to perceive that it tells diametrically against his own contention. Had Japan been "reluctant to give a formal and legal shape to her *de-facto* annexation" of the Peninsula, then indeed there would have been plenty of room to negotiate with her. But there was no such nebulosity; no such need for securing foreign acquiescence by special concessions. The annexation was open and explicit. Korea became an integral part of the Japanese Empire, and all conditions arising out of her previous independence ceased to have real existence. There was nothing for Sir EDWARD GREY to take hold of.

AN APPRECIATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 23.*)

(COMMUNICATED.)

PERHAPS no prominent American of recent years has so truly represented the American ideal man as does President "BILL" TAFT. Democratic, genuine,—a quiet, modest gentleman,—he has been content to do things, and let other people talk about them; sometimes even to the extent of smilingly permitting a less modest and more self-advertising person to claim credit for diplomatic achievements which were palpably the product of his brain and genial diplomacy.

The world will perhaps never realize one-half of the work Mr. TAFT has done for America. When he came to the Far East the Philippines were in a ferment, and all the nations interested were looking askance at American occupation. When Mr. TAFT returned home, the Philippines were quite pacified, while America's place in the Far East was not only established, but appreciated—a bungler might have produced far different history! On his return home Mr. TAFT found four-fifths of the voters throughout the great central states clamouring for the United States to "get their money back and turn the Philippines adrift." Mr. TAFT crossed the country and made a series of speeches. He is no orator, but he drew the mal-contents together into a union which has ever since supported the administration in its foreign policy. On one occasion Mr. TAFT was received in a Western city by an audience of ten thousand noisy anti-imperialists. After a very flowery introduction by a local orator, Mr. TAFT advanced to the center of the platform, beginning in a drawling tone, and without complimentary address, "Well, I suppose you want to hear what I have to say about the Philippines." The crowd actually laughed. But for two hours they stood in the hot afternoon sun and listened to the man who knew what he was talking about, and it was a quiet thoughtful crowd that returned to their homes at the conclusion of the address. This is the city where, last month, Mr. ROOSEVELT was greeted with "Three Cheers for 'Bill' TAFT."

At one time the South American republics were seething with discontent, and almost ready to join in an international boycott against the United States. Mr. TAFT spent a few weeks in South America. There was no brass band, newspaper advertising or red fire; in fact no one seems to know just how it was brought about, but the American republics were drawn together in a closer union than ever before, and the friendship then established toward the United States has since withstood many trying tests.

The key-note of Mr. TAFT's success in life is the one word "Sincerity." He is real and dependable. The friends of his college days have been the friends of his manhood, and they are the force that made him President.

As a judge Mr. TAFT was noted for his clear, cool decisions, which invariably appealed, even to the losers, as being inspired by a whole-hearted endeavour to render justice. As President he has been no more a figure-head than his noisy predecessor, and it is indeed questionable if he has not actually accomplished more in the same length of time.

Recent foreign comments on the action of the United States in Liberia, both friendly and adverse, have emphasized the statesmanship of the President in securing the approval of the three Powers most interested before opening the negotiations.

President TAFT and his administration have been most severely criticized for the Payne-Aldrich Law; at one time indignation and disgust being universally expressed by the whole army of Tariff-revisionists who helped to elect him. However, it appears that these criticisms were premature, for the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law is proving to be much the best tariff American statemen have yet produced—a fact now admitted even by its bitterest critics. In another column we reprint a summary of opinions from the most prominent American newspapers, on this subject. Some of these were most bitter in their denunciations at the time the act became a law. It would appear that this experiment may yet prove to be the most valuable labour of the "Sage of Beverley."

Again, regarding the fortification of the Panama canal, there is little doubt that the President will ultimately accomplish his purpose with the full approval of all nations. The London *Times* in its comment on the subject says: "England recognizes the right of the United States to military occupation, but feels that according to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

treaty she should have been consulted diplomatically." The writer of that article has lost sight of the fact that the President must first obtain authority for such negotiations. It would be considered presumption on his part, and in all probability would defeat his object, were he to enter into open negotiations with a foreign Power regarding the fortifications before they had been authorized by the American Congress.

Finally, Mr. TAFT is a fighter, when aroused, and it would not be surprising to see his quiet, dignified manliness and splendid record yet conquer the wild stormy popularity of the self-advertised "Hero of Oyster-Bay."

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.)

St. Petersburg, September 1.

Recent speeches of the German Emperor attracted the more attention in Russia owing to their so nearly coinciding with the visit to German territory of the Russian Imperial Family. Probably for the same reason, there is an absence of the usual outspoken comment. The *Novoe Vremja*, however, sums up the speeches in a characteristic cartoon which represents Germany, armed to the teeth, sitting on large up-ended volumes containing speeches, the "1,001st" of which has just been added, and reflecting with complacency on "how easy it is to play the bully if one doesn't fight," while in the background a horrified old woman labelled "Europe" is wringing her hands, helpless and afraid. Since the Emperor of Russia abolished the autocracy on paper and gave his people the opportunity of substituting a new régime, it has been the custom in Russia to regard the Emperor William as the last stronghold of absolutism in Europe, indeed, with China tending towards a modified régime, almost the last in the whole world. This view, which is superseding that put forward a twelvemonth or so ago, hinting at the rise of a twentieth century Napoleon in Europe, is significant of the more settled condition of International politics, largely owing to the close relations between England and Russia particularly since the latter has come to an agreement with Japan in the Far East. Napoleon did not ride to greatness on the back-wash of an ebbing tide. The recognition of the new role of the Emperor William as the last apostle of absolutism implies that all fear of the 'new Napoleon" is on the wane.

The Emperor and Empress and Family left Peterhof on Sunday for the castle of Friedburg in Germany close to Hamburg and the favourite health-resort of Nauheim. On the same day, a few hours earlier, the Empress Mother left on her yacht for Denmark.

The Court will, in all probability, be absent from St. Petersburg not less than two months, and it is hoped that circumstances will then permit of their Majesties once more taking up their residence in the capital itself for the Winter of 1910-11. There is no longer, of course, any question of the suitability of St. Petersburg as a residence for the Russian Court in the particular respect which kept the Emperor from visiting his capital during the years of licence and rebellion. The operating causes in the decision are nowadays those common to all humanity, questions of health. For some considerable time past the health of the Empress has been such that it was impossible for her to bear the strain of the great Court functions to which Russia is accustomed. A new question of health likewise arises in the deplorable condition of St. Petersburg from the sanitary point of view, and neither the Government nor the public are satisfied that the St. Petersburg municipality is making any real efforts to cope with this plague-spot, which threatens to develop new terrors.

We are passing through a period of exceptional interest in the usually neglected question of naval power, and Russia in particular is concerned to regain something of the position temporarily lost to her at Tsushima. The appointment of the "investigation" into the naval shipbuilding department, which it is said was made without the congnisance of the Ministry of Marine, is warrant of serious intentions on the part of the Russian Government. It is semi-officially explained, in order to allay very natural apprehensions on the part of not only minor but some of the higher officials of the department in question, that this "investigation" has nothing in common with the "revisions" in progress all over Russia, that there is no intention of seeking out victims for punishment on account of misdeeds of the past, whose authors, it is said have already passed away from the posts where their influence was prejudicial to the great cause of "restoring the Russian Fleet." It seems likely that the recent activity of Turkey, instigated thereto by Germany the "friend of the Mussulman rulers," in purchasing warships for the Black Sea, has given a fillip to Russian energies in the direction of shipbuilding. Already rumours are afloat of an intention to erect new ships on the Black Sea coast and proceed immediately with the construction of four "Dreadnoughts." The French naval programme is also welcomed here, and the *Novoe Vremja* devotes a long article to the proof that those persons who deny the need of a fleet to France in present circumstances are reckoning on false premises. "All this is based on the *entente cordiale* with England," says the *Novoe Vremja*, "but this understanding with England, by some inexplicable error, is taken to be as it were a one-sided affair. Upon England are laid all the burdens of a possible war with Germany, while France takes to herself only the profits. One need be no great politician to define even concretely the demands that England will make upon France in that case. It is no secret that the constant increase of the German fleet has compelled England to withdraw a portion of her forces from the Mediterranean. It is here then that the task of France now lies; to dam up in the Mediterranean the naval forces of Germany's allies. From this point of view, as France's ally and as sincere well-wishers to the cause of European peace, we can only welcome the French naval reform and trust that it will be carried out with all possible speed."

On Sunday at Cettinje in the presence of the King and Queen of Italy, the Crown Prince of Servia, and others, proclamation was solemnly made of the raising of Montenegro to the status of a kingdom, the occasion being the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Prince, now King, Nicholas. Montenegro is the creation of Peter the Great, who was aided a couple of hundred years ago in his campaigns against Turkey by the Slav Prince whom he and his successors ever after supported on the throne of Montenegro, the one condition attaching thereto being that the rulers should profess the Orthodox religion. The relations between the greatest and the least of the Slav states is well expressed in the answer which a Montenegrin is said to have made to the taunts of a German or Austrian who pointed out that the pretensions of Montenegro were out of all proportion to the numbers of inhabitants or size of territory: the mountaineer answered emphatically: "Not so small either—we and the Russians are a hundred and fifty millions strong!" The good wishes of all Russia, rulers and people alike, go with Montenegro and its King to-day, and few other nations but welcome the honour done to a gallant ruler who has allied his house with some of the proudest dynasties in Europe, enlarged his territory and secured free passage to the open sea, a record, when one recalls all that has happened in the Balkans in the past half century, that is sufficiently remarkable. The Emperor of Russia has despatched to Montenegro the Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich, who left St. Petersburg last evening, to bear to King Nicholas of Montenegro a Russian Field-Marshal's baton, an exceptional honour, for there is only one other Russian Field-Marshal, the nonagenarian ex-Minister of war and hero of many fights, not only in war, but in the internal struggles in peace time, the negotiations that preceded the Emancipation of the Serfs, Field-Marshal Miljutin. All the sons of King Nicholas are likewise given a step in the ranks they hold in the Russian Army.

The annexation of Korea by Japan is now officially made known together with the text of the "Treaty" between the Emperor of Japan and the ruler of Korea. From the comments on this long-expected event in the Russian press it is obvious that there is a sense of soreness over the action of Japan. The *Novoe Vremja* ridicules the "Treaty" which it compares to the making of an agreement between the oyster and the man who swallows it. At the same time it is careful to point out that Russia has really no interests in Korea, whereas England and America have. To England, and particularly to the United States of America will be left the task of expressing dissatisfaction with Japanese action.

In order to prepare the public mind for this step the Japanese Government published recently in English a marvellous compilation under the title of "Annual Report of the Agency General in Korea." If printing, pictures, and interesting treatment of subject are any indication of the work which Japan is doing in Korea itself, one can only heartily welcome the appropriation by Japan of Korea or any other Oriental land, that requires being put in order. The Consular reports of no other country, our own included, can bear comparison for a moment with these Japanese publications. In a couple of hundred pages of well-spaced clear type there are not only three large-scale maps and a dozen tabular statements, but some seventy admirably excuted photogravures that bring home to the reder all the essential facts of life, especially in the matter of trade and industry, as it is lived in Korea nawadays under the rule of the Japanese.

Henceforth Korea will be merely a province of Japan, to be known under the name of the Chosen Province.

NEW LAWS OF FINLAND.

The text is published to-day of the first proposed new law upon which the opinion of the Finnish Diet is asked in connection with the reorganisation of Russo-Finnish relations It contains seven clauses (1) Russian subjects not Finnish citizens to be given equal rights with Finns: (2) Persons who have qualified in Russian educational establishments to be accorded the rights in Finland that attach to the parallel institutions in Finland: (3) Russian subjects, of the Christian faith, to have equal chances of securing appointment to the posts of teachers of history in Finnish educational establisments: (4) and (5) detail the legal responsibilities of Finnish officials in case of any attempts to evade or oppose the operation of the preceding clauses: (6) Finnish regulations regarding Jews and Gypsies—which, be it noted, are much more stringent than those obtaining in Russia proper—to remain in force pending the revision of the whole question of these peoples; and (7) the present law to come in force on the 1st to 14th of January 1911.

The drafting of the Bill seems curious, clauses 2 and 3 appearing to be included in clause 1, being merely special instances of the general rule. It was perhaps thought advisable to emphasize these special grievances, however, for every alumnus of a Finnish educational establishment for over a hundred years has had throughout the Russian Empire all the rights that education in an equivalent Russian school can give, and over and above, in some much coveted privileges attaching to schools in St. Petersburg, Finnish alumni have for a century been given preference over Russians in the Russian services. As to the teachers of history it is notorious that for a generation or more past this subject has been taught in Finnish schools in a way that, if it were not revolutionary in purpose, would be merely ridiculous. Russia, of which Findland forms "an integral part," is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

only mentioned in Finnish school books casually or for the purpose of instituting injurious comparisons and emphasizing the "heroism" of Finnish malcontents of various ages. If you can imagine the schools on, say, the Isle of Anglesea teaching for a generation the minute details of local "history" and ignoring England, Scotland and Ireland, to say nothing of Wales, devoting three hundred pages of a text-book to Anglesea and only three to England etc., you will have some idea of the teaching that Finnish schools have been giving to to Finns. Academic arguments about rights and privileges apart, this is utterly absurd in fact and no sane person can doubt the wisdom of Russia's plans to put an end to a bootless propaganda of meaningless hatred of the suzerain.

THE CHOLERA.

The progress of cholera in the capital and especially in South Russia has again brought forward the question of centralizing in Russia as is done in England the authorities r sponsible for the national health, A "Ministry of Health" is now becoming a favourite theme for newspaper speculation. At present every town and such rural districts as pay any attention at all to such matters, act each as it thinks fit. Those towns and centres that are particularly insanitary and patriarchal in their ways endeavour to obscure the issues which are vigorously pushed by towns and centres more enlightened; the result hardly makes for progress in any direction and is especially dangerous in the matter of sanitation in time of epidemics.

The plague at Odessa is unmistakably on the increase. Eight new cases were registered yesterday. The cases occur in various parts of the town and latterly it has been noticeable that people of the better classes have fallen victims. A crusade against rats has been organized, the town paying as much as twopence half penny for ev ry dead rat. The bodies are labelled with place of capture, ward or district, and forwarded to the bacteriological laboratory for examination before being destroyed.

St. Petersburg, already for the third year visited by cholera, is now beginning to take alarm at the possibility of plague being imported. The city is to be divided into wards each with a doctor and assistants specially told off to take precautions against the plague, and rats will be paid for at a penny fathing apiece, special gangs of rat catchers being appointed to each ward. In this connection a curious discovery has been made, namely, that ships approaching St. Petersburg from destinations known to be infected are not dealt with by Russian authorities, but are sent off to Sweden or Norway. These countries deal with them according to their own regulations and then the ships proceed to St. Petersburg, where they are apparently accepted without further question. The Lord Mayor of St. Petersburg, M. Glazunov, since his interview with the Premier-Minister, M. Stolipin, has not been seen at his post, and his resignation is expected. The indignation of the public at the inaction of the municipality has moved the reform party in the city council to demand the summoning of a meeting at an early date to consider the whole question of St. Petersburg sanitation, which might be compared to the celebrated "snakes in Iceland" if it were not infinitely more deadly.

TEAM OF WOLVES.

A Siberian hunter named Repechka is making his way to the capital in a cart drawn by two wolves, helped at times by an Esquimaux dog. He started from Eniseysk in April last year and was last heard of at Tobolsk, his progress being slow owing to his stopping at villages to exhibit his animals.

FLOODS ON THE SUNGARI.

The river Sungari has overflowed its banks above Harbin and done enormous damage to crops and to fishermen.

POPULATION OF RUSSIA.

The population of Russia, including Finland, is now, according to the latest statistics, 160,095,000 souls, an increase of over 26 per cent. since the last enumeration.

VALUABLE MINERAL DISCOVERIES.

It is reported from Nerchinsk that a discovery has been made there of large deposits of ore having radioactive properties. The ore from which radium is now got come almost exclusively from Spain, and the finding of such in Russia is of more value than gold in these days.

FIREARMS IN FINLAND.

The import into Finland of rifles and of every kind of pistols or revolvers, together with ammunition for these weapons, is absolutely prohibited, the Governor-General having the power to grant permission for exceptions to this universal rule, as also to deal with all weapons confiscated. The new order is to be enforced immediately and to run till such time as the Customs Regulations and Tariffs of Finland have undergone revision.

TREMENDOUS BRIDGE OVER THE AMUR.

A Khabarovsk paper reports that a bridge is to be built by Russia over the Amur River 2500 yards, nearly a mile and a half, long and about thirty feet above high water-line. It will cost twelve million roubles and take four years to build. It is to be christened the "Emperor Nicholas the Second Bridge," and will be the largest bridge in the Russian Empire.

GERMAN OFFICERS ARRESTED.

A German balloon entangled in tall trees near the village of Dlukhov in the Province of Petrokov was found to contain two German officers of the General Staff and a topographer. The assertions of the officers that they had been accidentally blown over Russian territory from Berlin were discredited on its being found that the car was equipped with admirable maps of the surrounding Russian territory, with accurate topographical details. A number of photographs taken from the balloon in Russian territory and some matter in cipher were also discovered. The three aeronauts have been arrested.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST ISSUE).

LXXVIII.—General Kuroda's Tactics.

Hakodate in the end fell in consequence of a surprise attack made on it on the dawn of May 11 under Kuroda Kigotake, a sharp steep cliff at the back of the town having been scaled by the Imperialist forces.

Kuroda was engaged in many successful military operations. In each case his success was due to his taking the enemy by surprise. Similar tactics were successfully employed by several generals of ancient times, notably by Yoshitune at Hiyodorigoe and Yashima, and by Nobunaga at Okehazama. Viscount Wolseley is of the opinion that surprise attacks by night or by day may be very effective with irregular Oriental forces, but that with properly organized and disciplined armies they can very seldom be successfully employed. That may be so; but certainly in Kuroda's hands they were very efficacious.

LXXIX.—Enomoto's attempted Suicide.

When the Fugitive Army were driven into the Goryokaku Fort, it was found that the supplies of stores and ammunition were very low; for everybody had been so busy attending to the needs of the ships that the requirements of the troops had been overlooked.

When everything was lost, Enomoto drew his sword and was about to kill himself when Otsuka Kakuji, who was standing by his side, seized hold of the sword and prevented him from carrying out his purpose.

Saito Ryukichi, who was later known as Nakano Goichi, always maintained that Otsuka had done wrong in staying Enomoto's hand. "For," said he, "every one should be free to carry out his own idea, whether it be desertion, suicide, or surrender."

I think he was right. Saito was a man of great judgment, and was afterwards Governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture.

LXXX.—The last of the Fugitives

The Fugitive Army shut up in Hakodate originally amounted to about 4000 men. When the Goryokaku fell, about 1000 men surrendered to the Imperialists, the rest having either deserted or died. These men were sent to confinement for about a year in various places, being placed under the custody of certain loyalist daimyo, and where then amnestied and released.

LXXXI.—I become a Teacher in the Meiji Gijiku.

On my release I went home to my father in Yokohama. This was in May of the 3rd year of Meiji (1870). At that time Mr. Santo Naoto, who was a fencing master of the Kishu clan, had opened a school at Waseda, on the site of Count Okuma's present mansion, and named the Meiji Gijiku. I made his acquaintance through my elder brother, the late Baron Dr. Matsumoto, whose hospital was also situated at Waseda. Mr. Santo invited me to join his staff as a teacher of English, and I consented.

LXXXII.—Mr. Santo and his schemes.

Santo was a man of many schemes. He bought cows and started a dairy, he set up a printing-press, he opened a hotel in Tsukiji. But he was a poor hand at business, and everything he put his hand to failed.

LXXXIII.—The U.S. Minister, Mr De Long.

English teaching was, I found, a very dull and uninteresting affair. I gave it up at the end of three or four months, and returned to Yokohama, where I became translator for U.S. Minister De Long, whose legation was at that time in Yokohama. De Long was a lawyer from the Territory of Utah, and had been a candidate for the representation of Utah in the Senate. It so happened that a friend of General Grant's was likewise desirous to obtain the post, so the President persuaded De Long to retire by promising to give him a remunerative and honourable post. In this way De Long came to be nominated as U.S. Minister in Japan. It was certainly a good and honourable post; but a post in a semi-civilized country like Japan, at the other end of the world, was not what De Long wanted. So he saved up all the money he could make during his term of office, and, returning to America, stood once more for the Senate. His efforts were, however, futile; he missed his election, in spite of all exertions, and died shortly afterwards, one might almost say of disappointment. When I passed through San Francisco I saw his widow and children, in great poverty. I have heard since that the children have done very well for themselves, but I have quite lost sight of them.

LXXXIV.—De Long takes a hand.

Minister De Long was a man of great ability, active and diligent. Sir Harry Parkes was at this time by far the most influential of all the foreign representatives, and the Cabinet were beginning to be not a little wearied of his high-handed interferences with the affairs of this country, though it must be confessed that on several occasions he rendered no small service to the Empire. De Long's quick eye soon perceived how things were, and he determined, if possible, to put a spoke in the British Minister's wheel. This he tried to do by insinuating himself into the good graces of the Japanese.

I will give an illustration of his procedure. Towards the end of 1870 an Englishman, engaged at the University, was murdered at Nabechō in Kanda. Sir Harry Parkes at once called a meeting of the Foreign Representatives at the American Legation, and proposed that the whole body of diplomatists should join hands in demanding from the Japanese Government better guarantees for the safety of foreign residents, the punishment of the murderers, and a solatium for the bereaved family. The German Minister, von Brandt, spoke very strongly on the subject, striking the table with his fist as he spoke.

When the meeting was over and the diplomats

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

had gone away, Mr. De Long called me to his side and said: "I have been told that that Englishman was on his way to visit his mistress when he was murdered, and that the assassination had no political significance whatever. That a professor of the University should keep a mistress is by no means creditable to him, and to make a diplomatic question of his murder is a course that does not commend itself to me in the least. It is nothing but a criminal case, and yet the great majority of my confreres have agreed to the British Minister's proposals, and the negotiations with your Government will very soon be opened. Now I want you to go to your Foreign Minister, Mr. Sawa, and just tell him from me that I hope he will pay no attention at all to the British Minister's representations, and that I'll do all I can to help him."

LXXXV.—The activity of the Kishu clan.

In the early days of Meiji, the great Lords were kept in their ancient fiefs as Governors with military power. One of the largest districts was the district of Kishū, the ruling family in which was one of the *Gosanke*, or three principal branches of the Tokugawa House. The chief officer of the clan was a certain Tsuda Izura, afterwards Minister of War, who introduced great reforms in the clan administration and enforced a system of military conscription. Military drill went on in all parts of the province, and fencing and *judō* became very fashionable. The real object of this military ardour was to create in Japan a military Power capable of competing with the then all-powerful clans of Satsuma and Chōshū.

Minister De Long, envious of the influence exercised by the British Minister, and of his friendship for the Satsuma and Chōshū clans, observed with pleasure the growing energy of the Kishū clansmen, and resolved to give them the benefit of his influence. He even went so far as to pay a visit to Wakayama, the capital of the Province. (I believe that Sir Harry Parkes did the same thing a little later).

In the 4th year of Meiji, Mr. Mutsu Munemitsu, as he then was, returned from Europe and went to Kishu to take notes of the clan administration. My brother, Matsumoto Jua, being well acquainted with that illustrious statesman, he took me with him when he went to Kishū. Thus my connection with the American Legation came to an end. The activity of the Kishū clan at this time was quite remarkable. Several distinguished men, Viscount Torio, Komatsu Seiji, Hoshi Toru, and others were more or less connected with its administration.

LXXXVI.—The Abolition of the Class System.

In the summer of the 4th year of Meiji, the class system was abolished, and the provincial lords summoned to Tokyo. It was a very sudden change, a veritable bolt from a blue sky; but there was no one to oppose it. The old world Bushido that had trained men for centuries to die for their feudal lords and thus to leave a good name for posterity, was wiped away by one stroke, and the work of the Restoration was complete. From henceforth there were no more territorial lords, but the Emperor alone as the object of loyalty.

We may take the Kishū clan as a specimen of what all the other clans were at the time of their abolition. The feudal lords in the old days possessed the right of legislation, of coinage, of military organization, nay, even of life and death, within their own territories. In matters outside their territorial limits they were bound to obey the Emperor and Shōgun, but in all other respects they were independent monarchs, possessed of that authority to rule which is the most coveted possession of man. It seems very strange that these princes (for such they were) should have surrendered all their privileges without a murmur of resistance.

The explanation of this phenomenon is to be found in the fact that the last three centuries of ease and indolence had so stupefied and enervated the daimyos that they were no longer capable even of understanding where their interests lay. It was this that made the work of reform so easy.

The merits of the Cabinet Ministers who carried out this project in so satisfactory a manner must not be overlooked. But there was something else as well. Heaven clearly favoured the Emperor, and thus enabled him to effect the reform and to save the people from the cruel oppressions of the old system.

LXXXVII.—I am appointed an official of the Kanagawa Ken.

Soon after the abolition of the clan system Mr. Mutsu was appointed First Governor of the Kanagawa Prefecture, to which I followed him as a Prefectural official.

Before the abolition, when clan feeling ran high, everybody who belonged to the Tokugawa fiefs looked upon the men of Satsuma and Chōshū as their natural enemies. But the clan feeling died out when the old system was done away with, and even the Tokugawa men were quite willing to accept positions under the new Government.

LXXXVIII.—Mutsu's Administrative Reforms.

Mutsu's first act was to abolish the barrier gates at the entrance to Yokohama. Another reform was concerned with the law court or *Shirasu* as it was called. In the old days the floor of the court was covered with white sand (hence its name) with a small square paved with stone for the accused to sit upon. Mr. Mutsu substituted wooden floors for white sand and made a dock for the accused. He likewise established hospitals and schools, and instituted many administrative reforms. He was a very young man at the time, twenty-seven years by Japanese reckoning, between twenty-four and twenty-five according to foreign computation.

LXXXIX.—I resign my position as a Criminal Judge.

When I reached Yokohama I found that one of my new duties was to preside at a criminal court. The practice of examining accused persons by torture had not yet been abolished, and the lower officials did their work with much cruelty. I could not bear to sit by and listen to the cries of tortured persons, so I resigned my post at the end of the first day and got myself transferred to something more congenial.

XC.—I join an Ambassador's Staff.

Whilst at Kanagawa I renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Kozaki Saiji whom I had met some time before when he was serving in the War Office at Osaka. He told me that the Government was going to despatch Prince Iwakura on a mission to America and Europe, and that he was to accompany it. He also suggested that I should apply for a place on the staff. Mr. Mutsu was at the time at Tokyo, but it so happened that Mr. Ito (Prince Ito) was passing through Yokohama and I was told that he would take his dinner at a Restaurant called the *Sanomo*. He was an important personage on the Embassy suite and I had once met him at Osaka. So I plucked up heart to go and call on him. He gave me a letter to Mutsu, and the upshot was that I was enabled to join the Staff of the mission. We left Japan on the 4th of November.

XCI.—Ito, Fukuchi and the National Banks.

In the early years of Meiji the provincial lords had the rights of taxation and military organization, and the Imperial Government was virtually without an army and without money. It was obliged to issue notes and put them into circulation, but it had no specie wherewith to redeem them. In addition to these Government notes there were notes issued by Provincial authorities, and a very large amount of spurious coin.

The adjustment of the financial entanglement was one of the most pressing importance, and it was made the more difficult by the fact that foreigners were also concerned in it.

It was about this time that the U. S. Government established "National" Banks for the purpose of dealing with very similar complications arising out of the Civil War, and an American work explaining the methods of the U. S. Government fell into the heads of Mr. Fukuchi, who translated it into Japanese. Mr. Ito read the book in translation, and thought that the plan might, with advantage, be adopted in Japan. Ito therefore called on Fukuchi, who was at the time living at Asakusa, advanced him the money to pay off all his outstanding accounts, and took him with him to America to examine the matter more thoroughly. After their return from America Fukuchi presented his report, and the result was the promulgation of the Law of National Banks, a law which was so entirely of Fukuchi's drafting that the very words which appeared on the first Japanese Government notes were in his handwriting.

The American system was briefly this: Anyone bringing to the U.S. Treasury a sum of $90,000, was entitled to receive in return Government Bonds of the face-value of $100,000, which, if he deposited them with the Government, also gave him the right to issue bank notes to the full extent of his bonds, provided that he kept a specie reserve to the amount of one third of the value of notes issued. The Japanese system was at the first very much the same. But a modification was introduced through the machinations of capitalists, whereby any person was allowed to issue bank notes to the full amount of his bonds, and to regard a reserve of Government notes as equivalent to a reserve of specie. The result was an immense decrease in the amount of gold reserve and a corresponding increase in the paper money in circulation, by which the paper notes became so much depreciated that they came to have not more than one half of their nominal value. This disastrous result was due to the ignorance of the financial authorities who had been hoodwinked by designing capitalists. The National Banks made a fine profit out of their business. They received interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasury, and could besides collect interest on the notes they issued. Their only responsibility was to keep Government notes to the amount of one-third of the value of notes issued by themselves, and that responsibility they constantly evaded. They always knew when the Bank Inspector's visit was to be expected, and before that day they would always contrive to borrow a sufficient quantity of Government notes to satisfy his demands. The notes thus inspected would be passed to the next bank on the Inspector's list, and so the ball went round. The Inspectors knew very well what was going on but did not dare to make a fuss for fear of disturbing the money market which was constantly in a most critical state.

Under the circumstances it was no wonder that a very large number of National Banks came into existence, until the Government issued a law limiting the number of banks.

XCII.—Foreigners in Government Employ.

In the 4th year of Meiji, (1871) the Imperial Government had foreigners in its employ as follows:—

British 119, French 50, American 16, Dutch 2, German 8, Chinese 9, Indian 4, Hangarian 1, Italian 1, Philippine 1, Portuguese 1, Paraguayan 1.

The following figures represent the foreigners in the employ of the Feudal Lords:—

British 50, French 1, American 25, Dutch 15, German 9, Chinese 42, Philippine 3, Arabs 3.

The grand total was 378.

XCIII.—Salaries paid in the new coins.

On one occasion only, during the 4th year of Meiji, when I was serving as an official in the Kanagawa Prefectural Government, did I receive my salary in gold one *yen* pieces. These coins had then been newly issued and were of the value of 4/6 in English money. But it was only once: for the rest of the time, and until the 19th year of Meiji (1886), when convertible notes were first issued, my salary was paid in unconvertible Government notes.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

XCIV.—THE SUITE OF THE AMBASSADOR.

The Ambassador's party was composed as llows :—

mbassador :—Prince (Udaijin) Iwakura.

ouncillors :—Kido Koin, Okubo Toshimitsu, Minister of Finance ; Ito Hirobumi, Minister of Public Works ; Yamaguchi Naoyoshi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

irst Secretaries :—Tanabe Taichi, Ka Reishi, Shioda Atsunobu, Fukuchi Genichiro.

econd Secretaries :—Watanabe Koki, Komatsu Saiji, Hayashi Toru, Nagano Keijiro.

hird Secretaries :—Kawaji Kando, Ando Taro.

lerk :—Kume Kuritake.

pecial Attaché :—Nomura Yasushi.

In addition to the above, officers from all the overnment Departments were attached to the ite for the purpose of special investigation. I ill not give their names : I will merely record e names of five girls : Masuda Shige (Vis-ountess Uryu) Yamakawa Sutematsu (Princess gawa), Yoshida Ryō (Madame Kurizaka) Ueda da, and Tsuda Ume These latter were sent the Colonization Bureau. Relatives of peers nt abroad for study were also attached to the rty, which thus numbered 108 persons in all. e landed at San Francisco on the 15th of nuary 1872.

XCV.—COMICAL APPEARANCE OF THE PARTY.

The Ambassador, Councillors, and Secretaries ore *kammuri* and Court Clothes. The Am-ssadors and Councillors, robes were black, those the Secretaries red. The great Majority of the rty wore the Court dress for the first time, and ne were accustomed to them except the few o had in the past served in the Imperial Govern-nt. The rest were as laughable to look at as onkeys in men's clothes.

XCVI —FAREWELL AUDIENCE.

Before starting the Embassy were admitted to a ewell audience with the Emperor. I re-mber the Emperor was dressed in white, d sat under a canopy on a throne supported legs carved to imitate lion's heads. It was placed by a new one a few years later.

XCVIII.—WE ARE ORDERED TO WEAR OFFICIAL DRESS

When the Ambassador and his suite had their dience with the President of the United States d presented the autograph letter from the Em ror they were dressed in the ceremonial robes of : ancient régime. Shortly after this interview received orders from home to wear the new estern style Court dress which had just been icially adopted, and I was therefore sent ahead England to order clothes for the whole party use when we presented His Majesty's auto-iph letter at the British Court. Our present court ss for civil officials is a good deal different from at it was then ; it is based on some clothes ich I had made in England after consultation th a London tailor.

XCIX.—WE HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

American Engineers had not at that time fully stered the snow problem on the Trans-con-ental railway, and we were detained more than ce en route. We were snowed up at Ogden l detained for a week at Salt Lake City where Ambassador paid a visit to Brigham Young, eing in attendance on him. Brigham Young s a benevolent-looking gentleman of about years of age. He had very many men attendance on him and I was told that they re all his children.

C.—FUNNY STORIES ABOUT OUR STUDENTS.

A considerable proportion of our staff and of dents accompanying us were absolutely igno-t of Western ways and were consequently very n in great difficulties. They were often puzzled the "geography" of Western houses, they isted on having Japanese food, and would eat hing else, and an American bath was very lom hot enough for their tastes. The sons of nobles made the most fuss about these points.

CI.—TREATY REVISION FAILS.

Our embassy received most cordial welcomes in all parts of the United States, but especially at Chicago where we were tak n in carriages to see all the sights of the neighbourhood.

The original purpose of the Embassy was to announce the Restoration of the Imperial House to those countries with whom we had made treaties, with the secondary object of giving some of our own officials an insight into the life and civilization of the West ; and it was planned at first that when our party returned a second, similar one should be sent out under Prince Sanjo. The revision of our treaties was not included in our original programme, though it had always been a cherished hope of the Imperial Government. But our welcome in the United States was so genuine and hearty that it occurred to our Minister at Washington, Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Mori Yurei, that this might be a favourable opportunity for opening negotiations. The suggestion commending itself, our Ambassador, on arriving at Washington, at once opened the subject of Treaty Revision. Secretary Fish replied that he had observed with great pleasure the immense strides that Japan had taken, but that he observed with regret that nothing was said about Treaty Revision in the credentials that we had presented. Prince Iwakura assured the Secretary that everything would be well, that he had the implict confidence of the Emperor, and that any agreements he might make in America would certainly be ratified by the Home authorities. Fish replied that it did not matter whether he had or had not the confidence of His Sovereign ; it was a rule of diplomacy that written authorization must be shown before negotiations were entered into. It was in vain to try to move the American Secretary from this position. Ito and Okubo were obliged to return to Tokyo to obtain from their sovereign the requisite authorization. On their return to Japan notices were sent out to all the treaty powers informing them that Prince Iwakura had been authorized to enter upon negotiations for the revision of the treaties, and the Powers, in consequence, summoned their representatives in Japan to come home for consultation. Sir Harry Parkes returned to England ; Herr von Brandt on his way home to Germany passed through America and had an interview with Prince Iwakura. He told the Prince that he was on his way home on matters connected with treaty revision, but that he thought the Japanese plan of making a revised treaty with every nation separately was a very great mistake It would not be profitable for Japan. Pressed for his reasons, the German Minister said that if Japan made any concessions, e.g. to America, as a *quid pro quo*, all other nations would enjoy that concession under the most favoured nation clause, and that if each of the fourteen nations succeeded in getting a concession, there would not be much by way of profit for Japan to draw from treaty revision.

The German Minister's reason for this statement was simply that he did not wish the negotiations to be carried on in Germany. In Berlin, he would merely have been a person to be referred to occasionally for special knowledge, and the credit of the negotiations would have accrued to Foreign Office officials : in Japan, he would be plenipotentiary, and the *kudos* would be his.

This reasoning alarmed our Ambassador not a little. Mr. Mori, whom we looked up to as the best diplomatist in Japan, was dumb-founded. Kido was very much concerned. He told me one day that he had had Ito nominated as a member of the Embassy with a special view to the possibility of difficulties like this, and that he was sorry Ito had not forseen the trouble.

In the midst of our perplexity Ito and Okubo returned from Japan, and a council was summoned. I told Ito and Okubo all that had occurred, and they were also greatly perturbed. Finally it was decided that as the negotiations would be very lengthy and as they were not likely to benefit the Empire, they had better be given up, and Ito was deputed to put things straight with the Americans.

Ito did not accept the responsibility without some grumbling. He said that it was not the first time that trouble had come from listening to outsiders, and that he did not like having always to put things straight.

However, the next day, Ito called on Secretary Fish. He told him that he had now got the necessary authorization but that, inasmuch as a series of separate negotiations would take a very long time, the Ambassador wished to treat with all the Powers at once. He considered America to be inconvenient for a place of meeting, suggested either London or Paris for the locality, and asked if the United States would send a delegate to such a Conference. The Secretary replied that America would be willing to send a delegate to a meeting in Japan, but not to Europe, to which Ito replied that in that case the negotiations must be dropped.

In Europe the Ambassadors did not speak much about Treaty revision, their main object was to try and get a reduction or cancellation of the Shimonoseki indemnity. After a good deal of negotiation America (and she alone) was induced to forego the indemnity on the condition that the money thus returned should be expended for purposes connected with the development of foreign trade. Yokohama harbour was constructed from this fund. The American who had acted as counsel for Japan in this matter sent in his bill for his services, and this matter has only quite recently been settled.

CII.—WILLIAM LLOYD AND THE TRAVELLING STUDENTS.

I have already mentioned that when we were sent to Europe as travelling students by the Shōgun's Government, we were put under the care of Rev. Mr. Lloyd, a Chaplain and Instructor of the Navy, who had been recommended to the Shogun's Government by Sir Harry Parkes. Mr. Lloyd took us to London, and hired a large house where he made us all live together. To this plan we were all opposed : our chief desire was to learn English, and if we lived all together we could not help talking Japanese. We therefore asked Mr. Lloyd to allow us to board, each by himself in an English family, but to this he would not consent,—fearing, as we suspected, a diminution of his profits. The Government allowed us 1000 ryō each for living expenses, and thirty ryō a month for pocket money besides allowances for books, school fees, travelling, &c. A pound sterling was in those days equivalent to about five Mexican dollars, and the Mexican dollar was worth about 2 *bu* and 2 *shu* of our money, and the school expenses for our whole party did not exceed £34 per month. There were very few Japanese in London at the time, and people were not very willing to take them in except at rates somewhat higher than the average ; and yet £2 would get them very good boarding in a clergyman's, schoolmaster's, or doctor's family. Mr. Lloyd had fourteen boarders, for whose expenses he did not have to pay out much, though the income he got from them amounted to close upon £6.000. He lived very luxuriously, and let his daughters take lessons in horsemanship, a point which increased the students' suspicions about him. After a good many disputes with him on the subject we contemplated making an appeal to the British Foreign Office. Mr. Lloyd, on his side, sent a long and detailed report of the case to Sir Hary Parkes, and I was afterwards told that Sir Harry had told a friend that never again would he have anything to do with Japanese students, though Mr. Aston, who was then at the Foreign Office in London, told an Ambassador how he admired the courage of the Japanese who refused to be wrongly dictated to, even by persons in authority.

Well, when the Embassy went to visit the Naval Station at Portsmouth, Mr. Lloyd called at our Hotel, asked me to introduce him to Mr. Ito, and expressed his earnest desire to obtain a position in Japan Mr. Ito asked me many questions about him, and I told him all I knew. I did not set myself to say anything bad about him, but there was not much good that I could say. Mr. Ito decided not to engage him.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CIII.—NAPOLEON III. AND THE EMBASSY.

Just as our party was alighting from the train at Brighton we found another train just starting for London. In one of the carriages were seated the Ex-Emperor of the French, the Empress Eugénie, the Prince Imperial, and their suite. Our Ambassadors were at once brought into the Emperor's presence and had a few minutes' conversation with him before the train moved out. This happened during November, (1872) and the Experor died at Chiselhurst on the ninth of January in the following year.

CIV.—THE DRESS QUESTION AGAIN.

I have said that I came on ahead to London to order full Court dress costumes for our party. I had some trouble in ordering the sword-handles, for the regulation demanded that they should resemble the head of a phœnix (Hō ō), and no London tradesman knew what a Japanese phœnix looked like. I at last managed to draw something. It looked more like a cock than a phœnix, but the design is still in use on our full-dress swords.

CV.—THE SHIMONOSEKI INDEMNITY.

Our efforts in London were solely directed to obtaining a remission of the the indemnity remaining to be paid for the Shimonoseki incident. Our Ambassadors informed the British Foreign Secretary that the United States had consented, on certain conditions, to remit their share of the money due, but to this Lord Granville replied that the British Government had only sent in a bill for expenses actually incurred. It was possible that the U.S. had sent in a claim larger than their actual expenses, and that they were consequently not unwilling to meet the demands of Japan; but such was not the case with Great Britian. Still, if the other powers that had joined in the bombardment of Shimonoseki all agreed to remit their shares of the indemnity, Great Britain would not insist on having hers. Here the negotiations terminated.

CVI.—SIR HARRY PARKES AT HOME.

The British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, was in those days the most influential man in Japan, and our people expected that they would find him occupying a similarly commanding position in England. We were therefore not a little surprised, at our interviews with the Foreign Secretary, to see Sir Harry Parkes sitting at the lower end of the Conference table and not speaking except when he was referred to by Lord Granville, who addressed him sometimes as Mr. Parkes and sometimes as Sir Henry, as though it could not be expected that he should know the exact style and designation of so obscure a person as the Minister to Japan. We did not stand in such awe of Sir Harry Parkes after we had thus found out what was his true position at home!

CVII.—THE UPRIGHTNESS OF SIR HARRY PARKES.

Sir Harry Parkes was a very quick tempered man, but he always did his best to develop the foreign trade of Japan and her industries, for he believed that to do so was to further the interests of Great Britain. He was extremely strict and severe, and his attitude towards Japan resembled nothing so much as that of a Japanese mother-in-law who has just received into her house the young and inexperienced bride whom her son has married and for whose domestic training she is responsible. Every Japanese was afraid of him.

But he was withal an upright man, and never made use of his high position and great influence for his own private interest, or that of his friends, —which was more than some of the other ministers did. His uprightness caused him to be hated as long as he lived in Japan, but when he removed to Pekin we learned to reverence him.

CIX.—WE LOSE OUR DEPOSITS.

Whilst we were in Europe an American firm, styling itself Ball Brothers, established a banking house in London where it received deposits from our travelling students, and also from the members of the Embassy party. The firm was very anxious to get a Japanese connection, They gave one of our students a very good appointment in their office.

Prince Iwakura, and several others of the party, made small deposits of private moneys, almost as soon as they arrived in London; but this did not satisfy Ball Brothers. They wanted to have everything, and with this in view sent their Japanese employee to try and persuade Tanaka Koken (late Minister of the Imperial Household Department), who ted as Treasurer for the mission, to trust them with all our public moneys as well. This Tanaka, acting on Fukuchi Genichi's advice, refused to do. A very short time after this the Bank gave a great entertainment in Switzerland to celebrate the conclusion of the celebrated Alabama Arbitration, and then closed its doors forever. All the deposits were lost. A few epigrams were composed on the unfortunate victims. I remember some of them. For instance:—

Jōyaku wa
Musubi sokonai,
Kane wa sute,
Seken ni taishi
Nan to Iwakura.

"The treaties, he has failed to make them: his money, he has lost it. What will Iwakura say to the world? [*Iwakura* means 'would be say."]

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

In view of annexation the question of Christian missions and missionaries comes up for new consideration. In what way will missions be affected; wherein will changes come about; and what will the Government require of missionaries?

Little expressions may indicate great emotions, and the little attitudes and words of church gatherings will no doubt have their influence in the impression that is made upon the government. By force of habit, words like *Tai-han* (Great Han, Korea), *Tai Whang-che*, (the former Emperor, now Prince Yi), *oori Tai-han saram* (We Koreans) etc., have become a part of the vocabulary of the Christians, and yet every such word goes straight into the teeth of the new order of things. In prayers and exhortations, where these words are spoken involuntarily and by force of habit, they will be of course forgiven; but if these expressions be continued, it will be an offence against the State and bring the church rightly under suspicion. The word to be used now is *Cho-sen*, while *Tai Whang-che* will refer to His Imperial Majesty in Tokyo.

While Christianity is a matter quite distinct from politics, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's" is a divine command that pertains to all of Christian life and Christian effort. In this matter the missionary will be required to be faithful. He need not seek political subjects, he had better keep clear of them, but there are times when he will be faced with the question, and he will have to answer "We have no king but His Majesty in Tokyo."

There will need to be great care also in the matter of so-called sympathy. "We pity you in your time of distress," "We pray that you may again be independent," "These are days of oppression" are expressions that will need to be carefully guarded against.

To teach, indirectly, loyalty to the powers that be is surely a part of the missionary's duty. It is not his to criticize, to judge of the authorities, to enter into political questions, to sympathize adversely, or to create in any way a spirit of unrest or discontent. His text for political matters is "Render to Caesar" etc.

Such is the task before the Korean missionary, and if it be faithfully carried out, there will be no feeling of opposition toward him from the government, but good will only, with blessing for the Korean assuredly following.

That it is a time of great difficulty in the way of adjusting the attitude of the heart goes without question, but it must be adjusted and a loyal attitude assumed. An old friend of the writer's, one of the interesting Koreans of to-day, one of the most enlightened who has given his heart's assent to the new age and new regime, when asked by a Japanese how he felt with regard to annexation, replied by asking "How would you feel under similar circumstances?" "But tell me now what you think in heart." "I think that God's will should be humbly acceded to," "Then you regard annexation as God's will?" "Let us think it over," said he. "I will tell you a story, once I saw a man with a long knife driving it into the vitals of another man. I said to myself 'Behold a murderer,' but on inquiry I found he was a surgeon. The surgeon and the murderer each has his knife, each drives it into his fellow man, and yet they are altogether different. I regard God's will as the surgeon and man's will as the murderer. As to annexation, God knows. I bow to the will of God." SPECTATOR.

Tokyo, September 21.

Mr. I. Tokutomi, Chief Editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, in a telegram received by that journal to-day, says he has visited the principal American and British missionaries there, in order to elicit their views concerning the annexation. Some of them observe that the annexation was inevitable even if Prince Ito had lived, and that it is only a nominal change, and show their readiness to acquiesce in the new régime. Others assert that they cannot afford to confuse religion and politics as it will only make their evangelistic work more difficult. But some missionaries fear that the Koreans may become less confident in them if they assume an attitude solely favourable to Japan, and they prefer to be take a neutral and unbiassed attitude, in order to facilitate their evangelistic work, and are inclined to maintain their sympathy with the Koreans from a human standpoint, but do not profess that annexation is detrimental to religion. On the contrary, they declare the prospect of Christianity in Korea is rather bright.

Mr. Tokutomi has also visited Mr. Yi Wan-yong, former Korean Premier, and Mr. Sun Phong-chun, founder of the now defunct Il-chi Society. Ye Wan-yong says Korea's fate depends upon the development of national resources and education. He points out the advisability of the teaching of the Japanese language in elementary schools in Korea, and recalls the fact that as the Minister of Education six years ago he included the Japanese language in the compulsory curriculum in Government schools. The linguistic rapprochement preludes kinship in every respect. In view of Korea's long history hitherto as a national unit he hopes the Japanese papers will not allude to the Koreans in a contemptuous manner, as it will only injure Korean sentiments and hamper closer kinship between the brother-peoples. The spreading of Japanophobia in consequence of education is due to erroneous educational methods and incompetent educators. Mr. Ye believes the Japanese authorities will not fail to make the Koreans fully utilize the rewards bonds. He thinks they will also continue to contribute to the welfare of the Koreans, who are now the Japanese Emperor's subjects and ought to be treated as such.

Mr. Sung Pyong-chun is quoted as saying the Koreans are like a terrapin, which conceals its head within its shell, if the circumstances are unfavourable, and issues its head, if the circumstances are otherwise. They are now quiet as they can do nothing at present, but it will be over-sangune to expect perpetual quietitude. He is dissatisfied at the ordinary consideration given to the Il-chin Society in spite of its indefatigable efforts in bringing about the annexation but has been endeavouring to appease his discontented followers.

Mr. Tokutomi remarks Mr. Ye Wan-yong and Mr. Song Phong-chun are the two leading figures in Seoul, but regrets they are not now on friendly terms, in view of the meritorious services both have rendered in expediting the recent annexation.

A GAS explosion took place on the night of the 13th inst. in a pit of the Sorachi Colliery near Sapporo. Three miners were killed instantly and the pit collapsed for a distance of 5,000 feet.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EPHESUS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

If one were asked to put into the hands of an intelligent enquirer a short treatise on the Christian Faith, which shou'd give him in a brief compass a complete manual of what he ought to believe and do, I think it would be hard to find anything more suitable for the purpose than the Epistle to the Ephesians. In this Epistle, which is a calm and closely reasoned document, St. Paul, gives us really all that we require for the Christian life, a statement of the chief articles of the Christian Faith, an explanation of the nature, organization, and aims of the Christian Church, and a summary of those simple rules of life which a Christian must observe if he would walk worthy of the vocation wherewith he is called. The strength of the Epistle lies in its quiet tone which carries with it conviction, and I have read of a man, whom every one acknowledges to have been* great and good, though mistaken in many of his ideas, who, being asked to address a missionary meeting in London, somewhere about the year 1830, made an impression on his audience, which lasted for many years, by simply reading to them the whole of this Epistle.

We really know a very great deal about the Church of Ephesus in the last half of the first century A.D. We have in the Acts of the Apostles the account of St. Paul's own activity in Ephesus, and of the charge which he gave to the elders of the Church of that city when he summoned them to meet him at Miletus on his way to Jerusalem. We have his Epistle to the Ephesians, and his letter to St. Timothy whom he had left at Ephesus as Priest-in-Charge or Bishop. We have in the Revelations St. John's spiritual message to the Angel of the Church in Ephesus, who was probably the same person whom St. Paul had left as Bishop. And some years later we have an Epistle written to the Ephesians by St. Ignatius the Bishop of Antioch, which is full of Pauline echoes. If we piece all this information together, it will help us, I think, to understand better the meaning of the treatise.

Ephesus was the capital of the Roman province of Asia, that is, the south-west corner of Asia Minor. It was an important place politically, intellectually, and commercially; a place in which the commerce and thought of the east met with the active life of the west, as it did also in Antioch, Alexandria, Rome, and Marseilles; a place of the utmost importance for that preaching to the Gentiles which was the chief object of St. Paul and his associates.

St. Paul had wished to preach the Gospel there at the beginning of his second missionary journey, immediately after leaving the Phrygian district of Galatia (Acts xvi. 6), but the opportunity was greater in Macedonia. He was forbidden by the Spirit to preach in Asia, and the vision of the man of Macedonia guided him into Europe. His European tour, through Thessalonica, Philippi, Athens, ended at Corinth. From Corinth he set sail for Jerusalem, but on the way he touched at Ephesus (xviii. 19), where he left his two companions, Aquila and Priscilla, to do the work which he was not able to do himself. Aquila and Priscilla were presently joined by Apollus, a man of great zeal and faith, though at first poorly instructed, and the three worked together in the service of the Gospel.

Their work was not altogether fruitless. When St. Paul came to Ephesus on his third missionary journey (xix. 1—7) he found a gathering of about twelve men who called themselves disciples, but who had never heard that there was a Holy Ghost. They had received the baptism of St. John, and their faith was not explicitly in Christ, but in Him whom St. John had designated as the "Coming One."

Then began St. Paul's personal work at Ephesus. With this little band of disciples to support him, he preached fearlessly in the Synagogue about the Kingdom of God (xix. 8). At the end of three months he removed his followers from the synagogue to the school of one Tyrannus, where he preached daily for about two years until all in Roman Asia, Jews and Greeks alike, had heard the Lord's message.

The result was the gathering out (or *in*) of the Ephesian Church. We know what kind of people they were, from what St. Paul tells us in the Epistle to the Ephesians. They were Gentiles in the flesh (i.e. by birth ii. 11.) Dead in trespasses and sins, they had walked in them according to the course of the mind (ii. 1). They had been without Christ, aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, strangers from the covenant of promise, without hope, and without God in the world (ii. 12).

And then had come to them the grace of Christ. They had heard the word of Truth—the Word of Christ, in whom some of them had trusted beforehand, when their faith had been only in the Unknown Coming One (*προηλπικότας*), and even while they were yet dead in trespasses and sins they had been quickened. It was Grace that had saved them, they who had been far off had been made nigh by the blood of Christ, and the public burning of their books of magic showed how keenly some of them felt the call of their new faith. Even those who resisted the Gospel were conscious of the power and the sons of Sawa tried in vain to exorcise evil spirits by the Jesus whom Paul preached (i. 15. 13. ii. 5 13. Acts xix. 11—20).

The success of St. Paul's preaching was shown by the opposition which it stirred. The old-fashioned, narrow-minded Jews opposed it; the magicians and soothsayers opposed it; the silversmiths who made the silver shrines of Diana opposed it. The result was the great tumult in which the rabble shouted itself hoarse with cries of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians" and after that it was deemed wise and prudent for St. Paul to leave Ephesus.

He never saw Ephesus again, but he had left the Church at Ephesus an organized body, provided with elders, with Timothy as Bishop (1. Tim i. 3), and in the following year (A.D 58), when he was again on his way to Jerusalem, he sent for the Ephesian clergy to meet him at Miletus (Acts xx. 17) and there bids them a solemn farewell. "Ye shall see my face no more." It was evidently deemed unwise for St Paul to visit Ephesus again, and presently the Apostolic care of the Churches in the Roman province of Asia passes into the hands of St. John.

In his address to the Ephesian elders, St. Paul warns them of certain dangers which he foresees (xx. 29). Merciless wolves will get in among them, who will not spare the flock; from among their own number men will arise who will teach perversions of truth, and draw disciples after them.

His personal place among them is gone, but he can still guide them with his pen, and the Epistle to the Ephesians, which may have been intended to serve for other similarly situated Churches as well, is the Manual of necessary teaching which he sends to his spiritual children for their use in time of perplexity. It is indeed "a form of sound words."

We learn from the Epistle itself who were the grievous wolves. It speaks of them as "the circumcision." The Epistles to Timothy mention others by name, Hymonaeus and Alexander, Phygellus, Hermogenes, Demas. And St. John, who succeeds St Paul in the Apostolic oversight of Ephesus, mentions the Nicolaitans, that sect of Gnostics whose teachings so strangely and suggestively resemble some phases of the Buddhism of Japan. When St. Paul wrote this Epistle it is possible that many if not all of these false teachers had made their appearance. Certainly there must have been in a worldly city like Ephesus that danger of a loss of first love of which St. John complains.

The danger from the "circumcision" (ii. 11) was an old one. It beset St. Paul's work everywhere. It came not only from professed Jews. A party of Christians which sheltered itself, without any real sanction, behind the great names of the original twelve, constantly opposed St. Paul's activities. These men said that the promises of God were given to Abraham and his seed, confirmed to Moses, and David, opened out by the prophets. Christ was a Jew, the Apostles were Jews, and he that would become a Christian must become a Jew first, and keep the ecclesiastical law. Paul (they did not put the "Saint" to his name), the man who had never seen Christ in the flesh and whose Apostleship was doubtful, might form a body of believers of his own, but they would not be the body of Christ.

And to them St. Paul makes answer. He is an "Apostle by the will of God" (i. 1), and that will, declared at Damascus and Antioch, overrode all human technicalities. He that had willed him to be an Apostle had instructed him as to his message. He knew that he had never seen Jesus Christ in the flesh, but a dispensation of the grace of God had been given him, and it was by a direct revelation, which left him beyond all doubt, that the hidden purpose or mystery of God had been given to him. (iii. 2). And this mystery—"That the Gentiles should be fellow-heirs, and of the same body, and partakers of God's promises in Christ by the Gospel." It was not a special revelation to himself. It had been hidden from ages and generations in the past, but had now been revealed by the Spirit to the Holy Apostles and prophets (iii. 4). He knew therefore that he had the mind of the Church of the Spirit, of the Lord himself, when he assured his readers that they need not trouble themselves about their Church standing. "There is one body," and you belong to it; "one Spirit," and you have drunk of it; and ye know that ye have done so because there is but one hope of your calling, but one Lord, but one Faith, but one Baptism, but one Father. These belong to Gentile as well as to Jew. Only, please walk worthy of your vocation, always humble and gentle, patient and forbearing, and you will come in time to realize your essential unity."

But the others, whom St. Paul does not mention in this Epistle, the Nicolaitans, as St. John calls them in the Book of the Revelations—If we turn to the Epistles to St. Timothy we shall find them.

When I went to Macedonia "he says to St. Timothy," I left you at Ephesus for a special purpose,—that you might impress it on certain people to teach no strange doctrines, and to pay no heed to fables and endless genealogies (1. Tim i. 4) which do not minister to godly edification, and are nothing but vain jangling. . . . . "In the latter times" he says later on, 'some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils. . . . forbidding to marry. . . . commanding to abstain from meats. . . . declaring that the Resurrection was past already (I. Tim IV. 3:) II. ii. 18), speaking much of wisdom, science, enlightenment, and yet really only babbling about the "antitheses of a spurious gnosis" (I. vi. 20).

If as against the iron exclusiveness of the Jews and Judaizing Christians the Sevenfold Unity of the Church must have acted as a comfort and a consolation, it was needed against the Nicolaitans as a testimony and witness.

The Nicolaitans (Rev. ii. 14. 15) permitted their followers to partake in heathen worship and to eat things sacrificed unto idols. Against them was the testimony of the One Body. They believed in many spirits; like many of the Buddhist sects, they did more than just dabble in magic and a false spiritualism. Against them St. Paul urged the testimony of the one spirit. The Nicolaitans like all Gnostics, like most Buddhists, had many *lords*, the mind of the man that studies an Gnostic book becomes as confused with the multitude of objects of worship as does the eye of the globe-trotter who enters some popular Buddhist shrine. The Christian who followed St. Paul had but one Lord, and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus (1 Tim ii. 5), God manifest in the flesh, justified in the spirit, seen of angels, preached unto the Gentiles, believed on in the world, received up into glory, (I. iii. 16). Gnosticism, like Buddhism, had many systems of doctrine. It was all things to all men, but in a sense

* Ed. Irving.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

very different from that which St. Paul gave to those words. The Christian Church, the one Body, never preached but one Faith. The Gnostics had many Baptisms, just like the Baptism administered now at the Temple of Daishisama at Kawasaki where the believer is invited to come soon and to come often, for all manner of purposes. The Christian Church had but one Baptism, and that for the remission of sins. The Gnostic had no God the Father. His Deity was the universe, a thing made up of stones of earth, air, fire, water, worked like a machine. The God whom St. Paul preached was the Father of all, variously apprehended;—above all, transcendent;—through all, imminent, and *in you all*, spiritually indwelling in the Christian.

"There is one Body and one Spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism, one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all and in you all."

This is the seven fold unity of the Christian Church, and there is nothing else that we need insist upon.

But let as beware of thinking that the Ephesian Church was a perfect Church is which all these ideals were perfectly realized To think that would be a great mistake. It would be to misunderstand the whole meaning of the phrase "Christ's Church militant here on earth." The perfection of Christ's Church lies in the future not in the past. And it is because we are working for a future perfection that Christ has instituted ministers in his Church. "He gave gifts unto men." "He gave some men as Apostles." We can see the Apostolic ministry, with its orders and degrees, each helping to bearsome part of the Apostolic burden, at work in the Epistles to Timothy, in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelations, and some years later in the letter of t. Ignatius. But, he gave other gifts as well—men who might be bishops, priests, or even laymen, who had in them the gifts of prophecy, of evangelization, of teaching, of feeding others with spiritual f.od, and he did not give those gifts to be mere ornaments or formere individual glorification. He gave them to be used, and to be used in concert, "till we all come into (eis) the unity of the faith and of the knowlege of the Son of God, unto (eis) a perfect man, unto th- measure of the stature of the fulness of Christ" (IV. 13). There is the hope of our calling, the future realization of the Sevenfold Unity of Christ's Holy Church; of our own perfection in it.

It is a goodly feast that Christ has prepared for us, and he would bid, as he did once before, be careful to gather up every fragment that nothing be lost."

In the meantime, St. Paul beseeches us as "the prisoner of the Lord." the man that went, "bound in the spirit to Jerusalem," to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith we are called, with all lowliness and meekness, forbearing one another in love; endeavouring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace."

And this we will do, God being our helper.

ANNEXED KOREA.

BRITAIN AND SIR EDWARD GREY'S SURRENDER.

INTERESTS AT STAKE.

BY LUCIEN WOLF.

There is no reason to take the settlement which has been arrived at in regard to British and other foreign interests in Korea tragically, for it certainly might have been very much worse. Nevertheless, it is far from satisfactory, and it represents a notable surrender of principle and advantage on the part of Sir Edward Grey.

The effect of the settlement is this: The Commercial Treaties go, and in place of the perpetual equality of opportunity guaranteed to us by Japan in the Treaty of Alliance of 905 we have a limited equality of opportunity for ten years. This concession is confined to import and export duties and tonnage dues, which will be levied according to the existing Korean schedules on Japanese and foreign commerce alike. For the rest, foreigners and their trade will be subject to the existing Japanese treaties, which will now extend to Korea, but only "so far as practicable" and "so far as conditions permit. These reservations are disquieting. Until their exact meaning is established the whole status of foreigners and their "rights and immunities" must depend on the unfettered discretion of the Japanese. In this way their equality of opportunity with the Japanese at the ports may prove—as it has proved in Manchuria—a barren privilege. By our treaty with Korea, for example, we were guaranteed specially against all "additional taxes and excise and transit duties," and by the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause against differential treatment in other respects, such as railway rates and industrial concessions. Nothing of this now survives. The result may be—and the Manchurian precedent brings the prospect very disagreeably within the field of probabilities—that the tariff equality on the coast will be defeated by effective inequalities in the interior.

THE BRITISH BARGAIN.

But even assuming that this doubt is satisfactorily resolved, and the ten years' equality of opportunity is made an honest reality, the bargain is still far from a good one. Sir Edward Grey in his negotiations—for, of course, we must assume that these so-called "rules" are the result of negotiation with Downing Street—held a very strong position. For once a British Minister was able to look upon the annexation of a neutral market with absolute equanimity, for he was effectually protected by treaty. When Lord Salisbury had to deal with the analogous cases of Madagascar and Tunis, for example, he was quite helpless. Surely this advantage was worth more than a ten years' grace. It is, no doubt, true that within those ten years Japan will vastly improve the Korean market, but that she was bound to do in any case. Such an improvement is "unearned increment" of quite a legitimate kind, for it must have been in Lord Lansdowne's mind when he stiputated his price for Japan's freedom of action in the peninsula. The bargain is all the more disappointing when we compare it with what Lord Salisbury obtained in Tunis, where the only advantage he enjoyed was that France was reluctant to give a formal and legal shape to her "de facto" annexation of the Regency. With this slender hold only to work upon, he secured a guarantee of most-favoured-nation treatment for forty years, and a specially privileged treatment of British cottons for fifteen years. I believe that in effect this will be found a much better bargain than Sir Edward Grey has secured in Korea.

QUESTION OF THE OPEN DOOR

It is furthermore disappointing because when he was in opposition Sir Edward Grey led us to expect that he would do much better than poor Lord Salisbury in difficulties of this kind. Last week I quoted some passages from his speeches on the Madagascar annexation and the Open Door in the Far East, in which he severely criticised Lord Salisbury for what he regarded as his weakness on these questions. In the case of Madagascar, for example, he protested that annexation should not be allowed to extinguish our commercial treaty, or that France should be compelled to give us adequate compensation, while in regard to the Open Door, he pledged himself and his colleagues that "they would continue to do their best, and would stand up and ask that the influence of this country should be used in favour of the policy of the Open Door." Now he has had the opportunity of putting his statesmanship to the test. What are the results? Our Commercial Treaty with Korea has been extinguished, without compensation and even without protest. As for the Open Door, Sir Edward has done nothing to preserve it in Manchuria, while in Korea he has signed it away.

One curious feature of the Annexation Proclamation is its unilateral character so far as foreign Powers are concerned. Are we to understand that it is the only document in the case, and that it has not been preceded by formal agreements with the Powers whose treaty rights are overridden by it? If so, it is a distinct violation of the Declaration of London of 1871, by which Sir Edward Grey took his stand in the case of the annexation of Bosnia.

The new colony will be named Chosen, its ancient name.

LOCAL NEWS.

The French gunboat *Decidee* which has been lying in Yokohama, left for Kobe on the 18th inst.

On Wednesday being the birthbay of the King of Siam, His Majesty the Emperor sent a telegram of congratulation to the Siamese Court.

Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama, paid a formal visit on Wednesday to the Kencho, the various Consulates, and other public offices.

The Yokohama Noon-Gun Society has decided that the noon-gun will for the future not be fired on the 18th inst., the idea being to curtail expenses.

The steamer *Kinki Maru* which arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst. from Kamschatka, has brought 43,540 salt salmon and 66,440 salt-trout.

The Third Bank held an extraordinary general meeting on Tuesday, when it was decided to increase its capital from 2,400,000 *yen* to 5,000,000 *yen*.

Mr. J. R. Kennedy Chief of the Associated Press Bureau, and wife, have returned to Tokyo from Dzushi where they have been spending the summer.

Mr. G. Berterzolli of Yokohama, who has recently brought a renewed action for damages against Messrs. Bavier & Co. withdrew the suit on Thursday.

On Wednesday evening a foreign lady was passing Yamate-Honmachi of this city, when a highwayman appeared and robbed her of a silver hand-bag valued at 18 *yen*.

The *Minatour* and *Monmouth* of the British Asiatic Squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Winsloe arrived at Yokohama on Wednesday from Wei-hai-wei.

A London telegram received by the Japan Industrial Bank says that Director Murata will leave there at the beginning of next month and return home in the middle of November next.

H. H. the Crown Prince who returned to Tokyo on the 14th inst. from Nikko, repaired next morning to the mperial Palace and was received in audience by Their Imperial Majesties.

An extraordinary Cabinet Council was held on Monday to discuss affairs concerning the régime in Chosen. It is expected that the organic regulations will be published about the 25th inst.

A scheme for the express delivery of mail matter in Tokyo and between Tokyo and Yokohama, is now on foot. The charge will be 8 *sen* for express delivery in Tokyo and 20 *sen* between Tokyo and Yokohama.

In the small hours of the 17th inst., fire occurred on board the steam launch *Taira Maru* (10 tons) which was lying near the Shohin Soko at Horaigashi, Yokohama. The vessel was seriously damaged before the flames were controlled.

There has been much opposition to the incorporation of Hodogaya and several other villages into the city of Yokohama. Representatives of these localities, however, have overcome the difficulties and the increase to Yokohoma's area will shortly be carried out.

The new Mayor Mr. Arakawa assumed charge of the executive office on Tuesday and called before him all the chiefs of the various sections of the City Office. Under the auspices of the members of the Yokohama City Council and Chamber of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Commerce, a mass social reunion of citizens will be held on the 27th instant at the Chitose Restaurant, the new Mayor having been invited to be present.

Vice-Resident-General Yamagata who arrived in Tokyo on the 14th instant, called on Marquis Katsura, the Premier, the next morning at his private residence. The two statesmen consulted for several hours in connnection with the question of the regime in Chosen.

On the 17th inst. being the anniversary of the Battle of the Yellow Sea, a commemoration meeting was held at the Naval Club, some 500 naval officers, including Admirals Ito, Kabayama, Togo, Yamamoto, and others, being present. Prince Fushimi, Jr., also honoured the occasion with his presence.

Vice-Admiral Winsloe, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, now lying in Yokohama, visited Governor Sufu yesterday at the Kencho. The Commander with his staff will proceed to Tokyo to-day. The Squadron is expected to stay here about a week, and then leave for Tumen, Chosen.

A project for erecting a bronze statue for the late Viscount Inouye, is now on foot. A meeting of the promoters was held on Monday evening, when Messrs. Soda Heigoro, Inouye Kakugoro, Ogawa Senkichi, and several others were present. Some 43,000 *yen* was subscribed by those who attended the meeting.

Mr. Ko, Korean messenger of condolence, visited the residence of the late Viscount Sone on the 18th instant, and presented an offering in money sent by Prince Vi and his father. Princes Fushimi, Arisugawa, Yamanashi, Asaka, Takeda, and Nashimoto also sent their messengers with offerings, the same day, to the late Viscount's residence.

On the 18th instant an old woman passing over the railway crossing at Yatsuyama, Tokyo, was run over and killed by an electric car. This sort of accident having occurred four time at the same crossing, the people in the vicinity are so much excited that they are demanding of the Railway Company that it take proper measures for preventing such mishaps.

On Wednesday His Majesty the Emperor summoned Prince Fushimi, Jr., and Takeda to the Imperial Palace and lunched with them in the Chikusa Hall. Marquis Tokudaiji, the Grand Chamberlain, Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, Admirals Togo, Ito, Inouye, and Yamamoto, and several other high officers of the Navy were also present.

Leading townspeople of Hodogaya met on the 14th instant to discuss the matter of the town being incorporated into the city of Yokohama. It was decided, upon deliberation, that the amalgamation should be postponed until 1917. Mr. Okano, the millionare of the town, has personally had an interview with Governor Sufu to explain the wishes of the townspeople.

The remains of the late Viscount Sone, which were cremated on the beach of Katase on the 15th instant, were conveyed to Tokyo the next day by his third son, Mr. Sone Toyozo, who was met at Shimbashi Station by many of the deceased nobleman's friends. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased on the 17th to grant the sum of 5,000 *yen* towards the funeral expenses of the late Viscount Sone, in recognition of his meritorious service rendered the state.

Vernacular papers report that a great rival has appeared to supersede the Keihin canal scheme which had already been sanctioned by the Government authorities. The promoters of this second understaking held a meeting on the 16th instant, when Messrs. Yasuda, Asano, and Ohashi, and several other leading businessmen of Tokyo, were present. It is proposed to dig a canal between Haneda and Shibaura which could receive steamers up to 12,000 tons. The capital of this company to be established is put at 15,000,000 *yen*, and a 99 year charter will be granted by the Government, after which term the canal will be taken over by the Government.

On the 16th instant Vice Resident-General Yamagata was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor, when the Vice-Resident-General submitted to the Throne important reports about the administration in Chosen after the annexation. The chief object of Mr. Yamagata in returning to Tokyo, it is alleged, is to obtain suitable persons to fill the newly-created posts, and he is to consult with the Home Minister about this matter, to whom Resident-General Terauchi has referred the selection of candidates.

At 1.50 p.m. on Monday Mr. Arakawa, the new Mayor of Yokohama, arrived at Hiranuma Station, accompanied by Mrs. Arakawa, mother, and daughter. The Mayor was received at the platform by officials of the Kencho and City Office, members of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and City Assembly, and many other leading persons in the city, numbering in all over 100, under the guidance of Mr. Morita of the City Office, Mr. Arakawa with his family was driven in a carriage to Mr. Hara's villa, the temporary residence of the Mayor.

An explosion of gas occurred on the 16th instant at the residence of Baron Iwasaki, in Tokyo. Since March last the work of laying gas pipes for heating purposes has been carried on in various parts of the residence. On the afternoon in question a workmen tried to light the gas in the two storied building appropriated for a ladies' parlour. He failed twice in the attempt but when he tried a third time, a sudden explosion of gas took place, destroying a part of the floor of the upper room, and smashing the surrounding walls and windows Four men in the room were more or less seriously injured. The accident was due to gas pipes having been disconnected. The damage in estimated at sixty or seventy thousand *yen*.

The Tokyo Literary Musical Society held its first meeting for the season, on Monday, the 18th instant. The election of officers and committees formed the principal business of the meeting, and resulted as follows:—

President, Rev. H. St. George Tucker; Vice-Presidents, Dr. Leymour, Prof. F. P. Purvis; Treasurer, J. F. Nonweiler, Esq.; Secretary Rev. J. A. Walborne. Literary committee Miss Greener, Miss Thompson, Prof. Purvis, Mr. Stevens, Rev. F. D. Smith. Musical Committee, Mrs Landes, Miss Leymour, Miss von Fallot, Rev. J H. Lloyd. The Treasurer postponed his report until the next meeting. After the business meeting the Misses Landis gave selections on the violin and piano, Miss Ruse sang two songs and Mr. Stevens gave numerous recitations.

The funeral of Viscount Sone took place on Monday afternoon at the Aoyama cemetery, Tokyo, with Buddhist rites. At 1 p.m. the cortége left the residence at Sakurada cho, Azabu, the coffin being escorted by a battalion of troops as a guard of honour. Mr. Sone Yasusuke, the chief mourner, and Lieut.-General Murata walked beside the bier. Then came several hundred wreaths sent from Princes, both Korean and Japanese, and other dignitaries followed by large numbers of mourners. The procession reached the cemetery at 2 p.m. and a religious service was solemnly conducted. Principal mourners who attended the service were Marquis Katsura the Premier, and other Ministers of State, Marquises Inouye and Matsukata, Vice-Resident-General Yamagata, Counts Okuma and Itagaki, and many other high officials.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the *Taiyo*, the *Chuo Koron*, and in many newspapers and magazines there have appeared articles dealing with the so-called clairvoyant power of a Japanese lady from Kumamoto, now in Tokyo. Professors Fukurai and Imamura appear to have been convinced by their experiments that this lady really has an at present abnormal and scientifically inexplicable power or faculty of perception This has aroused the interest of many well-known men in Tokyo, and on Saturday the 17th inst. an experiment was made at which several well-known professors and scientists, together with many newspaper representatives were present. In to-day's Japanese papers, there are long and detailed reports given. In the *Fuji Shimpo* there is almost a full page, and all of the other papers give prominence to this matter. A report will doubtless also appear in your columns; but anyhow, I will give a short account of the chief features of the experiment culled from the Japanese press, with a few comments added.

Seven of the professors were chosen to write on the same number of cards three Chinese characters on each card. The cards after being written and folded, were then mixed together, and out of these Professor Miyake chose one. This one was then placed in a tin box which was afterwards put inside another box made of wood. This was then covered with various sheets of paper, tied, and sealed with the seals of the professors present. These and other precautions having been taken, Dr. Yamakawa took the box and handed it to the lady in the adjoining room. "If she can read what is inside this box, there will be no room for any futher doubt" (*utagau yochi wa nai*) it was said. The lady took the box in her hands, and after sitting with her eyes closed for about ten minutes, she wrote on a piece of paper the three characters 道 德 天. Then Professor Inoue Tetsujiro took the box with this paper and showed it to the other experimenters, who thereupon carefully examined the box and satisfied themselves that it had not been opened or tampered with. The box was then opened, and inside was found one card with these three Cnaracters 道 德 天 written on it. The experiment was declared to be a complete sucess. To quote the words of Prof. Inoue Tetsujiro: "When I heard from Prof. Fukurai about this matter, I was in doubt about it, as I had not personally made any experiments; but now that the test has been carried out before my own eyes, I can no longer entertain the slightest doubt (*sun go mo atagai wo idakanai*)."

Prof. Tanakadate is quoted as saying that in the esoteric division of the Shingon sect there seems to have been some phenomena of this kind, and that probably it comes under the same category. The experimenters seemed to be agreed that the fact of a kind of clairvoyance (translated 透視 and also 透覺) is established, though naturally they wish to conduct futher experiments of all kinds. One or two of the gentlemen present wish to make changes next time in the precautionary measures taken, and one of them even suggested that the box containing the card should be enclosed in glass hermetically sealed. Such may be tried at future experiments; but in the meantime it seems highly improbable that a lady who is not a conjurer should be able to play a trick on the leading representatives of the scientific, medical and philosophic world here; especially as they were allowed to take whatever precautions they thought fit.

The fact that among scientists here there is very little prejudice against such investigations, speaks highly for their broad-mindedness and true scientific spirit. The desire seems to be to find out facts and then form the theories; and not merely to force the former to fit the latter. On the other hand one may contrast the attitude of several well-known Western scientists towards questions of this kind When asked to investigate a case of this kind in Europe, one well-known scientific man refuse point-blank to do so because, as he said, "I have settled the question *a priori*"! Another one replied: "even if the things you mention are true they don't interest me,"—and so on. In fact, whether it is fear of ridicule, or fear that their scientific reputation may be endanged,—there is no doubt that Western Scientists on the whole seem to be strongly prejudiced against psychic investigation. One reason for this is no doubt the fact that there are so many charlatans and visionaries connected with these subjects and so much opportunity for delusion of self and others. For this and other reasons the field of abnormal psychological research has fallen into disrepute. In Japan, however there seems to be

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

complete open-mindedness regarding such investigations, and this in itself is a very hopeful sign.

As Dr. Inoue said, once the existence of this faculty of clairvoyance is admitted, the next thing is to find out the explanation of it. And in connection with this I should like to call attention to the fact that in Theosophical literature this question and also the existence of other latent faculties in man are extensively dealt with. The Theosophical Society was founded in 1875, and one of the objects of the society is the investigation of the powers latent in man. This Society is now a department of a larger organization entitled the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, the headquarters of which are at Point Loma, California. The society already counts its members by the hundred thousand; and the membership increased fivefold during the last year. Among the members there are representatives of all shades of belief, Agnostics, Christians, Buddhists, and members of many different races. In Japan several well-known Japanese scholars are members, and among those who are studying the teachings here may be mentioned the presiden of one of the Universities, one of the professors of the Imperial University, and also a Cabinet Minister. One of the best books on the subject of Theosophy has been translated into Japanese, and is now being printed by the *Hakubunkan*. As in the case of Freemasonry, there is complete freedom as to religious belief and members are expected to be tolerant of the beliefs of others. One of the objects of the Society being to study ancient and modern religions, science and philosophy, this should appeal to thoughtful people everywhere, for surely nothing but benefit can come from an investigation of this kind. In case there are any of your readers who would care to communicate with me, I should be very pleased to send a copy of the "Century Path" (the principal magazine of the Society), and to furnish any information that I am able about the aims and objects of the Society.

Yours faithfully,

EDWARD S. STEPHENSON.

Dzushi, Kamagawa-ken Sept. 18th, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

BRITISH LABOUR UNIONS TO FIGURE IN POLITICS.

London, September 16.

The Trades Unions' Congress passed, by an overwhelming majority, the resolution in favour of bringing the utmost pressure to bear on the Government to facilitate the reversing of the Osborne judgment, determining to make it a test question in the election.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

South African elections show—34 Nationalists, 31 unopposed; 33 Unionists, 8 unopposed; 2 Labourites and 6 Independents.

Later.

The sensation of the South African election is the defeat of Botha by Sir Percy Fitzpatrick. It is expected that the Nationalists will obtain a majority, but it will be far narrower than was expected.

KAISER TO HUNT NEAR CHOLERA STRICKEN SECTION.

The German Press criticizes the Kaiser for accepting an invitation, from the Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand, to hunt in the vicinity of the cholera-stricken Mohacs in Hungary. It asks whether none of the Emperor's *en tourage* has the courage to warn His Majesty of the risk of infection.

PRESIDENT TAFT AND THE INSURGENTS.

President Taft, speaking at Beverly, announced that he does not recognize any difference between the "Progressive" and "Regular" Republicans. The leaders of either section will receive equal support. This announcement is regarded as a *climb-down* from his hostile attitude toward the Insurgent Republicans.

INNOVATION IN NAVAL GUNNERY.

London, September 17.

An innovation in naval gunnery has taken place. The squadron of Dreadnoughts of the Home Fleet fired simultaneous broadsides at a huge target in the Channel at a range of five miles and demolished it in three minutes.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

Up to the present South African elections have returned 41 Nationalists, 33 Unionists, 9 Independents, and 4 Labourites.

Later.

The Rand Mail understands that General Botha, favours resigning.

Later.

One result of the elections has been to enhance the prestige of Dr. Jameson, who has secured the compact opposition for which he appealed.

TURKISH CONCESSION TO GERMAN RAILWAY.

The Turkish Government has signed a convention with the German Anatolian Railway Company with a view to the irrigation of the plain of Adana. A French group has been endeavouring for fifteen years to obtain this concession.

FRANCE AND THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST CONGRESS.

The French Government has prohibited the Egyptian Nationalist Congress at Paris this month, and announces that it has acted entirely on its own initiative, not desiring that Paris should be the centre of an anti-British crusade and also saying that it disapproves of the pan-Islamic tendencies of the Nationalists.

LLOYD-GEORGE TO PRESENT INSURANCE SCHEME.

Mr. Lloyd-George, has announced that he will introduce into Parliament next year a great scheme of insurance, including contributions of workers, which will place the latter above all worry for the future. The scheme is already working in Germany and he hopes to have a better one.

PROPOSED ALLIANCE TURKEY, AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

London, September 18.

The Viennese clerical organ *Vaterland* publishes a summons to Turkey to conclude forthwith an Alliance with Austria and Germany, and declares no group of powers would venture to attack or resist such a combination. The article is believed to proceed from an influential military quarter.

SECRET ALLIANCE BETWEEN TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

The Paris *Matin* announces the conclusion of a secret military treaty between Turkey and Roumania, under direct inspiration from the Berlin and Vienna Governments, by which Turkey is ensured Roumanian support should Bulgaria attack Turkey.

The *Matin* understands that Italy was not consulted in the matter.

GERMANS ARRESTED IN RUSSIA

London, September 19.

Two German officers have been arrested on suspicion of espionage at the Moscow manœuvres.

FRENCH ANTI MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS.

It is stated in Paris that the strictest measures are being taken to put down the anti-Military demonstrations in connection with the annual discharge of men serving with the colours.

RESIGNATION OF SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIER DOUBTFUL

Later.

The rumours that General Botha will resign are little credited. The Cabinet will meet on Tuesday and nothing will be decided before then.

FRENCH RAILWAY WRECKS.

Later.

Twenty-one English passengers suffered contusions and shock from the Dieppe-boat express running at high speed into a buffer at the Paris terminal. The train was driven by a young novice. Increasing anxiety is felt in consequence of the frequence of accidents on the French State Railways. This is the fourth accident that has happened on the Western Railway during the month.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTION FINAL RETURNS.

Final results in South Africa show—Nationals 67, Unionists 37.

RUMOUR THAT AMERICA IS TO BUILD CHINESE WAR VESSELS.

New York.—It is announced that Mr. Schwab, controlling the Bethlehem union plants has secured contracts for the construction of several battleships and other war vessels for the Chinese navy. Mr. Schwab is *en route* to meet Prince Tsai Hsun at San Francisco where contracts are to be signed.

DEATH OF RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE.

M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to Paris is dead. He was formerly Ambassador to Constantinople.

GERMAN OFFICERS RELEASED.

London, September 20.

Moscow.—The German officers arrested on a charge of espionage have been released.

THE MULLAH.

Aden.—The Mullah and a large following are nearing Burao. The friendlies are returning towards the coast.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES.

COTTON MILLS TO CLOSE—100,000 MEN AFFECTED.

Federation Cotton Masters are resolved to close all mills if dispute at Fernmill Oldham is not settled. This would affect 100,000 operatives.

BOILERMAKERS TO CONFER WITH EMPLOYERS.

A conference between Boilermakers and Employers is arranged for Wednesday.

9,000 STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

13,000 Cambrians and 3,000 others have gone on strike to-day; 9,000 subsequently decided to resume work to morrow. They pledge themselves to await a ballot.

SOUTH AFRICA.

General Botha has decided to retain the Premiership.

BRITISH SECTION AT BRUSSELS.

King Albert has opened the new British section at the Brussels Exhibition.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Later.

The German Crown Prince will embark at Genoa on the North German Lloyd liner at the beginning of November.

ARCH-BISHOP MACLAGAN DEAD.

Obituary notice is announced of Arch-Bishop Maclagan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PRESIDENT TAFT RECOMMENDS FORTIFYING PANAMA CANAL.

Later.

Mr. Taft has announced that he recommends Congress to appropriate $2,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama Canal; and he further recommends the construction of two Dreadnoughts. He advocates that at least two battleships be constructed annually until the canal is completed.

TURKO-ROUMANIAN ALLIANCE

Vienna and Berlin newspapers declare the statement made by the *Matin* yesterday to be a pure invention intended to cause discord between Italy and partners in the Triple Alliance, the *Matin's* statement is also denied at Constantinople.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, September 21.

Paris.—The *Temps* says that the Turkish loan has been pledged in London by the Cassel group.

THE KAISER AT VIENNA.

Vienna.—The Kaiser has arrived for a two days visit to the Emperor Francis Joseph. He has had a prolonged private audience with Minister for Foreign Affairs Aehrenthal.

ENGLISH LABOUR TROUBLES APPROACHING A SETTLEMENT.

There has been a representative meeting of Boiler-makers at Newcastle. It is understood that they favoured giving assurances to their employers against the recurrence of sectional stoppages which caused the lock-out.

GERMAN VIEW OF THE TERRITORIALS.

London, September 21.

A distinguished German military author, Colonel Gadeke, has an article in the Berlin *Tageblatt* giving a striking appreciation of the work of the territorials in the recent manœuvres. He criticizes the infantry a good deal. Of the three chief arms he thinks the artillery the best, and gives the highest praise to the special troops,—the pioneers, the cyclists and the motor-cyclists. He says that what they accomplished was astonishing. He sums up the territorial army as not ready to day to successfully oppose invasion, the condition of the infantry making this impossible, but says it will soon be a highly respectable army if its growth continues.

THE HELM CASE.

The Helm case has been resumed. The Bench has decided that a *prima facie* case has been made out. The Court adjourned until the 28th. Bail was refused.

THE TURKO ROUMANIAN CONVENTION.

Later.

The Turko-Roumanian Convention is the theme of the newspapers, which accept it as a fact and comment cautiously in the absence of particulars. While one section deplores the wane of British influence in Turkey and attacks British diplomacy thereanent, the majority consider the Convention an excellent thing as securing the peace of the Balkans, and averting the danger of an explosion of hot heads in Sofia or Athens.

CHINESE OFFICIALS FETED IN LONDON.

London, September 22.

The Court of Arbitration connected with the Chamber of Commerce gave a luncheon to the Chinese Judges and Attorney General who are visiting England on their way to the Prisons Congress at New York.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE

Great Britain has agreed to the American proposal for the Opium Conference at the Hague but stipulates that the existing British agreement be not included in the discussion.

Later.

With reference to the Opium Conference Great Britain has accepted the suggestion that the finding of the Shanghai Conference should be embodied in the Convention agreed upon by the Hague Conference. Great Britain is willing also to consider the traffic in Cocaine and Morphine but suggests that the Governments interested should previously investigate the manufacture and trade in these drugs, so as to enable them to deal effectively with the matter. Great Britain will lend every assistance to the investigation

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR AND RUSSIAN PASSPORT.

Later.

Mr. Strauss, United States Ambassador at Constantinople has abandoned his visit to Russia, having been refused the privilege of a passport because he is a jew. He received only the usual authorization issued to Jewish merchants. The Czar subsequently ordered that a special permit should be given to Mr. Strauss, but it has been declined.

KAISER AT VIENNA.

The Municipal Council, headed by the Burgomaster, received the German Emperor ceremoniously. The Kaiser said that the Austro German Alliance had passed into the belief and life of both peoples as an incalculable influence to the advantage of the world.

GEN. BOTHA'S RESIGNATION THOUGHT INEVITABLE.

Pretoria.—It is feared that Gen. Botha's resignation is inevitable. His change of attitude is due to the capture of two seats by Unionists which were expected by the Nationalists. The discouraging factors are the persistence of Hull not to remain in office, and Botha's ill health. Merriman will probably be summoned.

THE HELM CASE.

The charge of felony against Helm has been dropped but he has been remanded on a charge of misdemeanour.

PRINCE TSAI HSUN ILL IN AMERICA.

Prince Tsai Hsun travelling from San Francisco to New York has been attacked by bronchitis.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris is informed from an authoritative official quarter, that the French Government regards the Cassel agreement as nothing less than an attempt, on the part of Turkey, to blackmail France, with British assistance.

The Cassel agreement is provisional only, to be effective Oct. 1st in the event that negotiations with France are finally abandoned, but may be regarded as already definite since the French Government will refuse to abate one jot of its conditions. The informant added that if Great Britain is willing to uphold Turkey in joining hands with the Triple Alliance and buying ships and guns from Germany, that is her affair. The French Government will do its utmost to prevent a scrap of the loan paper from coming to the French market.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

GERMANY AND THE SPIES.

London, September 16.

Berlin.—Several Germans have been arrested in connection with the alleged espionage case at Bokum. It is stated that they have constantly communicated with the two Englishmen imprisoned at Leipzig.

BRAZIL'S ARMY INSTRUCTORS.

NO DESIRE TO WOUND FRENCH SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

Considerable irritation has recently been felt in France at the decision of Brazil to employ German officers as instructors to the Army. The Brazilian Minister at Berlin explains that there is no desire to wound French feelings, but Germany permits Brazilian officers to enter her army on condition that she supplies the instructors.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY.

The accused in the Nasik Conspiracy case number 38, who are charged with warring against the King, and Sedition,

TURKEY AND GREECE

London, September 17.

Athens—Despite the determination not to provoke Turkey, disquietude prevails. Thessaly fears a sudden Turkish invasion It is stated that the Turks have tripled their frontier forces and are accumulating war materials.

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

London, September 19.

The Times discussing British policy in India says that the tremendous problem of guiding and guarding, and reconstruction is not unsolvable, but it is necessary to make the Indians willing partners and not to permit premature experiments, but to treat their affairs with generous consideration while maintaining that they are not yet fit for self government.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Japanese Osaka loan of 1907 is strong.

TURKO ROUMANIAN ALLIANCE.

Paris.—It is reported that a Turko-Roumanian Convention is highly probable, which has greatly increased French objections to loaning Turkey any more money.

GERMAN MANŒUVRES.

The Times has a special report of the German army manœuvres. It says that the best quality of the army was the use made by all arms of the conformation of the ground in approaching the enemy.

THE CANADIAN RIFLE REGIMENT IN LONDON.

The visit of the Canadian Rifle regiment culminated in a march through welcoming crowds in the streets of London, and an entertainment at the Guild Hall by the corporation of London. The King recently summed up public feeling by declaring that the visit was a good augury of the future Imperial Army. The Minister of War addressed the regiment and said that the visit sealed the new spirit of Empire united for common defense. The Lord Mayor described the troops as pioneer of a great national movement. The colonel replied that hundreds of thousands were ready to reply to the first call.

PROHIBITION OF EGYPTIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Later.

Paris.—The Government prohibition of the meeting of the Egyptian National Con-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

gress signifies the determination of France not to be made the scene of public revolutionary agitation against Great Britain, in addition to the fact that France is bound to maintain her own prestige in North Africa.

FRANCE AND THE HUNGARIAN LOAN.

London, September 20.

Vienna.—Irritation and disappointment are displayed at the French refusal of the projected loan.

THE BRITISH EXHIBITION REOPENED.

Brussels—The King opened the new British section at the exhibition, which has been erected with extraordinary rapidity in place of the section burned in August. The King praised the beauty of the exhibits and thanked the British Authorities for their testimony of friendship. The new section is universally described as a magnificent success.

COTTON SPINNERS' LOCK-OUT THREATENED.

TREMENDOUS CONSEQUENCES INVOLVED.

The Federation of Master Cotton Spinners at Manchester resolved, unless disputes are settled, to close all mills in October. 150,000 operatives are directly affected and the interests of 350,000 others involved.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, September 21.

Japanese securities are dull.

AGREEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL MARITIME COMMITTEE.

Brussels—An agreement has been reached by the International Maritime Committee, on which Japan was represented, regarding the difficult questions of salvage and collisions. The treaties will shortly be signed. This is the first attempt to unify the rules of Commercial law.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

The *Times* special correspondent at Tokyo says that in reference to the Tariff question the Japanese desire to conciliate public opinion, so a way will possibly be found to remedy cases of the greatest hardship, especially where anti-British discriminations can be proved.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

Vienna.—It is remarked that Emperor William, who has arrived to visit Emperor Francis Joseph, looks older, thinner, and less animated than the Austrian octogenarian.

FRANCE AND THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, September 22.

Paris.—It is generally believed that the Grand Vizier provisionally accepted the offer of Ernest Cassel to raise a loan if the French Government declined to saction the quotation arranged earlier by the French Syndicate. The Government is determined not to yield to any attempts to induce it to alter its resove, and to guard investors against a clandestine issue.

TURKEY AND THE DRUSES.

Constantinople.—The Druses have been summoned to surrender, deliver up their arms, pay taxes and submit to conscription.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.)

CHINESE MARKETS.

Tiehling, September 17.

The market prices of the new cereals are quoted. The quality is good. Quotations are as follow :—

Soja Beans.—8 strings and 550 cash per *to*; being 1 string and 700 cash dearer than last year.

Sorghum.—7 strings and 600 to 700 cash per *to*; being 2 strings and 500 cash dearer their last year.

Bean-cake.—1 *yen* 27 *sen* per cake, for forward (November) delivery.
No contracts have yet been made.

(RECEIVED BY THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN.")

RESIDENT-GENERAL TERAUCHI.

Mr. I. Tokutomi, Editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, who recently proceeded to Seoul, says in a telegram to his journal on Monday that what attracts the attention of a visitor to Korea is, first, the signs of abundant crops, unprecedented of late years, secondly, the unexpected quietude prevailing, and thirdly, the very calm attitude maintained by Resident-General Terauchi. One who has seen him cannot find any vestige that he has executed the great task of annexation. He is solely occupied with daily business. Mr. Tokutomi, who visited Resident-General Terauchi, summarises what the latter told him as follows :—Prince Yi (former Emperor) and other members of the Imperial Korean family, are all satisfied with the liberal treatment given to them by the Japanese Emperor. The *Yangpan* (expectant officials) class and literati believe that the annexation was inevitable, and that they could only but acquisce in the general trend of the situation. Other people rather welcome annexation. One of the causes is believed to be the fact that they have been exempted from the arrears of the land and other taxes, which constitutes a substantial act of grace. But some people in the regions out of the way appear not to know of the change in situations. Thus it has been decided to add translations in the Korean syllabary to all instructions and notifications in Japanese. The Resident-General receives reports every twenty four hours as to the conditions in various districts in Korea. Quietude is not confined to Seoul, but other districts are also generally calm, though the literati occasionally circulate wild rumours and students privately sing anti-Japanese songs. All political societies have been dissolved without any hitch. Upon the promulgation of the organic regulations of the new Government-General, many Japanese and Korean official will be discharged, but they will be given due consideration. Foreign circles in Korea have not only raised no objections against annexation, but some members have personally visited Terauchi and presented congratulations. Representative missionaries, also visiting him the other day, said that they could hereafter engage in evangelistic work at ease, and promised not to interfere with politics. The Resident-General then emphasized the inadvisability of confusing religion and politics. His Excellency believes that the so called missionary question will no longer recur by any means. Altogether, the general programme is already settled. What has to be done now is to carry it out. That is, means of communication will be developed and productive industries encouraged, with a view to contributing to the material progress of Korea. Much patience and cooperation are still imperative, in order to inspire true brotherhood and to morally assimilate the Koreans.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent infers that no matter what event occurs in the future, what General Terauchi contemplates will be generally carried out. For the sake of humanity and civilisation, the world at large may rest confident in General Terauchi's unquestionable ability and broad-mindedness.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

FRANCE.

Berlin, September 15.

The flotation of a Turkish loan at Paris has been admitted.

GREECE.

The speech from the throne made on the occasion of the opening of the Greek National Assembly has been of a very neutral and conciliatory character.

HOLLAND.

The King and Queen of Belgium have arrived at Amsterdam for a visit to Queen Wilhelmina.

BULGARIA.

The Bulgarian Ministry has resigned *en bloc*.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Council of War has proposed to suspend the post of Chief Commander in the Amur Province.

THE DESTRUCTION OF ZEPPELIN VI.

Berlin, September 15.

The Zeppelin Passenger Airship No. VI. has been completely destroyed by fire owing to an explosion in the airship hall at Stuttgart; no loss of life has taken place.

THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FAMILY.

Berlin, September 16.

The family of the Tsar will remain in Germany during the month of October, perhaps even longer; in the latter case a meeting will take place between the Kaiser and the Tsar.

HOLLAND.

The King and Queen of Belgium have been received at Amsterdam in a very cordial manner. *De Courant* emphasises the strong *rapprochment* between Holland and Belgium.

RESTRICTION ON TRAVEL IN TIBET.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency* reports that China has made a declaration, according to which pilgrims are to travel freely in Tibet, but explorers or travellers are not to be admitted.

PORTUGAL.

The new Portuguese Chamber will perhaps be adjourned until after the investigation of the objections to the election of several members.

NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE RUMOURS.

Berlin, September 17.

Rumour are being spread from Russia, England and France that the conclusion of a new Triple Alliance between Germany, Austria and Turkey is imminent. These rumours are officially contradicted by the German Government.

RUSSIA.

The *Birschewja Wjedomosti* reports that the Kaiser will pay a visit to St. Petersburg during November. This report is contradicted at Berlin.

GERMANY.

The Kaiser has gone to Mohacs in Hung-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

y for a hunting trip as a guest of the rchduke Franz Ferdinand.

The opening of this year's session of the eichstag will perhaps be somewhat stponed.

NEW COLONIAL UNDER SECRETARY.

Herr Boehmer, the Burgomaster of Metz, as been nominated Under-Secretary of tate for the Colonies. He has made himelf known by his reforms in the financial dministration of the city of Metz. He dopts a political standpoint midway beween the Free Conservatives and the iberals. He has good relations with nancial and industrial circles and is also ell favoured by the Kaiser.

Berlin, September 18.

The silver wedding of the Grandduke and Grandduchess of Baden will be celebrated n Sept. 20th.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY.

Rumours are being spread from Russia, which are not confirmed up to now, according to which Count Stolypin will take the position of Minister for Foreign Affairs after M. Iswolski's resignation.

PORTUGAL.

The King of Portugal has issued a rescript of amnesty for all political and press offenders.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Sept. 3rd ex Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on Sept. 18th.

RELATIONS WITH THE ARMENIANS.

The conflict with the Turkish Government has been settled by concessions on the part of the Patriarchate.

ITALY.

The selling of the Italian armoured cruiser *Pisa* to Greece, which was reported some time ago to have been settled, is not confirmed up to now.

DEATH OF M. NELIDOFF.

Berlin, September 19.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, is dead owing to an apopleptic stroke which occurred some weeks ago. It is again rumoured that M. Iswolski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be his successor.

ALLEGED GERMAN SPIES ARRESTED.

Two German officers have been arrested at Moscow on suspicion of espionage. They, however, were released soon after, no proofs having been found.

GERMANY.

Prince Tokugawa, the President of the Japanese House of Peers, has arrived at Berlin.

Berlin, September 20.

The German Crown Prince and Crown Princess will leave for Ceylon from Genoa on Nov. 3rd on board a Nordd. Lloyd liner. The suite of the Crown Princess will consist of the following persons: Freifrau von Tiele-Winckler, Graefin Grote, Graf Bismarck, Kammerherr von Behr.

The Chancellor returned to Berlin from his country-seat for five days to participate in the Ministerial conferences as to the new Budget.

Herr Boehme, the Burgomaster of Metz and new Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been commanded to immediately enter on his new duties.

Bishop Henninghaus of Kiautschou has been honoured with the Second Class of the Prussian Order of the Crown.

Joseph Kainz, the well known actor, born on January 2nd, 1858, has died from cancer of the stomach.

The people of Baden have extended enthusiastic ovations to the Grandduke and Grandduchess on the occasion of their silver wedding.

M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Friedberg to confer with the Tsar.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Press welcomes the Kaiser on the occasion of his visit to Schoenbrunn in a very enthusiastic manner.

BELGIUM.

Queen Wilhelmina will pay a return visit to the King and Queen of Belgium at Brussels during October.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 21.

The various German Consuls in the different towns touched at by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess on their way to Ceylon will act as guides to their Highnesses; at Colombo Consul Freudenberg will act as guide. The Crown Prince intends to come into personal touch with the members of the German communities at all places visited by him.

The Kaiser, on the occasion of his visit to Schoenbrunn, has had a special conference with Count Aehrenthal, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs. He deposited wreaths on the graves of the Empress Elisabeth and Crown Prince Rudolph.

Prince Heinrich of Preussen will pay a visit to the Tsar at Friedberg on Sept. 26th.

The administration of the Shantung Mining Company is considering the construction of a blast furnace and of steel plate works in Kiautschou.

THE NEW REMEDY.

The Ehrlich-Hata 606 preparation has been very favourably criticised at the Medical Congress now being held at Koenigsberg by all professors, also by Professor Neisser, the well-known specialist at the University of Breslau.

HOLLAND.

The speech from the throne, given at The Hague on the occasion of the opening of Parliament, expresses the strong hope of a continuing improvement of the economic situation owing to the development of the Colonies. It further announces a revision of Customs tariff, a universal income tax, the introduction of a workmen's insurance law and the carrying out of reforms in administration. The Budget shows a deficit of 126 million Fl. in the Netherlands Indies, which necessitates the introduction of new taxes.

RUSSIA.

The delimitation of the Niemen and Baltic Sea frontier between Prussia and Russia is imminent.

TURKEY.

The negotiations as to the conclusion of a Turkish loan at Paris have again suffered an unexpected interruption.

MOTOR-DREADNOUGHTS.

Recently telegrams have appeared announcing the building of tremendous and mysterious fighting machines by both England and Germany. These ships are declared to be capable of destroying Dreadnoughts, and also to be quite invulnerable on account of exceptionally thick armour plate. All this is possible, but what one cannot reconcile is the high speed claimed for these heavy ships—heavy they must be if the armour-plate is of the thickness described. Also in each instance the telegrams declared them to be motor-driven.

So far no known motor-type marine engine has even been credited with being able to develop high speed; in fact 14 knots is all that is claimed for the motor-driven passenger-freight ship now building in Germany. Motor-type engines are certainly economical and convenient but unless the naval departments have made discoveries not known to other Engineering plants, the speed claims must be put down as exaggerations.

It is also interesting to note that Engineering Journals, with dates as late as the first of the present month, commenting on this very subject do not indicate any such unusual developments. The following article is from a well known London Engineering Journal, and is written by an authority.

Referring to the report that it is proposed to fit internal-combustion engines to a British battleship, this writer says:—

"The difficulties are associated with the design of a satisfactory gas-producer rather than with the engine, and the spirit of aspiration prevailing must be satisfied with the conviction that not only are constructive engineers, but Admiralty officials devoting experience and complete knowledge of the conditions to the solving of the problems. It is easy to manufacture a producer which will run efficiently with anthracite coal, but, as has time and again been pointed out, this fuel is not only limited in supply, but its distribution throughout the world is restricted, and thus, although the consumption, measured by unite of weight, may be low, the cost per unit of power must be high, while the unreliability of supply is operative in the case of a fleet which is spread over the whole globe. Nor is it quite clear that there will be economy either in space occupied or in weight. It is very problematical, too, whether funnels can be dispensed with, as the exhaust from the engines has to be disposed of. There may be a saving in the complement in the stokehold staff, and other gain but consideration must be had to the net result, when advantage and disadvantage alike in economy and weight and cost are carefully balanced.

We have much greater hope of the oil engine, because here no producers are required, and it is possible to save largely in space occupied and also in weight. Moreover, the time occupied in filling the tanks must be considerably less than in coaling ship, while the space utilisable for storing oil on board ship is less valuable, from the point of view of fighting requirements, than that of coal bunkers. Courage is necessary in adopting the oil-engine in place of, or in association with, the steam turbine, because of the high efficiency realised by, and the strategic advantages of, this widely-adopted system of propulsion.

It is true that the fuel consumption per unit of power must be considerably less with the oil engine, and that there are other advantages, but when it is remembered that at the present time the unit of power adopted in practical work in the case of oil-engines is very small, and that an advance in size introduces difficulties more pronounced than a similar increase in the case of many mechanical appliances, it will be seen that naval constructors, as well as Admiralty officials, must walk warily in view of the seriousness of failure. We are, nevertheless, certain that within a short time the oil-engine will be applied, at all events tentatively, for the propulsion of warships—a view which is the more justifiable when consideration is had to the distinct success achieved in submarine craft. Moreover, on the Continent there is every indication of a great step being immediately taken, because we learn on good authority that oil-engines with single cylinders, of a power up to 2000 horse-power, are being built experimentally for marine purposes, and that the problem of reversing has been overcome to such an extent as

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to justify distinct promise of success. In this work the German naval authorities are said to be interested to a considerable extent, and they have agreed to a certain measure of financial support. Various naval shipbuilding firms also are involved.

It is important, therefore, that our Admiralty should encourage in the immediate future more than in the past the valuable research work which is in progress. The potentialities of success established by the experimental work of at least one of our naval construction firms are such that there is justification for the authorities at Whitehall offering financial support in connection with the application of the system to a destroyer or even a second class cruiser. It is scarcely fair that the financial responsibility of possible failure should rest entirely upon the company, in view of the great tactical advantages which would accrue from the application of the system. Given conditions which promise a tactical success, the Admiralty, we think, might very reasonable adopt the conditions accepted by at least one Continental power, of paying one-half of the cost of the experiment in the event of failure, while agreeing to pay the full cost in the event of success. Alternatively, if satisfied that the promise of success is based on sound engineering knowledge and experience, the work of fitting a cruiser should be carried out on the principle of "time and lime. We have no doubt that success would be achieved, if not immediately, certainly as the result of trial and error; and in the interests of naval progress and commercial supremcy we hope that the Admiralty will take such steps. For the present, however, no definite decision has been come to in connection with the application of internal combustion engines, but the Admiralty are watching the development of events with greatly intensified interest.

A YEAR OF TARIFF LAW.

"It has been kicked down-stairs by Democratic god-parents and disowned at family gatherings of its own people, yet despite cuffs, kicks, and misrepresentation its first year of life ends with a record of achievement not equaled since customs ports were first opened on America's shores." In these words the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent pays glowing tribute to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Law, which celebrated this month its first birthday anniversary. In justification of his enthusiasm the correspondent cites the latest tariff figures issued by the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, from which we learn that the new law *does* represent revision downward, and that "as a producer of revenue it is so far ahead of all other tariff acts that an attempt to compare any of them with it is not comparison, but contrast." Chamb Clark, the minority leader in the House, has declared that "the average rate of the Payne Law is at least 2 per cent. higher than the average rate of the Dingley Law." According to the figures now published "the average *ad valorems* on all imports during the year were about 4 5 per cent. lower than under the Dingley Law." Moreover, the customs receipts for the first year of the Payne Law "averaged $1,000,000 for every working day," which gives a monthly average "about $6,000,000 in excess of the Dingley Law receipts." We are further informed that the imports for the past twelve months have broken all records, while the exports exceeded those of 1909. To quote further from the Washington correspondence of *The Tribune* (Rep.):

"It appears from the statistics that President Taft was entirely within the facts in his two principal statements respecting the Payne Law. On the day he signed the bill the President said he believed it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and six weeks later, at Winona, Minn., he declared the Payne Law to be the best tariff ever proposed by the Republican party.

"Another measure of a tariff law's success is the amount of materials imported under it, for it follows that if the imports of these materials are gaining, labor is protected and employed.

The value of imported manufacturers' materials, including both crude and partly manufactured, amounted to $856,000,000 in 1910, against $673,000,000 a year ago, $410,000,000 ten years ago and $287,5000,000 twenty years ago. Thus imports of manufacturers' materials in 1910 were larger than ever before, and were 109 per cent. greater than a decade ago and 198 per cent. greater than two decades ago.

"Expressing the hopes of the Democrats Champ Clark predicted that on March 3, 1910, the e would be an increase in the tariff duties of 25 per cent. on account of the maximum and minimum clause of the Payne Law. He saw the United States involved in a commercial war with reprisals against this country by all the leading nations of the world. The maximum rates have not been invoked against a single nation. Instead of causing a calamity, the maximum and minimum clause vindicated the assertions of its friends that it would be a blessing. It enabled the President to gain great concessions for the products of the American farm, mine, and factory in foreign markets, embargoes against American products being removed and other harassing restructions being eliminated."

"The Payne Tariff Law," declares the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep), "has fulfilled all, or almost all, the promises of its friends, and has refuted all the accusations of its enemies."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) and the Boston *Herald* (Ind.), on the other hand, point out that the Payne Law had "important help" in making its showing as a revenue producer. Thus "it is admitted," says *The Journal of Commerce*, "that an increase of at least $12,000,000 customs receipts was due to the 'rehabilitation service and the 'improvement of its morale.'" Another cause of the increase of revenue, we are told by this paper, "was the revival in the import trade of the country that came after the depression of 1908, which latter was not caused by the tariff, and that set in long before the passage of the Tariff Bill."

The existence of indefensible schedules in the Payne Law, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep), "simply makes manifest the force of President Taft's contention that adequate and accurate revision was impossible with existing machinery." Looking to the future the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.) says:

"The tariff board is now in the midst of a careful inquiry into the cost of production, here and abroad.

"It is the belief in Washington that the board will not be in a position to make a report at the session of Congress next winter.

"President Taft, it is understood, has approved the suggestion of Republican members of Congress that a joint rule be adopted limiting the revision to schedules to be specified, which are not now satisfactory. Agitation for this plan will be started in Congress next December.

"The disadvantages of opening the entire tariff to amendment are so apparent that it is probable Congress will adopt this rule. Neither Congress nor the business world relishes the prospect of another long period of tariff uncertainty."

THE UNITED STATES IN LIBERIA.

SIGNIFICANT EXPRESSIONS BY PRESS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Summing up all the various European comments, American papers emphasize that of the London *Daily Mail*:—"*No enmity parts England from the great trans-Atlantic Republic. Her speech is our speech, her institutions are in essence ours,*" and apparently pay very little attention to the few adverse comments from other countries:—

"The Free State of Liberia is to receive the financial, administrative, and protective help of Washington. Bankrupt, disorganized, and unable to take care of itself," declare the European press, "the negro Republic is to be made into an 'American Egypt.'" This important step in American expansion is by no means looked upon unfavourably by the European Powers whose interests lie in Africa. To what extent it may be looked upon as an American expansion is best learned from the following account of the transaction as detailed in the London *Times*:

"The United States Government has intimated to the Liberian Government its willingness to assist Liberia in placing the Republic on a stable basis by taking entire charge of the finances, military organization, agriculture, and boundary questions of the country.

"The American Government has throughout been in communication with London, Paris, and Berlin, and the scheme formulated in Washington is understood to have the general approval of those governments. The Monrovian Executive has also expressed satisfaction with the American plan, but when the various details have been worked out it will be necessary for the legislature of Liberia to meet and formally to approve the measure. Meanwhile, on the suggestion of the United States, Liberia has appointed Mr. R. P. Falkner, head of the late American Commission to Liberia, Special Financial Agent in the United States and Europe for Liberia. President Taft has asked Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the New York bankers, to arrange for a loan, and a member of this firm is now in Europe discussing the details. The loan will probably be for £4:0,000, and will be shared by American, French, and German banks. It will be employed first of all in paying off the two existing British loans, as well as the internal loans and floating debt, and the Customs will be hypothecated for its service. It is proposed that the Financial Board at Monrovia shall include members of the various countries interested, under the presidency of an American."

This is less inconsistent than the way in which other territories have been treated by the United States, declares the Manchester *Guardian*, which highly approves of the arrangement, and remarks:

"It seems an excellent arrangement, and most of the West African towns will be grateful to America for taking the lead. A few American critics have disapproved this interference by the United States in Affairs, on the ground that it is inconsitent with the Monroe Doctrine. It is less inconsistent than the Protectorate over the Philippines; and the United States have always taken an honorable interest in Liberia, which, as every one knows, was founded by a party of repatriated negroes from the Southern States . . . The international character of the financial control will, we hope, be a guaranty that greater consideration will be shown in the future by the great neighbors of Liberia for an experiment in native government which those who know the country best are reluctant to write down wholly as a failure."

The appearance of "a new Power in Africa" is "a change which will affect future history," observes *The Daily Mail*, "as perhaps no other event in the last twenty years, with the single exception of the Fall of Port Arthur." "In this act we may recognize Mr. Roosevelt's masterful teaching." To quote further:

"This appearance of the United States in Africa is momentous in every way. For the first time the United States appear in the Eastern hemisphere and are brought into close touch with Old-World policy and politics. The annexation of Philippines and of Hawaii, which gave the United States their first Colonial possessions at a distance from the homeland, was the natural consequence of the position in the Pacific. But now they enter another continent, and one in the most intimate relation with European rivalry. Britain, Spain, France, and Germany already have interests in West Africa. Henceforth the United States are added to the list. The event is one which we in this country shall heartily welcome. No enmity parts England from the great transatlantic Republic. Her speech is our speech; her institutions are in essence ours."

Referring to the fact that "Liberia has taken admitted rank as a failure," *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) thinks that "the guardianship of the United States is the best solution of the difficulty." "The United States is not to escape her share of 'the white man's burden,'" says *The Tablet* (London), "and, to do her statesmen justice, they show no disposition to shirk it."

France has rights in that part of Africa which she feels sensitive about, as we learn from the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) in which we read of all the friendly things French colonizers have done for the Black Republic. This paper remarks that Mr. Knox has overlooked French claims, and tells us.

"We are the people who possess the longest common frontier with Liberia, because Guinea and the Ivory Coast make us neighbours for 800 kilometers, while England is conterminous for only 200, and this, combined with our friendly treatment of Liberia, gives rights which ought not to be overlooked."

German papers do not speak very enthusiastically

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

America's action in Africa. The *Koelische ung* says the English papers, *The Pall Mall ette* and *The Daily Mail*, quoted above, favor action of the United States because they think it help in ultimately reimbursing the English ders of Liberian Government bonds. The act was ainly not one of pure benevolence or originating a desire to share the "white man's burden," s the *Vossische Zetitung* (Berlin), and thus states views:

"It is superflous to say that this project for helping negroes did not originate in any sentimental tive. Probably the prospect of securing a coaling- tion in West Africa had very much more weight h American statesmen. As soon as it can be de clear to Congress that this first step in expan- n can only have one ending—the transformation this negro Republic into territory ruled over whites d yielding rich returns to them—hen al the good en in the country with a pious smirk will approve s dark act of annexation."

Although the United States "will not be shaken in adherence to the Monroe Doctrine in North and uth America, yet now the Government at Washing- n is planting its foot on the third continent of the rth," reflects the *Frnnkfurter Zeitung*, but adds assuringly:

"People are making a mountain out of a mole- ll in this matter. If America will help Liberia ith good money and Liberia submits to be dependent of the great transatlantic Power, no ne has one ground for complaint on the plea that ghts already granted to other Powers are being fringed. This is by no means the case as far as e can see. There seems to be little reason why ermany should refuse to give out that she is quite greeable to the step taken by America. Whether ne latter has not assumed a burden which later on ne will fine somewhat irksome, is her own business."

Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THREE new cases of Cholera occurred in the city of Kobe on Monday, making six in all since the outbreak of the epidemic this year.

ON Saturday a serious landslide occurred at Naniai, Minouchi, Nagano prefecture, resulting in the destruction of several houses, and rice-fields of fairly large dimensions. Two horses were also buried alive.

EARLY on Wednesday morning a fire occurred at Asahigawa, Sapporo, resulting in the destruction of over 40 houses. The branch office of the Colonization Bank and the Yuraku-za Theatre were reduced to ashes.

ON the night of the 13th instant the N. Y. K steamer *Kokura Maru* on her way from Kobe to Yokohama, collided with a Japanese sailing boat off Hinomisaki, Kii province. The crew, four in number, of the latter vessel were all saved by the steamer, but the boat, with its cargo of lumber, went to the bottom.

A REGULAR MEETING of the Japanese Trade Association was held in Tokyo on Tuesday evening, 80 members being present. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, who attended the meeting, made a speech referring to the importance of coöperation and union of the Japanese tradesmen in order to keep Japan on a par with the countries in Europe and America in foreign trade.

ON the 17th instant the steamer *Heian Maru* (267 tons) ran on a rock, during a dense fog off the coast at Kumoyamabe, Soya gun, Hokkaido. The stranded vessel was assisted by the *No. 5 Koyei Maru* which towed her toward the shore, but the *Heian Maru* sank when still three miles from land. The mail matter was all taken on board the *Koyei Maru*, and the passengers and crew are all safe.

THE population of larger Berlin numbered on the 1st of January, 1910, about 3,670,000 inhabitants. The forthcoming census on the 1st of December will surely show more than 3,750,000. In 1871 the whole district had only 900,000 inhabitants. Within thirty-nine years we have an increase to three and a half times the original population. Berlin proper has now 2,120,000 inhabitants and still has a preponderance over its seven suburbs with an aggregate of about ,000,000, the remainder falling on rural districts. But at present the increase of the Berlin population is much slower than that of the suburbs; it was only 20,000 in the last year, against from 40,000 to 50,000 in former years, when it was not yet hemmed in on all sides. One reason for the rapid growth of the suburbs is the splendid tramway traffic in all directions. For a penny one is carried from the eastern to the western boundary of this enormous area.

THE O.S.K. steamer *Shokwa Maru* (2,622 tons) which arrived at Moji on the 13th instant from Formosa, encountered a furious storm the preceding day near the Kisshibi Lighthouse. While proceeding at low speed, the vessel ran on a sunken rock. At daylight on Tuesday she was refloated with the assistance of the high tide, and arrived at the Bahé Fortress in the Pescadores a few hours later, where first-aid measures were immediately taken, after which she sailed for Moji.

A KYOTO telephone message reports that a man who was arrested a few days ago by the Nakadachiuri police of that city, surprised the officials by confessing that he committed a murder at Nihonyenoki, Azabu, Tokyo, in November last. He said that he perpetrated the crime only for the sake of forcibly obtaining some money from Mrs. Kudo. The offender, states he has been tormented day and night by the ghosts of the three children whom he so cruelly murdered.

THE Eiffel Tower in Paris, which for some time was regarded as a useless mass of iron, is now proving itself of great service in the extension of wireless telegraphy. The latest feat which it has accomplished is the regular nightly despatch of signals to all vessels and stations within 3000 miles of the tower. The clock room in the Paris Observatory has been connected by a special wire with the wireless apparatus at the tower. On the stroke of midnight Paris time is now flashed to every coastal and maritime station within a radius of from 2500 to 3000 miles, and to every ship on adjacent seas and oceans. It is estimated that the signal reaches the coast of West Africa, the whole extent of the Mediterranean, almost all the northern Atlantic, the English Channel, the North Sea, Great Britain, and practically the whole of Central and Western Europe. The signal enables ships at sea to take their bearings with an ease and accuracy hitherto unknown.

AN amusing incident occurred in the Lobby at Westminister last month. A well known Scottish Liberal member saw a small company of Japanese visitors in the central hall. They appeared to be very forlorn. No member looked their way, and they had no ticket. "Can I," he said, "be of any assistance to you?" He was assured that he could. They ardently desired to see their allies at work in Parliament and to see where they smoked and gossiped. The member at once took them in charge, and for a good hour the company had the best of times. Then they all returned to the central hall. Nothing remained but to say good-by. There was a shaking of hands and much fraternal expressions, for the friendly guide is a great man in the promotion of international good will. Finally one of the visitors approached him and gave expression once again to the sense of their indebtedness. He did more. As he shook hands he left a florin in the good man's palm!

THERE is a proposal in the United States to encourage young writers of promise by scholarships and prizes. Mr. Upton Sinclair is the strongest advocate of the plan. He points out that many great authors were men of means, that others received pensions and that men of genius have suffered much and even died from want. He believes that if, in future, provision were made for literary men who produced works of originality and worth the world would be greatly the gainer.

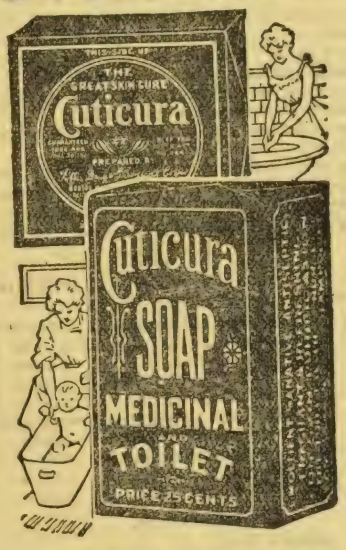
All authors are not agreed as to the merits of this plan. Many say that it is scarcely possible in these days for any work of merit not to receive recognition. Others think it would take from literary men the spirit of independence necessary for really good work, to raise them above the necessity for exertion. Most of the older men who have made their mark in the world think that no good purpose would be served by such a foundation as is provided for in the Nobel prizes in Sweden. The younger writers, on the contrary, think that when a man has once proved that he has real talent he and the world would be benefited by allowing him time for thought and study. This they think the necessity of earning a livelihood too often prevents.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended September 19th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	6	21	—	—	—
Died	—	1	7	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	11	49	4	—	—
Died	—	3	4	—	—	—

FOR SKIN



AND SCALP

For every use in preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have no rivals worth mentioning. For affections of the skin and scalp of young and old that torture, disfigure, itch, burn, crust and scale, they succeed when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B.K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole Props., 137 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Booklet, post-free, tells all about Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, September 24.

The market for Raw Cotton is not active. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is somewhat active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, a fair volume of business has been done. Home prices still tend upward.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49 00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34 50 to 35.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 33.00

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340 00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4 40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
" " Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.40 to 6 45
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 50 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3 22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11.40
Japanese :—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Little Business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.25 to 5.35
Red " "	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.10 to 5.15

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been every brisk, Further decline in prices is generally expected.

On September 22nd stocks were: Filatures 15,463 bales; Re-reels, 1,796 bales; Kakeda, 736 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	885
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	915
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	885
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	835
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	870
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	825
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	835
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	840
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	820
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

September.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery.	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
16th	—	830	833	836
17th	—	833	836	842
18th	—	836	836	842
19th	—	—	—	—
20th	—	839	840	848
21st	—	843	854	861
22nd	—	844	—	857

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On September 12th stocks were:—Noshi, 1,500 piculs; Kibiso, 3,400 piculs; Sundries, 800 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142½
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	120 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Although the market has remained without change, the tendency is still weak

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—The demand has been very small, and the market is weak in consequence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8 45	7 95	7 95	7 90	7 75
27"	8.50	8 00	7.70	7.60	7 65
36"	8.25	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.65

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.90
27"	8.20	8.25	8.00	7.80
36"	8.15	8.05	8.00	7.60

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20"	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23"	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27"	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36"	12.50	13.80	15.70	17 00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of September 22nd the quotation was £55.7.6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,055,137
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	34,972

Delivery.	Closing Price
September	14.91
October	15.18
September	15 34

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
September —	September 14.96
October 14.85	October 14 93
November 14 90	November 14.95

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15 40
Medium	14 50
Common	13.60
Average	14.50

TEA.

No quotations can be given, as there has been little arrival of raw tea for some time. Some little business has been done in fired teas.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to September 19th, 6,392,70 *kin* were sold and the stock on Monday aggregated 111,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	do.
Medium	do.
Good Common	do.
Common	do.

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
September	129.00
October	128 40
November	128.30

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Sept. 22.

London silver ⅛ higher, but Shanghai is only $\frac{1}{16}$ higher and Hongkong no change in their sterling quotations and local rates are unaltered.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜@⅜
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/0⅞@1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1⅜
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256¼@7
— Private 4 months' sight	260½@1
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	89½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	87½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	83¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	84¼*
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	212
Bar Silver (London)	24¼@⅛

* Nominal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

om	Line	Steamer.		Date.
gkong...	N. Y. K...	Awa Maru 1	M.	Sept. 26
tle	N. Y. K...	Kamakura M. 2	M	Sept. 26
gkong...	C. P. R	Em. of India	Tu.	Sept. 27
gkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia 3	Tu.	Sept. 27
rica.....	P. M.....	Siberia 4	F	Sept. 30
pe	N.D.L....	P. E. Freidrich	Su.	Oct. 2
tle	G. N.....	Minnesota 5	M.	Oct. 3
gkong...	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru	Tu.	Oct. 4
pe	M.M.....	Oceanien 6	W.	Oct. 5
ma.....	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	W.	Oct. 5
couver...	C. P. R...	Monteagle 7	F.	Oct. 7
gkong...	B. L.....	Suveric	Tu.	Oct. 11
ma.....	B. L.....	Aymeric	W.	Oct. 12

Left Hongkong on the 13th inst.
Left Seattle on the 10th inst.
Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
Left San Francisco on the 13th inst.
Left Seattle on the 19th inst
Left Singapore on the 19th inst.
Left Vancouver on the 20th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

or	Line	Steamer.		Date.
pe	N. D. L....	Derfflinger	Sa.	Sept. 24
gkong...	T.K.K ...	Nippon Maru	Su.	Sept. 25
ghai ...	N. Y. K..	Kasuga Maru	Su	Sept. 25
couver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Tu.	Sept. 27
tle	N.Y.K. ...	Awa Maru	W.	Sept. 28
rica.....	P. M.....	Mongolia	W.	Sept. 28
pe	N.Y.K. ...	Iyo Maru	W.	Sept. 28
pe	M. M. ...	Yarra	Sa.	Oct. 1
gkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Sa.	Oct. 1
gkong...	G. N	Minnesota	W	Oct. 5
r ca.....	T.K.K....	Tenyo Maru	W.	Oct. 5
gkong...	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	F.	Oct. 7
gkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	F.	Oct. 7
ma.....	B. L.	Suveric	W.	Oct. 12
gkong...	B. L.....	Aymeric	Th.	Oct. 13
ma	B. & S....	Titan	Sa.	Oct. 15
ralia ...	N. Y. K...	Nikko Maru	Sa.	Oct. 15
rica.....	C. R.....	A'ral Exelmans	F.	Oct 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ffinger, German steamer, 5,241, G. Meiners, th Sept.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and Gene-l.—H. Ahrens & Co, Nachf.

gloe, British steamer, 1,933, W. A. Guy, 17th pt.,—London, via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

bria, German steamer, 3 288, Deinat, 17th Sept., Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

ata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, th Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General—ippon Yusen Kaisha.

o Maru, Japanese steamer, 1.246, J. Den, 18th pt.,—Takao, General. Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

navon, British steamer, 2,728, B. Woolfenden, 5th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

cer, British steamer, 5,805, G. W. Parkinson, h Sept.,—Glasgow and Live pool via ports, eneral.—Butterfield & Swire.

koku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733. I. Sato, 16th pt.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

kuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and Gene-l.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

midon, British steamer, 3,063, D. Arthur, 19th pt.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, Gene-l.—Butterfield & Swire.

ling, British steamer, 2,875, Bie, 18th Sept.,—lasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—utterfield & Swire.

oshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2.992, Shinowara, th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon usen Kaisha.

ai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1.423, S. Tominaga, th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and Gene-l.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

oma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yama-noto, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, General. —Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line saka Shosen Kaisha).

ravelli, British steamer, 3,768, Pilcher, 2 th pt.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

kasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshi-awa, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yu-en Kaisha.

ra, French steamer, 2,115, Ristorcelli, 2 th Sept., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M M. o.

press of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 1st Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General —C.P.R. Co.

Glenlee, British steamer, 2,650, Sloane, 20th Sept.,—Portland, Or., Lumber.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 21th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Minotaur, British cruiser, 14,600, Capt. George C. Cayley, 21st Sept.,—Wei-hai-wei. (Vice Admiral Sir Alfred L. Winsloe).

Monmouth, British cruiser, 9,800, Capt. Laurence E. Power, 21st Sept.,—Wei hai-wei.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Habel, 22nd Sept., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R Smith, 22nd Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Buyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,044, K. Hashi-moto, 22nd Sept.,—Valparaiso via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 22nd Sept., —Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S Co.

Nore, British steamer, 4,180. C. Phillips, 22nd Sept, —Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Teucer, British steamer, 5,805, G. W. Parkinson, 17th Sept.,—Puget Sound ports, Mails and eneral.—Butterfield & Swire.

Indrawadi, British steamer, 3,369, W. Gray Williams, 17th Sept.,—New York via ports, General. —Jardine Matheson & Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 17th Sept., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 17th Sept.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Decidee, French gunboat, 646, De Linares, 18th Sept.,—Kobe.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 18th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 18th Sept.,—Otaru via ports, General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 16th Sept.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Nomura, 19th Sept.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 19th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenavon, British steamer, 2,728, B. Woolfenden, 19th Sept.,—Muroran, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co

Sophie Rickmers, German steamer, 2,262, Kohn, 19th Sept.,—Yokkaichi, Kerosene Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Deucalion, British steamer, 4.476, Smallwood, 20th Sept.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 20th Sept.,—Tacoma Wash., General—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Yebeshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 20th Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 20th Sept.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Syria, British steamer, 4,191, D. C. Gregor, 20th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ambria, German steamer, 3.288, Deinat, 20th Sept., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 3,063, D. Arthur, 20th Sept.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tailo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,246, J. Den, 21st Sept.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 21st Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 22nd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Bengloe, British steamer, 1,933, W. A. Guy, 22nd Sept.,—Hongkong via Kuchinotsu.—Cornes & Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 22nd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenlee, British steamer, 2,650, Sloane, 22nd Sept., —Kobe, Lumber—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock:—Mr. Sarichev, Miss Pater, Mrs. Laukurts, Mr Muno, Mr. Weutz, Mr. A. Cook and Miss K. Cook in cabin; Mr. It, Mr. T. Reuber, Mr. I. Vanchurin, Mr. P. Raleacon, Mr. N. Nikitin, Mr. V. Denguba, Mr. D. Luchkin, Mr. Smirnoff and Mr. N. Travonoff in second class.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Orel* from Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. Trenyhin, Mr. Crune, Mr. Russel, Mrs. Ballord, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Trott, Mrs. Lowder, Mr. Stobbs, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Lyons, Mr. Leigh-Bennett, Mr. Yamasaki, Mr. Kamitori, Mr. Saima, Mr. Tamura, Mr. Hinomura, Marquis Yamanouchi, Baron Sakai, Mrs. Nakajima, Mr. Sawamura, Mr. Yokoyama, Mrs. Dresing, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Dresing, Mr. Henzey and Mr. Weikmeister in cabin; Mr. Kimura in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. R. Seymour Aitken, Mr. G. Baron Ash, Mr. F. Ayscough Mr. Berrington, Mr. Wm. Callahan, Mrs. Callahan and daughters, Rev. H. H. Coates, Capt. H.D. Crowford, Miss E.J. Cummins, Miss A. M. Cummins, Count De la Field and valet, Mr. F. Downie, Mr. Drinkle, Mrs. Drinkle, infant and maid, Mr. Fell, Mrs. Fell, Mr. E. R. Fox, Miss Goring, Mr. A. F. Greene, Mrs. A. F. Greene, Mr. Mr. C. A. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and maid, Mr. J. G. Henry, Miss S. A. Higgins, Miss S. E. Hopwood, Mr. M. Katzanstein, Mr. Loo Gee Wing, Mr. Mahlan, Mr. S. S. Benjamin, Miss Crawford, Lt, J. W. Clayton, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. R. Gigliow and child, Mr. W. A. Morling, Mrs. W. A. Morling, Miss L. Norman, Miss M. L. Ogden, Miss Peate, Miss E. M. Peate, Miss C. Pierce, Miss Beatrice Prosch, Mr Chas. Reich, Rev. L. B. Ridgley, Mrs. Ridgley, Miss E. L. Ridgley, Mr. Sanguennette, Mr. E. S. Saunders, Capt. H. S. Scott-Harden, Mr. P. Sillns, Mr. A. P. Stokes, Mr. W. Sykes, Mrs. W. Sykes, Miss Sykes, Miss A. P. Thomson, Mr. Geo. Thornton, Mr. A. Van Renssalaer, Mrs. A. Van Renssalaer and maid, Hon. W. W. Vivian, Hon. Violet Vivian and maid, Mr. Walker, Mrs. N. Warr, Mr. S Wolff, Mr. T. A. Whyte, Mr. J. F. Hancock, Mr. A. J. Mortimer, Mrs. M. A. Mortimer and child and Mr. H. Morris in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Tourane* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. K. F. Coe, Mr. H. Stephen, Mr. Kobr, Mrs. C. Acklande, Mr. Schellhom, Mr. and Mrs. L. K Davis, Mr Pizzini, Mr. A. Racine and Mr. P. Lissillom in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* for Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. Lightfoot, Mrs. Isabel, Miss J. Layard, Miss E. Maynard, Mrs. Miller, Dr. Thornicraft, Mr. R. Takatsuji, Mr. Schuez, Mr. Y. Chinone, Mr. Jonas, Mr. O. Okamoto, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Puttman, Mrs. Rivera and Mr. and Mrs. Schiffers in cabin; B ron Rosen, Mr. Mus-eff, Mr. Kamsha and Mr. Nikolaenko in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. N. Henderson, Mrs. J. McIsaac, 2 children and maid, Mr. G. Homewood, Mr. T. Beeme, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. A. R. Pullerton, child and maid, Mr. Reiff, Mr. T. M. Orr, Mr. L. G. Halgate, Misses Peace (2), Mr. Spillman, Mr. Emberger, Mr. A. Kusler, Mr. W. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Dale, Mr. S. Kuhne, Mr. J. G. Nurse, Misses M. P. and D. C. Eyres, Miss J. C. Cummins, Mrs. C J. Eyres and Mr. J. Riddell in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Tourane*:—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.	Moscow	Milan.	France.	Sw'land	Trieste.	Peignes.
Hara Yushutsuten .	140	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
do	—	—	20*	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Hegner & Co.	138	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	122		—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	90	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	87	—	—	—	47	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	30	—	—	—	146	—	—	—
W. Pestalozzi	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sieber & Co.....	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pila & Co.....	—	60	40	—	10	—	—	—
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	35	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co	—	20	—	10	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha		10	—	15	—	—	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	5†		20	—	—	—	—
Russo-Chinese Bank	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total	722	310	180	45	203	—	—	—

* London. † St. Etienne.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Tacoma Maru*, for Tacoma on the 20th Sept. :—

	Bales.
Siber, Hegner & Co.	65
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	73
Jewett & Bent	30
P. Douriile	20
F. Strahler & Co.	122
Suzler, Rudolph & Co.	83
Vivanti Bros	10
Villa Stearns & Co.	35
Nabholz & Co.	25
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	388
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	386
Total	1,237

Waste Silk.

	Bales.
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	8

Consumption Can be Cured



Derk P. Yonkerman, Specialist, whose Discovery of a Cure for Consumption has startled the World.

Marvellous as it may seem after the centuries of failure, a cure for consumption has at last been found. After twenty years of almost ceaseless research and experiment in his laboratory, the now renowned specialist, Derk P. Yonkerman, has discovered a specific which has cured the deadly Consumption even in its far advanced stages. In many cases, though all other remedies tried had failed and changes of climate were unable to check the progress of the disease, this wonderful specific has conclusively proved its power to cure.

Whatever your position in life may be, if you are in consumption, or suffer from asthma, bronchitis, catarrh, or any throat or lung trouble, this cure is within your reach, for it is a home treatment and need not interfere in any way with your daily occupation. Learn for yourself of its healing power,

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Simply send your name and address to the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd (Dept. 218), 6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C., and they will post to you a free book on the treatment by this remarkable remedy.

Don't hesitate or delay if you have any of the symptoms of consumption. If you have chronic catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, pains in your chest, a cold on your lungs, or any throat or lung trouble, write to-day for the free book of instructions, and cure yourself before it is too late.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



BOVRIL

gives you Strength.

FOR SALE

AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

LETTERS from the LAND of the RISING SUN,

BY

Henry Spencer Palmer, F.R.A.S.

PRICE Yen 5.

（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオード
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヲナツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 14 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 1ST OCT., 1910. 明治壱五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 411
Chosen ... 414
Insurgents ... 415
Mr. Yamane on Chosen ... 415
A Chientao Question ... 415
Deceptive Registration ... 415
The Administrative Machine in Chosen ... 416
Socialism in Japan ... 416
The Tariff ... 417
The Tokyo Railway ... 417
The Hung-hutsz ... 417
The Inundations ... 417
China ... 418
A Strange Incident ... 419
The American Tourists in China ... 419
The Viceroy of Manchuria ... 419
The Weather ... 420
The Gas Companies ... 420
Financial ... 420
The Toyo S.S. Company ... 420
The U.S. Secretary of State for War in China ... 421
Christianity and Buddhism in Chosen ... 421
Mr Mizumachi ... 421
The Unsightly Intrigue ... 421
Foreign Trade at Dairen ... 421
Viscount Handa ... 421
Japanese Emigration to Brazil ... 422
Temple-Draws and Cathedral-Chimes ... 422
The Oriental Development Company ... 422
Unclaimed Money ... 422
Messrs. Yamanaka's Screens ... 423
Japan and the Panama Canal ... 423
The South Pole Expedition ... 423
"Nihon-Siki Romaji" ... 424
The Kerosene Competition ... 425
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 425
Notes on Current Events ... 425
The Bookshelf ... 425
China News and Notes ... 425
Leading Articles :—
The Newfoundland Fisheries ... 426
The Panama Canal ... 426
The Two Lines of Defence ... 427
Tokyo Notes ... 427
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 428
Mr Fukuzawa on the Events in Seoul in 1884 ... 430
A Book of Reference for Contemporary History ... 431
The World's Telephones ... 431
Bishop Lewis ... 432
Rugby Football ... 432
Local News ... 432
Correspondence :—Japanese and other Noises ... 432
Telegrams ... 432
Possible Effects of the Annexation of Korea on British Trade ... 435
Lawlessness in America ... 436
News of the Week ... 437
A Princely Gift ... 438
Latest Commercial ... 438
Latest Shipping ... 439
Supplement :—
Japanese Characteristics ... I.
The Flood Disasters in Miyagi Province ... III
Our Russian Newsletter ... III

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 1ST, 1910.

DEATHS.

WISMER.—At Wharf, near Bremen, on September 26th, 1010, EMIL WISMER (former partner in the firm of Messrs. H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.), under an operation.—(By cable.)

TENNY.—Entered into Rest, on Tuesday evening, September 27th, at the Yokohama General Hospital, GRACE WEBB, the beloved wife of Rev. CHARLES B TENNY, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HENRY M. WEBB, of Rochester, New York,—aged 27.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A FUSAN telegram says that the members of the Educational Society there have established a library at the cost of 15,000 *yen*.

MR. DICKINSON, the U.S. Secretary of War, is reported to have left Peking on Monday evening for St. Petersburg, whence he will proceed to Berlin and Paris on his way home.

THE amount of Japanese exhibits sold at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition from the opening day till August 20th is reported to have reached the total of 373,320 *yen*, making some 4,390 *yen* a day on an average. The sale at the Mexican Exhibition which was opened on the 2nd ultimo, amounted on the 15th to 65,000 *yen*.

THE destroyer *Inazuma* which was recently refloated, not being found strong enough for use even after repair, it has been decided to sell the hull, removing all the guns and fittings.

GENERAL OSHIMA, Governor-General of Kwantung, is expected to return home in the latter part of October for the purpose of witnessing the grand military Manœuvres in Okayama prefecture.

THE new O.S.K. Tacoma liner *Mexico Maru*, diplacing 6,200 tons and costing 1,200,000 *yen*, leaves Moji on the 26th instant for Yokohama. She will start on her maiden voyage on November 1.

AT 7.27 p.m on the 26th ultimo a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and fifty-eight seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

THE shooting season of this year will begin on the 15th instant as usual. It should be noted that the shooting tax have been raised to 30 *yen* for the first-class, 15 *yen* second-class, and 4 *yen* third class.

THE bill for Nagoya Harbour Construction was at last rejected, on the 21st ultimo, at a meeting of the City Council, on the ground that the undertaking would be too much of a burden to the city at this time.

A HANKOW telegram reports that missionaries despatched from two universities in England, to establish a university in that city, have set about the purchasing of a site and are investigating plans for a building.

IT is reported as being already decided that Prince Yi of Chosen will visit Japan next spring to pay respects to His Majesty the Emperor. Preparations are said to be going on already in the Shotoku Palace.

FIVE hundred students from Chosen are at present studying in Japan at the Imperial University and other Government and private schools. It is reported that these students are conspicuously backward in mathematics

THE Prince Imperial, who is now staying in the Nijo Detached Palace, Kyoto, will visit Maizuru on the 6th instant to attend the launching of the destroyer *Umikaze*. His Highness will return to Kyoto the same day.

ON the 22nd ult. a lofty camphor tree growing near the Seventh High School at Shiroyama, Kagoshima prefecture, was blown down by a sudden gale, causing great damage to the school kitchen. A cook was killed and another seriously injured.

AN Osaka despatch reports that on on the 25th ult. a dry goods store owned by Mr. Ito, one of the great wholesale merchants in the East Ward of that city, was destroyed by fire, resulting in the loss of some 600,000 *yen*. The warehouses were saved, however.

IT has been arranged that on and after the 1st instant first or second class passengers between Japan proper and Formosa by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamers can buy railway and steamship combination return tickets, obtaining thereby a discount of 20 per cent. These tickets are available for 90 days from the date of issue and can be obtained at Shimbashi, Hiranuma, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Hakata, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, and Kagoshima Stations, and from agents in Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, and Osaka.

IT is reported that the Department of Communications, in anticipation of an increase in passengers and freight between Japan proper and Chosen, will open a steamship service under Government supervision.

AMERICAN papers report that President Taft will visit the Philippine Islands before the expiration of his term of office. The voyage, however, will be made on board a man-of-war which is taken as a part of American territory. The vessel will call at Yokohama to coal.

THE British cruiser *Newcastle* is about to be despatched to the Far East to take the place of the stranded *Bedford*. The vessel is armed with two 6 inch and ten 4.7-inch guns and ten torpedo-tubes. The displacement is 4,800 tons, horse-power 22,000, and speed 26 knots on an average.

A KOBE despatch says that the Mitsubishi Company is now undertaking the expansion of its business towards the eastern part of that harbour, planning the exclusive control of the stevedoring business. Messrs. C. Nickel & Co. and the Kobe Pier Company are reported to have entered negotiations with the Mitsubishi Company.

THE Department of Communications gazetted on Tuesday a convention concerning postal money orders between Japan and Annam, Cambodia, Cochin-China, Laos, Tonquin, and Kwangchouwan. The maximum amount permitted in an order is 1,000 francs and the charge is 20 *sen* per 50 francs. The convention will be carried into effect on and after the 1st proximo.

THE Department of Communications has gazetted the revised regulations for using P. O. Boxes. The main points of the alteration are that those who use these boxes may apply to post offices to deliver postal matter in the boxes, through the hands of post officials, in order to prevent mail matter from being lost; also that the differences in the rates of charge be avoided as much as possible.

IN connection with the enforcement of a law recently passed by the U.S. Congress for the compulsory installation of wireless telegraphy on those vessels carrying over 50 passengers, coming to and going from American ports, the Japanese Department of Communications will install such apparatus at the Government expense on steamers which have not yet been equipped in this way, and detail necessary officers for the transmission of messages as on shore. The N.Y.K. Formosan liner *Sanuki Maru* and the O.S.K. liner *Kasado Maru* have applied for such facilities to be given.

THE sum-total of reigning Sovereigns is not altered by the deposition of the Emperor of Korea, since by a happy coincidence, Europe had just added one to the list of her Kings But the number of ex monarchs, victims of the restless spirit of the age, is considerable. There is Abdul Hamid, and his brother in adversity the late Shah of Persia. Africa has several dethroned potentates in the ex-Sultan of Morocco, Dinizulu, and the ex Queen of Madagascar; whose misfortunes are balanced on the other side of the globe by her late Majesty of Hawaii, Liliuokalani. But the most pathetic figure in this galley is, of course, the Empress Eugenie, who lost her crown just forty years ago.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

It is telegraphed from Seoul to the *Mainichi Dempo* that the question of text-books for use in Korean schools has received very earnest attention. It is obvious that many parts of these books require alteration in view of the changed national status of the country. On the other hand such a work demands careful thought and patient research. Time therefore is needed, and it has accordingly been ordered that the text-books hitherto employed shall continue in use as a temporary measure, but that wherever the expression "national language" (*kokugo*) occurs, it shall be interpreted to mean the Japanese language. Of course it is quite evident that any radical substitution of the language of Japan for that of Chosen is out of the question. Their native language cannot be banished from the homes of the Koreans. All that can be done is to institute a compulsory course of Japanese in every primary school throughout the country.

It appears that the re-organization of the Korean administration, as carried out thus far by the Resident-General, involves the dismissal of about 200 high officials and the abolition of a number of offices, the result being an annual saving of 1½ million *yen*. We read in the telegrams and in an interview given by by Mr. Arai to a newspaper correspondent at Shimonoseki, that the remissions and abatements of taxation in connexion with annexation cause a loss of revenue to the extent of 6,380,000 *yen*, and it is therefore necessary to effect drastic economies in the administration. Great success has attended the improved methods of collecting taxes. Thus sources of revenue which yielded 3 million *yen* in 1906, now yield the double of that amount. After the above reductions of the staff are effected, there will remain an establishment of 5,300 officials, 2,000 of whom are Japanese.

Mr. Arai adds that there are not likely to be any further great reductions of staff for the present. Questioned, on the subject of Government monopolies, he explained that it would be premature to make any definite statement on that matter to-day, but he was at liberty to say that a salt gabelle would be instituted within limits duly adapted to the convenience of private enterprise. He repeated the remark made by every one familiar with Korea, namely, that the urgent need of the moment is means of communication. Parts of the Peninsula are as thickly populated as are parts of Japan, whereas other districts are virtually tenantless, and this unequal state of affairs is attributed mainly to the want of roads and railways.

It is alleged that the insurgent leader, Yi Pong yung, who has hitherto been heard of mainly along the Russo-Korean frontier, crossed the Tumen into Korea from Chientao on the 21st ultimo. He was in company with several followers, among whom is said to have been one of the men who belonged to the party of Prince Ito's assassins and who signalized his association with them by cutting off the little finger of his left hand. This party of men, consisting, as it does, mainly of desperate characters, is causing some apprehension, and the police are watching vigilantly.

The Resident-General has had a tactful inspiration. He purposes taking steps to preserve the national treasures of Korea, especially the buildings to which historical interest attaches. There never yet has been any resolute attempt to trace the archæological connections between the civilization of Japan and that of Korea. No Niel Gordon Munro has brought his genius to bear upon this subject. Yet it is a subject of the greatest possible interest. For in the olden times the intercourse between the two countries was very intimate, and the debt Japan owes to Korea has never been fully calculated.

The 24th ultimo being the Japanese national holiday known as *Shūki-kōreisai*, some interest was felt in the manner of its celebration in Chosen. Telegrams now announce that the streets of Seoul were beflagged and that there was every indication of loyalty to the new regime. Even the vernacular newspapers were unanimous in welcoming the day and in agreeing that the manner of its celebration was significant.

It is stated that the return of Mr. Yamagata to Chosen will take place in a few days, and that after his arrival in Seoul the Resident General will set out for Japan. The latter event is expected to take place about the 10th of October.

The emigration of Koreans across the Tumen into Russian territory has reached excessive dimensions during the current year. Taking the province of Hamgyong-do alone, the number of these emigrants in 1907 was 570; in 1909 it rose to 741 and during the current year from January to June the total was 700. This of course is quite independent of annexation, since only those behind the scenes had any anticipation as early as June last that annexation was imminent. The fact is that the northern provinces of the Korean Peninsula are inhabited by a very penurious population, many units of which are unable to find a sustenance in the land of their birth.

The *Nippon* says that Japan's formal announcement of the annexation of Chosen has elicited official acquiescence from all the Powers with one or two exceptions. What countries constitute the exceptions our contemporary does not say, but it explicitly deprecates a sinister inference. The Interpretation it puts upon the delay is that, owing to the summer vacation and other causes, these Powers have not yet fully completed their investigations as to the effect that annexation is likely to produce upon the rights and privileges enjoyed by their nationals in the Peninsula. Doubtless when they have completed these investigations they will show themselves as complaisant as other States have been.

Our readers are aware that there is in Korea an association calling itself the *Menkwa Sanbai kyokai*, which devotes its energy to the growth and export of cotton. This association has now nearly 4,000 acres of land in cultivation, and last year it exported cotton to a value of 1,400,000 *yen*. It expects ultimately to extend its area of growth to something like 400,000 acre, and at the end of 40 years it looks to export ten million *yen* worth of this staple. It is evident that these figures are in some respect defective, for an area of 4,000 acres, however prolific the soil, could scarcely produce cotton to the value of a million and half *yen* approximately, and if it did give such a crop, 400,000 acres would yield far more than 10 million *yen* worth. At any rate we may conclude that the cotton-growing industry in the Peninsula is progressing steadily. Of course this is a subject of great importance from the point of view of Japanese spinners.

It appears that Chosen has fared much better than Japan in the matter of the rice crop this year. The yield in the Peninsula is said to be considerably above the average, but the exact dimensions of the excess have not yet been calculated. In the province of Kyongkwi-do the crop in said to be larger than that of last year by 188,141 *koku*.

The Railway Board offers to Japanese subjects an extraordinarily cheap opportunity of visiting the Korean Peninsula. A train containing not more than 200 second-class passengers will leave Shimbashi on the 5th of October, and will carry its tourists right through, to Shimonoseki where they will embark for Fusan and thence proceed by train to Seoul and Antung. The whole trip will occupy 19 days, and the cost of a ticket, food included, will be only 33 *yen*. It is evidently impossible that the Railway Board should recoup its expenses out of such a pittance, but we may assume that the monetary question is a minor consideration, the main object being to arouse Japanese interest in Chosen. The enterprise illustrates one of the advantages of State Railways. A private company, or a combination of private companies, would never undertake such a task on such terms.

The method of distributing the funds in possession of the Il Ching-hoi's headquarters is said to have been definitely decided. The original proposition was to hand the money over to an agricultural company which formed a branch of the Party. But this project has now been abandoned, and it has been resolved that the money shall be divided equally among all the members of the Party. In consequence of this arrangement the officers of the Party, who had been placed under arrest, have been liberated. The total fund in question is said to be 50,000 *yen*.

A United States journal called the *Worcester Telegram*, writing on August the 29th, drew vividly upon its imagination, and described the Korean Court after annexation as having "a lot of new dukes and nobles of lesser distinction, with the Japanese well sprinkled into the list." Our contempory was even sufficiently well informed to add that "some of the former aristocrats living at the expense of the Government are dropped from the list." This publicist's regard for accuracy and truth must be so great that he will be dangerously shocked to learn the real facts of the case, namely, that there has not yet been published any list of newly created Korean nobles whatever. But the time for its publication is now getting very near. The *Kokumin Shimbun* predicts that the list will appear during the first ten days of next month at latest. It will comprise 50 names, according to the same authority, and there will be five ranks of nobility precisely as there are in Japan, namely, princes, marquises, counts, viscounts and barons.

It was anticipated that when the moment came for dissolving the various political parties in Chosen, difficulties would arise about the disposition of their funds. It does not follow that any charge of dishonesty was intended against the people of Chosen in general. The idea was simply that these political parties, with perhaps one or two exceptions, were mushroom growths, organized by pure adventurers and having no basis of real earnestness. The forecast is apparently

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

finding fulfilment. The Il Ching-hoi, as stated in our last issue, has settled its monetary affairs in a satisfactory manner, but the Il Ching-hoi was precisely one of the very few Korean associations which had a genuine *raison d'être* and which was under the direction of sober men. On the other hand the Party known in Japan as the *Shimpo-to* has arraigned its leader Min Yong-in on a charge of peculation in connexion with the funds of the Association. An interesting collateral fact is that these funds assume in the telegram the form of *onkin*, which would seem to signify that the money was obtained originally in the shape of a grant from the Court. It is expected that many similar complications will be brought to light in the cleansing of the Augean stable.

A curious complication has occurred with regard to taxation in Korea. Illiterate folks who cannot fully decipher written documents, whatever kind of script be employed, have conceived a mistaken notion about the scope of the recent edict absolving the defaulting tax-payers from making good their arrears, and have fallen into the error of supposing that the whole of the taxes this year are to be remitted. Accordingly, when the collectors make their appearance, they find empty-handed folks to deal with, and it is said that great difficulty is experienced in getting any money at all from these people.

Under the new administrative organization in Chosen no less than 35 judicial tribunals are to be dissolved. The exact reason of this change is not given, but we may assume that these tribunals are judged superfluous under the new system. The result will be that the following courts of law will constitute the whole of the judicial machine:—Court of Cassation, 1; Appeal courts, 5; Local courts, 8; and District courts, 68.

It is explained that the Bureau of Investigation which is to be created in the section of General Business in the Korean Administration is a specially important body, as its functions will include the collection of materials for the drafting of a civil code. This means that the Bureau will have to inquire into all the customs and usages that have prevailed in Korea for centuries back. The head of the Bureau is to be Mr. Counsellor Ishizuka. We read in Tokyo papers that the finances of the Korean dominion are to be placed on the same footing as those of Formosa and Kwantung. That is to say, they will be included in the special account and not entered in the general budget.

A telegram from Seoul to the *Asahi Shimbun* says that the extra pay granted in consideration of serving in Chosen will be 40-per-cent. in the case of *Sonin* officials, and 60 per-cent in the case of *Hannin*. Whether these figures include all allowances we are doubtful, for it is generally said that the total of Japanese pay and allowances in Korea makes approximately the double of what is received in Japan proper.

Korea enjoys the general reputation of being decisively a non-progressive country. Yet we gather that in some directions Korean ideas an decidedly go-ahead. The latest instance of this is a society founded with the object of succouring persons who have passed the age of self-support. In connection with this movement the Governor General's office has been approached with a petition for granting old-age pensions, but the application has been refused on the ground that the time is inopportune for such a step.

INSURGENTS.

We hesitate greatly to pronounce any definite opinion, but it really does seem that the insurrection in Korea is practically at an end. The telegrams of this morning state that the province of Kwan-on-do, which has hitherto been the chief centre of disturbance, is now completely pacified, and the inhabitants are so much gratified that they recently proposed to send a deputation to Seoul for the purpose of expressing their gratitude. They were finally dissuaded, however, from adopting this course by the local officials, who pointed out that the restoration of peace and good order was a normal function of government and did not call for any special expression of gratitude from the people.

Another incident not without significance is that an insurgent leader, by name, No, who has a following of 80 men, recently surrendered to the Japanese police in Seoul, and confessed his errors, having been led to take that course by perusal of the annexation edict. Of course the interpretation of this may be that, with the passage of the Peninsula completely into Japanese possession, men like Mr. No recognize the futility of further disturbance. Still there is a considerable interval between merely desisting from insurrection and openly confessing the part one has hitherto been taking in it. The telegram adds that after hearing his statement and admonishing him stringently, the police signified that No might consider himself pardoned.

From Chholla-do, also, comes news that 200 insurgents who, having surrendered some time ago, had been subsequently engaged on public works, fell within the scope of the annexation amnesty, and were consequently released from all restraint. They have therefore taken their way homewards, carrying with them the money earned by their work and they are said to have shown high elation.

On the other hand, the anti-Japanese feeling which, though existing previously, has been accentuated by the annexation, gives further evidences of activity. Thus we read that a certain Yi has been discovered to be carrying on an agitation in the neighbourhood of Seoul and the police are looking for him carefully. He is believed to be an emissary of Yi Pong-yun, the Vladivostock notoriety.

MR. YAMANE ON CHOSEN.

Mr. Yamane, a well-known member of the Japanese Diet, discusses at some length in Japanese journals the nature of the reforms most earnestly needed in Chosen. Afforestation heads the list. For centuries back the hills have been ruthlessly denuded of their timber, and the country is now practically treeless. Next in order of importance comes the removal of filth. This is left to accumulate, decade after decade, and one of the results is extensive poisoning of the wells. It is of prime importance that a supply of pure drinking water should be furnished. Then there is the question of small-pox. The separation of the sexes is so rigid in Korea that it is exceedingly difficult to arrange for the vaccination of females by male doctors, and it has been found necessary to teach the art to female nurses in hospitals. Mr. Yamane inveighs strongly against the habit of early marriages in Korea. When a boy reaches the age of thirteen, he is immediately linked to a girl one or two years older than himself, and the prevalence of this pernicious custom will be understood from the fact that 66 per-cent. of the students in the Seoul Foreign Language School have wives, and in the Normal School and the Law School there is not one un married. Another crying need is a supply of competent female physicians and midwives. The mortality among Korean women in child-birth is appalling. They cannot be induced to employ the services of male practitioners, and there are no qualified female nurses. This authority has also a good deal to say about hospitals and medical men. In short, he considers that hygiene and therapeutics are the fields calling for greatest efforts of reform in Chosen.

A CHIENTAO QUESTION.

We do not gather that things are moving altogether pleasantly in Chientao. The question of jurisdiction appears to be causing some trouble. The convention concluded between China and Japan in September 1909 provided for the opening of four places, namely, Lungchingtun, Chutszchie, Toutaokou and Taitsaokou. These places were duly opened, but detailed regulations relating to jurisdiction have not yet been compiled, and in their absence the Chinese police are said to be endeavouring to assert an undue measure of authority. They have even gone to the length of placarding the Japanese Consulate with a number indicating a police station, and when the Consul caused this to be removed, it was immediately renewed. The Chinese are understood to desire an arrangement similar to that existing between the Shantung Authorities and the Germans at Tsingtao. But for some reason which is not explained the Japanese object to such a system, and we now read that Mr. Nagataki, Japanese Consul in Chientao, has just left Japan with instructions to settle this question.

DECEPTIVE REGISTRATION.

It is a familiar fact that much evasion of taxes and rates is achieved in Japan by the simple device of registering a house or a lot of land in a class below its intrinsic rating. But few people have any adequate conception of the extent of this abuse. The *Niroku Shimpo* has just published some startling figures on the subject. Taking the wards (*ku*) of the metropolis separately, it gives the following:—

Ward.	Registered as Rice-fields.	Registered as Miscellaneous.	Totals.	Number of owners wrongly registered.
	Tsubo.	*Tsubo.*	*Tsubo.*	
Shiba.....	800,300	2,670,800	3,471,300	93
Azabu ...	5,8 4	29,763(?)	35,567	69
Yotsuya...	—	486,800	—	8
Ushigome.	12,300	10,620	22,924	63
Koishikawa	15,511	221,825	237,336	170
Hongo ...	28,202	78,471	96,673	81
Shitaya ...	74,229	67,315	141,544	64
Asakusa...	41,217	3,181	44,398	65
Honjo ...	70,143	18,337	88,490	127
Fukagawa	23,315	13,309	36,624	102
Kojimachi	—	—	—	—
Akasaka...	4,421	47,528	51,949	46

It is not suggested, of course, that all the above land is fraudulently registered for the purpose of evading taxes. What has happened is that the original registration has remained unchanged from the outset. The result, however, is fiscally the same.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINE IN CHOSEN.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a telegram from Seoul with reference to the new administrative system. It says that the machinery will consist of five Bureaux (*Bu*) and one section (Kyoku) The Bureaux are that of General Affairs (*Sōmu*), that of Home Affairs, that of Agriculture, that of Justice and that of the Treasury. The Section is that of Railways. The Bureau of General Affairs will include a section of Foreign Affairs. The official buildings for these various administrative bodies are to be erected on a site immediately behind the present Residency-General, the structures now standing on that site being removed for the purpose. It is expected that all these organizations will be published before the end of the current month, though the consent of the Privy Council and the sanction of the Emperor have still to be obtained. There is a rumour that the Resident-General desired to have the administration of the Peninsula made responsible to the Emperor direct, but this project did not obtain general approval, and it was ultimately decided that the offices in Chosen should be considered a part of the Cabinet in Tokyo, instructions from the Minister President of State being conveyed to Seoul through the colonization Bureau.

As to the choice of the first Governor-General of Chosen, there has been a good deal of talk between advocates of a civil official and advocates of a military. There are no intrinsic arguments that can be marshalled on either side, but in the sequel of events as hitherto ordered the probability is that the choice will fall upon a military man.

There was also some discussion as to whether the Section of Railways should be attached for purposes of control to the South Manchuria Railway Company, but the decision was finally in favour of keeping it under the jurisdiction of Seoul. Mr. Oya Gompei will be the first head of the Section.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that the regulations for the organization of the new administration in Chosen are to come before the Privy Council on Monday, and as their approval by that body is a foregone conclusion, they will probably go into operation on the 1st of next month. The powers entrusted to the Governor-General—who, it may be marginally mentioned, is confidently expected to be Viscount Terauchi—will be the same as those vested in the Viceroy of Formosa, and therefore included in these powers will be the control of military and naval forces on exceptional occasions within the limits of the Peninsula and its waters. Immediately under the Governor-General will be the Vice-Governor-General, who will also be the General-Manager of the Administration (Gyōsei-sōkan). Under the *Gyōsei-Sōkan* there will be five Boards, as already mentioned in these columns, namely, those of Foreign Affairs, of Home Affairs, of Agriculture and Commerce, of Finance and of Justice. The heads of these various Boards will be Mr. T. Ariyoshi (*Sōmu-bu*), Mr. M. Komatsu (Bureau of Foreign Affairs, which will form a part of the *Sōmu-bu*), Mr. J. Kiuchi (Agriculture and Commerce), Mr. Y. Kuratomi (Justice) and Mr. K. Arai (Finance). The head of the Home Affairs Board is not yet fixed.

As for the provinces, the thirteen prefects are to be chosen as far as possible from Japanese and Koreans in equal numbers.

The Emperor himself attended the meeting of the Privy Council on Monday when the administrative organization in Chosen formed the chief subject of debate. The issue of the Council's deliberations is not yet definitely known, but it is believed that the administrative machine, as proposed by the Government, has obtained unanimous approval and will be promulgated without delay. The present expectation is that simultaneously with the promulgation of the new system, patents of nobility will be granted to the Korean officials who have taken a prominent part in the annexation arrangements, and at the same time the method of distributing the sum of 30 million *yen* appropriated for the Yangpan and others will be announced. The money will of course be paid in the form of pension bonds.

The Privy Council which had its meeting on the 26th ultimo, adopted practically without alteration the scheme of administrative organization submitted by the Governor-General in Chosen and approved by the Tokyo Cabinet. Speaking broadly, there is to be a Governor General's office (*Sōtoku-fu*), in which will be comprised five sections (*Bu*) namely, those of General Affairs (*Sōmu-bu*), of Home Affairs (*Naimu-bu*), of Finance (*Takushi-bu*) of Agriculture Commerce and Industry (*Nōshōkō bu*) and of Justice (*Shihō-bu*). It should be explained that the expression "section" used here may be regarded as the equivalent of "Department" in Japan proper. The *Sōmu-bu* is virtually the equivalent of a cabinet, and will be under a chief like all the other Sections. But there will also be a Chief of Administration (*Gyōsei-sōkan*), who will rank next to the Governor-General. Further, there will be three Bureaux independent of the Sections, and these will be under the direct control of the Governor-General. They are the Bureau of Investigation (*Torishirabe-kyoku*); the Railway Bureau (*Tetsudō-kyoku*) and the Communications Bureau (*Tsūshin kyoku*). As for Foreign affairs and Finance, they will be under the management of special Bureaux in the *Sōmubu*, namely, the *Gaiji-kyoku* and the *Kaikei-kyoku*. Further, in the Section of Home Affairs there will be the Bureaux of Education (*Gakumu kyoku*) of Local Affairs (*Chihō-kyoku*) and of Police (*Keimu-kyoku*). There are of couse other arrangements of detail but they follow a natural order. It is said to have been settled that the incumbents of the various principal offices shall be as follow:—

Governor-General, General Viscount Terauchi
Head of the Administration,
Mr. Yamagata Isaburo.
Head of the Section of General Affairs,
Mr. Ariyoshi Tadakazu.
Head of the Section of Hom Affairs,
Mr. Usami Katsuyoshi.
Head of the Section of Financial Affairs,
Mr. Arai Kentaro.
Head of the Section of Commercial, etc. Affairs,
Mr. Kiuchi Jushiro.
Head of the Section of Judicial, etc. Affairs,
Mr. Kuratomi Yuzaburo.
Head of the Bureau of Police,
Major General Akashi Motojiro.
Head of the Bureau of Investigation,
Mr. Ishizuka Yeizo.
Head of the Bureau of Railways,
Mr. Oya Gompei.
Head of the Bureau of Communications,
Mr. Ikeda Kyusaburo.
Head of the Bureau of Local Affairs,
Mr. ——

As for local administration there are to be twelve Governors of Provinces (*Dō*), and presumably a Prefect of Seoul, though this is not explicitly mentioned. There will further be Urban and Rural Headmen (*Fu-in*) (*Gunshi*) to the total number of 310. The Governors and the Urban Headmen will be all Japanese, and the Rural Headmen will be entirely Koreans.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

In answer to the criticisms uttered and penned by the advocates of free thought and free speech in all conceivable circumstances, the Japanese Authorities are quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that the policy of *laissez aller* has been tried to the full and has failed. The greatest possible leniency was practiced for many years by the Government in dealing with the evil of Socialism, but the result has been merely to encourage its spread. Therefore the policy of stern suppression has been reluctantly adopted and will be pursued to the full.

There is a sensational side to everything but opinions often differ as to the elements of sensationalism. One would suppose, for example, that when, for the first time in the history of Japan,—a history stretching back at least 15 centuries—a deadly plot is concocted against the person of the Sovereign, those salient features of the case would be found sufficiently sensational. But no! to certain onlookers much greater prominence is given, and much more attention is directed, to personal liberty of the suspects and to alleged severity in dealing with them. Surely it is a somewhat perverted code of morality which insists on demanding the highest administrative consideration in behalf of men and women who show their consideration for their fellows by scheming to shatter them into fragments in order to advance a cause which would be the curse of humanity were it adopted? The Japanese police and the Japanese judiciary are employing vigorous measures to search out, seize and bring to trial the leaders of a mad and ruthless conspiracy, and instead denouncing the conspirators, certain publicists are crying out that the most objectionable features of the whole affair are the secrecy of the police and the severity of the authorities. They talk of the free atmosphere of heaven as the best agent for diluting poisonous doctrines and they would even have a bomb-thrower handled with gloves. Well, the truth seems to be that there has been too much of the free atmosphere of heaven, and that instead of choking the noxious weeds, it has encouraged their growth. The socialists in Japan have hitherto been treated with leniency amounting almost to deference, and the consequence is that they have been encouraged to make themselves conspicuous by plotting a foul crime. They will now have to breathe a little of the not so ozoniferous atmosphere of a jail, and those that sympathise with them can inveigh against the punishment of the sin rather them against the sin itself.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a very strong article on the subject of the new tariff. The gist of the argument is that Japan, from every point of view, is bound to pay the utmost deference to English wishes and interests in the matter of customs dues. She is bound alike by financial and political expediency. By political expediency because England is her ally and because the value of the Alliance is beyond all question. By financial expediency, because London is the chief money-market of the world. Just as France has closed her purse-strings to a Hungarian loan on the ground that the money would go to assist the Triplice against the interests of Russia, France and England, so British capitalists may button their pockets against Japanese loans if British goods are fiscally penalized. It is quite true that the new tariff conventions must be concluded on a basis of reciprocity, and it is also quite true that England, being a free trade country, has divested herself of the wherewithal to purchase concessions from foreign Powers. But that contention has only partial force. There must be several special products of British manufacture which do not compete with anything exported from other countries and which may therefore receive special treatment in a new conventional tariff. In short, the *Jiji* says in effect "where there is a will there is a way;" and as the Japanese nation unquestionably has the will in this case the way ought to be discoverable. We imagine that in thus speaking the *Jiji* expresses the sentiment of practically the whole Japanese nation, or at any rate of such portions of it as give attention to matters of this sort. On the other hand, there is the *Nippon* which justly remarks that it is by no means an easy matter to reconcile conflicting interests. The Foreign office in Tokyo has an exceedingly difficult task to find a *via media* between its own inclinations and the most-favoured-nation claims of other Powers.

The *Jiji Shimpo* continues to discuss the tariff question in strong terms. It emphatically condemns what it calls the Government's want of prevision in fixing the customs' duties. Chiefly is this true in the case of Japan's ally, England. If consideration was due to the trade of any country, that country was essentially Great Britain, whose friendship is so necessary to Japan and who has always shown herself such a sincere and useful friend. It is not to be wondered at that the tariff has caused umbrage in England and has elicited condemnatory criticism even from journals which are habitually well disposed. The *Jiji* extends its comments to all countries. It insists that the point of view of each Occidental Power deserves just as full consideration as the point of view of Japan. For example, Germany exports over 40 million *yen* worth of goods to Japan and imports from Japan less than three millions, so that in Japanese eyes she seems to deserve little consideration. But if we look into the question more minutely we find that Germany's exports to Japan represent 1 per-cent. of her total export trade, and that her imports from Japan represent about the same fraction of Japan's export trade, so that the two countries are practically on the same footing. The fact is that in framing a tariff the principle of give and take must be fairly applied. One-sided arrangements defeat themselves.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The citizens of Tokyo certainly have no reason to complain that the electric trams do not furnish food for comment. Whenever there is a lack of sensational material in the field of general news, some pen is immediately pointed at the Railway. The attack is now led by the *Mainichi Dempo*, which affirms that the Company has reduced by twenty the number of its cars running between Shinagawa and Uyeno. If we credit the *Mainichi*, the Directors of the Company must be wonderful jugglers, for they seem to keep twenty cars up their sleeve and to pull them out at a moment's notice whenever police supervision is about to take place. The absurdity of the whole story is too palpable to need pointing out. Tokyo's attitude towards its electric railway does not reflect too favourably on its citizens' sense of equity.

The *Mainichi Dempo* continues its campaign against the Tokyo Railway Company. The immediate point of attack is the Company's failure to complete the network of railways designated in its charter by the end of the current year. The Directors of the Company, on their side, claim that they cannot be held responsible for the delay inasmuch as the building of the lines depended from the outset on the completion of certain parts of the city-improvement scheme, which has not yet been carried to a finish.

Referring to this subject, we find a note in the *Hochi Shimbun* which says that a section of the members of the Municipal Assembly advocate applying to the present situation a clause of the charter which provides that in the event of any neglect of duty, the necessary work may be undertaken by the Governor of Tokyo or the Municipal Authorities at the Company's charges. The Department of Home Affairs points out that this provision cannot possibly be enforced with regard to an extention of the Company's lines. Such an interpretation would be manifestedly inconsistent with the intention of the charter.

The whole trouble seems to be that many people suspect the Company of having reduced the number of cars, a suspicion which appears to be founded on the overcrowded state of the vehicles. Of course Tokyo can never hope to have a really satisfactory service of tramcars until it consents to pay a reasonable fare and thus acquires the right to limit the number of passengers carried by one vehicle.

An agitation in favour of municipalizing the Tokyo Railway is again on foot, and seems not unlikely to grow, though its final outcome is more than difficult to predict. The advocates of the measure are represented as claiming that a good opportunity offers for coercing the Company in connection with the latter's failure to implement its charter as to building suburban lines. About 100 miles of these lines remain to be constructed, but their building depends largely upon the progress of the City-Improvement Scheme, and as these long-distance trams cannot possibly pay with the present irrational system of fares, the Company has no special desire to approach the work. This is a result which was foreseen long ago. In our own columns it has been insisted time and again that the suburban districts of Tokyo could never hope to be supplied with trams unless the scale of fares was altered. The citizens are loud in their complaints about dirty cars and excessive crowding, but until they agree to pay a fair price for a fair service things must always remain unsatisfactory. Meanwhile talk is heard of the nationalization of the Railway. Even that would be better than the present condition.

THE HUNG-HUTSZ

The Viceroy of Manchuria seems to have at length been roused to a sense of the duty of thoroughly cleansing from the Hunghutsz nuisance the districts under his jurisdiction. It is said that his Excellency has issued orders for combining all the forces, civil and military alike, that are available for such a purpose, and extensive preparations are being made for a simultaneous attack upon the various regions which form headquarters of these pests. We do not look for any very signal results, as the Viceroy does not possess either funds or forces sufficient for a radical remedy of this perennial evil. But it is at all events comforting to find that the old *laissez aller* policy is to be replaced by practical methods.

In this context we observe a statement that the Russian Government has presented to the Chinese a claim for 50,000 *taels*, representing compensation for losses incurred by Russian subjects at the hands of Hungnutsz. The Chinese are said to have replied that they will recognize and pay the claim provided that the Russian Government pledges itself to abstain from imposing any restrictions on the exercise of police force by China in Manchuria.

It is authoritatively stated in Tokyo that the outrages committed by the Hunghutsz in Antung-hsien have been very numerous of late. The Chinese Authorities have given arms to all the people and directed them to defend themselves. In the upper reaches of the Yalu River, also, pirates have made their appearance, and the River Police have been ordered to keep strict watch.

THE INUNDATIONS.

Baron Hirata, Minister of Home Affairs, has just returned to Tokyo from a three-weeks' tour of inspection through the inundated districts. He appears to have been profoundly shocked by what he saw. The ravages wrought by the floods are especially conspicuous in the three prefectures of Ibaraki, Gumma and Miyagi. In the two former prefectures the river Tone, and in the two latter the river Kitagami, are still wandering over the country, converting whole districts into lakes, and how to lead these rivers back to their original channels there is as yet no feasible plan. In Aomori, which was recently devastated by a ruinous conflagration, the floods inflicted a finally crippling blow, and in Fukushima 40 houses were overwhelmed by landslips so that their inmates are in a state of complete destitution. The Minister does not give any hint as to the course the Government intends to adopt, but he lets it be plainly seen that in his opinion the dimensions of the calamity call for a strong national effort. The Baron speaks of the vital importance of some means to save the people from wholly losing heart in the face of such a catastrophe.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

The number of prominent persons in Peking who are gradually associating themselves with the reform movement shows a constant tendency to increase. Prince Tsai tao has now definitely joined that side of the political world. He has memorialized the Throne in favour of increasing the army; abolishing the queue, and having recourse to foreign money for the development of China's natural resources. There will be some difference of opinion as to whether queue-cutting deserves to be placed in the same rank with the two other measures advocated by the Prince, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the vital necessity under which China labours to provide herself with an adequate army. She has lived for many centuries in the conviction that a policy so uncivilized as recourse to arms should always he avoidable by intelligent nations. But unfortunately in that respect she is far ahead of the rest of the world. No country is afforded any consideration unless she has physical strength to enforce it, and if China adheres to her traditional faith in this matter she will certainly have a rude awakening one of these fine mornings.

Acting under instructions from the Wai-wu-pu, the Governor of Shantung has definitely forbidden Chinese newspapers to circulate reports of a nature unfriendly to Germany. Some time ago rumours were persistently published to the effect that Germany had increased, or was increasing, her troops in Shantung with the object of vigorously asserting the rights that she claimed to have obtained from the Chinese Government in the matter of building railways and working mines. These rumours are explicitly referred to in the veto edict issued by the Governor, and newspapers are warned against giving currency to such stories. This is certainly a legitimate interference with freedom of speech. The only trouble is that so soon as a Government undertakes to contradict one set of rumours, it becomes inferentially responsible for the truth of everything that it does not deny.

Washington telegraphs that when Prince Tsai-Hsun recently visited San Francisco *en route* for Washington and New York, quite a considerable demonstration was made at San Francisco by the members of the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association. They delivered road-side speeches urging the overthrow of the present Chinese Government and its replacement by a Republic. They also placarded the streets with documents preaching this crusade. The young men engaged in this business are said to have numbered some 2,000.

We may here mention that Prince Tsai-Hsun has recovered from the attack of inflamation of the throat which at one time threatened to interrupt the prosecution of his travels.

A telegram from Hongkong says that the younger brother of the celebrated Sun has been expelled from the Colony on a charge of fomenting anti-Dynastic disturbances.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a special telegram from Shanghai to the effect that there is talk of the Yunnan-Szchuan Railway being undertaken by the Government. It is added that funds have been offered by England at 6 per cent., by France at 5 per cent., and by the United States without interest, but these figures impart an air of improbability to the whole story.

We agree with the *Asahi Shimbun* that there is not the least probability of the U.S. Government seriously taking up the project of an alliance with China. Our contemporary believes that this matter is being engineered by a group of capitalists who are desirous of making a financial *coup* in China. The Chinese themselves may be sincere enough, and among American citizens there may be a coterie who have imbibed imperialistic ideas to the exclusion of the Monroe doctrine. But the great bulk of the American nation entertain no ambition whatever for empire-building beyond the seas, and there is no American cabinet which will flout the will of the nation in this respect.

Japanese newspapers publish a strange item of news from Changchun. It is to the effect that as Colonel Morita and another gentleman were about to set out by carriage from the Colonel's residence, they were stopped by some Chinese constables and required to furnish information as to whether the Colonel had registered his carriage. Colonel Morita explained that he was going on urgent business and that police scrutiny into such a matter might very well be deferred, but the police, who had not even taken the trouble to salute the Colonel, although he was in full uniform, would not listen to any remonstrance. They compelled the driver of the carriage to take it to the police compound, and whether they ultimately released it or not the telegram does not say. Colonel Morita lodged a very strenuous complaint at the Japanese Consulate, and in relating the occurrence Tokyo newspapers complain that the behaviour of the Chinese, police in the districts north of Mukden is becoming intolerable.

In the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a statement of the various claims submitted by the Powers in consequence of the Changsha riots. The only Powers whose claims were settled immediately without abatement were Japan and Norway, the former receiving 100,000 *taels* and the latter, 46,000. No claim has been put in by U.S. citizens although they had a Church burned. The French demanded 65,000 *taels* but were content with 42,000. Heaviest of all was the British bill. It totalled 800,000 *taels*, and the Chinese have offered 480,000. There are also claims from private individuals which have been separately presented, and which total 70,000 *taels*. Altogether the emente will cost Hunan a tolerably large sum. We have omited to state Germany's case. One Germany firm demands 15,000 *taels*, which the Chinese regard as just, but minor claims put in by small German firms and aggregating 30,000 are said to be disputed in toto.

An important step appears to have been taken in connexion with the organization of the Chinese army. The six Divisions in the metropolitan circuit have all been placed under the direct control of the Board of War, and General Yin Chang, formerly Minister to Germany, has been appointed to the supreme command of this force. Six Divisions of troops represent a formidable army. Japan had only seven Divisions including the Guards when she went to war with China sixteen years ago, and if General Yin proves as earnest a reformer as rumour credits him with being, the Chinese capital should soon be comparatively safe against the onset of any foreign enemy. Of course it will be understood that these Divisions have existed on paper for some time, but under their former commander, General Feng Shan, they made no substantial approach to efficiency, whereas it is believed that General Yin will discharge his task with all the thoroughness and scientific knowledge acquired by him in Germany. We shall probably soon hear of the engagement of a considerable body of German instructors. That would be only natural.

The Ta-Tsing Bank, in other words the Central Bank of China, seems to have incurred some loss of credit in connexion with the recent monetary crisis in Shanghai, and as it had large transactions with the Teh-Hwa Bank, that is to say the German Chinese Bank, the Representative of Germany is said to have addressed to the Chinese Government a formal enquiry as to the trustworthiness of the Bank of China's notes, requesting also to be informed whether the Central Government guaranteed these notes. To these queries a reply was received in the sense that the Imperial Treasury had entire faith in the stability of the Bank, but did not guarantee its notes. The German Minister is then said to have enquired whether any official limit was imposed on the volume of notes issued, and whether any rigidly enforced regulations existed with regard to a reserve for redeeming the notes. It is stated that these latter queries have not yet elicited a reply, and some Chinese journals are quoted as doubting whether explicit replies are possible.

The telegraph says that the local authorities of Manchuria have purchased from an Austrian firm 18 field pieces and a number of rifles for use by the troops in Kilin. These weapons are to cost 400,000 *yen*, and the Austrian firm is said to have given six months' grace. It is added that the money will be eventually paid out of a sum of 1,200,000 *taels* borrowed by the Chinese Government from Germany, on condition that repayment is made in equal installments spread over six years, the rate of interest to be 5 per-cent. for the first year and to increase by 1-per-cent. in each succeeding year.

Tokyo newspapers report the details of the salaries and allowances to be granted to members of the Chinese senate (Tzu Cheng-yuan). We read that the President, Prince Pu-lung, will receive 10,000 *taels*; the Vice-President, 5,000 and each member 600. The travelling allowances will be calculated within limits of 100 and 800 *taels*. The total expenditure involved is not accurately stated, but it will evidently make a formidable sum.

The newspaper organ of the new Senate is quoted as saying that the budget for the next fiscal year has been presented to the Assembly, and that its figures are :—

Expenditures	340,820,000
Income	295,540,000
Excess of outlays	45,280,000

Nothing is said as to what provision the treasury contemplates for the purpose of meeting this formidable deficit. It is to be feared, if this budget be taken as typical, that the high credit hitherto enjoyed by China in foreign financial circles will be impaired.

Mr. Tang Shao-yi appears to be at length on his way to Peking to take up the duties of his new office as President of the Board of Communications. He has arrived at Shanghai, and is putting up at a foreign hotel there. The telegram speaks of him as being in rude health, so far as appearances go at all events.

It may not be remembered by many of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

our readers that a Russo Chinese commission has been engaged for some time delimiting the frontier between Mongolia and Russia. Prominence is now given to the fact by a rumour that the Chinese commission have submitted a very plainly spoken complaint to their Government. They accuse their Russian colleagues of making no earnest attempt to push the work of delimitation and also of employing troops to impede it. They also allege that on the strength of the Portsmouth Treaty the Russians are gradually increasing their forces at the various stations along the railway. This latter charge is avowedly based upon conjecture, but the commissioners add that there are plenty of grounds for suspicion. One would like to hear the Russian side of this question before attempting to form a conclusion.

The group of capitalists and their agents interested in bringing about the construction of the Aigun-Chingchow Railway, are evidently determined that the subject shall not drift out of public ken. New York now telegraphs that the Americans have obtained permission to construct the line, and that all the materials, the rolling stock and the expert labour are to be supplied from the United States. We do not attach any credence to this story. In all probability it is merely intended to prelude a fresh access of agitation.

The Chinese Representative in St. Petersburg is said to have memorialized the Peking Government in the sense that three Acting Commissioners in Mongolia have been accepting bribes from the Russian Government, and have been behaving dishonestly in Russian interests. This strange and very vague information suggests no idea of the procedure censured, and we should think that Mr. Sa can scarcely have intended that publicity should be given to his impeachment, at all events if he contemplated continuing to represent his country at St. Petersburg. It is indeed one of the most curious features of Chinese administrative methods that anything like official secrecy seems to be unobtainable, and we are often driven to conclude that nine out of every ten items of news emanating from Peking are pure inventions.

A STRANGE INCIDENT.

A singular event is telegraphed to the *Kokumin Shimbun* from Dairen. It is to effect that thirteen Japanese subjects have been apprehended and thrown into prison by order of the *Chihsien* of Taoel. The telegram says that these thirteen Japanese received an instruction from the *Chihsien* to remove within the Leased Territory, as their residence outside its limits was contrary to law. The Japanese repaired to the *Chihsien's Yamen* for the purpose of remonstrating. What happened there the *Kokumin's* correspondent does not state, but in the end the 13 appellents were seized by the police and thrown into prison.

Taoel is in the jurisdiction of Hailungchen, and it is believed that the above arrest was ordered by the authorities of the latter place. The *Mainichi Dempo* also has a telegram on the subject. It recalls the fact that, some time ago, the Viceroy of Manchuria issued orders to all local officials to take steps for putting an end to trespasses beyond treaty limits. Against these instructions a strong protest was entered by the Japanese Consul General, and the instructions were modified accordingly. It is thought possible that in this particular case the local officials acted in obedience to the Viceroy's original instructions, not having become as yet conversant with the modification. But it is of course conceivable that the Japanese behaved with some violence. Incidently note is taken of the fact that an incident of this kind illustrates the inconvenience of having no Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Mukden Government. Such a Bureau used to exist, but it was recently abolished as a matter of economy, and the consequence is that the Taoel affair will have to be adjudicated in Tiehling.

Telegrams from Mukden indicate that in deference to protests lodged by the Japanese Consul at Tiehling the seventeen Japanese who were recently arrested at Taoel, when they repaired to the Chi-hsien's *Yamen* to remonstrate against the order for their withdrawal within treaty limits, have been released. But nothing whatever is said as to the reason of their original arrest. The release took place on the 25th instant, and as the arrest was made on the 19th, these unfortunate people must have enjoyed the horrors of a Chinese provincial prison for nearly a full week. It is quite possible that their method of remonstrating against the order of removal may have taken a lawless form, and that they were therefore justly placed under restraint, but to keep them in confinement for six or seven days without any conclusive inquiry seems a distinct abuse of power.

It appears that the Japanese subjects arrested by order of the Chihsien at Taoel numbered thirteen, not seventeen as the revised story had it, and that they were held in confinement by the Chinese police for six days. Mr. Morita the Japanese Consul at Tiehling has returned from Taoel whither he proceeded to make investigations, and has gone to Mukden for the purpose of asking the Consul-General to prefer a very strong protest. We still remain without the slightest inkling as to the offence laid at the door of these thirteen Japanese subjects.

THE AMERICAN TOURISTS IN CHINA.

The American tourists now in China have left Shanghai for Nanking. Their visit is described thus far as a brilliant success. It seems almost a pity that these shrewd men of business should be compelled to devote so much of their time to being dined and wined. If they were left more leisure to utilize the opportunities furnished by their tour, they would certainly carry home with them a valuable budget of intelligence. As it is, however, the chief impression they gather is one of Chinese hospitality.

The Vicereine of Liangkiang invited all the ladies of the American tourist party to afternoon tea on the 25th instant in the reception hall of the Nanking Exhibition. Subsequently the Viceroy entertained the whole party at dinner in his *yamen*. On the latter occasion very cordial speeches were made and there was an enthusiastic interchange of toasts. If the experiences of this party may be taken as a guide, the visit has had the effect of distinctly tightening the bonds between the United States and the Middle Kingdom.

THE VICEROY OF MANCHURIA.

Viceroy Shih Liang is said to have left Peking for Mukden on the 12th ultimo. He did not accomplish any one of his three main purposes in visiting the capital. Those purposes were, according to rumour, that he should be allowed to issue bonds to the extent of 5 million taels for the purpose of industrial development in Manchuria. This proposal was only partially rejected, inasmuch as Peking agreed that 2 millions might be issued. The next project was that steps should be taken to insist on the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway. Viceroy Shih has always been understood to have associated himself intimately with this project from the outset, but in view of the great difficulties lying in the path of the undertaking he was supposed to have abandoned it, temporarily at all events. The reply given by the Peking Government on this point is said to have been that, in view of Russian and Japanese opposition, the building of the Railway could not be prosecuted at present. We query the accuracy of this report, for the Chinese Government cannot possibly labour under the misapprehension that Japan opposes the construction of the line. The Viceroy's third request had reference to the salt tax in Manchuria, but as the plan proposed by him would have interfered with the Central Government's monopoly his suggestion could not be carried out. The telegram adds with regard to his resignation that the Prince Regent had a special meeting with him and personally urged his retention of the Viceroyalty. The Prince point out that Manchuria is the birth-place of the Reigning Dynasty, and that every effort should be made to avert the aggression now menacing it. H.I.H. added that in the event of necessity the Viceroy should not hesitate to address the Throne. Altogether the Regent seems to have made a very earnest endeavour to reassure the old Viceroy.

THE WEATHER.

It will be always difficult to persuade the people of Japan that some connexion does not exist between Halley's comet and the peculiarly inclement weather by which the country has been visited this season. Very rarely indeed are there no climatic compensations in Japan. If the sky is unfavourable at one season, it usually atones at another for its misconduct. But this year there has as yet been nothing to correct the average. Of course we may have a genial period in October and even November, but even then it will not be possible to designate such a period by the usual epithet, "the remaining heat." The immediate cause of the rain and clouds that have prevailed for the past few days was a twin typhoon which raged simultaneously in the south-west and south-east of Formosa and thence took a northerly route.

News comes from China showing that the continual rain has produced serious inundations owing to the rapid rise of the Han river. It is said that in the district of Chienkiang-hsien no less than 1,000 lives have been lost, and that the district of Wuyiang-chow has been completely devastated, the crops destroyed and the people obliged to desert their homesteads.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE GAS COMPANIES.

The Chiyoda Gas Company has definitely opened proceedings against the Gas Fittings Guild in connection with the celebrated advertisement. Prof. Uzawa has been engaged for the prosecution. Use has been also made of the opportunity to give a fillip to the reputation of the Chiyoda Gas company. Its Managing Director Mr. Oka, invited the representatives of various newspapers to the Imperial Hotel on the 21nd instant and explained to them many facts proving the genuine character of the Company's enterprise. He stated among other things that a site measuring 13,000 *tsubo* had been obtain- for the tanks at a place entirely safe against floods, and that a contract for machinery had been placed with a German firm for 470,000 *yen*.

Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, is attempting to mediate between the Chiyoda Gas Company and the Gas Fittings Guild. He is quoted as saying that the Tokyo Gas Company's attempt to exonerate itself from any connexion with the oboxious advertisement cannot be called entirely successful. It is quite incredible that a petty concern like the Gas Fittings Guild should have expended a sum of from 3,000 to 4,000 *yen* upon such advertisements, unless it received assistance from an outside source. The Tokyo Gas Company is therefore obviously to blame, and Mr. Nakano will endeavour to find some satisfactory exit. Baron Shibusawa, President of the Tokyo Gas Company, is also quoted. He lays a good deal of blame on the shoulders of the Tokyo Municipal Authorities. In 1885, when he, Baron Shibusawa, undertook to organize the Tokyo Gas Company, he received all possible encouragement from the Municipal Authorities, who considered that the enterprise would contribute materially to the welfare of the citizens. Thereafter through all these years the Company and the Municipality had been on the best of terms, and nothing seemed less probable than that the city would grant a charter to a rival enterprise without saying a word to the original Company, and moreover, that it would extend to the latter incontinently the terms offered, but not yet carried out, by the former. Baron Shibusawa, who is nothing if not moderate in his language, evidently resents seriously the discourteous and tactless treatment extended to the Tokyo Gas Company by the Municipal Authorities. Nevertheless, he does not hold the Company blameless in this matter of advertisement. He admits there was some fault on the side of the Directors, but he ridicules the nation of carrying such a question into the law-courts.

The general opinion seems to be that an apology will satisfy the parties concerned and that the threatened law suit will be dispensed with.

Events are demonstrating the accuracy of a cartoon published recently by the *Jiji Shimpo*. The picture represented two bearers of gas torches acting as guides for the people of Tokyo, who were expressing great satisfaction at this result of the competition between the Chiyoda and Tokyo Companies. We read now in Japanese journals that the citizens of the Aoyama district have been the first to take practical advantage of the improved terms offered by the Chiyoda folks. There is a very considerable difference between the charges of the two companies. Clients of the Tokyo Gas Company have hitherto had to pay 2.40 *yen* per 1,000 cubic feet of gas, whereas the Chiyoda Directors offer the same quantity for 1.80 *yen*. Moreover all persons sending in applications for Chiyoda Gas before next August are promised a further rebate of 5 per-cent., and all persons who form a combination to purchase the gas will get a further reduction of 5 per-cent. so that the up-shot of the matter is that what now costs 2.40 *yen* will be obtainable for 1 62 *yen*. To this has to be added the fact that the charge for the metre is not imposed by the Chiyoda Company. The Aoyama folks calculate that they can effect a total saving of 50,000 *yen* in 5 years, and they talk of devoting the money to form a fund for some public purpose. The citizens of Iigura and Akasaka are following suit, and thus the effects of the threatened competition seeem likely to be very formidable. The great question is, are the projectors of the Chiyoda enterprise in earnest. Do they seriously intend to supply gas at the above drastic reductions, or are they merely scheming to be bought out by the Tokyo Company? It is a puzzling situation for the Tokyo Gas Company, since if it now reduces its rates, it can hardly hope to raise them again even though the Chiyoda Company's enterprise prove a bogie. One would think that before granting a charter to the Chiyoda Company the Municipal Authorities would have made thorough investigations into the financial stability of the projectors.

All hopes of compromising the dispute between the Tokyo and Chiyoda Gas Companies have proved abortive. Mr. Nakano Buyei, President of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, and Baron Shibusawa, President of the Tokyo Gas Company, have made every effort to foster mediation, but at a meeting held on the 27th ultimo by the shareholders of the Tokyo Company, it was decided that things must be left to take their course. Subsequently a meeting of the Chiyoda promoters took place, and a decision was adopted in the sense that the advertisement published by the Gas Fittings Company was calculated to injure the credit and impair the business of the Chiyoda Company, and that consequently a suit at law must be instituted. The difficulty, as we have already stated, is that the Tokyo Gas Company has not yet persuaded itself to regard the Chiyoda competition as sincere.

No light has yet dawned upon the horizon of the Tokyo Gas Companies. Evidently several of the leaders on both sides have the good sense to perceive that the unwisest course they could possibly adopt would be to go to law. Others, however, notably the barrister element, are vehemently urging that no means should be omitted for re-establishing the reputation of the Chiyoda Company. What the upshot will be it is difficult to foresee at present, but we are inclined to think that the Japanese love of compromise will assert itself finally. Indeed we should not at all be surprised if this fracas ended in the amalgamation of the two companies.

A NAGANO telegram says that owing to the recent heavy rain a landslide has occurred near Saijo Station on the Central line, and traffic is temporarily suspended.

FINANCIAL.

Baron Takahashi Korekiyo, President of the Specie Bank, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, says that there has been talk of disolving the syndicate of banks formed some months ago to assist the operation of four-per cent. conversion. The Baron, however, has ascertained direct from Marquis Katsura that the Government does not desire any such step to be taken. At the close of this year, a block of the National Debt aggregating some 270 million *yen* will fall due for redemption or conversion, and the assistance of the banks will be required. The Treasury has determined to confine its redemptions to the fixed amount of the Fund for the Reduction of the National debt, but it will of course extend its trasaction in the matter of conversion to meet the demand. Passing on to the statement frequently heard at present that some steps will be taken to correct the economic depression, Baron Takahashi emphatically denies anything of the kind. He says that it is a palpable mistake to attribute the so-called economic depression to artificial interference. The propounders of that doctrine maintain that the home market has been flooded with foreign money, whereas in truth only 20 million *yen* reached Japan from abroad in connexion with the loan transactions. Besides there is evidence that the economic condition is steadily mending. In the year 1907, the capital of various projected enterprises totalled 500 million *yen*. Out of that sum 50 millions were paid up in 1908; 70 millions in 1909, and 80,000 during the current year up to the present time, while, moreover, 200 millions in addition have been pledged. The banks need only wait. They would be committing a great mistake if they hastened to fix their capital at present rates. Baron Takahashi thinks that the real cause of the depression is to be sought among the farmers, who constitute 65 per cent. of the population. These, owing to the low price of rice last year, have had their purchasing power largely diminished.

It may here be mentioned that, according to some authorities, the inundations during this year will prove a blessing in disguise. They will of course represent a loss to the nation at large, but, on the other hand, they will bring the farmers into the field as sellers of the staple which they have held back since last year and as buyers of the commodities from which they have long abstained.

THE TOYO S.S. COMPANY.

The Toyo S.S. Company held its half yearly general meeting on the 28th ultimo. Everything passed over quietly. The anticipation had been that a great deal of commotion would arise in connection with Mr. Asano's pledge to make up, out of his own private fortune, any deficiency that the accounts might show between the net profits of the Company and its outstanding debts. This question was actually put to Mr. Asano, but he was not pressed apparently for an explicit answer. He explained that an item of 200,000 *yen* which appeared in the accounts of the past half year under the heading of "Chartered Vessels," would not figure in the account for the next half and that further the prospects of freight and passengers were sufficiently bright to warrant an expectation

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of nearly half a million of net profits during the next term. As to the negotiations with the Hoden Company on account of the cost-price of tank steamers, the arbitration was proceeding steadily and no good could be done by attempting to precipitate it

Mr. Nezu inquired what was the nature of the economies said to be practiced. He noted that the Company was paying interest at the rate of 2.5 *sen* daily on a debt of 5 millions, and at the rate of 1.9 *sen* daily on a debt of 1 million. Why was not some effort made to convert these debts on a cheaper footing? To this the Directors replied, and adduced figures in support of their answer, that drastic economies had been effected in the matter of coal, provisions, establishment and wages, but as to these costly debts, the state of the Company's credit did not at present permit their satisfactory conversion. Some months would probably have to pass before any step of that nature is possible. In the meanwhile it was not improbable that a further call of 5 *yen* would have to be made on the new shares.

THE U. S. SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR IN CHINA.

It is quite natural that in view of the growing disposition of a party in the Chinese Empire, to effect an *entente* with America, the visit of Mr. Secretary Dickinson to Peking should give rise to various rumours. The latest of these is that Mr. Dickinson has been the bearer of an autograph letter from President Taft to the Prince Regent, and that the letter contains an allusion to a Chinese national loan by American financiers. But surely it is in the last degree incredible that the President of the United States shoud constitute himself the mouth-piece of any group of capitalists? The canard-mongers must exercise their faculty of invention in a more rational manner if they hope to find any credence. The only thing to be said about the Secretary of War's visit te China is that the time might have been more prudently chosen. Yet even that criticism might be silenced if we possessed fuller knowledge of Mr Dickinson's opportunities.

The U S. Secretary of War left Peking on the 26th ultimo and is to travel westward *via* Manchuria. His Excellency had the most enthusiastic send off, and the day previous to his departure was rendered memorable by an unprecedented act of courtesy on the part of the Chinese Court, namely a reception given in honour of Mr. Dickinson within the precincts of the Emperor's Palace. Naturally the Sino American party are jubilant, and profess to believe that an Alliance between the great Republic and the big Empire is imminent. As a matter of fact nothing in the whole range of political contingencies is less probable. An *entente* of some sort is not quite out of the question, but an alliance may be dismissed from thought

A similar impression is vividly produced by the treatment extended to the American commercial tourists in the Yangtsz Valley. They have left Nanking for Hankow, and their progress from place to place has elicited greetings and welcomes which are entirely unprecedented in China for warmth and sentiment. It is freely stated that the bulk of the Chinese nation look to the people of the United States as the sole potential barrier against Japanese and Russian aggression.

CHRISTIANITY AND BUDDHISM IN CHOSEN.

Mr Nakayasu, a member of the House of Representatives, appears to be exerting himself strenuously for the revival of Buddhism in Chosen. He has just paid a visit to the Peninsula, and is quoted as saying on his return that Christianity received encouragement for political reasons from the ex-Emperor during past years and was also treated with much consideration by Prince Ito, who thought it wise to conciliate the missionaries. Thus countenanced, the foreign faith obtained a large following and is now of formidable dimensions. Meanwhile the ex Emperor did not altogether sacrifice his religeous views upon the altar of political expediency. If, on the one hand, he showed a friendly demeanour toward Christiany, on the other, he contributed a sum of 5,000 *yen* to the Hongwan Temple in Seoul, where the mortuary tablet of the Tai-won-kun is preserved. He also wrote an autograph *gaku* for the temple. Now that annexation has taken place in spite of Christianity, the time seems to have come for re-awakening the people's faith in Buddhism, and Mr. Nakayasu has approached the Lord Abbot of Higashi-Honganji in Kyoto, urging that a resolute movement of propagandism should be undertaken. It is expected that a meeting of the Honganji priests to consider this important subject will be held about the 27th or 28th instant.

MR. MIZUMACHI.

At a dinner given by the Bankers' Club to Mr. Mizumachi on the 26th ultimo, that gentleman took for the subject of his speech the economic situation in Japan. He set out by observing that foreign financiers did not endorse the criticisms common in Japan, namely, that undue attention is paid by the Government to the adjustment of the national debt. On the contrary, foreign financiers regard this as an almost absolutely essential *post bellum* feature. Passing to the fact that an industrial revival is exceptionally tardy in coming, Mr Mizumachi opined that the chief cause is disturbed confidence in the trustworthiness of Japanese companies He cited the conspicuous failures made by Mr. Loonen; the partial failure of the Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric scheme and the closing of the Anglo Japanese Syndicate. These incidents had contributed to shake public faith, and a still more mischievous effect had been produced by the want of integrity disclosed in the management of several important business concerns. Mr. Mizumachi referred to a letter from the Tokyo correspondent of *The Times*, published by that journal on the 18th of August. He also dwelt upon the fact that Japan is not sufficiently supplied with funds for giving accommodation on the security of fixed property. Until this need is supplied there cannot be any substantial fall in the rate of interest.

THE UNSIGHTLY INTRIGUE.

It would appear that Mr. W. Straight, the *New York Herald* and the *Peking Daily News* are conducting a vigorous campaign to bring about an alliance, or at all events a very practical *entente*, between the United States and China for anti-Japanese purposes. They are uttering and echoing all sorts of stories. Thus they falsely attribute to the Japanese representative in Peking a remonstrance addressed to the Peking Government in the sense that the writings of the vernacular press should be controlled as being inimical to the friendly relations of Japan and China. To them also is attributed the canard that Yuan Shih-kai's recall to power was frustrated by Japanese influence. The *New York Herald* and its humble follower the *Peking Daily News* occupy the forefront of the picture as vehement preachers of salvation for China by an alliance with America, and in the background stands Mr Straight with a panacea in the shape of a substantial American loan for China. The presence of the United States Secretary for War in Peking is deemed a specially favourable opportunity for ventilating these doctrines, and Tang Shao-Yi's arrival in Peking is expected to be the signal for vigorous action.

FOREIGN TRADE AT DAIREN.

A telegram to the *Asahi* from Dairen says that there has been a marked development of the port's foreign trade during the current year. Figures are given in proof of this statement, but there is obviously some mistake, for the total trade up to the end of August is put at only a little more than a quarter of a million *yen* However, the fact may be taken as assured that the commerce of Dairen is increasing rapidly and with it the prosperity of Manchuria is correspondingly developing.

In this context it is to be noted that the *Daidō Maru*, which left Dairen on the 25th ultimo, carried 9,861 bags of beans, which are to be reshipped at Kobe for the United States. This is said to be the first consignment of beans sent to the United States.

It is stated that South-Manchuria Railway authorities are arranging to provide, for vessels entering and clearing at Dairen, the services of competent pilots free of charge to the ship owners.

A telegram from Dairen says that beans of the new crop reached that place on the 25th ultimo, being a day later than the corresponding arrival last year. The new beans are quoted at 4.25 *yen* per *koku*, being 10 *sen* dearer that the beans of the old crop, and 1 *yen* dearer than last year's quotation. There have not yet been any transactions.

VISCOUNT HONDA.

Considerable excitement is caused in Tokyo by the arrest of Viscount S. Honda on a charge of fraud. The papers of the capital give what professes to be a detailed account of various lapses from grace on the part of this nobleman. But we refrain from reproducing the story as the case is now pending. We may say, however, that the Viscount is depicted by our contemporaries in a most unenviable light.

In this context we may mention another case of apparently crooked dealing on the part of Viscount T. Kuki—not the well known Viscount R. Kuki, but a nobleman of the *Kuge* class. The question at issue in this case is a paltry sum of 8½ *yen* for services rendered by a dentist to the Viscount and his mistress. The patients gave a false name, and subsequently refused to pay the money.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE EMIGRATION TO BRAZIL.

Not much has been heard for some time about Japanese emigrants to Brazil but this subject is reopened by Mr. Uchida, Japanese Representative in that country, who is now on a visit to Japan. He says that after the establishment of the Republic in 1889, and after the issue of an excessive volume of inconvertible notes, the finance of the country fell into such disorder that the Government had to abandon the payment of the subsidy hitherto granted by it for the encouragement of immigration. This of course gave a great set back to the tide of Japanese colonization, but ultimately a company called to *Kōkoku-Kaisha* concluded an agreement to furnish within three years 1,000 families of Japanese immigrants, each family to consist of not less than three persons. This was the signal for all the other immigration companies to claim most-favoured-nation treatment, and the situation became for a time somewhat embarassed. Finally the problem was solved by offering to admit any company which agreed to pay its share of the expenses thitherto incurred. The programme was then proceeded with, but difficulties intervened. In the first place the requisite number of immigrants could not be obtained Instead of 1,0 0 which should have been brought over during the first year, 600 only could be procured, and these included various classes of people quite unfitted to serve as farm hands. Moreover, the family-ties alleged to exist between the members of several groups were in many cases fictitious, and trouble at once rose. However, the Brazilians gave the party a hearty welcome, and as there happened to be a few genuine farm hands among the immigrants the superiority of their labour and their general good conduct attracted the attention of shrewd observers. This led to another agreement between the Kōkoku-kaisha and a group of planters, the new conditions being that only genuine agricultural labourers should be sent, and that their number should be limited to 1,200 at first. These immigrants are now on their way over, and it remains to be seen how they will succeed. They will encounter some opposition at the hands of Italian immigrants who are very numerous and who possess newspaper organs which will not fail to stir up public opinion against the Japanese Speaking from his own observation, Mr. Uchida thinks that there is an excellent opening in Brazil for Japanese manufactures. Not for articles made in Japan and sent to Brazil in a finished state. Such things would encounter a protection duty of from 200 to 300 per cent. The paying plan would be to send Japanese artisans to Brazil and to let them establish themselves there as manufacturers. Mr. Uchida refers in enthusiastic terms to Mr. Large, a wealthy resident of San Pablo, who is thoroughly pro-Japanese. He has already formed an apprentice school in which the pupils consist of eight Japanese youths procured from the Okayama and Tokyo Orphanages. This school is carried on entirely at Mr. Large's expense.

TEMPLE-DRUMS AND CATHEDRAL-CHIMES.

Some correspondents of a local English contemporary have been inveighing against the nuisance of a temple-drum which is beaten vigorously in their vicinity from rosy more to dewy eve. This recalls the curious fact that a Japanese never complains of noise. The beating of a big drum in his immediate neghbourhood does not seem to disturb him at all. Neither does the peculiarly shrill whistle of an itinerant confectioner. Neither do the appalling cries of crowds harnessed to a festival car. We have never heard a remonstrance uttered against these incidents of daily life. Custom has softened them into insignificance. But when questioned about their tacit endurance of such plagues, Japanese have been known to express surprise that foreigners should be so callous at home and so sensitive in Japan. "For have you not in Europe," they ask, "your church-bells, which clang out most unmusical reverberant notes for thirty minutes at a time, twice every Sunday and on many week-days; and have you not your river-steamers with their strident syrens; and have you not your locomotives and your factories which with their raucous or piercingly shrill whistles excruciate all lovers of quiet; and have you not your cathedrals which, for all eternity, ring out the quarters, the halves and the wholes with "damnable iteration" of cracked chimes? surely you should have been well seasoned before you come to Japan?" What is the answer to this criticism? It will scarcely do to plead that European noises are more refined than Japanese.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

We take the following from the *Seoul Press*:—

The Oriental Development Company has issued a Rule for its agricultural settlers in the Korean peninsula. Both Japanese and Koreans are eligible as settlers, and they can remove individually or in groups of not less than ten families, in accordance with their contract with the Company. These settlers, according to the Rule, are classified into two kinds, viz., peasant proprietors and tenants. Settlers belonging to the first class can lease wet and dry fields to the total area of two *cho* (five acres) per family, the ownership of which will be assigned to them after the lapse of 25 years or less. During the interval they will have to pay a contract amount to the Company in the shape of annual installments for the price of the fields. The price as a rule will be fixed at the current value of the field plus 6 per cent. interest on the value, and the approval of the Resident-General will be required for the apprised current value. They will also enjoy the advantage of lease of land for afforestation purposes in addition to the fields above mentioned. But they must pay the land tax and all other public dues on their leasehold. The tenant settlers get the right to cultivate the Company's fields by paying a stated rent. When, however, they prove themselves worthy and convince the Company of the efficiency of their labour, they will be given the chance to become land-owners. Such people as well as worthy proprietor-settlers can apply to the Company to purchase on their behalf any land to an extent not exceeding 4 *cho* (some 12½ acres) including their original lease, and will find the land their own after the payment of annual installments for 25 years or less.

The principal qualifications for the Company's settlers are attainment of twentieth year and freedom from military service It is also required that they shall bring their families to their settlements. The company will advance part of initial expenses for settlement in the case of settlers in groups. This advancement, however, will not exceed 200 *yen* per house, and not be spent for other purposes than acquisition of objects of direct necessity for the conduct of pursuits, such as building of dwelling and barns and purchase of manure, seeds and agricultural tools and implements. When deemed necessary, the sum may be increased only in favour of those who are to work on unreclaimed land. The advancement must be repaid in a period of 25 years or less in annual installments, and interest is to be paid on them at seven per cent. per annum. Should any settlers violate the contract and prohibitive regulations of the Company they will be dispossessed of their leases and liable to pay advances plus interest on them at 18 per cent. per annum. With regard to the proprietor-settlers they are in addition, to pay rent on their fields until they become their own and the rent will be ten per cent. of the value of the land.

Further the Company, on application, will advance part of the initial expenses to agricultural setters under the control of other companies and individuals who undertake the development of the peninsula. Conditions for such advancement will be similar to those for the Company's own settlers, save that the companies or individuals who undertake the work will be held responsible for failure on the part of their settlers. Besides people who intend to become proprietor settlers of the Oriental Company in groups of ten houses or more may each select the fields themselves and apply for purchase of them on their behalf. The Company will comply with such request as far as possible and grant all advantages mentioned to those settlers.

From the provisions in the Rule it appears that the Company's principle in the introduction of Japanese settlers is qualitative but not quantitative and that it aims at improvement of Korean agricultural methods by the example of respectable Japanese farmers.

UNCLAIMED MONEY.

It seems scarcely credible, but it is nevertheless a fact, that no less a sum than £5,305,115 is lying unclaimed in the various Government offices in London. Mr. S. W. Preston, who writes periodically on this subject, has the following letter in *The Times*:—

Sir,—During the Parliamentary Session just ended the important subject of unclaimed funds has again been referred to in the House of Commons and the Press. It may therefore be an opportune moment to mention that a Parliamentary return, recently issued, dealing with the Finance Accounts for the past year, throws considerable light on the matter. It appears that the liabilities of the Consolidated Fund in respect of unclaimed moneys in various Government Departments were as follows on March 31 last:—

Funds in Chancery (England).—There is a sum of £1,932,134 belonging to suitors standing to their credit in the books of the Pay Office of the Supreme Court. It is stated that "prior to 1869 such money was invested in Government securities and the interest was charged with the payment of the salaries, &c., and expenses of certain officers of the Court. In 1869 these charges were made payable out of the annual votes of Parliament, and the Government securities representing the cash-book debt to suitors were transferred to the National Debt Commissioners and cancelled in 1870, the Consolidated Fund being thenceforward made liable for any claims arising in respect of the said debt to suitors."

Funds in Chancery (Ireland).—A sum of £251,244 has been appropriated towards the cost of the Law Courts and Law Library in Dublin; £180,000 has also been appropriated for the purposes of the Housing of the Working Classes (Ireland) Acts; and there is a further liability of £7,905, the loss arising from a deficiency in the accounts of a former Master of the Court of Chancery in Ireland.

Bankrupts' Estates.—The Bankruptcy Offices in London have been erected out of part of the funds held by the Treasury in respect of unclaimed dividends and the cost of providing accommodation for officers performing duties under the Bankrupted Act, 1883 The total liability in respect of Bankrupts' Estates in England and Ireland is £1,157,117.

Government Stocks and Dividends.—£1 964,620 now stands in the names of the National Debt Commissioners on account of unclaimed funds from these sources. But very large sums in past years have been appropriated, notably £1,000,000 under the Finance Act of 1904. A remarkable fact in connexion with the reduction of these liabilities is a credit item of £163,489 to the State, accrued from sums realized by the fractions of pence saved in the payment of dividends.

Other liabilities of the Consolidated Fund are mentioned, but I think that the foregoing facts are sufficient to justify the publication of an annual Parliamentary return giving full particulars of all unclaimed funds in the hands of the State of the value of £50 and upwards. If such a return were published and advertised no doubt many persons would be enabled to substantiate their claims.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY H. PRESTON.

27, Chancery-lane, W.C., August 10.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MESSRS. YAMANAKA'S SCREENS.

The great Japanese dealers in work of art, Messrs. Yamanaka, of Osaka, Kyoto, London and New York, recently succeeded in getting together no less than 53 screens painted by the most celebrated artists of former times. The following account of the collection appears in the columns of *The Times*:—

Messrs. Yamanaka, of New Bond-street, are now showing in the Galleries of the Royal Society of British Artists a number of fine screens painted by Japanese old masters. Mr. Arthur M. rison, who writes an interesting introduction to the catalogue, says that he cannot guarantee the attributions contained in it, but many of the screens are masterpieces, whoever painted them. What we call decorative pain ing is a natural means of expression to Oriental artists. They do not set to work to decorate a screen any more than to decorate a picture. Their paintings are good decoration anywhere, because imitation in them is always subordinate to design. In some of these screens there is as much representation, as much character and movement, as in any Japanese pictures. Take for instance the two poppy screens attributed to Sotatsu (22 and 23). Here there is only a representation of poppies against a gold ground, because the artist wished to represent only poppies. But never were flowers more lifelike, never was a lucid design extracted more easily from the beauty of reality. The design is merely the essence of that beauty with everything irrelevant removed. There is more apparent virtuosity in the monochrome screen of wild geese and rushes attributed to Motonobu, a great master of the Kano school (42). Here one is inclined to contrast the Japanese cleverness with Chinese classic simplicity, but the design is beautiful and the execution sparkling. In the two deer browsing, attributed to Sokuyo, also a Kano artist (34), one is reminded of Sosen's intimate sympathy with animals. Here again the artist decorates only because he gives just the essence of what he represents. The beautiful screen of wild vines, attributed to Shoyei, a son of Motonobu (45,, is more obviously decor tive, because the leaves are golden, but it shows all the character and showering beau y of the plant.

There are two wave screens attributed to Korin, of which the smaller (28) is the more beautiful. Here the waves beat round a rock on the top of which is a pine tree. They are thoroughly conventionalized, but only so that their force and rhythm may be better emphasized. In a screen attributed to Mitsusuke, of the Tosa school (21), the cherry trees of the hill of Yoshino are the motive. The mass of white blossom seems to glimmer and tremble against the gold ground. It is a piece of impressionism in which form rather than light conveys the impression. More dramatic is the screen attributed to Sotatsu (29,, in which the God of Thunder in a cloud frightens some courtiers who are running for shelter. Here a figure who draws his sword in impotent resistance is wonderfully expressive, and yet he is perfectly subordinated to the whole design. There are 53 screens in all, and they are all worthy of careful study,

JAPAN AND THE PANAMA CANAL.

Certain American publicists have been summoning from their own imagination phantoms of Japanese interference in the fortification of the Panama Canal. The *Jiji Shimpo* contains two items on this subject, one from the pen of its cartoonist, the other from that of an editor. The former depicts a narrow strip of water straddled by a colossal Uncle Sam, who is planting an immense sword-blade into the waterway. This is headed, "Will he really do it"? The editorial is based upon the statement attributed to a high official of the Foreign Department. This person is represented as ridiculing the idea that Japan can have either desire or ground for interfering with America's plans as to the fortification of the canal. Certain United States newspapers have busily circulated rumours in the sense that such interference is contemplated, and apparently they base the chimera on the fact that the Japanese Government recently ordered Baron Uchida, on the occasion of his visit to Mexico, to make some inquiries into the question of the canal. But the Japanese diplomat points out that the investigation of all serious questions is an ordinary duty of every Government, whatever attitude it may ultimately assume. As a matter of fact, Japan has no reason or interest whatever in interfering with America's designs with regard to the canal. Great Britain is the only Power which has any conventional rights of such a nature.

THE SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The *Niroku Shimpo* seems to be performing a public duty when it calls severe attention to the doings of Lieutenant Shirase. It is unnecessary to remind our readers that this is the gentleman who recently planned with so much publicity a visit to the South Pole, and whose scheme received so much approval from Count Okuma and other more or less distinguished men. It was explicitly announced that if 40,000 *yen* were subscribed the Lieutenant and his party would set out on the 1st of August in a 200-ton sailing-ship. The money was put up without delay, but although we are now at the end of September, the sailing-ship has not yet materialized, nor has the expected departure of the explorers become a day nearer. The *Niroku* calls on Lieutenant Shirase to offer some public explanation of his failure to fulfil his engagement, and it is disposed also to find fault with Count Okuma and the other men of note, who lent their cachet to the design. Our own opinion is that the opposition, tacit and expressed, of the Naval authorities checked this expedition and thereby prevented a worse fiasco than that which has actually taken place. Lt. Shirase is an army officer, and is not known to possess any nautical qualifications whatever.

"NIHON-SIKI ROMAJI."

We observe with satisfaction that the *Japan Herald* shares the view again and again urged in these columns, namely, that if the Japanese are ever to be induced to substitute Roman letters for ideographs in writing their language, that desirable result would be impeded not promoted by giving to the *Romaji* sounds which the letters do not possess and can not be supposed to suggest. What can be more irrational than to deliberately multiply the difficulties of solving an important problem by distorting the factors of solution? If any reason could be advanced in support of such a course, one would listen attentively, but so far the advocates of the *Nihon-siki* have figured simply as the disciples of a caprice. They want to have *Romaji* of their own, their very, very own, never mind whether its usefulness is destroyed in the process of appropriation. However, we take pleasure in noting that the last issue of the *Romaji Zasshi* is not disfigured by the usual *Nihon-siki* supplement. Perhaps wiser counsels have prevailed in the editorial sanctum.

THE KEROSENE COMPETITION.

The competition of the Rising Sun and the Standard Oil Companies has already begun to develop an accute character, and the Japanese oil companies are placed in a most embarrassing situation. They cannot afford to reduce their prices, and yet if they maintain present rates, they will lose their market.

The rivalry between the Standard and the Rising Sun Oil Companies is spoken of in excited terms by Japanese newspapers. The former has reduced its market rate by 10 *sen* and the latter by 7, in addition to which abatements large discounts are said to be given. Moreover the Japanese representatives of the two Companies had been giving feasts to their clients in Sendai and elsewhere. It is further said that the bearers of the Standard Oil Company's banner are endeavouring to form a league of persons pledged to abstain from using any of the Rising Sun oil. The greatest sufferers are the Japanese companies, the *Hoden* and the *Nippon*. These supply only 40-per-cent. of the oil consumed in the country, and they find themselves in a tight place between the blades of their big foreign competitors.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, September 23.

The barometer having risen, so have the prices of shares and stocks, except in cases where special factors of depression are operative.

Monday, September 26.

The general tone yesterday was totally strong.

Tuesday, September 27.

What with the inclement weather and the imminence of settling day, prices entered a downward grade on the 27th.

Wednesday, September 28.

Again the inclement weather has produced a depressing effect on the Stock Market. All purchases ceased yesterday. There was only one session as is usual on the penultimate day of the month. We append the quotations for November delivery:—

	Sept. 27th.	Sept. 28th.		
Tokyo Railway	73.00	72.60	—	40
Kei-Hin Railway	43 80	43.50	—	.30
Yusen Kaisha	98.50	98.15	—	.35
Toyo Kisen	23.60	23.70	+	10
Specie Bank	278 70	277.70	—	1.70
Tanko Kisen	31.70	32.00	+	.30
Tokyo Gas	110.65	108 50	—	2 15
Tokyo Dento	81.25	81.30	+	.05
Fuji Gas Spinning	81.80	81.35	—	.45
Tokyo Spinning	41.60	41.10	—	.50
Kanegafuchi Spinning	105 55	105.05	—	.50
Beer	80.75	80.50	—	.25
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	61.85	61.65	—	.20
Nippon Oil	86.15	85.50	—	.65
Rice Exchange	128.00	127.80	—	.20
Stock Exchange	205.05	204.55	—	.50

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

There is a newspaper discussion about the products of the Sakai Celluloid Company's enterprise. That Company appears to have employed an American expert in connection with its works, and the *Asahi Shimbun* claims that the result is not successful financially, because celluloid manufactured according to the American process is too good for the Japanese market, being very hard and difficult to manipulate, though of course correspondingly durable. The German celluloid, on the other hand, is soft and easily chiselled, besides being much cheaper. Our contemporary affirms that the Sakai Company has committed an error of judgment in using

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

American machinery and American processes. This criticism on the part of our Tokyo contemporary is avowedly based on some remarks made in his own defence by the American expert in the service of the Sakai Company.

Japanese newspapers say that when the news of the arrest of Mr. Matsumura reached London, Mr. H. E. Metcalf, who is in England on leave, immediately decided to return to Japan without delay *viâ* Siberia. The curious thing is that while, on the one hand, Mr. Matsumura is charged with perpetrating frauds which brought large sums into his pocket, he has been living all the while in a most economical, if not an actually penurious manner. His salary from Messrs. Babcock & Wilcox is said to be 70 *yen* a month, and he has been resident for years in a house rented at 7½ *yen* per month and in a manner quite consistent with a petty income. His wife is said to be absolutely astounded by the accusation.

There have been so many conflicting rumours about the Soy Company that nobody knows what to believe, but now at last it really does seem that liquidation is to be effected without recourse to a law court. The basis of agreement is said to be that the President, Mr. Tajima, puts up 600,000 *yen*; the other Directors, 400,000; the shareholders, 120,000; and the Insurance Company 330,000. The other assets of the Company, amounting to 680,000 *yen*, are to be given as security, and the remainder of the debt, namely 500,000 *yen*, is to be defrayed *pro rata*.

It is stated that a difficulty has arisen with regard to the Toyo S.S. Company's ports of call on its Mexican service. The Mexican Government is paying a subsidy of 10,000 dollars per voyage on condition that steamers call at two additional ports which are not included in the list prescribed by the Communications Department in Tokyo, and besides the Japanese law for the encouragement of navigation does not permit a company which receives a subsidy from this country to be similarly subventionized by a foreign State. The Toyo S.S. Company will therefore have to give up this Mexican grant.

The Times heads the following paragraph "the wrong way to step off a tramcar":—

In the Lambeth Coroner's Court yesterday, Mr. John Troutbeck held an inquest on the body of Emily Robinson, 43, late of Flaxman-road, Loughborough-junction. It was stated that on Saturday evening Mrs. Robinson got off a tramcar which was going at about eight miles an hour, in the opposite direction to that in which it was travelling, and fell heavily on to the back of her head. She died on Tuesday from the effects of an injury to the brain. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

Now what is the right way to step off a tramcar? All are agreed that in alighting one should face the direction of motion, but ought one to jump in that direction or ought one to step backwards? All Occidentals will approve the former method, but if anyone will take the trouble to watch the Japanese, he will discover that they invariably step in the direction opposite to that of motion. And thoroughly comfortable they seem in doing so. Which mode then is "right."

There are loud complaints against the Government's Over-Head and Yamate Electric Railways which were put into operation at the close of last year. The rocking of the cars is said to be most alarming, and the accommodation is not nearly sufficient for public needs. The fact is that the people of Tokyo are more critical than their generosity warrants.

The big destroyer, *Umikaze* (1,050 tons) is to be launched at Maizuru on the 10th of October. It is expected that the Prince Imperial will be present.

At 7.30 p.m. on the 23rd ult., His Excellency Baron Saito, Minister of State for the Navy, gave a banquet in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Winsloe and the officers of H.B.M.'s S. *Minotaur* and *Monmouth*. The British Ambassador, Rear Admiral Dundas of Dundas, and several members of the British Embassy were also present. On the Japanese side were Count Togo, Baron Inoue and Baron Uryu.

The obsequies of the late Viscount Inouye, who died in London on the 2nd of August last, took place on the 25th ultimo. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon an Imperial chamberlain arrived at the residence of the deceased in Enokizaka, carrying a present of white silk. Such an honour has very seldom been paid to an official not actually in office. In accordance with the strict injunctions of the deceased, the ceremony was conducted in the quietest possible manner. Nevertheless many high personages were present, and half a battalion of troops formed a guard of honour. The cortége left Enokizaka at 30 minutes past noon and reached at 3 p.m. the temple Tokaiji, where the service was performed by he celebrated priest Shaku Soyen, Lord Abbot of Kenchoji.

The U.S. ecretary of the Navy has just made a speech at Boston the gist of which is telegraphed to the *Asahi Shimbun*. His Excellency is reported as having warmly advocated Admiral Evans' theory that the only way to secure America's position in the East and to guarantee peace is to have two powerful squadrons of battleships, each independent of the other; one stationed in the Pacific and the other in the Atlantic. It is evident that the theory of di-armament cannot hope to obtain much support from the United States Government whether under the Presidency of a Taft or a Roosevelt. Happily for herself America has plenty of money to spend unproductively if she likes. But all the countries of the Old World are not similarly fortunate.

It is said that the Patents Bureau in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce are engaged in drafting a law for the prevention of dishonest competition in the manufacturing business (*Fusei kyōsō torishumari-hō*) The prime purpose of this measure is to restrain manufacturers from using false names of places of production, and generally deceiving the public as to the provenance or quality of goods offered for sale It is expected that this law will effectually put an end to the deceptions hitherto practised only too freely in Japan, and often severely commented on by foreign critics. The bill will be presented to the Diet next session.

That is the name given by the *Asahi Shimbun* to the Austrian Baron who recently distinguished himself by his polished manners when travelling in Japan. The Baron has arrived at San Francisco by the *Chiyo Maru* and is said to have conveyed to the newspapers of that city an elaborate account of the uncivilized condition of everything in Japan. He declares that when he returns to Paris, he will publish a book in the French language, and will call it "Annals of Travel" (*Manyūki*) The object of the publication will be to deter Europeans and Americans from visiting a country when such semi-barbarous conditions prevail. The worthy Baron may inadvertantly recompense Japan for the trouble he gave during his sojourn here. His extravagances may easily become sufficiently notorious to serve as an advertisement for this country.

The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Count Oki took place in the compound of the Court of Cassation on the 26th ultimo at 3.30 p.m. Count Oki, as many of our readers must be aware, is generally regarded as the father of Japan's modern legislation. He held the portfolio of Justice in the early years of the Meiji era and it was under his auspices that the compilation of the criminal code was undertaken by M. Boissonade de Fontarabie. He also, in his subsequent position of Minister of Education, had much to do with the organization of the present system of education in Japan. He was one of the celebrated three politicians of Hizen, who were spoken of collectively as the Sampei; namely, Oki Mimpei, Eto Shimpei and Koga Ippei.

It will be learned with regret that Mr. and Mrs. Sanguinetti are to return permanently to London before the close of the year. During their residence in Tokyo they have made many warm friends, and while they themselves are to be congratulated, that will not suffice to console those they leave behind.

Captain Boyle and his two daughters are leaving Japan in a few days. Captain Boyle has been for some five years the Agent and technical adviser of Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers in the East, and we look forward to welcoming him back to Tokyo soon.

The British Far-Eastern Squadron, now lying in Yokohama, is to leave on the 30th ult. for Hakodate. Thence it will proceed in the direction of Vladivostock, and, coasting along Korea, will steer for Shanghai.

It appears that the Japanese market is over-stocked with brown sugar. There are no less than 450,000 bags awaiting consumption, and the consequence is that the price, which used to stand at 11 ½ or 12 *yen*, has fallen to 9 *yen*. A meeting of the six principal sugar companies was held on the 25th instant, when it was decided that those present should pledge themselves to abstain altogether from importing Formosan sugar until next February. In ordinary circumstances Formosa would send to Japan 500,000 bags in February, so that if this resolution be adhered to, a satisfactory state of affairs will be arrived at by that time. It is stated that the six companies entering into this compact have bound themselves to pay a sum of 10,000 *yen* by way of fine for any violation of the agreement.

We find in the *Niehi Nichi Shimbun* an article affirming that the great capitalists are at last stretching out their hands in the direction of the share market. The fall of the sugar company, and the apparently insecure condition of several important

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

enterprises, completely deterred investors, and nobody was tempted to enter the share market unless he saw a certainty of getting at least 5 or 6 per-cent Owing to the plenitude of money, however, and to the gradual restoration of confidence, that state of affairs now promises to terminate.

The Railway Authorities are said to have decided that it is time to follow the example of the more advanced European countries by equipping each train with a box containing appurtenances and medicaments for first aid This precaution was long ago taken in the Occident, but has hitherto been neglected in Japan.

Now comes from Hongkong that a Japanese has been killed and another wounded in that colony by a United States naval engineer whose name is given as J. W. Hayes. The victim who was killed is described in one telegram as a Japanese girl, and in another as a female baby. Both accounts agree, however, that the person wounded was a Japanese man. The alleged murderer has been apprehended.

A number of the members of the Tokyo Club gave a farewell dinner to Captain Boyle on the evening of the 29th ult. H.E. Sir Claude MacDonald presided and Captain Boyle's health was proposed by Admiral Baron Yamanouchi. Captain Boyle returned thanks in a few well-chosen words, and in all respects the entertainment was most successful.

On Thursday afternoon the United States Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien gave a reception at the Embassy in honour of the Chicago Baseball team now visiting Tokyo. The members of the Keio team were among the guests.

Admiral Winsloe gave a lunch on board the Flag-ship *Minotaur* in Yokohama on the 29th ult. His Excellency the Japanese Minister of State for the Navy and several Japanese naval officers were present.

THE BOOKSHELF.

A Modern Paul in Japan: An account of the Life and Work of the Rev. PAUL SAWAYAMA, by JINZO NARU E. Tokyo, Keise sha, pp. 1—117, price 60 *sen*.

DR. NARUSE has done a labour of love in writing an account of his friend Paul Sawayama. And Sawayama really deserved to have his biography written. Born in Chōshū in 1850, ten years before Naruse, who was a native of the same village, he was in his 17th year when the Civil War began which ended in the Restoration of Meiji. It was the age of the *rōnins*, of the impetuous, independence-loving, idealistic youths who succeeded, as their leaders came into the sphere of larger and wider ideas, in renovating the face, and to some extent also the heart, of their native land. Sawayama was one of these, he thirsted for the new knowledge of the West that held so much promise for young Japan, and his thirst brought him first to Kobe, to the house of the Rev. D. C. Greene, and then to America. The vision that drew him was the hope of employment under the renovated Government. But, first in Dr. Greene's study, and then more distinctly in America, the vision changed. He understood the meaning of Christianity, he saw that it was incumbent on himself to preach Christianity to his countrymen, and he came straight back to Japan, where he gave proof of the reality of his call by refusing tempting offers of position under Government, and consenting to become the pastor of "a little band of eleven despised Christians" at Osaka, with a salary of seven *yen* a month. How the Naniwa Church grew under his care, how Sawayama himself, troubled in many ways yet knowing that "it is better to be happy than to be well," gradually came to be felt, in Christian and non-Christian circles alike, as an influence that made constantly for good, is well told in the letters from friends of which Dr. Naruse gives the reader a considerable selection.

Sawayama's great merit lies in the fact that he recognized from the very first that if Christianity is to be a power in Japan, it must be of the sturdy sort that stands on its own legs and asks for no pecuniary support from foreign lands, and that he gave a consistent expression to that conviction by acting upon that principle not only in the early days of Meiji, when it was very difficult for a Japanese to be a Christian at all, let alone organizing a Church, but also in those later years of the same period when the ready though often mistaken generosity of Christians in America must have often tempted him to forsake the thorny path of financial independence. Dr. Naruse gives us a speech delivered by him at a Missionary Conference at Osaka in 1881, which is well worth reading by those who are interested in the subject.

Practical Elocution (No. 1.), Best Stories of East and West, by EDWARD S. STEPHENSON. Kelly and Walsh, price 40 *sen*.

MR. STEPHENSON, who is Instructor of English at the Naval Engineering College at Yokosuka, has already given us one good book on English Customs, Etiquette, &c. He has now a very good collection of stories told in simple everyday language, as exercises in ordinary elocution.

"The earliest and indeed the basic form of elocution," he says in the introductory chapter, "is the simple narrative form." He might have gone on and said that clear narration, the simple telling of facts as they occurred, is the most potent form of oratory in the world. "Before attempting ineffectually to deliver speeches or to recite poems, students should learn how to narrate a short story clearly and well. . . . The main object of the speaker should be to make his hearers clearly understand what he says with the minimum of effort on their part. . . . It requires self-control to speak slowly and deliberately in public. . . . A gentleman,—a man of refinement and culture,—is shown unerringly by the speaking voice." The man who knows these things understands his business as a linguistic teacher. There are about 120 stories appended. They are good stories, free from cant and free from vulgarity. This is a book to be commended.

Japon, by O NACHOD, in Pflueck-Hartung's Weltgeschichte. Berlin, Ullstein & Co.

DR NACHOD is one of the most industrious of modern writers on Japan, and his annual summaries of things Japanese are really marvels of condensed information. He has now published, in about 60 closely printed large quarto pages, a condensed history and description of this country. It stands to reason that no book with such a compass can be exhaustive, but Dr. Nachod's gifts of condensation are very remarkable. It is a pity that his book is not in English, it is also a pity that it is not in a more portable form; it might be so very us ful as a Student's Manual of Japanese History and Culture. The book is sumptuously illustrated, and the reproductions being well chosen and fitting admirably to the text.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended September 23rd are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	4	14	—	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	14	37	2	—	—
Died	—	2	7	1	—	—

CHINA NEWS AND NOTES.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MEN.

The prevailing news in China for the week has been the Party of American Business Men. The *N. C. Daily News* devotes four and a half columns in a single issue to them. And so it is everywhere.—Headings and Sub-Headings—who they are; where they came from; the weather which greeted them; who entertained them; what they ate, said, thought, saw! Poor Old China!—It must be a relief to her newspaper men to have something else to write about once in a while, besides murders, riots, pirates, kidnaping and opium. The American Business men have filled a long-felt want—Good old Jonathan, come often and stay longer!

Those American Business men certainly "had the time of their lives" as one of them characteristically expressed it. It appears to have been a succession of triumphal processions, brass bands, and lantern festivals. Even the school children made speeches. The following gives an idea of a rather quiet day, perhaps a fair average:—

YESTERDAY'S VISITS.

The American Commercial Commissioners were up early yesterday morning and at nine o'clock a start was made for the Commercial Press buildings. buildings. The premises were decorated for the occasion and there were tables set with refreshments. The Commissioners were invited to be seated and H E. Wu Ting-fang presided. The Chairman made a practical statement with regard to what the place was and mentioned that one thousand men were employed and a million dollars were invested in the business, Mr Charles K. Field (San Francisco) replied He said that the Chinese hosts had made them feel at home everywhere they had been, but at this building he was personally made very much more at home than anywhere else in the fragrance of printers' ink and the noise of printing machinery. The Commissioners recognized that printing was one of the oldest arts of China, but they had not been prepared for such an establishment turning out such beautiful work. The party adjourned to he garden, where about one hundred boys of the kindergarten school attached to the works, dressed in blue uniforms, were lined up. These boys sang a specially-written song, the words of which were supplied to the Commissioners together with the musical notation. The young lads gave an exhibition of drill and this was followed by twenty little girls singing descriptive songs. Before the party left a photograph was taken.

At the Bankers' Guild a reception was held later in the morning, but there were no speeches. The Ta Ching Government Bank proved very interesting to the banking members of the Commission and they were very much impressed with what they saw. A visit to the "*Sin Wan Pao*" newspaper office concluded the morning's programme.

After visiting the Li Hung-chang Memorial Temple, yet yesterday afternoon, another reception awaited the Commissioners, in the ground of the Imperial Polytechnic College (Nanyang College). The compound was gay with lanterns and flags, while on the flag-stoff flew the Stars and Stripes together with the Dragon Flag. A handsome programme had been prepared and was handed as a souvenir to the guests.

The College band was in attendance, and after an introductory March, while the guests were taking their seats on the lawn, H. E. Tang Wen-chi, Director General of the College, delivered a speech of welcome. Further selections by the Band followed and the students then held athletic sports.

Tea was served in the Assembly Hall and the visitors were subsequently conducted over the College building

Last night a special performance was given by the Chen Shih Company to the American Commissioners in the Sin Wu Tai Theatre on the Chinese Bund. All the dress circle boxes were reserved for the guests and no admission tickets were sold, the entire audience consisting of Chinese and foreign guests. The theatre was gaily decorated with flags, silks and electric lights and the visitors thoroughly enjoyed the play.

In the meantime, what has become of the Canton boycott?

ON Wednesday the Sanitary Bureau gave instructions to the various prefectural governments to the effect that all vessels coming from Kobe or Osaka should undergo medical inspection to prevent the spreading of cholera.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

(*The Japan Daily Mail. September 26.*)

(COMMUNICATED).

THE United States and Great Britain have now closed another great war. For over a century wrangling has been going on, all along the great northern Atlantic fishing coasts, over a loosely-written treaty. At last the matter was brought to a crisis and war was declared. But, instead of assembling their armies and collecting Dreadnought fleets, bombarding coastal cities and sinking merchant vessels; instead of setting Anglo-saxons to killing each other, to the edification of the enemies of both States, the matter was submitted to the Hague Tribunal and settled amicably. The result is that thousands of us are alive to-day who would have been killed while trying to kill other men as good as ourselves, alive to go ahead and do our little part in working out God's great plan. It is a splendid victory and should be celebrated wherever English is spoken, with hymns of praise to the God who inspires men to rise above the battling passions of brutes.

Of course there are little sore spots unhealed by the arbitration decision. American newspapers express the feeling that the United States did not get full justice, some of them even venturing to assert that this was in a measure caused by general European discrimination against the United States. English papers, on the other hand, make the same claim of lack of full justice and speak of the Americans trying to grasp all they can find any excuse to claim. Some of them even insinuate that the United States was only trying to make this an excuse to get a foothold in Canada. These discussions are only to be expected. The great point is that the century-old dispute is settled and the decision frankly accepted by both Governments. All petty wranglings will be over and forgotten long before the war could have been properly started. We are richer by millions upon millions of pounds, and by hundreds of thousands of lives of the best of both nations. Let Englishmen and Americans unite, the world over, in thankfulness to God, and pride of race for the enlightenment which has enabled their Governments to set this splendid example to the nations of the world.

"May God who made thee mighty
Make thee mightier yet!"

THE PANAMA CANAL.

(*The Japan Daily Mail. September 27.*)

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE recent newspaper agitation on the subject of the fortification of the Panama Canal, has called attention to the fact that if Mr. ROOSEVELT is elected to the Presidency in 1912, he will be responsible not only for the opening of work on this great undertaking, but also for its successful conclusion. This would be no more than his due, for it is undoubtedly a fact that without his active personality the Canal would not have been undertaken by the United States, at least for many years to come. Ex-President ROOSEVELT deserves credit for the creation of the Panama canal.

A noteworthy feature in connection with the Canal construction is that in America, where, at least from the standpoint of the outsider, corruption and bribery in public life are greater than almost anywhere else in the world, no other great undertaking of this kind has been executed without repeated accusations and trials for official corruption. This desirable condition is also due, in large measure, to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S personality, for it is he who had the suggestion and final acceptance of the officials placed in charge of this stupendous work.

A recent writer in the *London Daily Telegraph* calls especial attention to this feature, also to the splendid system which prevails, in the following words:—

As an engineering feat, the Panama Canal must and will stand first in the world's history. I have seen the Great Pennsylvania and New York tunnels which cross the Hudson and East rivers of New York, and watched the harnessing of the waters of Nigara Falls, and the building of the Sault Soo and Welhard locks; I have passed through the impressive monotony of the Suez Canal, and inspected the great works of the London firm, S. Pearson & Sons (of which Sir Weetman Pearson, just raised to the peerage, is the head), viz., the port works at Dover, Colombo, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Salina Cruz, and the vast drainage works of Mexico All these triumphs of engineering were colossal tasks, but in none of these great instances is the mind so impressed as it is in the case of the Panama Canal, with the "immensity of the undertaking," and thoroughness and completeness of the organisation necessitated in its consummation from the smallest detail to the largest.

The same writer accurately pictures Panama at the time the engineers took charge of the Canal Zone, when he speaks of the Canal railroad as "two streaks of rust running through a swamp."

All this was changed long ago, and to day a city flourishes, with its miles of warehouses, shops, offices and good solid roads in place of the former swamp "overgrown," as one writer expressed it, "with tropical vegetation." The click of the typewriter and the "siss" of wireless telegraph instruments have taken the place of the drone of the mosquito, and 39,000 active, healthful, well-fed employees are regularly in the service of the Canal Commission, in place of the half-starved, fever-stricken negroes through whose labour the former attempt was made.

The matter of the fortification of the Canal becomes, as the *London Daily News* expresses it, one of "whether the fortifications infringe the neutrality of the Canal, or are, as Mr. ROOSEVELT would have it, a necessarp step which enables its neutralization to be guaranteed by the United States."

There is some reason for this latter claim, for it is fact, as noted by all papers, that the United States are pledged to maintain the neutrality of the Canal, and it has been frequently proved in this world that promises without power to execute them are valueless Apart from expressions of doubt as to the absolute technical right to fortify, the general feeling expressed by the European press is that of the *London Times*—

There is no political question directly involved in the canal which is not covered by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 and the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1904, except perhaps one. Mr. Roosevelt raised it with characteristic directness at Omaha, when he declared the United States "in honour bound" to fortify the canal themselves. This view of the matter is substantially shared, as our Washington Correspondent has informed us, by the Administration, which holds that the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty gave the United States the right to fortify. The right is not conceded in so many words; but, according to the view of the Administration, it is implied, since the Treaty, while modelling itself by name upon the Suez Canal Convention of 1888, omitted the clause which prohibits the fortification of the Suez Canal. The United States, moreover, definitely asserted the right to erect fortifications in the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, against which Great Britain entered no protest

And of the *Daily News*, when it adds, after presenting the technical arguments of both sides:—

There is no good, however, in being over-pedantic or in failing to recognise that when a great Power like the United States spends a vast sum in constructing such a canal it may expect to get some advantage from it beyond what is reaped by other nations. Particularly will that be so when the canal, as here, is the key to a continent of which the Power in question is the virtual head and the self-constituted protectress.

In other words, a sort of "I don't really object, but I could make you quit if I wanted to, attitude."

The recent articles have brought out many interesting expressions regarding the advantages to be reaped from the completed Canal. It brings Hongkong only 350 miles closer to New York, but it reduces the distance between New York and Yokohama so much that this city will be 1,500 miles nearer New York than it is to Liverpool.

The Canal is expected to contribute most largely to the commercial advantage of the big American and Canadian manufacturing cities on the Atlantic Coast. This should be particularly true with reference to trade in Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Another feature which must appeal forcibly to the American manufacturer, is that his merchandise will be carried to the Far East through waters dominated by the United States, instead of immediately leaving American Waters as is now the case in Suez shipments.

The advantages are not to be all in favour of the United States, however, for the markets of Great Britain and all European manufacturing States will be brought into direct water connection with San Francisco and the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada, thus eliminating the almost prohibitive overland freights. Ships which carry merchandise to California will carry back cargoes of fruit and produce, the exchange being to the mutual advantage of both markets.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

JAPANESE CHARACTERISTICS.

Great difficulty attends the study of character. Among authors there are very few who excel in psychological analysis, who can delineate the disfigurements as well as the ornaments which go to make up the personalities of any individual. There is much in the character of individuals that puzzles the clever analyst. We all feel that some people are very unknowable. Manners and even speech as often serve the purpose of concealing thought as of expressing it. One often hears the remark :— "Well, I have constantly met that man for a number of years, but I don't feel as if I knew him." Knowledge of men or women depends entirely on the extent to which the subjects of analysis reveal their real selves by speech, actions and facial expression. There are crowds of people with artificial manners, with society smiles, and polite speeches that mean nothing at all to knowing hearers. Truth compels us to assert that in a very large number of cases the three methods of self-revelation, speech, action and facial expression act as a veil instead of a vehicle of thought. There are people who are described as "difficult to get to know thoroughly." May not the same be said of the Japanese as a nation? Does long residence in this country and a knowledge of the Japanese language qualify anybody to write a thoroughly impartial and exhaustive analysis of Japanese character? Surely not. Are there any writers on Japanese characteristics whose views are quite unbiassed and who show unsparingly the weaknesses and defects as well as the strength and the merits of that complex subject of analysis the Japanese mind. The article which appears in the *Times* Exhibition Supplement entitled *Japanese Characteristics* seems to me to be no more than an answer to certain attacks which have been made on Japanese character and a summing up of what can be said in its favour. One wants to hear the other side. The writer tells us he has been 43 years in this country, but he wisely adds that he can not claim finality on that account. He no doubt realizes that years of intercourse with the Japanese can only result in the acquirement of such knowledge of their character as is furnished by the three methods of self-revelation referred to above. Now, in the majority of cases, I give the result of about 37 years of intercourse with them, the Japanese neither show what they really think by looks, speech or actions. In an article published in the *Jiji Shimpō* at a critical time (April 3rd, 1901) reproduced in full, in Book II. of my "Specimens of Translation" the intentional concealment of feeling is given as one of the most fundamental of all Japanese traits. "Though in our hearts we were angry," says the editor of the *Jiji*, "we did not wear our hearts on our sleeves, we exercised great forbearance and allowed neither change of voice nor colour to reveal what we thought. . . . . If there are those who, seeing *how taciturn and undemonstrative* the Japanese people are, think that they are very easy to deal with (that they can easily be got over), they are greatly mistaken. While we say that our not openly revealing our feelings towards foreign nations is the result of our limited experience of international intercourse, this only partly explains our attitude. *We act as we do because it is our nature to behave thus.*" Here then we are confronted with a very serious obstacle to the acquirement of accurate knowledge of Japanese character. We are told by a leading Japanese journalist, what numerous other writers had told us before, that the Japanese people pride themselves on the adroitness with which they conceal their feelings. I suspect that this is the main reason why foreigners like myself, who have never studied nor wish to study the art of concealing either feelings or opinions, fail to probe the depths of Japanese character.

The Japanese are undoubtly a very interesting set of people and a large number of the readers of this journal would no doubt like to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the working of the Japanese mind. Who are the best guides on this subject? Take the character of individuals. Does any man or any woman know himself or herself as well as he or she is known by others? The answer must depend on the sort of knowledge referred to. Where the public habitually goes astray in forming opinions on character is in the attribution of certain motives as the incentive to certain actions, when in reality they were prompted by entirely different motives. That the springs of action which lie in the depths of a man's mind should ever come under the minute observation of another mind is inconceivable. No more than a glimpse of them is ever obtainable. So we are feeling about in the dark when trying to obtain reliable information respecting the most important of the traits which go to make up the individuality of any single person. Actions, words, looks are open to many interpretations and can only reveal character when correctly interpreted. Do people actually know themselves so well that they could if they wished give to a second person an accurate representation of their personalities? Do the insincere know that they are insincere? Do habitual trimmers know that they are trimming? Do the timid folks who are always afraid of what society will think or say if they don't do or say certain things, know that this timidity of theirs is a curse and renders social interecourse as unreal as a pantomime —an all-mimic affair. When Socrates said *know thyself*, he gave the world a precept which he was shrewd enough to perceive could only be partially observed.

If there is so much difficulty in the acquirement of self-knowledge by individuals, can we expect nations to know themselves sufficiently well to be able to give an account of the traits which differentiate them from other nations and the characteristics which they possess in common with alien peoples? Do the French, the Germans, the Americans and the English each know wherein their peculiarities consist? In the main, in a general way they do. But the generalisations reached on this subject are in every case so broad and they leave out of account so many qualities that deserve notice that one rises from the perusal of books on national traits with the feeling that the innermost recesses of character have not been exposed to view, that there is more hidden than has been revealed. The fact is, as John Stuart Mill pointed out when writing on ethology, this science has made very slow progress, owing to the difficulties to which I have called attention above. If according to the general opinion Western nations after centuries of study have not advanced beyond a superficial knowledge of each other, is it to be expected that any Westerner however well he may know the Japanese language should be qualified to pose as an authority on the perplexing subject of Japanese characteristics? What I think is highly to be deprecated is the habit of writing up one side of the Japanese character only, which is adopted by certain Europeans and Americans and by certain Japanese. This looks very like an attempt to make the Japanese appear more perfect than they are and is one of the principal causes of the publication of what are known as anti-Japanese articles and books. Exaggeration does nothing but harm in this as in so many other things. When people say that the Japanese are more patriotic than any other people, the proofs they adduce for this astounding assertion are of the most flimsy kind. When they assert that as a people the Japanese are more cleanly than any other nation because many of them take a bath every day, they overlook the fact that the water used for the bath is as far as the majority of bathers are concerned anything but clean, since thirty or forty persons will enter the same water in succession, and they fail to take note of the fact that, while the skin is washed, in the winter time underlinen is not changed from week to week even among the middle classes—a thing that in the West would hardly be considered a mark of cleanliness. Conclusions that ignore important facts are of little value.

Numerous are the doubts which certain observations on Japanese character arouse in thoughtful Occidentals. Great praise has been bestowed on Japanese imperturbability and on the Buddha-like expressionlessness which they often assume. But there are Occidentals who see objectionable features in this studied demeanour. They ask, what does it do but hinder the rapid transaction of business and prevent the parties concerned from understanding each other? I have read articles, written by Japanese, which denounce this very trait so lauded by certain foreign writers as savouring of hypocrisy and as calculated to render social intercourse formal and insipid and to keep people at an undesirable distance from each other. Now, in order to get at the truth in this matter, it is necessary that all the unfavourable aspects of Japanese character should be set over against the favourable ones, and that in all cases we should try to get beneath the surface, or as the Japanese put it, to see what is at the back.

When we come to ask ourselves what is good and what bad in national character, we find that a satisfactory answer to this question would involve a consideration of the various moral standards that have prevailed in the world and still prevail, which are in sundry particulars antagonistic to each other. It is true that to a few canons of conduct all nations subscribe; that kindness, sincerity, politeness, truthfulness and unselfishness are held in high esteem throughout the civilized world. But when we leave these generalities and consider all the numerous traits which go to make up personality, we find that there is no fixed standard by which to guage the moral value of each trait. It may appear at first to be bad, but in its environment it may work very well; or it may seem to be good, but nevertheless may be very mischievous.

The object of this article is not to controvert anybody's view on Japanese characteristics nor to discuss the subject in anything like a thorough manner, but to indicate the lines on which a thorough discussion must inevitably go. I have in past years written a great deal on Japanese character and have translated hundreds of articles penned by Japanese on the subject, but I make no pretence to be any kind of an authority on this puzzling subject. I feel to-day as I felt over thirty years ago, that I am only one of the explorers of the "great unknown." So felt Lafcadio Hearn shortly before his death, who, despite all the rubbish that has been penned about the superiority of his knowledge of Japanese character—a knowledge supposed to have been acquired without acquaintance with the Japanese language—told his friends that the Japanese mind was an enigma to him. In exploring unknown regions it is well to have a guide if he is to be had. I have read many Japanese treatises on this subject, but for conciseness and clearness I have come across nothing that surpasses Dr. Y. Haga's 國民性十論, *Kokuminsei-jūron*. It goes without saying that a book which discusses only ten national characteristics fails to treat the subject exhaustively. The defects and weaknesses of the national character are passed over in silence by Dr. Haga, and it seems to me that certain of the characteristics he discusses are shared by other nations and hence are not to be regarded as marks of national individuality or as differentiating the Japanese from all other nations. Moreover, Dr. Haga quotes from old books uncritically, accepting much that reliable critics have rejected. But he is undoubtedly a great authority on this topic and his book has been well received by Japanese scholars as a fair presentment of the subject treated, regarded from the native standpoint, hence it may perhaps be regarded as a representation of the *type le plus net* of the Japanese.

The following observations are taken from the Preface to Dr. Haga's work. National character affects the civilisation of a country very perceptibly. Its form of government, its laws, its language, its literature, its habits and customs are all to a large extent determined by that special bent of mind called national character. Intercourse with other countries is also an important factor in moulding a nation into one shape or another. How far our purely Japanese civilisation has been affected by Indian, Chinese and European thought it is not easy to settle.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Some treatises on national characteristics distinguish between original and derived traits, but Dr. Haga does not adopt this course. It is perhaps correct to say that the ten characteristics on which he dwells are all original traits; they have certainly been conspicuous in Japanese character ever since the Japanese began to be known to the Chinese as an independent and civilised people. Without further preface I will now proceed to give under each separate heading the views set forth by Dr. Haga.

I. *Loyalty to superiors and patriotism* —Dr. Haga maintains that in the way they have treated their Sovereigns the Japanese have differed from other nations. This is not the opinion of foreign students of Japanese history. Japanese annals furnish abundant evidence to show that the treatment emperors and princes received at times was anything but respectful. Abundant evidence of this is given in Mr. Murdoch's recently published book reviewed at some length in these columns. Dr. Haga quotes from history and mythology certain passages which show respect for the Imperial House, and he has much to say regarding the fealty to superiors shown by the warrior class in feudal days. *Magokoro*, or single-heartedness, he says, consists of subjection to parents by children and to masters by servants, and this *magokoro* is no other than the essence of *yamato-damashii*. In Japan more than elsewhere Dr. Haga tells us "the Emperor is the State," so that loyalty to the throne and patriotism are one and the same. There are Japanese writers who entirely disagree with Dr. Haga as to the actual existence of national patriotism in former times. They say that most people cared little for the country as a whole and only displayed devotion to their own lords. The loyalty and patriotism dwelt on by Dr. Haga can hardly be regarded as differentiating the Japanese from other races.

II *Ancestor-worship and respect for the family.* Dr. Haga traces these characteristics to the respect felt for the Imperial House. The Emperors, he tells us, are all descended from gods and so ancestor-worship is really a worship of these gods. But he is particular to tell us that he does not use the word god in a religious sense. The Shintō shrines to be seen all over the country, from the Ise Daijingū down to the smallest sacred buildings to be observed in rural districts exist primarily for the perpetuation of ancestor-worship. The respect felt for the heads of houses, the care taken to avoid the extinction of families by resorting to adoption and other devices are closely connected with ancestor worship, Dr. Haga tells us. The Ujigami or tutelary gods, of ancient times were all deified human beings, so that the worship of these gods was one form of ancestor-worship. Dr. Haga hints that this characteristic will certainly be undermined by the Codes of Law now in use, which in the main have individualism and not patriarchism as a basis.

III. *Worldliness and Practicability* —Before the Russian troops as they went into battle the cross of Christ was borne as an incentive to bravery. The Japanese troops were content to remember that they were fighting for the Emperor and the State. No thoughts of a future life, no fear of hell or hope of heaven ever entered their minds. Beyond the bourn of this present life we Japanese do not look. About what happens after death we do not concern ourselves. Our Divine Oracles (*Shinwa*) have nothing to say about a future life (*Waga kuni no Shinwa ni wa mirai no yo ni tsuite wa nanigoto mo itte oranai.*) The ancients thought that at death they went to the land of darkness (夜見の國, *Yomi no kuni*), which was the grave. In those times dislike of death was shown, but there was no fear of death. In our mythology life is represented as triumphing over death; when a goddess swears that she will kill a thousand persons per day, a male god swears he will beget 1,500 persons per day. All our myths show a fondness for life, the life that is passed in this present world, and refer to no other life. Though a future life is much dwelt on by the Buddhists, a close study of the history of the propagation of the faith here shows that our people have always valued it chiefly on account of the benefits they expect to get from it in this world. Prayers for recovery from illness, for escape from dangers, for good crops, for power to beget children, and the like, are the only petitions that really interested the minds of those who offered them (*Bukkyō wo gensei no riyeki no tame ni tsukatta no de aru*). The Shin Sect priests, and priests belonging to other sects as well, explain the terms hell and heaven as referring to happiness or misery experienced in this life and say that the doctrines concerning a future life, formerly preached by Buddhists were nothing but pious frauds—devices for inducing people to observe moral laws. The offerings made to temples are given with the object of receiving something substantial in return. It was our antipathy to other-worldliness and our love of what is practical and applicable to everyday life that rendered the propagation of Confucianism here such a great success and this consideration it is that accounts for its popularity to-day. It is our love of the practical that has induced us to introduce so many appliances and conveniences from Western lands.

IV. *Love of nature, a taste for plants and flowers.*—We live, says Dr. Haga, in a lovely country, where nature seems always smiling on us (the floods, storms, earthquakes and fires are momentarily forgotten by the author). That a nation which finds its all in-all in this present world should respond to nature's smiles and pass its days and nights merrily is only what might be expected. In singing birds, blooming flowers, bright sunshine and the numerous beauties of woodland, lake and river, to say nothing of glorious sunsets, the Japanese mind delights. This characteristic is certainly very old, as is shown by the names which are in most general use, the majority of which have been taken from natural objects. The use made of flowers all the year round, the beautiful gardens to be seen everywhere, and Japanese poetry all testify to the extent to which nature is loved in this country.

V. *Optimism and Light-heartedness.*—According to Dr. Haga, with the Japanese the love of flowers and the love of *sake* go together. The cherry-blossom is the most highly esteemed of all flowers and Dr. Haga holds that *sakura* and *sake* both come from the root *sak*. He traces the words 幸, *saki* (*saiwai*), 榮, *sakae* and 盛, *sakari*, happiness, glory and prosperity, to the same root and sees in this etymology proof that cheerfulness and gaiety, glory and prosperity are all closely associated with each other in the Japanese mind. Cheerfully the Japanese lives and cheerfully he dies. His view of life may be summed up in the words: "What can't be cured must be cheerfully endured." From ancient times our people, says Dr. Haga, have taken life lightly. In Western lands when deep thinkers find that life does not come up to their ideals, they either grow satirical, angry or melancholy. The art of taking life as it is, living in the present, enjoying what is enjoyable and bearing with philosophic calmness what is disagreeable, this is an essential part of Japanese human nature.

VI. *Simplicity, unsophisticatedness.*—This shows itself in dress, food and architecture. Dr. Haga thinks that the assertion that Japanese flowers have no smell and Japanese birds no song is true, and he says that this accords with the dislike of display and obtrusiveness which characterises the Japanese people. The Japanese are satisfied with plain things. They dislike gaudiness of all kinds. In art they worship chasteness. Their meals are simple, their daily habits are simple, and Dr. Haga contends that the phonetic sounds of their language are infinitely simpler than those of numerous other countries.

VII. *Attachment to things diminutive, delicate and natty.*—Visitors to Japan are always struck by the number of small things that meet their eyes. Small houses, small teapots, small rooms, small ornaments, small teacups, small trees, small gardens, small rivers and small lakes. The Japanese are fond of small things, Dr. Haga tells us. (*Kono chisai to iu koto ga Nihonjin no ki ni iru koto de aru*). In some countries size is worshipped. Things must be big in order to receive the highest praise. It is not so here, as even our choicest literature shows, where the finest ideas are put in few words —words that suggest more than they say. Brevity is indeed the soul of our wit. Because we have always admired what is delicate our artizans have acquired great skill in carving and in many handicrafts that need adeptness in the use of the fingers.

VIII. *A love of Cleanliness and purity.*—Dr. Haga says that there is perhaps no nation so given to bathing as the Japanese. In Tōkyō there are over 800 bath-houses and the middle and upper classes have baths in their own houses. Dr. Baelz is quoted as saying that to this the Japanese owe their comparative freedom from rheumatism. Bathing was practised by the early ancestors of the Japanese, as appears in their ancient records. The numerous purifying rites practised by the Shintō priests show how anxious the Japanese were to get rid of the forms of defilement contracted in certain places or by contact with certain things or incident to certain states of the body. The list of defilements given by Dr. Haga is long. Deformities of every kind, pregnancy, death, even fire were regarded as contaminating and certain purifying rites connected with each pollution were deemed necessary in former times.

IX. *Politeness and Ceremoniousness.*—Salutations of all kinds are certainly more elaborate in this country than in the West. In the presence of Royalty foreigners often behave in a way that we should deem disrespectful. But all Western manners appear to us to be lacking in punctiliousness or propriety. Dr. Haga points out that the great ceremoniousness which was in vogue at the beginning of the Meiji era originated with the various Shōguns in power; principally in the Tokugawa era. Dr. Katō is quoted as saying that the terms of respect used towards Bakufu officials at the close of the Tokugawa era were far more numerous and elaborate than those employed in the Emperor's palace Dr. Haga goes into the use and the origin of honorifics and draws attention to the enormous number of these words that occur in old books. The Japanese as a people are fond of ceremonies that appear most tedious to Europeans and Americans. Formality and red-tapeism are deemed necessary on all occasions in this country.

X *Gentleness, Cordiality and Generosity.*— The Japanese are by nature a peaceable and a peace loving people, despite the fact that the recent wars they have waged have shown that they are able to fight when forced to do so. They may be described as defensive, but not offensive. From ancient times the Japanese have always treated aliens with kindness. The art known in ancient times as *Yawara* and now as *Jūjutsu* or *Jūdō*, rendered so popular even in foreign countries by the efforts of Mr. Kano Jigoro's seven thousand disciples, aptly illustrates one of the leading characteristics of the Japanese mind. The essence of this art consists in teaching the man attacked how to defend himself against his assailant. Victory is won by yielding instead of by putting forth strength. This principle of allowing a foe to defeat himself by mere headstrongness and reliance on brute force alone was well understood in ancient Japan. It is true to day that we are a yielding people unless when grossly insulted. Gentleness of manners was not only required of but actually displayed by our finest warriors in ancient times. Our warriors were all more or less educated, and their studies did much to soften their manners. While faithful to their lords, in hundreds of crises recorded by history they showed great generosity to foes. (*Bushi wa Shukun ni tai shite magokoro to dōji ni, teki ni ai shite no nasake wo motaneba naranu*).

In the concluding chapter of his interesting book Dr. Haga points out that Japanese characteristics are rapidly changing under the influence of individualism, socialism and cosmopolitanism. Ancestor-worship is declining in many families, and Dr. Haga gravely tells us that there are hus-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bands who have been heard to address their wives as "Otusa San," or "Ohana San," that children have been wicked enough to go to law against their parents and that wrangling over property has grown painfully common among near relatives. Which among all the traits that distinguish the Japanese from all other nations to-day, will survive the disintegration that has set in it is hard to say. Dr. Haga looks forward to the future somewhat anxiously. The age, he observes, has enormous capabilities, but it is fraught with danger. "Ah! this transition age. What will it bring, a Divinity or a Demon? Who can say? If we can only retain our old virtues, while supplying our deficiencies, all will be well. If we can't do this, we are no worthy sons of the founders and sustainers of our empire." W.D.

THE FLOOD DISASTERS IN MIYAGI PROVINCE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

This is not to show up the province, but simply what I learned from a one day's visit to Iwadeyama town.

Twenty-seven miles north of Sendai is Kogota, where one sees the effects of the flood on a large scale. The wreckage of the houses is still very apparent, although repairs have rapidly improved the scene. On both sides of the railroad as far as the eye can reach, the rice fields were under a vast lake, and the entire village was threatened with destruction from the river that rose within a foot of the top of the embankment. The wide fields are slimy with mud, and the crop is ruined.

But the river bank broke on the side opposite the town, and the floods carried absolute devastation over 1500 acres of fine fields of rice. The force of this rush of waters can be estimated from the fact that for about two miles the railroad was torn up as though it was a line of sand. Rails and ties were lifted and wrenched and broken, and then buried in the rice fields. I learned that it cost sixty *yen* a rail in some places to dig out and replace the track.

The village of Tango is a specimen of the loss from inundation. This village with its combined hamlets numbers about 1000 houses, and all the crops are ruined. The officially estimated damage is placed at 420,000 *yen*, which makes a frightful average for those 1000 houses.

I spent the night in the well-known home of Mr. Kamada, the manufacturer of the best *shōyu* I know of. There were at the time of the flood about 60 workmen in his house and factory, and the floods came about midnight. The elder Kamada is eighty-six years old, and he remembers one flood of the Tempo Era, when the waters came to the very edge of the house. It has ever since been the saying in that house that no flood would ever surpass that. So the entire household went to bed, worrying somewhat over the threatening loss to the crops, but never dreaming that they themselves were in danger. Then came the rising water right into the houses up over the floors three feet deep. In the rush to save things and the darkness, men slipped, or stepped into holes, and two were swept off and were discovered the next morning hanging to branches of trees not far from the house. With such a wealthy and ancient family as this, the loss is very heavy. It took "3000 hands" just to deliver the houses of their slime and put the grounds in order. This way of estimating workmen does not mean that 3,000 persons were at work, but that 150 labourers had to work 20 days

I learned here what I do not remember to have heard in former floods, that the railroad is the cause of far wider devastation than would otherwise take place. For the railroad is a very solid embankment running at right angles to the trend of rivers. And to save money in constructing expensive iron bridges, the opposite banks of the river are brought as near together as is deemed safe, thus narrowing the space for floods and causing the rivers to rise. The break at Kogota was just above the bridge, and but for the long and strong railroad bank, the waters would have swept towards the ocean in a comparatively restricted flow; but the unyielding railroad drove the flood for miles along its dike, and forced the waters back towards the foot-hills to a height unknown in the memory of man.

From the hopitabable Kamada home I went to Iwadeyama, twelve miles up the almost level valley towards the Nakayama hot springs, where over 200 persons were buried in a land slide. For miles on this road, that was several feet under water during the floods, the fields on either side are wide mud flats, or ruined mulberry fields, with here and there piles of wreckage from uprooted trees and fallen houses. Where the rice was not ruined it is badly damaged, so that it will not average one-third the usual crop.

The chief officer of the town kindly sent one of his secretaries to show me the damaged portions. One roof was pointed out under which eight persons perished in the collapse. A new stream now runs across the main street where only houses stood before the flood. Of a group of nine houses just outside the town only one remains. At the upper end of the village where the force of the torrent was strongest the houses are piled up against each other in frightful confusion. And the strong new bridge that was opened only a month before the flood, and which it was predicted that no possible flood could dislodge, is now three miles below the town. Out of 890 houses 85 are ruined and 42 persons drowned. Over half the people fled from their homes during that night of terror.

The Chief of the county kindly gave me these facts. Tamatsukuri county has met with a most discouraging disaster. Of the two chief sources of income, the five or six celebrated hot springs, which bring annually about 30,000 visitors, have been largely ruined by landslides. The fine roads made for these visitors are all torn up, quite wiped off the map. It will take years before the public will regain confidence in the safety of these springs. Among the 200 buried at Nakayama are a physician who came here each year accompanied by his three sons. This year they came as usual, the boys bringing along a schoolmate. The doctor and his three sons were killed under the land slide, while the companion, who was reading in the same room, threw himself by the side of a strong *hibachi* and was eventually gotten out alive.

But the greatest immediate loss is from the wide devastation of the fields. Many who have lost simply the crop will have to eat in bitterness only this one year, but it will take many years to repair the loss of those whose fields have been ruined.

Amid these most disheartening scenes, I heard one very sweet story about Mayama village, which was the only one of nine villages that was completely saved from disaster, by a protruding foot hill that kept the torrent away. Five years ago during the famine this village suffered heavily and has not yet recovered. But now seeing the suffering of all the other villages, the people, out of gratitude for the kindnesses formerly received, collecting whatever they could give, bedding, rice, pickles, wood, and cash, took them to the county office for distribution. That this poverty-stricken village of 271 houses should unsolicited give in cash alone 91 *yen*, and that the school children should catch the same spirit of generosity to the extent of contributing 6.75 *yen*, are facts that appeal strongly to our sympathetic admiration.

The exact official estimates of the entire losses of this province are not yet in, but enough is known now to say that they cannot amount to less than 12,000,000 *yen*. (Your *Mail* statement of September 24th giving Miyagi's loss as 1,110,000 *yen* must have lost off a cypher somewhere.) In actual money loss Saitama and Ibaraki provinces will doubtless exceed that of this province. But when the comparative wealth of these provinces is considered, it doubtless is quite safe to say that none have suffered so much as Miyagi. Indeed this entire northern region has had an alarming amount of disasters in fifteen years. First came the tidal wave that swept off 30,000 people in a few moments. Then the famine of five years ago that left 600,000 people without food. And now this wide-spread calamity that has made farming impossible for thousands of people for many years to come.

There is, however, one very comforting thought. No people anywhere know better than the Japanese how to attack successfully these discouraging misfortunes. I think it safe to say that never was there a famine problem faced with more scientific skill, and handled with such a minimum of suffering as was the one of these three province five years ago. There were no deaths from starvation, beggars did not increase; nor did crime or disorders occur; food was abundant everywhere and cheaper than in ordinary seasons; work was provided for every able bodied man and woman, and for children above twelve years; where there were aged and helpless people or children, heads of houses could receive sufficient rice for their support. If China, with her endless famines, here and there, could have a few officials such as the gentlemen who handled matters relating to the recent famine, these men would surely boycott even Chinese famines.

There will be suffering all through this northern part of Japan this winter and afterward. It will be a steady heavy endless suffering for hundreds and thousands of poor people. The officials will do everything possible. The people will be able to exist, but it will be at the expense of a finer type of character. The struggle for existence when it becomes fierce, tends to push man back towards the brute. Their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, have put new courage and joy into multitudes by their sympathy expressed in generous gifts of money, and especially, by sending one of his majesty's chamberlains to assure the stricken people of warm sympathy from the Throne.

Our American missionary community, through any member of their standing committee (A. K. Feust, Chairman; A. W. Cyoke, Treas.; D. B. Schneider; H. W. Schwartz; E. C. Robinson; Miss A. A. Acock; and J. H. De Forest) will gladly receive gifts, and will use them as donors may direct, for the relief of the sufferers in this and neighbouring provinces.

J. H. DE FOREST.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETIER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, September 8.

It is characteristic of present day Russia, and chiefly thanks to M. Stolipin's grandiose scheme of changing the conditions of land-ownership from the communal to the individual, that more and more attention is being paid day by day to the needs of Russia's staple industry—that of agriculture. Russia was once, not so very long ago, the granary of Europe. The great famine year, nearly twenty years ago now, temporarily lost her the confidence of her chief foreign markets and since that date enormous strides have been made in Canada and the Argentine in the business of supplying, in particular, England with her bread-stuffs. Last year's bumper harvest, combined with unfavourable conditions in other parts of the world, once more brought Russia into the front rank, her old place, and the harvest of this year will suffice to enable her to keep that place. In every direction the interest in Russia's staple industry is being displayed, and the outcome is the proposal to found a Chamber of Agriculture with branches all over the Empire. The proposal has already taken shape, its regulations are drawn up and have been submitted to the Government, which, as usual in the case of novelties, has forwarded the proposals to the provincial authorities interested for their opinions before finally passing the regulations. The Chamber of Agriculture will serve to centralise all those public bodies and individual land-owners who are personally concerned in one or other of the forms of agriculture practised in Russia. Among other points it is intended to maintain agents in foreign countries properly qualified

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to give information about the resources and practices of Russia. It is unnecessary to enter into a lengthy account of the hundred and one matters that will be brought under the cognisance of this Chamber of Agriculture, inasmuch as its main value will lie in the fact that never again will the Russian Government be in a position to ignore the interests of the staple industry of the country in favour of industries which, however important, must yet be always of minor consequence to an agricultural country like Russia. Thus the policy pursued for many years under Count (then M.) Witte's auspices of bolstering up every kind of industry known while ignoring the cry of the men dependent upon the land will hardly be repeated. It has served its turn in enriching in the most rapid manner the coffers of the State, which has now turned to the slower but surer means dictated by true statesmanship of bringing up to a proper level the once neglected industry of agriculture. Under the steady guidance of M. Stolipin there is no fear of agriculture being placed second to anything, and for the rest the establishment of a Chamber of Agriculture, centering all the interests of the land throughout this vast Empire, will put in the hands of landowners a sufficiently powerful instrument to prevent any future government straying into the paths of error for the sake of gains readily realised and quickly collected. That the line of true statesmanship for Russia lies in this direction has never been doubted; for, with the improvement of agriculture will disappear many of the vexed questions of social life, and every other industry must prosper in proportion to the prosperity of the staple industry. Up to the present day there has not existed in Russia any organ that in any way served the purpose of a central representative of the agricultural interests of a country almost entirely agricultural. Every other form of industrial interest has long had its Chamber or Congress meeting at regular periods, or other central body of counsel and control. Truly Russia is, in the literal sense of the word, a preposterous land! But the changes now in progress are so wide and deep that probably one ought to say "was" a preposterous land, with a sigh of regret at the thought that in another generation Russia will be on the way to becoming as uninteresting, smooth and flat, as any other highly civilised country of the west.

M. Stolipin has been visiting farms on the individual ownership plan in the neighbourhood of Moscow and has now gone to Nearer-Siberia for the same purpose.

KING NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

The Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich has arrived at Cettinje as the special envoy of the Emperor of Russia to present to King Nicholas of Montenegro the baton of a Russian Field Marshal. The Grand Duke was conveyed from Fiume to Antivari on board the "Czarevich" which with two other Russian warships, forming the training squadron of the year, are assisting to do honour to the newly created Kingdom.

ITALY AND THE BALANCE OF POWER.

The prominent part taken by the King of Italy at the celebrations in Cettinje prompts the *Novoe Vremja* to indulge in further prophecies about the probability of the splitting up of the Triple Alliance in which Italy is believed be already a lukewarm partner. By an arithmetical calculation of forces, says the *Novoe Vremja*, the Powers of the Triple *Entente* are slightly stronger on land and sea than the powers of the Triple Alliance. (It is significant, in this reckoning, that the British Army is put down as a cipher, England being reckoned in only as a naval Power). If Italy seceded from the Triple Alliance and went over to the *entente* the balance would be overwhelmingly in favour of the latter —arithmetically. Things are probably very much better as they are. Overwhelming power is a temptation and well balanced forces, with an adequate allowance of suspicions and uncertainties to keep the mind occupied day by day, are the aim and end of all good diplomacy and the best guarantee against any breach of international peace.

NAVAL ACCIDENT TO A SUBMARINE.

The Minister of Marine, entering the narrow gate into Kronstadt port the other day at full speed on his steam yacht, ran foul of a submarine that was crossing the harbour. The submarine was going awash and five men were on its deck, of whom one was killed by drowning, the others rescued after they had been some time in the water.

THE PLAGUE.

It is officially denied that the plague has been brought to Kiev from Odessa, the deaths that occurred there, suspected to be from plague, having been found, on bacteriological examination, to be not from plague. Nevertheless the alarm in Kiev is very great, owing to the large number of refugees from Odessa flocking into the town. According to the official figures, since the plague broke out in Odessa there have been 76 cases with 18 deaths, 21 recoveries and 37 left in hospital. The municipality has voted fifty thousand pounds sterling to cope with the dread disease, which has certainly spread to Nikolaev and, it is reported, to other towns. A number of Bulgarian doctors have arrived in Odessa to study the plague.

The most alarming intelligence, however, comes from the Province of Semirechinsk where 17 deaths have taken place from a form of plague infinitely more appalling than the Bubonic plague. The latter is curable and is conveyed only by contact. The form of plague which attacks the lungs is conveyed by the air, which the patient poisons in breathing, and may thus be carried beyond the limits of all possible precautions: it is believed to be, moreover, absolutely incurable. It is the lung form of plague which has now a good hold in the Semirechinsk province at Aksay. St. Petersburg proposes to raise twenty thousand pounds to secure the capital from infection.

The Government sanitary commission appointed to protect the capital against the possible introduction of plague has recommended among other measures that every person leaving Odessa shall be provided with a railway or steamship ticket only on condition of producing his passport, on which the issuing clerk shall stamp the date of his departure from the infected town, and he shall be under medical supervision for five days after leaving.

The district in the Semirechinsk Province which has developed the most deadly form of plague, that which attacks the lungs and is spread by the air one breathes, has now been entirely isolated, and no further news will be heard of what is happening within the cordon until the pest has spent itself and normal communications are renewed.

SCHOOL TO STUDY JAPANESE.

The Japanese Consul-General has organised at a school here a course in the Japanese language at popular prices. In four months' study a satisfactory acquaintance with Japanese is to be acquired.

POLITICIAN DENIED FUNERAL SERVICES.

In the Province of Samara a politician who took an active part in the elections to the First Duma recently died, and was refused burial according to the rites of the Orthodox Church by the local priesthood on the ground that for ten years past he had ignored the Church and its observances. It was pointed out that death came very suddenly, but the priests were firm, and, with the help of the police the body of the unfortunate politician was laid to rest in consecrated ground but without any service whatsoever being said over the body. Legal proceedings are to be taken.

MURDER SUSPECTS RELEASED.

The landlord and others at an inn at Vilna who were recently arrested in connection with the curious disposal of a murdered man's body in a sofa which was removed from the inn and found sunk in a neighbouring pond, have been released from custody. Suspicion has turned in another direction, the police having discovered a clue which points to the body having been brought from Moscow. It is suspected that the murdered man is a well-known wealthy Moscow merchant who disappeared mysteriously some time ago and has never been traced.

RUMOURED RESIGNATION OF M. IZVOLSKY.

Rumours are again current prophesying the speedy resignation of the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs of M. Izvolsky. As usual, on the oft-repeated occasions when these rumours have been started before, they are traceable to quarters where the wish has already so often done duty as father to the thought. M. Izvolsky is the first Foreign Minister of Russia who has successfully based a world-wide policy on foundations that are quite distinct from the forces of "Germanism" which to so great an extent dominated the foreign policy of Russia for centuries. According to the prolific source of these rumours, M. Izvolsky has resigned or been dismissed about twice a year for three years past, always with circumstantial details concerning his next post and the reasons for giving up his present one. Some day, no doubt, the rumours will come true, for Ministerial posts are not held in perpetuity nor are even Ministers immortal. Meantime M. Izvolsky remains Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and no breach in the wall of friendship uniting England and Russia has yet been effected.

ST. PETERSBURG SANITATION.

The indignation of the people of St. Petersburg at the unsanitary condition of the capital culminated last night in a noisy meeting of the city council, an "extraordinary" meeting to consider the question of going on with the construction of what are called "pre-filters." The party of reform attacked the municipal executive with charges of "criminal negligence" in matters of sanitation and indifference to the pockets of the ratepayers. The "pre-filters" were begun a year ago and abandoned, the town having to pay a large sum for this wasteful use of time and energy. It was proved by statistics that it made little difference whether the Neva water was filtered or not before entering the service pipes, inasmuch as all the water, filtered and absolutely unfiltered, was run into a collecting basin together before distribution. Now the percentage of cholera vibrions in the various forms of water differed considerably, but in none were so many vibrions found as in the common basin, which has not been cleaned, it is alleged, since 1894. The Lord Mayor and executive were loudly called upon to resign, but made no reply to the most telling of the attacks upon their doings. As usual no conclusion was arrived at, and matters will go on as before for another month or thereabouts.

LIVE WIRE ACCIDENT.

A horse was killed and its driver seriously burned this morning by the falling of a tramway electric wire. The live wire broke under the pressure of a number of telephone or other wires which fell upon it. A fire-call being turned in, the firemen, in galoshes and rubber gloves, cut the wire and prevented further mischief.

AVIATION IN RUSSIA.

Near the race-course on the outskirts of St. Petersburg work is proceeding for the construction of an enormous aerodrome, said to be the largest yet known. It was intended to hold a "National Aviation Week" (nearly a fortnight in reality) about the middle of this month, but a hitch has occurred, and it is now asserted that the weather will prove quite unsuitable to flying. The meeting was to be under the auspices of the Russian Imperial Aero-Club."

RUSSIAN TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

The Russian consul at Mukden reports that while Russian manufactured goods and glassware find a ready sale in Manchuria, there are only two Russian firms in this important centre. The bulk of the Russian business is done by Chinese shopkeepers who are Russia's best customers and actively push her goods.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TWO LINES OF DEFENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, September 29.*)

SINCE the dawn of sea power at Salamis, and its asseveration on a score of memorable occasions from Actium to Tsushima, it has been recognized that the world-empire cannot rest on military strength alone. Were it possible to conceive of a congeries of States situated in the heart of a continent, unblest with a mile of coast-line and self supporting in every respect, the all-sufficiency of military power might with propriety be advanced for such a case. But, so far as our memory serves, no such condition of things exists on this planet, nor, we believe, has ever existed. The nearest approach to the land-bound Empire in this present age is that of Austria-Hungary; but, fortunately—or unfortunately, as the case may be—even Austria must necessarily, by virtue of her Adriatic sea-bord, take rank as a maritime Power. Indeed it must be admitted, in this day of Dreadnoughts and super-Dreadnoughts (so convincing have been the demonstrations of the efficacy of sea-power in recent and present-day history), that the claims of military power *per se* are apt to suffer by comparison, and even to be regarded as of something less than secondary importance. Perhaps there dwells in sea-power a quality which appeals in a special manner to the imagination; something, also, of the spectacular, let us say, in the launch of a Dreadnought, which touches a chord in the popular mind as no display of military force can hope to do. Or it may be that the Insular Power, pinning its faith to a fleet, will not pause to consider the claims of an army. Doubtless it is in some such considerations as these that we must look for the explanation of the apparently predominating influence of sea-power on the minds of the nations. For what else can this feature of world politics be called, when Turkey buys old battleships, and the leading military nation of the world sends its newest Dreadnought on a prolonged cruise round South America to advertise the efficacy of naval power, as evolved in Teutonic dockyards? But, it may be argued, the proposition is capable of being reversed. One may conceive, for example, of a nation entirely insular, independent, self-contained—possessing no interests beyond its own shores Could not such a nation rest in absolute security behind the bulwarks of a fleet, and safely cast all considerations of land forces to the winds? This case, we fancy, remains as rare as that of the land-bound Empire; but were there such a State, with no other frontiers than the sea, it could not enjoy complete security, except in the event of its fleet being superior to that of each of its possible foes—or, indeed, to any probable combination of those foes. In such a context, of course, the cases of Australia and New Zealand suggest themselves. Does any student of affairs suppose that, had these island-States been left, during the past half century, to their own devices in the matter of defence from external aggression, they would be found to day in their present untramelled freedom, flying the same great Flag? Either they would long since have been compelled to make the most enormous sacrifices of men and treasure—sacrifices, indeed, in this instance quite impossible of accomplishment—or they would have been compelled to bend in submission to some alien Power, whose arms of steel were long enough and strong enough to reach and strike even across the wide Pacific. But Australia and New Zealand to-day are safe, or comparatively safe, by reason of the protecting ægis of the greatest Maritime Power the world has yet seen, and by reason of this alone. Nevertheless, these two insular nations, the perspective of their vision sharpened by distance, have grasped the possibility that a combination of untoward circumstances might conceivably deprive them of that naval protection which, in the past, has proved so great a boon. In other words, they foresee a not wildly improbable situation—the climax of some great international struggle—in which the whole of England's naval forces would of sheer necessity be required in her own home-waters, and Australasia be left defenceless and alone. For which reason, the inhabitants of these island-States have taken steps to provide themselves with *a second line of defence*. The principle of universal military training has been accepted, with all the sacrifices that acceptance involves, and a Citizen Army whose strength in a few years will reach 200,000 men has been established. In this way, therefore, as well as by wise coöperation with the Mother Country in the matter of naval defence—the Commonwealth contributes half a million annually towards the upkeep of an Australasian "fleet-unit," of which the flag-ship will be a Dreadnought-cruiser presented to the Empire by New Zealand—the citizens of these remote Dominions will enjoy a measure of security which few States on this fevered Earth at present know. Such prudent and comprehensive provision against the evil day points a moral for each of the self-governing portions of the Empire, and, more than all, for the Mother Country herself. That moral is, that the policy of "muddling through" must be done with for ever, and that so vital a question as that of national security must be not left to Chance.

TOKYO NOTES.

The Tokyo School for foreign children has opened with a new principal under whose direction it is expected to prove a more successful institution than it has been in the past. Already there is a fair atttendance, and other pupils are anticipated. As part of the staff is British and part American, those will possibly be satisfied who formerly complained that instruction and textbooks were too much on the lines of one country or the other. It is to be regretted that in so small an English speaking community the financing of an institution on which depends the education of children should be left almost wholly to private enterprise. Notwithstanding the circumstance that many of the foreigners in Tokyo are without children, some of these have most generously supported the funds of the school. Yet the amount thus secured, even together with the fees, does not total a sum sufficient to meet all the expenses of the school. Might not the Government of Great Britain and the United States be induced to take an interest in the education of the children of their exiles overseas in Japan? If this be supposed too much to expect, we can only reply that the German Government does not think so. We understand that the German Government, t rough its Consul at Kobe, contributes a generous sum toward the expenses of the German school in that town, and this in conjunction with a liberal response from the German community, has placed that school on a firm footing. Teachers on liberal salaries have been specially brought out from the Fatherland for the instruction of the youth; and as the institution is now one of the best, even British and American parents are taking advantage of it. The interest thus taken by the Emperor of Germany in his subjects far removed from the advantages of home education, is surely one worthy of all emulation; certainly it should not be an example beneath the notice of other governments. If the British and American Governments took an equal interest in schools for the children of their respective nationals in Kobe, Yokohama and Tokyo, efficient schools could well be maintaintained in these cities. As it is, parents have to go to more expense than they can afford, and even then the results are for from what could be had at home. Some of our Tokyo citizens are sufficiently well off to be able to engage governesses and tutors who live in the family and teach the children, but very few can afford so greast a luxury. May we not hope that in time the governments representing the Anglo-Saxon peoples will take an equal interest with the German Government in seeing that children have a chance for education even in so remote a country as Japan?

It is noticable that the summer's constant rains have affected to a considerable extent property in various parts of the city, especially in the elevated portions where there has been a disposition to landslides. In many places stone walls, even those that have weathered many a long year, have to be reset or rebuilt. The beautiful slope of green around the southern moat of the Imperial Palace grounds has also in places begun to give way, large portions here and ther having a'ready fallen into the water, and workmen have been for some weeks engaged in rebuilding and resodding the aclivity. The process of widening and modernizing Tokyo streets still goes on apace. The programme of street improvement contemplated by the city fathers of the Capital is a very a elaborate one, embracing widening and extension of all the larger thoroughfares of the city, and when this is completed, as it will be eventually in the next few years, Tokyo will be one of the finest cities in the world If the very ambitious plans for harbour improvement are also carried out, the commercial interests of the Capital will be still further enhanced.

In a recent reference to the unusual number of new buildings being erected in Tokyo the edifice of the Meiji University was inadvertently overlooked. This is an imposing structure in wood, architecturally plain, but in good taste, surmounting the hill beside the street railways on Surugadai. When all the buildings connected with the University are completed, the institution will be able to boast the finest school accomodation in the city. The class rooms are large and airy, well lighted and comfortably furnished, the general appointment being in every way up to date. Further new buildings now approaching completion are those comprising the naval arsenal at Tsukiji. The new arsenal is chiefly of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

corrugated iron, and covers an extensive area with much more elaborate accomodation than that in Mita from which it removes. On the grounds adjoining the Naval Medical College is being erected a fine naval hospital which promises to be one of the best models of its kind in the Empire.

From one recently returned from London we learn that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was not such a failure as some of the Tokyo vernacular journals would make it out. With the section under the direction of the Japanese Government no fault whatever could be found; but the side-shows and other forms of entertainment wholly under the manager of Mr. Kiralfy, which are reported undignified to say the least, excited a certain amount of criticism among friends of Japan. There is some suscipion that the authorities may have to some extent been misled by this shrewd Exposition Manager, to whose judgement they had so much to trust. Of course his main object was to make money, and he naturally furthered the amusement section, as a large percentage of the takings enriched his pocket. But the Government exhibits, especially in the sections of Education and Fine Arts, were exceedingly fine, and such as could not be seen even in Japan by the public, as most of the art specimens are the property of private gentlemen. On the whole then it is the conviction of an intelligent and unprejudiced witness that the Government's part in the Exhibition did credit to Japan, while the less representative sections under the auspices of private enterprise were doubtless taken for what they were worth. The people patronizing these were those who went to the Exhibition merely for purposes of pleasure to pass away an idle hour, and therefore were of a class not likely to take much interest in the event as a Japanese enterprise. Consequently the opinion of those concerned with the affair for reasons of pleasure rather than as representative of Japan, need not be taken as affecting one way or the other the relations between the two countries. If therefore the side-shows were not what the Japanese could approve of, they will at least have the consolation of knowing that those that did approve of them are not of much account in Japan's relations with the British public. The people really interested in the Exhibition as illustrative of Japanese civilization and achievement are the class whose opinion is worth having, for they are the controllers of British public views; and these, we are glad to know, took a keen interest in the more serious and representative sections of the Exhibition, and expressed themselve as greatly delighted with what they saw.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE)

CXI.—First Secretary Shioda Atsunobu.

Tsume ni hi wo
Tomoshite tameta
Nisen ryō
Sasuga Shioda wa
Karoime ni au.

"With the utmost frugality Shioda has saved 2000 ryō. Now that he has met with great misfortune and has lost them, they have become a salt field (Shioda)."

Shioda Atsunobu was afterwards Minister in Peking. He had great talents and abilities, and an excellent knowledge of International Law and Physiology, but his usefulness was much impaired by his extremely miserly habits.

CXII.—Okamatsu Renyo.

Two Hongwanji priests, Shimachi Mokurai and Okamatsu Renjo, were in London at that time. The latter frequently came to see me and we would sometimes spend a whole night together in talk. It was through him that I first came to be interested in Buddhism. He was a man for whom I had the highest respect. I had very few opportunities of seeing him after our return to Japan, for we lived a long way apart, and I was constantly changing my dwelling place. Besides our professions were very different.

CXIII.—Engaging Professors for the University.

In 1872 the Ambassador and his suite crossed over to Paris, Mr. Thiers being President at the time. I did not understand French, and there was nothing for me to do in Paris, so I remained behind in London for the purpose of engaging professors for the contemplated Engineering College at Tora no mon, Tokyo. Early in 1873 I crossed to Calais. The ex-Emperor of the French had just died and I met many Frenchmen of rank who were crossing over to England for the funeral, among them, Marshal MacMahon. Indeed the number of Frenchmen coming over was so great that I was obliged to delay my journey one day in consequence. I was not a little impressed by the respect which was still evinced in France for the deceased Monarch.

CXIV.—Emperor or Queen.

I have said before that Sir Harry Parkes was much disliked by the Japanese as long as he was in Japan. Many stories are told of his arrogance, rudeness, and unseemly behaviour: amongst others, that he once threw a tumbler at Count Sawa, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The facts, however, of this story, as I heard them, are these, Sir Harry Parkes could read Chinese characters. One day he complained to Count Sawa that the Japanese were disposed to make light of the Queen of England, and demanded that in future she should always be officially spoken of as *kōtei* ("Emperor"), pointing out that the Japanese were disposed to consider *jō ō* ("Queen") as something inferior in rank to *kōtei* or *jōtei*. Count Sawa replied that there were in Japanese phrases such as *Kinnō* "loyalty," *Oseifukuko*, "restoration of the royal Government," which showed that ō was frequently used as the exact equivalent of *Kotei*. To this Sir Harry retorted that the Foreign Minister's view might be correct from a literary point of view, but that the distinction was popularly made, as, for instance, in the words *shinno*, "Prince of the blood," and *Sho-ō*, "a dependent King." He demanded therefore that, if the Japanese could not bring themselves to speak of the Queen of England as *Kotei*, they should use her English title and speak of her as "Queen." "That can easily be done," replied Count Sawa," but in that case you must not be surprised if the word "Queen," written with *Kana*, becomes in popular parliance *Kinnu* ("edible dog") Count Sawa was merely joking, but the British Minister was very much offended. Seizing a tumbler off the table he dashed it on to the ground. "A single word from a responsible Minister," he said, "may often involve two nations in war. If England were to attack Japan with her fleet, Japan would be smashed to pieces like this tumbler." Count Sawa was much confused by this turn of the conversation, but he learned for the future the need and the wisdom of picking his words. From that time it became customary for us to speak of the Sovereigns of all countries, irrespective of their titles or importance, as *Kōtei*. There was something humorous in the phase the "*Kōtei* of Hawaii."

CXV.—Sir Harry Parkes visits Nagoya Castle.

The British Minister once went to visit the Castle of Nagoya. The Governor of the Province, Mr. Iseki, had prepared a banquet, and awaited the arrival of the Minister, when he proposed that they should dine first and visit the Castle afterwards. The British Minister, however, replied that he had come to see the Castle and wanted to see that first. He could take his dinner at anytime.

"The Governor afterwards complained to me of Sir Harry's rudeness. I don't think Sir Harry meant to be rude on this occasion. The local officials had been prejudiced against Englishmen whom they expected to be rude and over bearing and consequently misinterpreted Sir Harry's words from the very start. It often fell to my lot to interpret for Sir Harry in his negotiations with officials of our Government. I never knew him to use harsh or impolite words, but he cross-questioned very sharply if he got vague and evasive answers. It was this that made him so unpopular with our people.

CXVII.—The Art of Translation.

Translators from one language into another must know both well if they would avoid falling into all manner of ridiculous mistakes. When I was engaged at the American Legation as interpreter, it happened that the Aomori garrison captured a vessel called the *Taikomaru*, and hauled down the American flag, which they found her flying. As matter of fact the vessel had been sold to an American merchant at Hakodate, so that she had every right to the stars and stripes. The Aomori authorities, however, did not know this, and suspected that the flag was flown merely as a ruse.

A diplomatic correspondence followed and the Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a letter of apology to the American Legation. In the body of this letter occurred the words *Kikkoku no kokki ni taishi shikkei*, which I translated quite literally, giving *shikkei* the meaning of "loss of respect," as though it meant that the Americans had lost all respect for the American flag. When I showed the Minister my translation, he looked surprised and asked me if I had not made a mistake. I was quite sure that I had not: I had given a straight literal translation of the words. So the Minister referred the matter to Dr. Hepburn, who explained to him that while the primary meaning of *shikkei* was just as I had given it, its ordinary meaning was to "show disrespect," and that the Japanese Foreign Office, far from saying that it had lost all respect for the American Flag, was apologizing for the disrespect which had been unintentionally shown it!

CXVIII.—Our Ambassador and the American Officer's Wife.

Whilst we were at Salt Lake City the Commanding officer of the Division stationed there invited us all to tea. It was a very snowy day, and very few ladies were able to put in an appearance. The Commandant's wife, who did not look more than thirty herself, apologized to the Prince. "I am sorry," she said, "that I have no young ladies to show your Excellency." "Don't mention it," was the polite answer, "I like them old."

CXIX.—Kido and the Mayor's Daughter.

One evening, when our party was staying at Manchester, the Mayor invited us all to the theatre. An immense number of people had been invited to meet us, and we were divided into two parties, the Mayoress and her daughter receiving the guests at one entrance, and the Mayor with his secretary at another.

During the course of the evening, the Secretary saw Kido sitting next to the Mayor's daughter, and by way of saying something remarked that Kido ought to consider himself highly complimented to have been given such a distinguished person. "Yes," said Kido, wishing to say the right thing, "I am quite *ashamed* to be seen sitting beside her." I did my best to smooth it over by trying to explain that the word *haz kashii* meant "modest" rather than "ashamed." But I could not make all things smooth, and conversation between Kido and the young lady seemed to languish after that.

CXX. General Grant and Prince Iwakura.

When President Grant paid his visit to Japan, Prince Iwakura went to meet him at Shimbashi. The Prince had made the General's acquaintance in America. "Ah," he said, as he shook hands with the visitor, "I never expected (*nozomimasenu*) to see you in Japan." His interpreter was more ready than accurate. "The Prince hoped," he said, "never to see you in this country" General Grant gave his wife a strange little look; but Ito was fortunately at hand to put things straight. Interpretation is a most difficult art: that is why interpreters get such good salaries at the Embassies

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE · Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

in Constantinople I have often in London heard people from Japan being strangely misinterpreted by incompetent translators.

CXXI.—Engaging Professors.

The old College of Engineering, later merged into the Imperial University, was under the Department of Public Works. Ito was Minister of the Department, prior to the despatch of Iwakura's Mission. Mr. (afterwards Viscount) Yamao Yozo was the Director of the Yokosuka Dockyard. Yamao sent in a memorial urging that a school for the blind should be established; but to this project Ito was strongly opposed, being of the opinion that, in the then state of Japan, the wants of the men with eyes were more urgent than those of the men with none. When the Embassy left Japan, Yamao succeeded Ito as Minister for Public Works, and it was he who devised the project of the College of Engineering. Shortly after his appointment, he wrote a letter to Ito in England, requesting him to purchase all the necessary machinery and outfit and to engage suitable professors. This latter task Ito entrusted to Mr. Hugh Matheson, whom he had known during his student days in London; and I was detached from the Embassy whilst in Paris, to return to London, to assist Mr Matheson, to go back to Japan with the newly appointed Professors, and to take part in the organization of the new College. Mr. Hugh Matheson was connected with the well-known Eastern firm of that name, and was a rich merchant. He reckoned Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), Dr. Rankin, Dr. Williams, and others among his intimate friends, and was a man excellently fitted for the selection of the professors we wanted. We obtained the service of an excellent staff of teachers, and some of our then Professors are now Fellows of the Royal Society

CXXII.—The Jealousy of the Education Department.

The methods adopted at the College were calculated to discourage "cramming" and to lay special importance on practical experiments. At the same time there was a special course in which the students were encouraged to devote themselves to the study and elaboration of scientific theories. Our plans worked out very successfully, and the College, besides attracting a good number of students, became a show place for foreign visitors to be taken over. All this roused the jealousy of the Education Department, who insisted that the College ought to stand under their jurisdiction. To this plan I was constantly opposed. The change could have no result, unless it were to increase the vainglory of the Department of Education. It could not increase the efficiency of the College, nor diminish the expenses of running it. I stuck to my guns in this matter until 1886, when, in consequence of great administrative reforms, the College was annexed to the Imperial University.

CXXIII.—(Marquis) Ōkubo's firm attitude.

In the year 1872, differences of opinion as to the course to be pursued in Korea, shook the Government to its very base. Prince Sanjo, who was at the time Prime Minister, was between the fires of the two contending views, and his worries were so great that he fell ill and was obliged to resign Iwakura succeeded him, and soon after his accession to office, Saigo and his sympathizers, who were all for the declaration of war, threw up their offices and retired into private life. It was due solely to Okubo's firmness that the difficulties were tided over peacefully. A Satsuma man told me, at a later period, that when, during this crisis, Okubo was asked for advice by one of his colleagues in the Cabinet, he turned on him and said solemnly: "You are a Minister of the State; it is your duty to do what you yourself think to be right, and not to ask others for their advice"

I am sorry not to be able to chronicle the name of the Minister to whom Okubo administered this snubbing, for my informant did not know it himself But the story will serve to show up Okubo's sternness

CXXIV.—Kirino loses his temper with Iwakura.

When the dispute between the advocates of peace and war with Korea was in full swing, Major-General Kirino paid a visit to Prince Iwakura. Of course the topic which was in every one's mind turned up in the course of conversation, and of course it led to high words. "*Kisasa*," said Kirino, quite forgetting whom he was addressing, for the word is only used in speaking to persons for whom we have the profoundest contempt, "*Kisasa*, you are a wicked traitor to the Empire." The word was of course a foolish one to use, but my reason for telling the story is to show how hot were our passions and party hatreds at the time. None but a man blinded with anger would have used such a term to a man like Prince Iwakura.

CXXV.—Kirino's Residence.

The site on which now stands the mansion of Baron Iwasaki, together with a considerable piece of Yushima, Hongo, which adjoins it—several tens of thousands of *tsubo* in all,—belonged to the Lords of Sakakibara during the period of the Tokugawa rule At the restoration it passed into the hands of Major General Kirino. When the war-party was defeated in the Council, and the malcontents were preparing to retire into Kyushū, Kirino disposed of the property. I had a chance then (which I let slip) of buying it for *yen* 7,000. It is now worth millions.

CXXXVI —Goshu Rokuen.

Go Jinzo, who was for many years an official of the Department of Finance, once obliged a friend by buying from him a small piece of land at Ogawa machi, in Kanda, for the sum of 56 *yen*, which seemed a fair price at the time, and which meant a very great deal to its original possessor In the 18th or 17th year of Meiji (1883-4) Go sold the land again, and with the proceeds built a beautiful and luxurious mansion in the fashionable quarter of Bancho. It was to this mansion that the famous sinologue, Iwaya Ichiroku, gave the name of the *Goshu* Rokuen Tower.

CXXVII.—The Hayashi Homestead.

The original home of the Hayashi Family, in which they lived until the Restoration, was at Yagenbori, on a piece of land of some 300 *tsubo* in area, of which at least one half was covered with *dozō* buildings. When the family removed to Osaka in the 1st year of Meiji (1868), the land was sold for 60 *yen* for the whole piece. Fourteen or fifteen years later, a certain Mr. Yoshimatsu bought the land at 100 *yen* per *tsubo*. It would be impossible to say how many *yen* per *tsubo* the land is worth now

CXXVIII.—The Shiba Detached Palace.

What is now the Shiba Detached Palace belonged, before the Restoration, to the late Count Mutsu. It was offered to the ex daimyo of Kishū in 1818 for 3000 *yen*, and was subsequently transferred, by sale or purchase, to the Imperial Household Department, who have built on it an Imperial Villa. I heard this from Count Mutsu himself.

CXXIX.—Changes in Official Life.

Until the year 1880 or so, the life of Government officials was very simple. But after the overthrow of Saigo, and the assassination in 1878 of Marquis Okubo, Government officials began to feel more secure in their places and to breathe more freely. It was (to use a Japanese phrase) "as though a wen had been removed from above their eye." Then commenced a period of luxurious living. Expensive villas went up, fine collections of fine arts were made, elaborate gardens were planned and constructed. Festivities became the order of the day. And the luxury, which constantly increased, brought in its train much vice and corruption.

CXXX —Curio Collecting.

It is customary in our older families to have large collections of books of art treasures and so-called curios, many of which are ancient heir-looms, highly prized on account of their historical and other associations. It is a very laudable thing to collect curios for the sake of historical or scientific investigation, but there is a fashion of curio-collecting for mere purposes of ostentation or commercial speculation which is highly reprehensible. One might as well boast about the costly Government bonds in one's possession as make constant display of one's costly works of artistic value. That curio collecting is not generally done from a genuine love of the beautiful, is to be seen in the fact that the important thing in a work of art is not its own intrinsic merit but the name of the man that made it. A forgery is much valued so long as it is supposed to be the genuine product of a certain artist's hand; but if once it is shown to be the work of some unknown hand no intrinsic merit of its own will save it from contempt.

CXXXI.—Marquis Okubo, a light shining in a dark night.

Six years after the Restoration, and two years after the abolition of the clan system, the Government was shaken to its very base by the diversities of views about the Korean problem, and everybody was alarmed. Okubo alone remained unshaken. When hundreds of civil and military officers were sending in their resignations to follow the lead of Saigo, he never turned a hair, and his quiet confidence was a most powerful factor in the speedy restoration of order and tranquil government. He was indeed a lighthouse beacon guiding mariners across strong seas. I will give a few instances to illustrate his character.

CXXXII.—Okubo's Promptitude.

When China and Japan were worrying one another on account of affairs in Formosa, Okubo happened to be in the Tosa Prefecture, occupied in pacifying the province after Eto Shimpei's rebellion. When he returned to Tokyo, Ito went to meet him at Shimbashi, drove home with him, and told him the story of the troubles with China. Ito thought that war was inevitable, but Okubo would not give up hope. "I am sure that there is still room for a peaceful solution," were his last words as he parted from his friend. The next morning Okubo appeared at the meeting of the Cabinet with a written petition, asking to be sent as plenipotentiary to China. The Cabinet saw its way to approve of his petition, and the Emperor sanctioned the suggestion. Okubo at once went to China and brought the matter to a peaceful and successful conclusion. I can almost fancy that I see him now with his strong, reposeful, and determined countenance.

CXXXIII.—His Negotiations in China.

I had an opportunity, when I was Minister at Peking, of seeing the record of his negotiations at this time. There was very little argumentation. At Tientsin, Li Hung Chang tried to detain him, and to get the negotiations into his own hands, but Okubo refused to be moved from his settled purpose. He just left a card for Li Hung Chang, and went straight on to Peking. At Peking he called first on Mr. Wade, represented to him how great would be the losses to British commerce should there be war between Japan and China, assured him of Japan's pacific intentions, and (I think) secured the exercise of Mr. Wade's good office. I believe that a plan was already formed in his mind when he told Ito at Shimbashi that there must be some peaceful solution of the question. Okubo was as far removed as possible from the school of diplomatists who confound diplomacy with speech making.

CXXXIV.—Formosan Indemnity.

Mutsu Munemitsu once criticised Okubo in my hearing. He said that the negotiations were a failure, because Okubo had, for a small indemnity, restored territory in Formosa which was already ours by capture. I could not agree with him. The part of Formosa which was at that time taken by our troops was the uncultivated land inhabited by the savage aborigines of the island. To continue its occupation meant giving constant annoyance to China, without any benefit to ourselves. If Mutsu, with the tact and *savoir faire* for which he was so famous, could have managed to get hold of the whole island at the time, the case would have been different.

CXXXV.—Okubo's Private Residence.

With the money which the Emperor gave him in recognition of his great services on this oc-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

casion, Okubo constructed a foreign-style mansion for himself at Kasumiga seki. The thing was carried out, at his request, by the Architectural Bureau of the Department of Public Works, at a cost which did not exceed *yen* 4,000.

One of his friends suggest d that it would be a good plan to have the space between the weather boards and the plaster filled with sand and earth, so as to drive the rats out. The plan was adopted. Alas! one day a heavy rain soaked into the walls and presently the wet mud began oozing through the wall paper, to the great detriment of the interior.

My friend Nakai told me that Okubo had got all, or nearly all, his furniture at an auction, at the time that the big firm of Onozen went smash. Na ai was, I must own, given to joking, and therefore not always to be implicitly trusted; but I think he said the truth when he declared that Okubo had furnished his house with second-hand furniture. No one could know Okubo well without being struck by the utter simplicity of his life. And yet the building of this house, and its furnishing, was one of the counts brought against Okubo by his enemies of the Saigo party. It was supposed to be a crying monument of Okubo's vanity and extravagance. Yet it was simplicity itself, as compared with the mansions which some of our high officials of to-day have built for themselves.

MR. FUKUZAWA ON THE EVENTS IN SEOUL IN 1884.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO")

[The present article is taken from a MS. found amongst the late Mr. Fukuzawa's papers. It contains accounts of what he heard from Kin Gyoku Kin, Boku Eiko, Jaone Kakugoro, Imaizumi Hidetarō, and other gentlemen connected with the attempted coup d'etat in Seoul in 1884 These men, who were actually participators in the affairs, took refuge in Japan, and, the intentions of the Japanese Government being then unknown, they were concealed for some time in Mr. Fukuzawa's house at Mita. The present MS. is based principally on statements made by Kin Gyoku Kin].

Kin Gyoku Kin had long enjoyed the confidence of the King of Korea, and was much opposed to the principles of the so-called *Jidaitō*, the party which advocated a truckling policy towards a stronger power, *i.e.* China. When, in 1882, Boku Eiko was sent to Japan on an embassy of good will, Kin accompanied him, and took the opportunity of trying to obtain the help of Japan for the carrying out of his designs. In this he failed, so far as official promises of assistance were concerned, but through the good offices of a high Government official, he was able to secure an advance of *yen* 170,000 from the Specie Bank at Yokohama. This sum was not, however, sufficient for all his plans. Early the next summer Kin came over again to Japan with a power of attorney authorizing him to raise a foreign loan of $3,000,000. This was done in spite of the opposition raised by Mr. Takezoe, then Japanese Minister at Seoul, who publicly declared that the power of attorney was a forgery. Kin got secret help in Tokyo from the American Minister, through whom he was introduced to an American merchant in Yokohama, with a view to enlisting his aid in raising the loan in America, but the plan did not succeed, Mr. Shibusawa of the First Bank was also anxious to help Kin, and would have advance from 100 000 to 200,000 *yen*, had not the Minister for Foreign Affairs (Mr Inouye) stepped in to interfere. This was in January or February 1884, and Kin returned to Korea without accomplished anything.

The attitude taken by the Japanese Government towards Kin and his party was a very conservative and cautious one. They regarded Kin Koku, and the others who shared their hopes as light, frivolous, men, of no weight or stability, and the Japanese Legation at Seoul treated them no better than did the Foreign Office in Tokyo. Mr. Takezoe, who had returned to Tokyo on furlough, refused to meet them at all: the *chargéd'affairs*, Shimamura, and the other members of the Legation followed the lead of their chief.

It was in March 1884 that Kin returned to Korea. About August and September he began to make some cautious advances towards the Legation, and was glad to find that his overtures were not so coldly received as they had been.

Mone Kakugoro first went to Korea with Kin and Boku. He entered the Korean Goverment service, and became editor of the *Kanjo Jumpō*. It was not long before his writings excited the anger of the Chinese. He now approached Mr. Shimamura, the *charge d'affairs*, appealing not only for personal protection but also for pecuniary assistance on account of the insufficiency of the salary paid by the Japanese Government. His appeal was however, in vain. The Legation authorities looked up Inoue as the *alter ego* (*i jin-dō-i*) of Kin and his companions and refused to give any assistance.

Inoue consequently left Seoul and returned to Tokyo, arriving there in May. War between China and France was threatening, and it was confidently believed that hostilities were unavoidable. The Tokyo Foreign Office was afraid lest Inoue's paper should fall into Chinsse hands, and was consequently willing to make him a small grant to enable him to continue his work.

When Inoue returned to Seoul he found Mr. Shimamura carrying on negotiations with the Korean Government. He was trying to get them to allow the Anglo-Korean Convention to be applied to the proposed Commercial Treaty between Korea and Japan, but in this he failed. The Legation was still averse to the friendship offered them by Kin and Boku. They were on terms of intimacy with Kan Keishoku and Ri So-in whom they considered to be friends of Japan, and took but little note of the doings of Kin and Boku. Inoue's arrival changed the aspect of affairs. He managed to introduce Kin to Mr. Shimamura, and it was not long before the two men got into the way of consulting one another on their common objects.

II.

The mail arriving from Japan in the middle of September brought the news that China had proclaimed throughout the Empire that she was going to war with France. The same mail also brought many pictures and cartoons representing the division of China among the Powers. The news caused much disquiet in Korea, and high officials were eagerly debating among themselves as to what line Korea should take in the event of actual hostilities breaking out between China and France. Mr. Shimamura had a secret conference with Kin Gyokukin and Kan Keishoku and advised them to urge the Chinese Government to withdraw its troops from Korea. He (Mr. Shimamura) was much displeased at this time with Bin Eiyoku, who was constantly in the company of Chinese Officials both at festive entertainments and on hunting parties; as a set off to which Kin Gyoku Kin did everything in his power to give public expression to his esteem for Japan and the Japanese. This brought Kin Gyoku Kin into close touch with the Japanese Legation, which was thus, through Kin, enabled to enter into relations with Boku Eiko and other leaders of the Korean Independent Party.

One day Kin Gyoku Kin said to Mr. Shimamura; "Korea, as you see, is merely a piece of Chinese territory. The Sovereignty is virtually in the hands of China, and the Korean Ministers are so busily occupied in listening to the commands of China that they seem to have forgotten all about their own King. My colleagues and I are ready to sacrifice our lives to emancipate our country from the supremacy of China, but we are much troubled by the fact that there seems to be a fear of China in your countrymen When I was in your country appealing for assistance, your people did nothing to help me, they rather threw obstacles in my way. This is a bitter disappointment, but we are not daunted by it. If no help comes to us from outside, we can take our lives in our hands and work out our own salvation."

Mr. Shimamura did his best to comfort him. He assured him that Japan was in no wise afraid of China, that she would rejoice to see the independence of Korea fully established, and that should Kin and his party determine on a rising they might rely on his giving them any assistance that lay in his power.

After that the leaders of the party of Korean independence had frequent interviews with the Japanese *chargé d'affaires*, and having satisfied themselves as to the *bona fide* character of his goodwill were consulting about the practical measures to be taken, when, to their surprise and alarm, the news reached Seoul that Minister Takezoe was returning from his furlough. All their hopes, they thought, would now be put to an end, for, besides his well known hesitancy and conservatism, the Japanese Minister and Kin had always been like fire and water together Again Shimamura re-assured them. There would be no change in the policy of the Japanese Legation, and whatever might be Mr. Takezoe's private feeling towards Kin, they would not be allowed to interfere with the transaction of public business.

This was in the middle of October. On the 30th of the Month, Mr. Takezoe returned to Seoul, the Legation Guard having been relieved a few days previously by a detachment from the Sendai Division. On the 31st the Minister ought to have called at the Palace, but he excussed himself on the plea that he was unwell. The whole of that day he was closeted with Shimamura and Inoue Kakugoro, telling them that Japan had made up her mind to fight China, on some plea connected with Korea, and that in order to gain the good will of the Koreans, she was going to return to them the indemnity of *yen* 400,000.

The news was not long in reaching the ears of Boku, who went at once to the Japanese Legation to see the Minister, but was denied admittance. The next day (Nov. 1) he was admitted to an interview. He told the Minister all about the condition of affairs in Seoul, and be sought the help of Japan for the reforms which he and his colleagues contemplated. The Minister insisted strongly on the need of reform, and hinted at the possibility of help from Japan) but gave no details as to how the help might be given In the afternoon of the same day. Kin, who had also heard the rumours, arrived at the Legation on the same errand He spoke to the Minister at length on the dangerous states of the country. If things were left to run their course they would go from bad to worse and the country would finish by becoming a province of China. It was the desire of his party to save her from this fate. Mr Takezoe approved of his intentions, but wanted to know what steps were in contemplation. Kin gave no direct reply. He told the Minister that it was of the first importance to have confidence in a man, for without confidence one could not open one's heart nor take good council. The Minister had always, hitherto, treated him with suspicion, until that was removed it would be impossible for him to say all that was in his heart. Kin therefore asked the Minister what grounds he had for his constant suspicions. Mr. Takezoe was at a loss for a satisfactory answer, but parried the question by suddenly askin Kin what the Korean Independents would do if a third party should put in an appearance with promises or suggestions of help Kin replied that it was certainly true that his party stood in great need of help from some outside party, but as to what would be the Koreans' attitude towards that party he could make no answer until he had consulted with his colleagues. He had noticed with great pleasure, from the demeanour of Mr. Shimamura, the change that was coming over the policy of the Japanese Government; but he was extremely anxious that the Japanese should trust him more

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and that they should take no rash steps. He then took his leave.

III.

On the second of November Minister Takezoe proceeded to the Palace for an audience, and informed the King of the Emperor of Japan's action in returning the *yen* 400,000 of indemnity. He was also the bearer of a present of 16 Murata rifles. Having finished this part of his errand the Minister then proceeded to demand a private audience, at which he urged upon the king the helpless condition of China, the futility of expecting assistance from her, the need of western civilization, and the imperative necessity for Korea of asserting her independence. No one was present at this private conference except Ri Soen whom Takezoe trusted, believing him to be a favourer of the Japanese claims. In this belief Takezoe was quite mistaken, for Ri Soen betrayed his confidence, and the details of the private audience were very soon known by Chinese and Koreans alike.

Whilst Mr. Takezoe was thus closeted with the King of Korea, Shimamura was waiting in the ante chamber along with the Korean Ministers, among whom was Kin Gyoku Kin. Kin spoke in Japanese, and confided to Shimamura that he and his partizans were contemplating a speedy move. In this Shimamura encouraged him, telling him to make haste, because Japan was ready for anything.

The next day being the 3rd of November, a dinner in honour of the Imperial Birthday was given at the Japanese Legation. Of Korean Ministers, Boku Eiko, Kin Gyoku kin, Ko Eishoku, Jo Kohan, Kan Keishou, and Kin Koshu were invited. (The last named was suspected of pro-Chinese tendencies, but he was Foreign Minister and could not be passed over. Li Soen was invited but was afraid to accept the invitation for fear of being compromised.) The Legation people were still inclined to trust Kan Keishoku and to suspect Boku and Kin on the slightest pretext. Kin was very much afraid that Kan Keishoku would overthrow his plans, he and Zoku were most anxious to break up the intimacy between Kan and the Japanese Legation, for it was of the utmost importance for their party that their plan should be carried out before the end of November, and not be liable to be thwarted by Kan's interference. Had the intimacy not been broken It is almost certain that the Japanese Minister would have refused to listen to Kin and Zoku, and that other measures would have been taken.

At the dinner were present, Mr. Foot, the American Minister, the British Consul, Mr. Aston, the Chinese Consul, Mr. Chin Jusho, and Herr Mellendorf. In the middle of the banquet, Mr. Asayama, the Interpreter of the Legation, stood up and delivered a speech in Korean on the shameless unscrupulousness and cowardice of the Chinese. He even went so far as to call the Chinese "sea-slugs," and in doing so gave a malicious glance at the Chinese Consul, who, without understanding all that was being said yet knew enough Korean to know that nasty things were being said of his country and to be mightily offended.

The next day (Nov. 4) Mr. Takezoe called at the Foreign office to press the conclusion of the Convention. The Koreans readily gave their consent, and the documents were signed on the 6th. After the exchange of signatures, Mr. Takezoe counselled Kin Eushoku, as he was a man of pronounced Chinese proclivities, to go to China and become naturalized. He would make a very excellent mandarin, and might get quite a large salary. Then he turned to In-Taishin. "you," said he, "are an intimate friend of Yuan Shi Kai's, and you treat the Chinese as you would your own Sovereign. Your loyalty is for China and not for Korea." In was much hurt at this gratuitous insult from the Minister of a foreign country, and high words passed between the two men. They would indeed have come to blows had not the bystanders intervened. Then Takezoe told Kan Keishoku of Japan's intention to make war with China. Of course Kan Keishoku told the news among his countrymen who were far from being easy in their minds in consequence. It must have been fear of the wrath of Japan that made In Taishin so long suffering under Takezoe's taunts.

On the evening of the fourth there was a small meeting at the house of Boku, at which Mr. Shimamura was present, as were also Kin, Ko, and Jo. At this meeting Kin first revealed the details of the conspirators' plan of action. Shimamura, who was not to be surprised, wanted to know how the plan was to be carried out. He was told that Ko Eishoku would give a banquet, at which action was to be taken. Koku Eishoku had only just heard of the details, and was much taken aback by its boldness of conception. And Kin more than once warned Mr. Shimamura to beware of the untrustworthiness of Kan Keishoku.

The first scheme had been to have a dinner either at Kin's house or at Boku's, and there to accomplish the purposes of the conspiracy. Kin had built a new house, and he now got his friend Jo Saisho to give a dinner party there and to invite the Cabinet Ministers Jo did so, but very few of the invited guests accepted, which was somewhat disconcerting, as it showed that the Ministers were not very anxions to go to Kin's new house, and that consequently there was always a chance of the right people not being there when they were wanted. Other places were then suggested for the feast, but objections were raised to them all

Then it was suggested that two men, disguised as Chinamen, should assassinate Bin Eiboku, Kan Keishoku, and Ri Soen, at some convenient opportunity, and that as soon as the rumours of the assassination got about, the patriots should accuse Bin Daiko and his son of having done the deed, and slay them on the spot. This plan, it was hoped, would get rid of many enemies at one stroke, but it was not adopted. The conspirators began to fear that they never be able to carry out their plans.

All this time, that is, during the early days of November 1884, the conspirators of the Independent party were in constant communication with the Japanese Legation, there being more than one clandestine meeting of Japanese and Koreans The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takezoe, was a consenting party.

On the 6th of November the Shokonsha Festival Mr. Takezoe gave a great entertainment to which all Japanese in Seoul, civil and military were invited. Fourteen Koreans were present, among them Kan Kaishoku's eldest son, Jo Saihitsu, and others. In the midst of the festivities, the Minister asked Captain Murakami to divide the whole company into two parties for a game of "flag snatching" (a very popular amusement 25 years ago). The white party were Japanese, the red flag Chinese, and when the whites won, Takezoe exclaimed so that all might hear, "What a good omen!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR CONTEMPORARY HISTORY.

The XXVth volume of the new series of Schulthess' *Europaischer Geschicts Kalender* has just appeared in Munich. From advance sheets which have reached us, the volume which comprises the history of the year 1909 consists of 730 closely but legibly printed pages octavo, and is edited by Dr. Ludwig Riess, whom many residents of Tokyo and Yokohama will remember with kindly affectionate feelings.

The book consists of three parts, the first of which is a chronicle for each country of Europe, arranged so that the chief events of almost every day appear in their chronological order. The notices seem to be chiefly extracts from newspapers translated into German, or taken from German newspapers. They are given very liberally, and, if one may judge from the extracts concerning Great Britain, with impartiality. There are, for instances, both German and British views quoted on the vexed question of naval armaments. It is not the Editor's object to bias the reader, but to lay before him the facts as plainly and as impartially as possible. The book calls itself a Kalendar of European History, but the time has gone by for Europe to be treated as an individual portion of the globe, without reference to the rest of the world, and there is a chapter on Asia which gives Dr. Riess an excellent opportunity for exercising his intimate knowledge with the Far East.

The second is a summary of the political dev lopments during 1909 which occupies pp. 683-718. It is based on the chronologically arranged extracts in the previous part, and is very carefully and judicially written, far remote indeed from the intemperate writings of partisan journalists on either side of the German Ocean. And the third part is a very carefully worked out alphabetical index, which adds very greatly to the value of the book. Any one interested in contemporary history, and conversant with German, will do well to have this valuable book of reference ready to his hand.

THE WORLD'S TELEPHONES.

The recent development of the telephone services in the world is great. The latest investigations show that the services are the most prosperous in the United States, followed by Canada, and Denmark; but Japan, Mexico, Russia, Spain, are insignificant as far as the service is concerned. Taking 100 inhabitants as the unit, the rate of the employment of the service is as follows:—

The United States	7.6
Canada	3.6
Denmark	3.3
Sweden	3.1
New Zealand	2.6
Norway	2.3
Switzerland	2.0
Germany	1.5
England	1.2
France	0.5
Hungary	0.5
Austria	0.3
Italy	0.2
Japan	0.1
Russian	0.1
Mexico	0.1
Spain	0.1

THE CULTIVATION OF THE QUERCUS GLANDULIFERA.

At its meeting held some time ago, the committee of the Products Investigation Association which was entrusted with investigation on important timbers for industrial use adopted the encouragement of the cultivation of the *nara* or *quercus glandulifera* tree. Concerning this, an authority concerned said that formerly the Japanese used this tree as fuel alone, but later when foreign furniture and other domestic articles were imported it was seen that this timber forms one of the most important materials for such manufacture and commands a high price in Western countries. This tree is now also used for decorations inside houses, while in recent years the Japanese have come to employ this timber for making industrial articles. About three years ago the timber was first exported to foreign markets. Last year the Hokkaido alone exported 100,000 *shime* (sections one foot in circumference) to the value of some 500,000 *yen*, and the export is steadily increasing. Such being the case, if the Government should encourage the cultivation of the tree the results will certainly be good. The tree grows best in the Hokkaido and the North-Eastern parts of Hondo.

It is reported from Kyoto that on Wednesday morning the Prince Imperial inspected the Blind and Deaf-mute School and Higher Girls' School, and in the afternoon the Kyoto Weaving Company, the Zoological Garden, and the Kyoto-fu Library. Returning, His Highness stopped to worship at the Heian Shrine,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BISHOP LEWIS.

Bishop Lewis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, wife and daughter were passengers on the *Kamakura Maru* which arrived on Monday. They report a most pleasant voyage; and, despite the bad weather which greets them, are being delightfully entertained by Yokohama friends.

The Bishop, accompanied by Miss Lewis, will continue his journey on the *Kamakura Maru*, hastening to Peking to take charge of the meeting of the Church Conference at that place, one of the four under his charge.

Mrs. Lewis will remain for some days the guest of Yokohama friends, joining her husband later on his return to their home at Shanghai.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The football match played on Thursday between the Y.C. & A.C. and a fifteen from the British ships in port resulted in a win for the local team, who scored two goals, one try (13 points) to the naval men's *nil*. The game was by no means a one-sided affair, as the score might seem to suggest. The Yokohama players had their hands full, and had to play their hardest to win. Two of the tries for the Y.C. and A.C. were secured, after some capital passing, by Vincent, while Lendrum converted successfully. The play throughout was keen, and, though neither team can be said to have been in training, the local men clearly had themselves better in hand towards the latter part of the game.

LOCAL NEWS.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone for the new building of the Kanagawa Kencho will take place on the 1st instant.

We understand that Mr. and the Misses Boyle will leave Shimbashi station for Kyoto, by the express on Saturday, October 1st, at 6 p.m.

The three young Princes Michi, Atsu, and Teru, who have been spending the summer at Hayama, will return to Tokyo on the 29th ult.

On the 22nd ult., Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to grant the sum of 5,000 *yen* towards the expenses for the funeral of the late Viscount Inouye.

Vice-Admiral Winsloe, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, who is now in Tokyo, will be received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor at 10.30 a.m. on the 28th ult.

On Wednesday Vice-Admiral Winsloe, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, and staff, were presented to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress by H.E. Ambassador MacDonald.

A partial reconstruction of Shimbashi Railway Station was begun on the 21st ult. Two or three additional platforms will be built to facilitate the handling of mail matter The work will be completed by the end of this year.

Vice-Admiral Winsloe, Commander of the British Asiatic Squadron, with his staff, were entertained at dinner on the 23rd ultimo by Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, at his official residence Admirals Ito and Yamamoto were also present.

The Vice-Resident-General, Mr. Yamagata, was to have returned to Seoul, leaving Tokyo on Wednesday, but owing to a slight indisposition he was obliged to postpone his departure. On his return to Seoul, Viscount Terauchi will leave that city for Tokyo.

Several officers and some 300 men of the British flagship *Minotaur* now lying in this port, were entertained on the afternoon of the 23rd ult. by the Municipality at the Yokohama Kinen Denki-Kwan, where cinematograph pictures were exhibited. At the close of the entertainment Lieutenant Heard expressed his thanks on behalf of the shore party under his command.

A few days ago a lad of nineteen named Takagi Kokichi was arrested in Tokyo on a charge of circulating counterfeit 50 *sen* silver coins. It is alleged that Kokichi was a tool of Shikakura Kintaro and his wife who were the real counterfeiters of these coins.

On the festival day of the Shuki Korei-sai the 33rd anniversary of the death of Great Saigo was celebrated at the Young Men's Association Hall in Kanda, Tokyo. Count Itagaki, Dr. Miyake, and may others delivered speeches referring to the greatness of the late Saigo Nanshu.

Among the members of the Los Angeles tourist party who arrived here on Tuesday from Manila on their return voyage by the steamer *Mongolia*, some have remained to have a further journey through Japan, while the rest sailed for home yesterday on board the same steamer.

The annual function of the worship of the Imperial Ancestors was held on the 24th ult. in the Imperial Palace, when the Feast of the Autumnal Equinox was celebrated. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, with the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, attended the function.

In the small hours of the 22nd ult. fire broke out in a house occupied by a Filipino, situated at No. 3,556 Negishi, Yokohama. The building and two adjacent houses were destroyed. Some question has been raised as to the origin of the fire which is being investigated at present.

The Servian traveller who is journeying without money round the world, arrived at Yokohama on the 24th ult. from Tsuruga. He has already travelled through Turkey, Italy, Switzerland, France, Germany, and Russia. On the 25th he proceeded to Tokyo and put up at the Fujiyama Hotel, Shiba.

According to the report of the Meteorological Station of this prefecture, the temperature during the autumn equinoxal week this year was a little lower than that in normal years. The rainfall, contrary to expectation, was far less than in a normal year, while the number of rainy days remained the same.

The Chicago University Baseball team of 14 lusty American athletes arrived on Monday afternoon on the *Kamakura Maru* and were met by a host of students from the Tokyo universities. They report a very pleasant voyage, while the officers state that they made things lively on the voyage, and did full justice to the Bill-of-fare at every opportunity.

On Tuesday evening a reception was given to Mr. Arakawa, the new Mayor of Yokohama, by prominent citizens at the Chitose Restaurant, Sumiyoshi cho. One Hundred and twenty persons were present. Mr. Ono gave a salutory address on behalf of the promoters of the meeting, to which the Mayor replied, returning thanks for the reception and expressing his determination to exert himself to the utmost for the development of the city.

A large American tourist party is expected to arrive at Yokohama on Friday from San Francisco by the steamer *Siberia*. They will put up in the Grand Hotel, where a ball will be held the same evening. On the 3rd instant another party consisting of thirty-three ladies and gentlemen from California, will reach here on board the steamer *Minnesota* on a tour round the world. This party is directed by Mr. D. L. Robertson, ex-purser of the *Minnesota*.

At 10.50 p.m. on Tuesday fire broke out on board a lighter anchored off the Lighthouse of this port. The vessel was laden with 400 cases of naphtha belonging to the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, No. 27, Yamashita-cho. The cargo and vessel were entirely destroyed, the loss being estimated at 2,400 *yen* and 300 *yen*, respectively. The *sendo* who was on board the lighter was rescued by the steamlaunch *Hagi Maru* of the Harbour Police Station. The accident is said to have been due to the *sendo's* indulging in a smoke.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JAPANESE AND OTHER NOISES.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I was much struck by your comments in yesterday's issue on the subject of Temple-drums and Cathedral Chimes; and, in justification of your reflections, would like to say that on a visit to Sydney, N.S.W., after having lived for years in Japanese towns, I found the clang of the famous Post Office bell in that city, which rings every quarter, and of which the natives are so proud, almost intolerable. Now that I live in Yokohama, the "reverberant notes" of the Church bells on the Bluff always upset my nervous equilibrium while the beating of the temple drums pass by me unheeded. The answer, therefore, to your pertinent question would seem to be the old one simply of familiarity breeding contempt.

Yours truly,
M.

Yokohama, 29th September, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

GERMANY TO ADOPT AEROPLANES.

DIRIGIBLES HAVE PROVEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

London, September 23.

The Berlin newspapers report that French experience has induced Germany to decide against dirigible balloons, owing to their being so expensive, with their unwieldiness and liability to accident. Instead of purchasing Zeppelins' the Authorities contemplate training a corps of Aeroplanists.

THE TIBETAN SITUATION.

The Chinese Taotai who has seen the Dalai Lama at Darjeeling, regarding the situation in Tibet, is expected at Simla Wednesday to confer with the Government. It is reported at Darjeeling that the leading lamas at Lhassa strongly advise the Dalai Lama not to return unless granted a guarantee of safety by the British Government.

PERSIAN REGENT DEAD.

Reuter's Teheran correspondent reports that the Regent is dead.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Reuter understands from reliable sources that there is no truth in the report that an English group has signed any contract connected with the loan.

THE ENGLISH LABOUR SITUATION.

The Edinburgh conference between shipbuilders and boiler-makers has adjoined without results.

GERMAN WAR FLEET.

The first German dreadnought division of four ships has been formed at Wilhelmshaven.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, September 23.

The Foreign Office announces to-night that no action is being taken in Paris by the Cassel group except with its full cognizance and approval. This is regarded as implying that French interests will not be allowed to be prejudiced by any action of British financiers.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIERSHIP.

London, September 23.

The suggestion of General Botha's retire-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ment has brought a shower of telegrams urging him to retain the Premiership. There is special concern in Natal over the prospect, where the idea of a Merriman Ministry is disliked.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The decision of America to fortify the Panama Canal has evoked comment in France and Japan.

It is reported that the Japanese Foreign Office has appointed a jurist to investigate the international bearing of the question.

TURCO ROUMANIAN MILITARY CONVENTION DENIED.

The semi-official press of Bucharest, while denying as a foreign exaggeration the reports of a Turco-Rumanian-Military Convention, admits that there is an amicable rapprochement between the two countries in the cause of peace.

POLITICAL COMPLICATION IN PERSIA.

London, September 24.

The death of the Regent creates a difficulty. The Khan Sardar Assad is credited with the ambition to succeed to the regency, with a view to ultimately replacing the Kajar dynasty by the Bakhtiari.

It is probable that the Government with the consent of the Mejliss, will temporariiy appoint the Premier Regent.

THE EGYPTIAN NATIONALIST CONGRESS.

London, September 24.

The Egyptian Nationalist Congress met at Brussels. Violent speeches denouncing Great Britain and condemning Mr. Roosevelt were made. The Burgomaster of Brussels refused application for permission to participate in to-day's demonstration in honour of the victims of Belgium's struggle for independence.

PORTUGAL AND THE CHURCH.

King Manuel opening the Parliament at Lisbon, announced the firm resolve of the Cabinet to carry out the Liberal programme, enforcing the laws for the regulation of religious associations.

AEROPLANE FLIES OVER ALPS.

It is reported from Brigue, Switzerland, that the airman Chavez succeeded in accomplishing a transalpine flight, landing at Domodossola in Italy. At the moment of alighting, however, a gust of wind overturned the aeroplane and Chavez was pinned under the motor, being badly injured.

THE KAISER'S VIENNA SPEECH.

London, September 24.

The Kaiser's speech at Vienna is regarded as an important political demonstration; The Austrian papers describe it as historic and memorable; while in one sense it reminded Austria of her obligation towards Germany, in another it was considered as indicating Germany's determination to remain united with Austria-Hungary under all circumstances. It is believed the speech is unpalatable in Russia.

ENGLISH LABOUR SITUATION.

London, September 24.

The Edinburgh Labour Congress of the ship-building interests has adjourned to enable both sides to consider proposals submitted. It will meet again to take up these proposals at a later date, not named at present.

LISBON'S PARLIAMENT.

London, September 26.

Lisbon.—Not a single oppositionist attended the opening of parliament. An adjournment is regarded as certain.

THE FINLAND DIET.

The President of the Finnish Diet refused to submit to it the Russian Ministerial proposals. The Diet supported his action. The dismissal of the Diet is momentarily expected.

TURCO-ROUMANIAN ALLIANCE.

The Times correspondent at Athens learns that Ion Bratiano, Roumanian Foreign Minister, informed the Turkish Minister at Bucharest, that, in the event of a Turco-Bulgarian conflict, Roumania would mobilize all her army corps along the military frontier of Bulgaria in order to be prepared for every eventuality. Roumania wishes this decision to be considered as a happy prelude to a policy of sincere friendship which Roumania desires to inaugurate with constitutional Turkey.

The correspondent adds that the possibility of a military *entente* between Greece and Bulgaria is now seriously considered as a counter-stroke to the Turco-Roumanian negotiations.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

Paris.—The liveliest satisfaction is officially expressed at the British attitude regarding the Turkish loan. The *Temps* says as a result of the conversation Cassel has had with the Foreign office and the financial world, he has abandoned the idea of attempting to issue the loan on the London market.

PERSIAN REGENT.

Teheran.—The Mejliss elected as Regent Nasir el Mulk a graduate of Balliol college at Oxford.

ENGLISH COTTON SPINNERS LOCK-OUT.

A resolution of the Card-roomers amalgamation yesterday says they are prepared to refer to arbitration the question as to who has broken the Brooklands agreement in the case of Fernmill, which must be kept stopped until the award is given.

Later.

The Card-Room workers have decided to accept arbitration on the understanding that the affairs of Fernmill are to remain as at present.

This is regarded as indicating that the feeling of cotton operatives generally is in favour of averting a lock-out.

EVIDENCE AGAINST THE SPIES IN GERMANY.

Later.

Berlin.—It is reported that under the mattress of the bed occupied by Trench on the 7th of September, at the Emden Hotel, there were found photographs and maps of Keil and Wilhelmshaven and the North Sea islands, as well as the forts of Borkum, with soundings attested. The latter were procurable only with German assistance.

AIRMAN CHAVEZ INJURIES ARE SERIOUS.

Later.

The French airman Chavez is in the hospital. He has broken both legs but his condition is hopeful. He has received the prizes of £3,000 sterling, although he did not reach Milan.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 26.

Rome.—The *Tribune* is authorized to state that the reports of a Turco-German-Austrian alliance and of a Turco-Roumanian convention without the knowledge of Italy are baseless. The relations between Italy, Austria and Germany are most intimate and cordial.

PEKING-HANKOW REDEMPTION LOAN.

Part of the Chinese Government's 7 per cent. Peking Hankow Railway redemption loan, to the amount of £450,000, was issued in London to-day at 108, and is already quoted at a premium.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

London, September 27.

The meeting of the Cotton Employers at Manchester is understood to have rejected the conditions which the card-roomers attached to their acceptance of arbitration.

THE "VON DER TANN."

It is decided that the German Dreadnought cruiser *Von der Tann* is going on a prolonged cruise round South America, where the republics are now largely occupied in strengthening their navies, with a view to advertising German shipbuilding.

INDUSTRIAL WAR IN GERMANY.

Berlin.—The Federation of Metal Employers have decided to lock out 60 per cent. of their workmen on the 8th prox., to prevent them from supporting the shipbuilders. Still a strike of 420,000 men is expected.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

St. Petersburg.—The estimates for 1911 are £11,300,000, an increase of £2,300,000 over those of 1910, and include £2,800,000 for new construction.

FALL IN CONSOLS.

London, September 27.

Consols have fallen to 80⅛, the lowest figure during the past half-century. This is in consequence of large gold withdrawals and an advance of the German bank-rate to five per cent., probable necessitating an early rise in the English bank-rate.

NEW ZEALAND AND THE EMPIRE.

Wellington.—Lord Islington, the Governor, in a speech dwelt on the internal consolidation proceeding in the self-governing States of the Empire. He confidently anticipated the approach of the wider and more complicated problem of how far organic unity of the various States in external affairs would be established.

THE LABOUR TROUBLES IN LANCASHIRE.

The cotton employers demand that the Fern Mill resume work immediately otherwise the lock-out will proceed.

THE TURCO ROUMANIAN AGREEMENT.

Reaffirmation succeed denals as to the Turco-Roumanian military agreement.

The Times correspondent at Athens reports that 13,000 of the Asiatic troops have been disembarked at Rodesto in the course of the past month, and have been despatched to the interior of European Turkey; while most of the troops engaged in the suppression of the Albanion revolt have been distributed along the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers.

SOCIALIST SUCCESS IN PRUSSIA.

A socialist has been elected on a second ballot at Frankfur-on-Oder, defeating a National-Liberal. This is the ninth Socialist gain since Bulow's retirement.

THE ENGLISH NAVY.

London, September 28.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford has sent

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

an open letter to Mr. Asquith saying that the safety of the Empire demands the provision and laying down of 7 Dreadnoughts in addition to the five which are to be laid down next year. He quotes the number of these ships belonging to the Triple Alliance as 13 or 14, and he says that even then the position will be fraught with inexaggeratable danger. The strength of the fleet must be measured by the work it has to perform. He insists on the necessity of a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean and of a strong squadron in the Far East for the adequate protection of England in the Dominion and in India. To meet these demands a substantial loan is required.

STRIKERS' RIOT IN BERLIN.

London, September 28.

A strike among the coal porters has broken out at Berlin, and is marked by constant conflicts with the police. These began on Monday night and three pitched battles have since been fought, a mob which joined the strikers, throwing stones and beer-glasses, interspersed with occasional revolver shots. On Tuesday evening sympathizers bombarded the police from windows with bottles, bricks, flower-pots and crockery. The police charged with drawn swords and fired their pistols at the windows. Ninety persons have been injured—thirteen seriously; two policemen are among the injured.

AVIATOR CHAVEZ DEAD.

The aviator Chavez, who recently suffered injuries on alighting after a splendid flight over the Alps, is dead, after much suffering. The Milan Aviation Committee has paid the brother of the aviator the trans-Alpine prize of £2,000 sterling

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER RETURNS TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

The Turkish Grand Vizier interviewed the Austrian Foreign Minister at Vienna, after which he proceeded to Constantinople.

KAISER'S INVITATION TO KING OF PORTUGAL.

The Kaiser has invited King Manuel to visit Berlin in December. There will be great festivities and a military review. Special importance is attached to the visit.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PREMIERSHIP.

General Botha in the past three days has been so strongly urged from different parts of the country not to resign, and has received such repeated assurances of support that provided other portfolios can be satisfactorily arranged he will probably remain Premier.

LIEUT. SUTOR'S SENTENCE.

Lieutenant Sutor, who was sentenced to dismissal from the service, has had his sentence commuted to a severe reprimand.

PRINCE TSAI HSUN AT WASHINGTON.

President Taft has received Prince Tsai Hsun and entertained His Highness at a dinner in the White House.

ROOSEVELT ELECTED CHAIRMAN IN NEW YORK.

After all the fighting and abusive speeches at the New York State Convention Roosevelt has been triumphantly elected Chairman, having received 567 votes. Vice-President Sherman was second with 445 votes.

THE ALLEGED GERMAN SPY.

London, September 29.

Helm, the German subaltern recently arrested near Portsmouth, has been committed for trial. He has been allowed bail of £1000, in two English sureties of £500 each. Meanwhile he is remanded.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The Manchester cotton crisis is regarded as acute. The secretary of the Cardroomers Amalgamation has replied to the employers that he is prepared to accede to the request of restarting Fern Mill on condition that the dismissed operatives are reinstated.

The Cotton Masters' Federation have decided that they are unable to make further concessions and that the lock out must proceed.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

The forthcoming meeting of Sanguiliano and Acrenthal at Turin is watched with special interest, in view of the Near Eastern question and the Italian aloofness from the recent international combination.

FUNDS FOR IRISH AGITATION.

Buffalo.—The Irish Convention delegates have enthusiastically pledged themselves to raise the sum of £20,000 in two years for the furtherance of Home Rule.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, September 23.

It is stated that the British Government is not connected with any Turkish loan negotiations. The Cassel group has not signed any loan contract. The Government has always impressed on Turkish Ministers the advisability of coming to terms with France. The *Times* favours the demands of the French Government for reforms in the Turkish financial administration, and assurances that French savings will not be spent in buying German battleships and other war material.

NEW YORK STATE CONVENTION.

New York.—Roosevelt's election to the temporary chairmanship of the Republican state convention is apparently assured.

TURKEY AND ROUMANIA.

London, September 23.

The Roumanian Foreign Minister recently made a statement to the Turkish Minister a Bucharest, that, in the event of an outbreak of war between Turkey and Bulgaria, Roumania will mobilize all her army corps along the frontier of Bulgaria, in readiness for every eventuality,—in order to give another proof of friendship for the Turkish Government.

WIRELESS TELEGRAM RECEIVED OVER 3,500 MILES.

London, September 24.

Signor Marconi aboard an Italian steamer succeeded in obtaining wireless messages from Clifton Ireland, and Glace Bay, Canada, a distance of 3,500 miles.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Athens.—Turkish disarmament severities in Macedonia and continued arrests of Grecks in Salonika are increasing popular exasperation.

THE CANADIAN REGIMENT SAILS FOR HOME.

London, September 26.

The Canadian Rifles after a month's training at Aldershot manœuvres sailed from Liverpool. They were given a most enthusiastic farewell.

A HOLIDAY FESTIVAL AT THE EXHIBITION.

The Japanese equinoctial festival was celebrated at the Exhibition with much enthusiasm. The weather was fine. The chief feature was a reception at the Garden Club by Commissioner Wada, 2000 guests being invited.

The invitations included Ambassador Kato and members of the Embassy, with many other Japanese; also the Lord Mayor, and well known representatives of finances, science and art. The generosity and graciousness of Japanese hospitality are the subject of general comment by the guests.

The public portions of the exhition were crowded with many thousands who loudly cheered the playing of the two national anthems. The festival ended with a brilliant illumination and lantern procession.

THE BALKAN CRISIS.

London, September 26.

Athens.—The Roumanian intimation of support relieves Turkey of the necessity of further large displacements of Asiatic troops. During the past month 13,000 troops have been despatched to the interior of Turkey, and arrangements made to transport most of the troops employed in suppressing the Albanian revolt and to distribute them along the Bulgarian and Greek frontiers.

Later.

Athens.—Apprehensions exist that a conflict with Turkey may be forced by irruption of Turkish irregulars assembled on the frontier. It is recognized that Greece is unable to repel invasion.

IRISH FUNDS AND FACTIONS.

London, September 27.

New York.—The arrival of Irish Nationalists to collect funds for their Parliamentary party has produced a bitter strife between the rival Irish factions.

FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE.

Paris.—The foreign trade for 1909 approximated to £480,000,000, being an increase of 1 per cent. during the past 20 years, compared with an increase of 212 per cent. in Japanese trade.

RUSSIAN AIR FLEETS.

London, September 28.

St. Petersburg.—The Aerial fleet Committee decided to order immediately twenty more aeroplanes and to prepare thirty military airmen by 1911.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.

New York.—The fight between Roosevelt and the machine politicians for the control of the Republican state organizarion is characterized by unparalleled bitterness. In spite of malignant speeches the undercurrent is distinctly favourable to Roosevelt, who sat humbly among the delegates until he was elected Chairman.

INTRIGUE IN PERSIA.

London, September 29.

Teheran.—Evidence is accumulating of a determined and widespread intrigue against the Cabinet. The negotiations for the withdrawal of the Russian troops are at a complete standstill.

RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Later.

Berlin.—There has been rioting in the Moabit quarter, in which the police after great provocation used their revolvers. The affair arose out of a small local strike in which the lower classes seized the opportunity to attack the police with showers of stones and flower-pots. The quarter is now strongly guarded by the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

police. All the window-shutters are closed. If they are opened, the police fire.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

The Lancashire cotton employers have refused to concede the men's demands. There is every indication that 700 mills will be closed on Saturday.

M. ISVOLSKY.

Paris.—*Le Temps* warmly approves the election of Iswolsky as Russian Ambassador.

(RECEIVED BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE)

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME LAW.

The International Congress on Maritime Law, which opened in Brussels on the 12th instant, closed on the 23rd. The results were :—

1.—Unanimous approval of the draft of laws relating to prevention of, and succour in, collisions at sea.

2.—With regard to the question of colonization, Holland, America, England, Germany, Italy and Denmark stood aside, but the rest all adhered.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, September 22.

The armoured cruiser *Gneisenau*, which has been ordered to join the German East Asiatic Squadron, will leave Wilhelmshaven for Colombo on Nov. 10th. At Colombo the Crown Prince will board the cruiser to continue his tour to the Far East. The Crown Princess will return from Colombo to Genoa on board a Nordd. Lloyd liner.

THE INFANTRY GUN.

Rumours, which have been spread, according to which the introduction of a new infantry gun into the German Army is said to be imminent, are not based on facts, the present model having proved to be excellent.

GREAT AVIATION PRIZE.

The *B. Z. am Mittag* has offered the sum of 109,000 Marks as a prize for the aviation competition between Paris and Berlin.

THE KAISER AT VIENNA.

The Kaiser has made a speech at the City Hall at Vienna, which was received with great enthusiasm. He emphasized the popularity of the German-Austrian Alliance amongst both nations and expressed his great respect and veneration for Emperor Francis Joseph.

GERMANY.

Berlin, September 23.

Liang Tun Yen, the ex-President of the Wai-wu-pu, has arrived at Berlin on a visit of recreation.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin will pay a counter-visit to the King and Queen of Belgium at Brussels at the end of October.

Count Wedel, the Governor-General of the Reichslande, in a speech, admonished the populace of Elsass and Lothringen to maintain unanimity and to be loyal to the Empire.

The lock-out of 400,000 workmen of the metal trades has been decided upon by the employers to begin on October 8th owing to the continuation of the dockyard workmen's strike.

Berlin, September 24.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have left for Rominten after the Kaiser's conference with the Chancellor at Berlin.

Very strong evidence has been found against the two Englishmen, who were arrested recently at Borkum on suspicion of espionage.

Berlin, September 25.

Mr. Tezuka, Attorney-General of Japan, has arrived at Berlin.

AUSTRIA.

Berlin, September 23.

A memorial tablet in remembrance of the Kaiser has been unveiled at the City Hall at Vienna.

Berlin, September 25.

Emperor Francis Joseph will make a pilgrimage to Mariazell.

PERSIA.

Berlin, September 23.

The Regent of Persia is reported to be dead.

Berlin, September 24.

Nasr Mulk, who was formerly exiled, has been elected Regent of Persia.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, September 25.

The Russian Arctic Sea expedition has, for the first time, successfully carried out a circular trip around the northern part of Novaia Zemlia.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Sept. 8th and Sept. 10th arrived at Berlin on Sept. 23rd and Sept. 25th.

SAD ACCIDENT TO AVIATOR.

Berlin, September 24.

The aviator Chavez has successfully accomplished a flight over Mt. Simplon. He, however, was badly burnt and injured, when landing at Domodossola, his legs being broken.

RUSSIA.

Berlin, September 26.

M. Iswolski, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be nominated Russian Ambassador at Paris in November.

AUSTRIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lerch, who has been ordered to Japan for one year, has been received in audience by Emperor Francis Joseph before leaving for his new post.

GERMANY.

Prince Heinrich of Prussia has arrived at Balmoral, where he held a conference with the King as to the details of the Crown Prince's tour through India.

The German *Reichsbank* has increased its discount rate by about one per cent.

In the course of the investigations against the two Englishmen, arrested at Borkum on suspicion of espionage, it has been stated that they must have been working in collusion with Germans.

PRINCE BUELOW.

Berlin, September 27.

Prince Buelow has met with an accident at Norderney, being thrown from his horse. He was only slightly injured.

STRIKE DISTURBANCES AT BERLIN.

Disturbances have broken out at Berlin owing to the strike of coal-trimmers, resulting in several casualties among the police and public.

THE N. D. L.

The net profit of the Nordd. Lloyd for the first half of this year amounts to nine million marks, last year having been only five million marks.

FRANCE.

Berlin, September 28.

The Aviator Chavez has died owing to the injuries sustained by him a few days ago after his successful flight over the Simplon mountains.

The French Press reports a rumour, according to which the deputy Deschanel is said to be a candidate for the post of Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

RUSSIA.

Count Stolypin has gone to Friedberg to confer with the Tsar as to Russian internal affairs.

GERMANY.

The disturbances in the ward of Moabit at Berlin having been continued, the police have been compelled to adopt severe repressive measures.

This year's session of the Reichstag will be opened on Nov. 15th.

HOLLAND.

A new loan will be issued in Holland at the beginning of the year 1911.

PORTUGAL.

King Manuel of Portugal will pay an introductory visit to Berlin during the month of November.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Grand Vizier Hakki Bay, having returned from Paris to Vienna, has held conferences with Count Aehrenthal as to the new Turkish loan. In spite of all contrary rumours the loan will probably be eventually issued in France; if not, Sir Ernest Cassel, with the support of German financiers, will undertake to float the loan.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA ON BRITISH TRADE.

The annexation of Korea by Japan, says the London *Standard*, will certainly have a prejudical effect upon the trade of Great Britain in the Far East. Merchants trading in Korea are in a quandary as to whether the new Japanese tariff which will come into force next July will then immediately be made to apply to Korea as well. Should this be so, the existing tarift, which ranges from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent., may, as regards many articles, be doubled. On the other hand, it is pointed out that the present tariff treaty which exists between Korea and England may be continued during the next five years.

Japan possesses the bulk of the foreign trade carried on with Korea, although last year Great Britain exported to the peninsula £651,000 worth of commodities, or almost a third of the amount sent from Japan. China came next, with £447,300 worth of goods, followed by the United States with commodities approximating £240,250 in value. Most of the goods sent from European countries to Korea, however, are not shipped direct, but have to pass through Yokohama. The annexation of the peninsula can only mean a general improvement in the trade between Japan and Korea, to the detriment of the commerce of other nations.

Commerce in Korea has not yet gone beyond its infancy. Transactions are mostly carried out in market-places, of which there are now about 400 in the country. The business at these markets is limited, and amounts, in most cases, to nothing more than the exchange of daily necessaries. Weights and measures which constitute the standard of commercial transactions have hitherto been manufactured in the different provinces in accordance with the system current in each, with an entire absence of uniformity. To remove the inconvenience thus caused, the local Government, in September, 1909, revised the weights and measures law, by which the denominations and standards of Korean weights and measures were made identical with those current in Japan. Further, the manufacture of these weights was

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

made a Government monopoly, with a view to secure the distribution of uniform weights and measures throughout the peninsula in three years.

Korea first levied Customs duties on the merchandise of foreign Powers in 1894. As there then existed no proper agency for the collection of duties, the Government entrusted all the affairs relating to the Customs service to a prominent British subject, on condition that the State should receive £85,000 per year from this source. In January of 1908 the jurisdiction of the Customs service was transferred to the Minister of Finance, Following the termination of the Russo-Japanese war, in 1905, a new chapter was suddenly opened in the economic life of the country. Capital began to pour into the land from Japan, resulting in an increase of the purchasing power of the Koreans. This gave such an impetus to foreign trade that the ports then open became inadequate to deal with the goods arriving. To meet this exigency the Government increased the number of Custom-houses, and so allowed the foreign trade (exports and imports) of Korea to increase in 1908 to £5,513,800. The total amount received last year from Custom duties was £283,441—three and a-half times the amount obtained fifteen years before.

A MATTER OF SUPREME IMPORTANCE.

The matter of the annexation, says the *Morning Post*, is one of supreme importance for London and for Great Britain at large, in view of the enormous trade between our country and the East, and still more by reason of the Japanese tariff which will shortly come into force. But among those most competent to judge there should be no reason for dismay on the part of the British merchant and manufacturer. He may receive a temporary set back, but Korea offers infinite possibilities of trade, provided he is fully alive to them and to what his commercial rivals are doing.

"It is almost amusing to note our sudden interest in Korea," said the editor of the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* to a representative of the *Morning Post*. "We seem to have become suddenly alive to the fact that the country exists since Japan has assumed control of it, and yet that control is only what might have been expected by anyone who has kept an open eye on Eastern affairs. Japan has always desired possession of Korea, and it was only a temporary rebuff when she was obliged to recall her representative after the assassination of the Empress. But she simply lay low and waited for another opportunity, which came when Russia obtained her timber concessions. Then Japan felt that there was excuse enough for her to make another forward step.

"The Belgians have also been active there, in a mysterious manner which suggests that they have strong secret backers, and they have obtained concessions on the railways."

PUTTING KOREA IN ORDER.

"But there is not much reason to anticipate commercial trouble. Since Japan has gone into Korea she has put things in order, cleaned up the country, so to speak, put the finances on a satisfactory basis, and the police on a more stable footing. There is far less of the corruption that used to prevail in every corner of the country, when no man—especially if he were a poor man—knew who would come along next and plunder him. Naturally, under the new conditions there is a prospect of greater prosperity. Trade will revive, and although Japan expects to get the greater share of that trade, other countries, such as Great Britain, ought to discover better openings than ever there were before.

"I do not think it can be denied that in the past we have not been fully alive to our opportunities, and now that Japan has taken the lead we are wondering what is to become of British interests. So far as I know, there is no British steamship entering a Korean port to this day. The nearest point at which they touch is Shanghai, which is between 500 and 600 miles from Fusan. And yet we have been sending large quantities of Manchester goods into Korea every year—cotton yarns, sheetings, and shirtings—sending them almost without troubling to get the orders, because Japan had to have the stuff, and sent to the best manufacturers for it. But now that Japan has begun to make Manchester goods for herself the problem resolves itself into a geographical proposition. To get her goods into Korea Japan has simply to ship them over comparatively few miles, either from Tsuruga or Moji to Fusan. Manchester has to send her products many thousands of miles, and, other things being equal, she is at a natural disadvantage in regard to Japan."

WHERE GREAT BRITAIN IS ON TOP.

"But although Japan can turn out 'coarse counts' as good as those from Manchester," the editor of the *Anglo-Japanese Gazette* continued, "she will never oust us in the making of 'fine counts,' which are only possible by reason of the inherited skill of the Lancashire workers. We should have lost the 'coarse counts' in any case, annexation or no annexation, tariff or no tariff. The new tariff will affect Korea, and for a time it will curtail imports of goods from other countries."

The question was put as to how we might hope to gain under the new régime.

"Well, for one thing, there is always a desire in these Eastern countries to obtain goods from abroad. The American comes to England to purchase English clothing, and the Korean and the Japanese are similarly keen on getting English stuff. Now that corruption is rapidly vanishing from Korea, and a man may reasonably expect to get a larger proportion of what he works for without being fleeced right and left, the Koreans will have more money to spend, and consequently there will be a revival in trade.

"Japan will not allow the country to lie idle. She will extend the railways, establish habours, and develop the resources of the land, and all this cannot be done without foreign aid and foreign material. If Great Britain plays up to her opportunities there is no reason why she should not participate in a large share of this development. Even at the present time Japan puts a great deal of faith in British-made goods. She cannot afford to buy American stuff and throw it on the scrapheap in a few months; she wants something that will last. You may remember that some years ago Japan wanted a number of vessels for her Navy. She gave orders for one to be built at the Union Ironworks at San Francisco, another at Cramp's Yard in Philadelphia, a third at Stettin in Germany, a fourth in France, and one in England. It transpired afterwards that these were experimental orders, and England was the only country that obtained a repeat order. It is quite true that many thousands of dollars were spent on American rolling stock and permanent way for the Manchurian railways, but this was only on account of the need of quick delivery. Since then the orders have come to this country, and well-known firms in Manchester and Birmingham are manufacturing locomotives and rolling stock for them."

KEEPING AN EYE ON THE GERMANS.

"There is going to be a general industrial revival in Korea, and Great Britain will share in it, if—mark what I say—if we keep our eyes on the Germans and Americans. They are keenly alive to the commercial possibilities in the Far East, and are the most energetic 'bagmen' in the world. When a contract for electric lighting in Harbin was to be let, the Germans put up a building there, and sent out an actual plant to show the people what they could do, and naturally they got the orders. The British are too fond of relying on nicely-printed catalogues, and these are printed in English, which every Japanese and Korean is expected to understand. If we wake up and push ourselves forward we shall capture a large share of the orders, tariff or no tariff. We must not allow the Germans and Americans to do the window-dressing in the Far East."

FOR THE GOOD OF BRITISH COMMERCE.

Opinion in the City seems, says the Central News, to be divided as to the effect which the annexation of Korea will have upon British trade. In some quarters it is feared that the Japanese Tariff will be extended to Korea, and that this will kill the trade now done, particularly that from Manchester and Bradford. On the other hand, many merchants take the view that British trade will benefit. Mr. C. J. Catling, of the China and Japan Trading Company, in an interview with a Central News representative, said that the Japanese were up-to date people and were bound to open out the country. It might be expected that that a lot of railway material and building material would go out from this country, and there would certainly be many contracts for constructional work which would be shared in by Great Britain. Even if a tariff were set up, he believed that the annexation would undoubtedly be for the good of British trade.

LAWLESSNESS IN AMERICA.

An article taken from the *London Standard* under the heading "Lax Justice in America" contains so much of truth that it is worthy of study. The student of sociology can at once direct his mind to the cau e of prevailing lawlessness. Over a million emigrants yearly are now entering the confines of the North American continent. Some of them are high class, well educated people, who immediately adjust themselves to new conditions and become good citizens. But, as a rule the better class do not emigrate—they are satisfied at home. It is generally the discontented man who seeks new lands. Again, many of these emigrants are exceedingly ignorant, coming as they do from among the peasants in countries where the ruling classes govern with a firm hand and where class barriers are almost impregnable. Eventually most of these people become good solid citizens through education and the gradual adjustment to new conditions. But on first being released from home-land conditions, in many cases "Liberty becomes License" with this class. Time is not available to get one group assimilated and settled down until the next year brings its new influx. American lawlessness is the greatest argument in favour of stringent regulation and limitation of emigration. These conditions apply to any new country and the remarkable record for lawlessness in the United States is largely accounted for by the larger population and territory to be ruled. The *Standard* writer does not endorse this view, but we still believe it to be the true solution. Lynchings and night-riding are entirely separated from the ordinary crimes and cannot be intelligently discussed by a writer unfamiliar with local conditions. That the *Standard* writer is not familiar with such conditions is betrayed by his speaking of "western night riders." The night rider atrocities were all perpetrated in the South. The *Standard* article follows:—

The flash of the assassin's weapon has caused a deep revelation of the extent to which Mayor Gaynor has attracted the attention of the people of the United States during the seven months that he has been at the head of the government of New York City. The tributes to his character, the feeling that was widespread during the first hours of the crime that his death would be a national calamity, are indicative of the change that is coming over the American government. Mr Gaynor is the new type of magistrate that is gradually replacing the old-time corruptionist. He has been administering the affairs of the greatest city of the western hemisphere simply for the benefit of the community, and by doing this he has become a national personage.

On the day of his attempted assassination the "Independent," one of America's soberest and most conservative weeklies, went to press, not knowing of Gallagher's act, but printing a leading article, declaring:—

"Murder in the United States is an almost unpunished crime. . . . There is every reason to fear that an exhaustive survey would show an astounding indifference by American society as a whole to the ineffectiveness of our entire machinery of criminal justice. Whether it be the mob of lynchers or of strikers, the Black Hand assassin or the automobile thug; whether it be the group of 'gentlemen' meeting as boards of directors to combine insolvent companies, water their stocks, and defy the laws prohibiting contracts in restraint of trade; or whether it be the gangs of 'hoodlums'

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

whose rowdyism on cars and in other public places has become the terror of women and children, these insolent criminals, high born or low born, with strangely few exceptions, are permitted not merely to escape punishment, but even without so much as wholesome fear of punishment to go on indefinitely perpetrating crime."

In the same number of the "Independent" is reproduced an address on "Unpunished Crime in the United States," delivered before the Wisconsin Bar Association by Judge Holt, New York District Justice of the Federal Bench. Judge Holt declares, after a careful estimate, that there are 100,0000 Americans now living who, though they have taken part in lynchings, have never been called upon to answer for their crime. He further asserts there are 150,000 "unhung murderers and unpunished felons" in America, who have wilfully taken an active part in assaults in strike riots that have resulted in murder or felony. He is unable to estimate the large number of unpunished criminals who under the name of "nightriders," have terrorised Kentucky and Southern Indiana and Ohio, committing murder and destroying property in an effort to keep up the prices of cotton and tobacco by restricting the output. Nor can he give an adequate measure of the innumerable "Black Hand" Italians who have blackmailed their country-men in America, following disregarded demands for money by assassination or the perpetration of arson or bomb-throwing. Says Judge Holt:—

"There has been no time in many years past in which crimes of violence have been more rife than they have been in recent years in the oldest and most thickly populated parts of this country. Take, for instance, the community in and about the City of New York. Murders, maimings, assaults with deadly weapons, dynamite bomb explosions, burglaries, highway robberies, cases of arson, particularly in crowded tenement houses, the shooting of wives by drunken husbands and of girls by degenerates whom they have refused to marry, in short every kind of violent crime has occurred in and about the city to an unprecedented extent. Some of these criminals, of course have been convicted. But in the great majority of cases the perpetrators of these crimes have not been arrested. Many of those that have been arrested have been discharged by police magistrates, notwithstanding the clear proof of guilt, and this condition of unpunished crime is believed to have generally prevailed in and about most of the large cities of this country. . . Under our present system the punishment of crime is a sort of lottery. Great numbers of criminals escape. A few are punished, usually after long delay, with extreme severity."

CONTEMPT FOR THE LAW.

This statement is not the exaggerated utterance of a sensation-monger. It comes from a judge of high repute and large ability, and must be endorsed by every one familiar with criminal procedure in the United States. Judge Holt finds the cause in the slow movements of the wheels of justice, but more than this must be held accountable. The great horde of low-type aliens that flocks to America is a breeding centre of crime, but the solution of the immigration problem would not solve the crime problem. Few, if any, aliens are Southern lynchers or Western nightriders. One must search elsewhere for the root of the trouble. It lies in the lack of respect for law which prevails in the United States. There is little sympathy between the American lawmakers and the people for whom the laws are made. Public opinion has so long regarded legislators as corrupt that legal enactments have fallen into contempt. There is little of the English feeling that laws are enacted for the benefit of the country as a whole. Every time an American legislator is found guilty of bribery or working exclusively for his own interests—and such cases are constantly appearing—contempt for the law grows.

BETTER LEGISLATORS SOUGHT.

The solution is slowly working itself out, and the national renown of Mayor Gaynor is an indication that this is so. It is coming in the form of a change in the character of legislators and governors. A better type of man is being elected to office, and these men are preaching a respect for the law not so much by their words and deeds as by their characters. They are known not to be in politics for business reasons, but to be true public servants working for the benefit of the community exclusively. They are setting up a new standard of civic duty, around which more and more people are gathering every day. He who would take Judge Holt's arraignment to mean that democracy is failing in the United States must be myopic. Progress is slow on the surface, but it requires only a shaving of the surface to reveal the persistent forward movement. Successful emergence from the condition of political indifference is certain, because Americans are beginning to see the danger which is created by a low type of legislator. The great democracy is analysing its troubles, and is applying the cure. When a democracy can discern its pathological symptoms the cure must be effective, for self-preservation is the first law of nature. The outburst of sympathy for Mayor Gaynor, the shudder that ran through the country at the thought that his work might have been ended by the assassin's bullet supplies the antidote to pessimism that appears in Judge Holt's address.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE sealer *Koyei Maru* recently released by the Alaska Local Court, has arrived at Ishihama, Miyagi prefecture, with 182 seals skins on board.

IT is reported from Fusan that the completion ceremony of the waterworks in that city was held on the 25th ultimo. The function was a great success in spite of rainy weather.

AT 11.55 a.m. on the 22nd ult. a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and forty seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

THERE are symptoms of the spreading of cholera in Kobe and Osaka. Since the outbreak of the epidemic this year 26 cases had been reported up to the 21st ultimo in Kobe and 9 cases in Osaka.

THE steamer *Ryojun Maru* which left Moji on the 22nd ultimo for the west, ran aground off Tanokubi in a short distance from the port. It is reported that the vessel will probably be refloated at the next high tide.

IT is reported from Dairen that the imports to that port during the first eight months of the year amounted to 252,505 *yen*, with an increase in bulk of 10,000 tons as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This was due to the increase of purchasing power of the agriculturists in Manchuria.

IT is reported from Iki province that several days ago nine cases of Kerosine oil (flag brand) were picked up by some fishermen off Shiotsuhama, and 27 cases of the Rising Sun petroleum, on the water between Okinoshima and Ike province. The police authorities are making inquiries to discover the owner of these cases.

IN connection with strikes, lock-outs and suicides for lack of work in Great Britain, the following item seems almost pitiful. "It is estimated that the people of the United Kingdom spend $2 5,000,000 a year for sport. Of this $15,000,000 is for golf; $50 000,000 for cricket and football, and racing is set down at $25,000,000."

A MATSUMOTO (Shinano province) despatch says that the Soko Ginko in that city has been in difficulties on account of the loss of over 3 0,000 *yen* out of 420,000 *yen*, the paid-up capital. On the 25th ult. Messrs. Akabane Motoshi, Tanaka Bunjiro, and Saruhashi Sadajiro, Directors of the Bank, were arrested and their houses searched by the public procurator. Account-books were all confiscated.

A NAGASAKI telegram reports that the T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru* which was on her way to that port from Hongkong, ran aground on Tuesday morning while running some 25 miles south-east of the mouth of the Woosung. According to a wireless despatch the vessel was immediately refloated, and no great damage to the hull was anticipated. The passengers and crew are all safe.

THE Prince Imperial who is to attend the special review of engineers at Kyoto, is reported to have arrived at Hichijo Station on the 25th ultimo. His Highness was received at the platform by Princes Kuni and Kayo, Lieut.-General Miyoshi, Commander of the Sixteenth Division, and many other officers and officials. After a short rest the Crown Prince and suite proceeded to the Nijo Detached Palace where His Highness was welcomed by the peers residing in Kyoto.

HERR DERNBURG German ex-Secretary for the Colonies, who is now in Seoul, has called on the Resident General Viscount Terauchi at his official residence. The ex Secretary is reported to have expressed his wonder at the peace and tranquillity so conspicuously reigning in the sequel of such a great event as annexation, and admitted the propriety of the policy adopted by the Resident-General in encouraging agricultural pursuits in the Peninsula.

ACCORDING to the investigation made by the Department of Communications, the number and tonnage of steamers possessed by various Powers stand as follows:—

	Number of Vessels.	Total Tounage.
Great Britain	9,750	17,702,020
Germany	1,800	3,889,000
United States	1 720	3,662,000
France	800	1,445,000
Norway	1,390	1,122,000
Japan	960	1,150,000
Italy	430	961,000
Holland	500	924,000
Russia	700	763,000
Sweden	960	774,000
Spain	470	686,000
Denmark	550	677,000

THE number of commercial students accepted this year by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as the result of scholastic examinations, and subjects of study are fixed as follows:—Four will be despatched to China to study general commerce; one to Russia for commerce; seven to the United States, two to study commerce, one printing and book-binding, two porcelain manufacture and designing, one fancy matting, one the manufacture of medicines, and one tinnery business; one to Argentine for commerce; one to France for raw silk industry; three to Germany, one for electricity, chemistry, and technical industry, one for brewing, and one for cement manufacture; one to Switzerland for dycing; and two to England, one for wire-manufacture and the other for the business of utilizing agricultural products.

REMARKABLE scenes have been witnessed in the great Bengal conspiracy trial now proceeding at Dacca. The prisoners seem to regard the trial as a joke, and laugh and talk as they carelessly lounge behind iron bars in court. Students daily line the route along which the forty two prisoners pass on their way to the court and regard the accused as heroes. The trial is a most important one. In some of the seditious literature seized when the arrests were made there were songs which urged that the land should be washed in English blood. The conspiracy, according to the evidence for the prosecution, existed throughout the province of Bengal. It was started in 1 05, when certain Calcutta residents went to Dacca, made inflammatory speeches and induced their hearers to take an oath that they would sacrifice their lives for their country.

A CHERBOURG dockyard mechanic named Debrix at the naval machinery workshop has invented an apparatus by means of which Hertzian waves can, he claims, be connected with the Morse telegraph, thus permitting ordinary and wireless telegraphy to be combined. The apparatus is now being examined by the Invention Committee of the Navy. The idea of M. Debrix, if it is practicable, is of the greatest importance to the navy and mercantile marine. It would place an ocean liner in uninterrupted communication with all the Continental telegraph offices. The application of the system would enable the establishment of high-tension stations to be dispensed with, and those already existing along the coast would suffice for immediate transmission. The cost of the apparatus is said to be very slight. This invention

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

would, it is pointed out, render the greatest service to the fleet, as the offices of the Ministry of Marine could, by the Debrix process, be placed in telegraphic communication with squadrons on the high seas.

THE Prince Imperial is now in Kyoto to inspect the special manœuvres of the engineering corps. Despite the inclement weather on Tuesday. His Highness left the Nijo Detached Palace early in the morning and proceeded to the scene of the operations. On their conclusion His Highness worshipped at the Imperial Sepuchre at Izumiyama.

MR. MOISSANT, a young Chicago architect, is the hero of one of the coolest and most daring exploits recorded in the domain of aviation Only about a month has elapsed since he learned the art. He had no previous acquaintance with the route from Paris to Calais. He had never crossed the Straits of Dover. He is quite ignorant of the country between Dover and London. Yet on Tuesday evening, 16th ult., accompanied by his mechanic, to whom alone his intentions were known, he boldly set out from Issy les Moulineaux, just outside Paris, with the design of performing the journey to the British metropolis. He reached Amiens in a couple of hours, and remained there for the night. Resuming his flight early next day he descended at Calais two hours later. Af er a short stay there he flew the Channel, and arrived at Tilmanstone, a village near Dover, in rather over half an hour. Two especially noteworthy features stand out in Mr. Moissan's achievement. He is the first man to carry a passenger across the Channel. And he has apparently solved the difficulty of steering aeroplanes by compass, as he directed most of his journey by this means.

"THE Knight of Aksarbens" is the latest title conferred on Mr. Roosevelt, whose initiation as a member of this order, sworn to boast in the interest of Nebraska, was conducted at Omaha amid a series of hilarious after-supper scenes. On a stage set to resemble the chief street of Oyster Bay, clowns and songsters entertained the company with witticisms and doggerel verse at the expense of Mr. Roosevelt. Then the ex-President was invited to witness the trial of two initiates dressed to resemble the ultra-Conservative Speaker, Mr. Cannon, and the Free Trade Senator, Mr. Lafollette. Counsel for the defence depicted the prisoner Cannon as "the man who stood pat on the burning deck whence nearly all but him had fled." He urged the acquittal of Mr. Lafollette on the ground that he was a friend of the corporations and trusts. "because when they were sorely burdened with the task of counting money he would arrange things so that they wouldn't have so much money to count." The jury voted unanimously for their acquittal, but the court declared it their painful duty to sentence both prisoners. Mr. Cannon would be banished to Kansas (the Progressive State where his name spells anathema), Mr. Lafollette to Rhode Island—the home of high Protection. After his initiation Mr. Roosevelt delivered a humorous speech in which he narrated how in the jungles of Africa he met six millionaires who w.re Progressives.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

SIR ERNEST CASSEL'S MEMORIAL TO KING EDWARD.

As a memorial to King Edward, Sir Ernest Cassel proposes, under the patronage of the King and Queen and the Queen Mother, and of the German Emperor and Empress, to establish an Anglo German Institute with the object of facilitating employment for and rendering assistance to workers of English nationality in Germany, and of German nationality in England. A fund of £200,000 will be provided to start the undertaking, the details of which are now being elaborated.

Sir Ernest Cassel is the well-known financier, whose name is particularly associated with the development of the resources of Egypt. It was through him that the negotiations for financing the Nile irrigation works, including the building of the Assouan Dam, were carried out, and he has been connected with many other important undertakings in the world of finance. Sir Ernest, who is in his fifty-ninth year, was born at Cologne, where his father, Mr. Jacob Cassel, was a banker, and he has been conspicuous in all movements for bringing about good relations between Britain and Germany.

The number of English residents in Berlin is 17,000, while about 30,000 Germans are living in London. Many of these, it is pointed out, and especially many women, have been led to leave their native land through misapprehension or bad advice, and find themselves in a precarious and often desperate condition in a strange country, where all sources of assistance are closed to them as foreigners.

Sir Ernest Cassel in 1902 placed the sum of £200,000 at the disposal of King Edward for the building of the great consumptive sanatorium at Medhurst. In 1903 he placed £40,000 at the disposal of Lord Cromer for hospital work in Egypt; and the British Radium Institute, established last year, owes much to his munificence.

DREADFUL CASES OF RINGWORM

Heads Covered with Thick Scurf—Cried with the Itching—Hospital's Treatment Gave Frightful Pain but Did No Good—3 Years of Torment.

OWE SCALP AND HAIR HEALTH TO CUTICURA



"Well over four years ago my two little girls were taken with a dreadful scalp trouble that the doctors called ringworm. They attended the—— Hospital as out-patients for a year. I had to apply their ointment with a brush, giving the children frightful pain. I also had to have their heads shaved every two weeks, but they got no better under the treatment. They used to cry with the tormenting itching, and their heads were covered with a thick scurf and dandruff.

"About a year ago I determined to try the Cuticura Remedies. I used plenty of Cuticura Soap and applied the Cuticura Ointment. I used only about three cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and they were cured. Their hair is growing long and nice again. They had become so ill after their three years of suffering that I had to send one away to a convalescents' home as soon as she was cured, but now she is home, well and strong. My younger girl was away from school nine months with the disease. I am very grateful to Cuticura and for their children's sake I hope other mothers will try it. The Cuticura Soap I will always use for it makes the hair so lovely. Mrs. Nora Emmott, 38, Lena Gardens, Brook Green, W., London, Nov. 25, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, a complete Guide to the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, October 1.

The market for Raw Cotton is not active. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is somewhat active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, a fair volume of business has been done. Home prices still tend upward.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	34 50 to 35.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	32.00 to 33.00
COTTON YARN.	**PER BALE.**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43¾-44 in. Common to Good	4 95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards,	PER PIECE.
30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	PER PICUL. Y. 3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
" " Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.40 to 6 45
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.50 to 7.60
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3 22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

			Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	,,	...	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	,,	...	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	,,	...	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	,,	...	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	,,	...	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	,,	...	11 35 to 11 40
Japanese :—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*		2.80
Takasago	6 ,,		2.75
Fuji	6 ,,		2.85
Pine	6 ,,		2.80

WHEAT.

Little Business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*..	5.25 to 5.35
Red ,, ,, ,,	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.10 to 5.15

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has not been every brisk, Further decline in prices is generally expected.

On September 29th stocks were: Filatures 15,418 bales; Re-reels, 986 bales; Kakeda, 781 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 910
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	880
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	885
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	860
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	915
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	885
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	835
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	870
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	825
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	875
Re-reels—No. 1½	850
Re-reels—No. 2	835
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	870
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	840
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	820
Kakedas—No. 2	—

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

September.	Present delivery.	August delivery.	September delivery	October delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
23rd	—	854	857	863
24th	—	—	—	—
25th	—	—	—	—
26th	—	863	—	867
27th	—	863	866	872
28th	—	866	873	883
29th	—	—	869	877

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On September 12th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 500 piculs; Kibiso, 3,400 piculs; Sundries, 800 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	190 to 200
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142½
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	120 to 130
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior...	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui: - Although the market has remained without change, the tendency is still weak.

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—The demand has been very small, and the market is weak in consquence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.45	7 95	7 95	7 90	7 75
27″	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.60	7 65
36″	8.25	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.65

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5¼ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8 20	7.95
27″	8.20	8.25	8.00	7 80
36″	8.15	8.05	8 00	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.50	8.30	9.40	10.20
23″	8.50	9.00	10.10	11.10
27″	9.50	11.00	11.90	12.50
36″	12.50	13.80	15.70	17 00

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of September 29th the quotation was £55.17.6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,076.096
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	54.132

Delivery.	Closing Price
September	14.72
October	14.89
September	14 91

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
September ...	—	September ...	—
Octobe ...	14.35	October ...	14 42
November ...	14 39	November ...	14.39

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15.30
Medium	14 40
Common	13 50
Average	14 40

TEA.

No quotations can be given, as there has been little arrival of raw tea for some time. Some little business has been done in fired teas.

From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to September 28th, 6,623,600 *kin* were sold and the stock on Wednesday aggregated 88,000 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	nominal.
Choice		do.
Finest		do.
Fine		do.
Good Medium		do.
Medium		do.
Good Common		do.
Common		do.

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is somewhat active.

Delivery.	Yen.
September	—
October	131.20
November	131.45

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Sept. 29.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ @ ⅛ lower and Shanghai sterling $\frac{1}{16}$ lower causing local rates on Shanghai to rule firmer accordingly whilst private paper generally is kept firm by reason of higher discount and the anticipation of the Bank of England rate being revised to 4 per cent. to-day.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/8
— — Sight	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 7/8
— — 6 months' sight	2/1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 1/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	256½ @7
— Private 4 months' sight...	261
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	89¾*
— Private 10 days' sight do	87¾*
Shanghai—Bank sight	32¼
— Private 10 days' sight	84¼
India—Bank sight	152¼
— Private 30 days' sight	154¼
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207½@8
— Private 4 months' sight	213
Bar Silver (London)	24¾ @ 13/16

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N.D.L.	P. E. Friedrich	Su. Oct. 2
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota 1	M. Oct. 3
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	M. Oct. 3
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru 2	Tu. Oct. 4
Europe	M.M.	Oceanien 3	W. Oct. 5
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	W. Oct. 5
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle 4	F. Oct. 7
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Tu. Oct. 11
Hongkong	B. L.	Suveric	Tu. Oct. 11
Tacoma	B. L.	Aymeric	W. Oct. 12
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Tamba Maru	F. Oct. 14
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Tu. Oct. 18
America	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	F. Oct. 21

1 Left Seattle on the 19th inst
2 Left Hongkong on the 24th inst.
3 Left Singapore on the 19th inst
4 Left Vancouver on the 20th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Yarra	Sa. Oct. 1
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Oct. 1
Shanghai	Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su. Oct. 2
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	Tu. Oct. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Oct. 5
America	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Oct. 5
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	F. Oct. 7
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	F. Oct. 7
Europe	N. D. L.	P. E. Friedrich	Sa. Oct. 8
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Kamakura Maru	W. Oct. 12
Europe	N.Y.K.	Hirano Maru	W. Oct. 12
America	P. M.	Korea	W. Oct. 12
Tacoma	B. L.	Suveric	W. Oct. 12
Hongkong	B. L.	Aymeric	Th. Oct. 13
Tacoma	B. & S.	Titan	Sa. Oct. 15
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Oct. 15
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Tu. Oct. 18
America	C. R.	A'ral Exelmans	F. Oct. 21
Hongkong	T.K.K.	Chiyo Maru	Sa. Oct. 22

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tranquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, C. van Deurs, 23rd Sept.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L Allen, 23rd Sept.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 23rd Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 23rd Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 25th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 26th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H.C. Norris, 26th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434. T. Iizawa, 26th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,796, K. Nagawo, 26th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, E. R. Kitt, 27th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M S.S. Co.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 27th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 27th Sept.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hirano Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,282, H. Frazar, 27th Sept.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 27th Sept.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, I. Goto, 28th Sept.,—Formosan Ports, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 22nd Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Pakling, British steamer, 2,875, Bie, 23rd Sept.,—Australia, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 23rd Sept.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Derfflinger, German steamer, 5,241, G. Meiners, 24th Sept.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Ningchow, British steamer, 5,725, H. L. Allen, 23rd Sept.,—Hongkong and Liverpool via ports General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Buyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,044, K. Hashimoto, 25th Sept,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 25th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 26th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tranquebar, Danish steamer, 2,227, C. van Deurs, 26th Sept.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 27th Sept.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Indravelli, British steamer, 3,768, Pilcher, 27th —New York via Suez Canal, General.—Cornes & Co.

Alesia, German steamer, 3,312, Habel, 27th Sept.,—Havre, and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 28th Sept.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 28th Sept.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Iyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,918, R. Takeda, 28th Sept.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, E. R. Kitt, 28th Sept.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 28th Sept.,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glamorganshire, British steamer, 3,623, H. C. Norris, 28th Sept.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 29th Sept.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. T. Amako, Mr. John Bolten, Major Y. Miyata, Mr. C. Cruse, Mr. Y. Shimada, Baron H. Shimatsu Mr. T. Receur, Mr. T. M. Finnemore, Mr. Edgar Gumprecht, Mr Gumprecht, Dr. A. Lafgeus, Mr. Vincent Welch, Mr T. Odo and Mrs. T Odo. For Kobe:—Mr. James S. Oxford, Mrs. J. S. Oxford and Mr. R. Tanaka. For Shanghai:—Mrs. E. H. Gore.Booth, Miss A. D. Dodd, Miss M. Judson, Mr. J. C. Shengle, Mrs. J. C. Shengle, Miss T. Shengle, Mr. A. A. Torrance and Mrs. A. A. Torrance. For Hongkong:—Miss M. Atwood, Mr. F. W. Foxworthy, Mrs. M. French, Miss A. M. Gunned, Mr. H. A. Hutchings, Mrs. H. A. Hutchings, Mr. J. F. Kearney, Miss M. Newman, Mr. E. O. Nickerson, Mr. Geo. Skopeek, Mr. Geo. G. Stoebe, Mr G. G. Stoebe and infant, Mr. F. J. Waters, Mr. R. D. Mead and L. M. Sedgwick in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India* from Hongkong via ports:—Captain Heard, R.N., Mrs. Keswick, 2 children, maid and nurse, Miss Cunningham, Commander Lawndes and servant, Major Tupman, Mr. A. H. Fenton and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Ip Kim Chu and servant, Mr. F. Kuika, Mr. A. L. Tayler, Mr. and Mrs Kingsmill, Mrs. H. C. Gregory, 2 children, and servant and Mr. Fennhough in cabin; Mr. J. F Sharps, Mr. Ed. Pond, Mr. Yuen Cheong, Mr. Tam Mun Soon, Mr. P. Lambe, Mr. W. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wang and infant, Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Crooks, Mrs. M. B. Marshall and 2 children, Mr. Tam Wing Sang, Mr. Tam Man Hang, Mr. E. S. Hiene, Mr. Geo. Michie, Master C. L. and Miss Y. T. Wang and Mr. Herman Meyer in transit; 46 Chinese in Asiatic second class.

Per R.V.F.'s steamer *Poltava*, from Vladivostock:—Mr. Livingstone, Miss Gillespy, Miss Singley, Miss Mayfield, Miss Boegh, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Martius, Mr Thieck, Mr. Kobayashi, Mrs. Poberjansky, and Mr. Poberjansky, in cabin; Mrs. Malkoff-Panina, Miss Malkoff-Panina, and Mrs. Georgi, in second class.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs F. Willard, Mr. C. Cutlin, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Lantermann, Mrs. B. Catlin, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. H. Frank, Mr. A. Olsen, Mr. B. Vaske, Mrs. E. H. McMillian, Dr. H. W. Coe and Mr J. Jonelker. For San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Alles, Mrs. Wm. Arlington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Buttolph, Miss Cora Boettcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brandt, Mr. J. J. Connor, Mr. J. E. Du bar, Mrs. M. V. Everest, Mrs. J. E. Dunbar, Mr. Fred E. Eldred, Mrs. Ida M. Fountain, Rev. and Mrs. R. Gilliee and 2 children, Miss S. L. Grisingher, Mr. Emil Ganz Mrs. J. Griffi , Miss D. A. Gibbe, Mrs. W. T. Gillis, Master Robt. Gillie, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goodrich, Mr. W. E. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Huxtable, Mrs. J. C. Herndon, Miss F. Herndon, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Horne, Mr. and Mrs W. J. Humason, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hibbard, Mr. Howard Hibbard, Mrs. C. A. Howard, Mrs. Clara Hellyar, Mr. Gould W. Hart, Mrs. N. Hammond, Mrs. M. F Ihmsen, Miss J. T. Ihmsen, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kay, Mr. John Long, Mr. S. Leland, Miss F. Leland, Mrs. F. Leland, Miss H. L. Lezynsky, Mr. J. L. Lezynsky, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Milne, Miss Alice Miller, Mrs. K. Minor, Mrs. Chas. A. Mentz, Mr. H B. Miller, Mrs Spoor Mackey, Mrs. M. C. McGinnis, Mrs. R. H. McLean, Mrs F. C. Morris, Mrs. Ida A. Noxon, Miss M. E Nash, Mr. Earl K. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. P. Olda. Mr. and Mrs B. A. Packard, Miss D. Packard, Miss L. M. Porter, Mrs. F. V. Jesurun, Miss E. M. Palmer, Mrs. G. Ivan Peoples, Dr. R. S. Petter, Mrs. O. W. Roberts, Miss S. P. Ruch, Mrs. A. F. Resenheim, Miss M. Rooch, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Rabb, Mr. and Mrs. A Rothe, Gov. and Mrs. Isaac Taft Stoddard, Mrs. L. M. Stonehart, Mr. Fred. B Stamm, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stamm, Miss F. Stamm, Mrs. W. J. Sheffer, Miss V. Sheffer, Miss M. Sally, Mrs. J. Sanders, Mrs. M. C. Stoddard, Miss H. Twistman, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Warner and 2 children, Mrs A. M. Wilkinson, Mr. A. P. Witmer, Miss Lois Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Watson, Mrs. M. L. White, Mr. Elmer Wilson, Mrs. L. M. Jones, Mrs. A. J. de Souza, Miss P. de Souza, Mr. Sing Major Syar, Mr. Sing Major K. S. Liang, Mr. E. C. Julien, Mr. W. P. Flatow, Mr. Fen Hai Yi Leo, Mr. H. Rose, Mrs. H. Slade and 4 children, Mr. J. C. Seigfried and Mrs. S. Michaels in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Mr. C. A. Carr, Sub Lieut. Ogilvy Dogleish, Miss W. M. Cooper, Mr. W. S. Dyer and Mr. Lee Yuen in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Dr. E. S. Bogert, Mr. Cadogan, R.N., Capt. G. C. Cayley, R.N., Baroness de Chaboulon, Mr. Yuen Chong, Mr. N. Colston, Dr. Chas. H. Crooks, Mrs. Crooks, Comdr. A. T. Darley, R.N., Mr. J. F. Cox Edwards, Mr. Y. Fujita, Mrs. G. Hall, Mr. Tam Man Hang, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hepner, Mr. E. S. Hine, Mr. G. W. James, Mr. A. W. Kruemmer, Mr. P. Lambe. Mrs. M. B. Marshall and 2 children, Mr. W. M. McDonald, Mrs. Emerson McKim, Mr. Herman Meyer, Mr. Geo. Michie, Mr. F. A. Monroe, Lieut. J. B. Murry, R.N., Mr. K. Oshima, Mr. E. Pond, Capt. L. E. Power, R.N., Mr. J. F. Sharpe, Mr. J. R. Shaw, Mr. Tam Mun Soon, Mr. Tam Wing Sung, Lieut. M. Tindal, R.N., Dr. W. Glass Trotter, Mrs Trotter, Mr. D. R. J. Ushikubo, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y Wang and infant, Master Wang, Miss Wang, Mr. L. Ward and Lieut. G. D Ward, R.N., in cabin.

Per American steamer. *Mongolia*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Alles, Mrs. W. Arlington, Mr. and Mrs. F. Buttolph, Miss Cora Boettcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brandt, Mr. J. J. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dunbar, Mrs. M. V. Everest, Mr. Fred E. Eldred, Mr. W. P. Flatow, Mrs. Ida M. Fountain, Rev. and Mrs. Gillies and 2 children, Mrs. W. T. Gillis, Mr. R. W. Gillis, Miss S. L. Grisinger, Mr. Emil Ganz, Mrs J. Griffin, Miss D. A. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Goodrich, Mr. W. E. Hammond, Mrs. N. Hammond. Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Huxtable, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Horne, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Humason, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Hibbard. Mr. Howard Hibbard, Mrs. C. A. Howard, Mrs. Clara Hellyar, Mr Gould W. Hart, Mrs. M. F. Ihmsen, Miss J. T Ihmsen, Mrs F. A. Jesurun, Mrs. L. M. Jones, Mr. E. C. Julien, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kay, Mr John Long, Mr. and Mrs. S. Leland, Miss F. Leland, Mr. J. F. Lezynsky, Miss H L. Lezynsky, Miss Hattie L. Lezynsky, Mrs. S Michaels, Mr. and Mrs. W. M Milne, Mr. H. R. Miller, Miss Alice Miller, Mrs. K. Minor, Mrs Chas. A. Mentz, Mrs. Spoor Mackey, Mrs M. C. McGinnis, Mrs R. H. McLean, Mrs Ida A. Noxon, Miss M. E. Nash, Mr Earl R. Nash, Mr and Mrs B. A Packard, Miss D. Packard, Miss L. M. Porter, Miss E. M. Palmer, Mrs G. Ivan Peoples, Dr. R. S. Petter, Mrs. O. W. Roberts, Miss S P. Ruch, Mrs. A. F. Rosenheim, Miss M. Rooch, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Raab, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rothe, Mr. J. G. Siegfried, Gov and Mrs. Isaac Taft Stoddard, Mrs. M. C. Stoddard, Mrs. A. J. de Souza, Miss P. de Souza, Mrs. L. M. Stonehart, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Stamm, Mr. Fred B. Stamm, Miss F. Stamm, Mrs. W. J. Sheffer, Miss Y. Sheffer, Miss M. Sally, Mrs. J. Sanders, Mrs. H. Slade and 4 children, Miss H. Twistman, Mrs A. M. Wilkinson, Mr. A. P. Witmer, Miss Lois Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Watson, Mrs. M. L. White, Mr. Elmer Wilson, Mr. Sing Major Syar, Mr Sing Major K. S. Lieng, Mr. Fen Hai Yi Leo, Mr, H. Rose, Mr. and Mrs. B. Honig and child, Dr. E. Hyams, Miss E. K. Lewis, Miss A. H. Lewis, Mr. R. Link, Mrs. Milton Pray and Mr. W. Zelweger in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	TEA. Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast	Other Cities.	Total. Packages.
Hongkong	2,436	—	1	886	—	3,323
Foochow	708	—	—	40	—	748
Keelung	236	—	—	—	—	236
Shanghai	2,003	1,974	682	550	—	5,209
Kobe	370	—	—	—	—	370
Yokohama	1,350	—	—	—	—	1,350
Total	7,103	1,974	683	1,476	—	11,236

From.	SILK. New York.	Easton.	South Manchester.	Montreal.	Holyoke	Total Bales
H'kong & Canton	715	—	—	—	—	715
Shanghai	365	—	—	12	—	377
Yokohama	1,320	67	—	15	27	1,429
Total	2,400	67	—	27	27	2,521

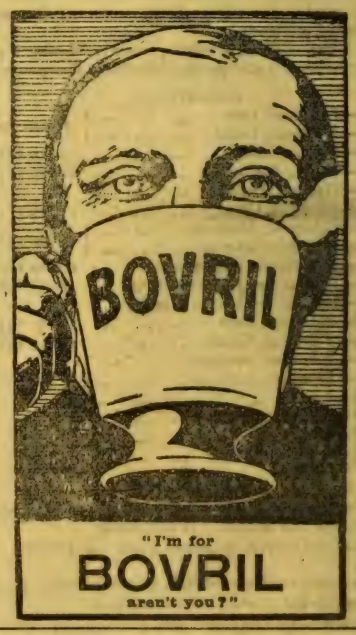
SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	RAW. England.	France	New York.	Moscow.	WASTE. England	France.	France.	France.
C. Eymard & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.		29	—	—	—	—	Peigues. 5	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	114	—	—	—	—	17	—
Hara Yushutsuten	15	45	—	35	—	—	—	—
Pila & Co.	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	143	—	—
Total	15	3 0	49	35	—	143	22	—

Per British steamer *Syria* for London and Antwerp via ports:—

	Waste	Silk.
Siber Hegner & Co.	—	68	17
Bavier & Co.	—	129	—
C. Eymard	—	96	—
Total	—	293	17



(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ウヤツオンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 16 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 15TH OCT., 1910. 明治卅五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 473
Embarrassing Question ... 474
The Affair of the Administrative Court ... 474
Naval Intelligence ... 474
The New Nobility in Chosen ... 475
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 475
The Tariff ... 476
A Kaishin-kai ... 476
Formosa ... 476
Chosen ... 477
The Affair of 1895 ... 477
Mr. Dernburg ... 477
The Deposit Bureau ... 477
Panic in Shanghai ... 478
Major-General Aoki ... 478
Education in Korea ... 478
The Chinese Senate ... 479
The Tsoel Affair ... 479
Mongolia ... 479
China ... 480
Japanese Emigrants in Brazil ... 480
Koreans in China ... 480
Kerosene Oil ... 480
The Revolution in Portugal ... 481
The Cabinet ... 481
The Tokyo Railway ... 481
Railway Junction in Asia ... 481
The Times ... 482
A Criminal Case ... 484
Fouling Their Own Nest ... 482
A Cotton Growing Company ... 482
Tokyo Gas Question ... 482
Newspapers in Seoul ... 482
The Consular Question in Kwantung ... 482
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 483
The Two Loans ... 483
Notes on Current Events ... 483
Leading Articles :—
The Upheaval in Portugal ... 485
"The First President of the World" ... 485
Feminism Up to Date ... 486
Rationalism or Socialism ... 487
Tokyo Notes ... 488
Mr Fukuzawa on the Events in Seoul in 1884 ... 489
Yokohama Saint Andrews Society ... 489
Our Russian Newsletter ... 490
The Warwick Major's Comedy Company ... 491
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 492
The Yokohama Literary Society ... 492
The Japanese Tariff Question ... 493
The Heavy Rainfall ... 493
Thoughts in a Garden ... 494
The Trans-Siberian Route ... 494
Notice to Mariners ... 454
The Yokohama Keizai Kyokai ... 494
Local News ... 494
Correspondence :—
Demand Under Art XIII of the Press Law ... 495
In Defence ... 495
"A Scurrilous Attack" ... 495
Rationalism ... 495
The Portuguese Colonies and the "Berliner Post" ... 496
Chess ... 496
Telegrams ... 496
Strange Things from America ... 500
Judges Attend Prison Conference in N.Y. ... 500
Aeroplane or Dirigible in War? ... 501
Value of a Visit to Canada ... 501
Trade of Japan ... 5 1
atest Commercial ... 502
Latest Shipping ... 503

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 15TH, 1910.

BIRTH.

PIGGOTT.—On October 11th, at 4, Shin-Ryu-Do Machi, Azabu, Tokyo, the wife of Lieutenant F. S. G. PIGGOTT, Royal Engineers, (attached to H.B.M. Embassy), of a son.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IT is officially reported that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition will be closed on the 29th instant.

ON the night of the 8th inst. the first snow of the season fell at Harbin. The thermometer registered 28 degress Fahr.

IT is reported from Seoul that Governor-General Viscount Terauchi is preparing to leave for Tokyo in a few days. He is expected to embark at Fusan.

COUNT OTANI KOZUI, Lord Abbot of the Higashi-Hongwanji, returned to Kobe on the 5th instant from his long journey abroad. The chief object of his tour was making investigations of the Buddha's relics in India.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, who is now returning from Europe, is reported to have arrived at Moscow on Monday. His Excellency is expected home about the 25th instant.

THE Aichi-Ken Commercial Museum has been established at Nagoya. The Museum consists of the main building, administration building, meeting hall, machinery building, bazaar, green house, and garden.

THE Prince Imperial, who proceeded from Otsu on Monday to Maizuru to attend the launching of the destroyer *Umikaze*, returned to Otsu the same evening. His Highness will start for Tokyo tomorrow, passing a night at Shizuoka.

THE Government of Uruguay is officially reported to have entered into negotiations with a telegraph Company at Berlin with a view to establishing wireless telegraph offices along the coast and on board various ships of the Republic.

A KOBE despatch says that in connection with raising a city loan amounting to 2,500,000 *yen*, negotiations are favourably progressing with the Mitsubishi and other banks. The loan is to be appropriated to the redemption of the waterworks loan.

THERE has, since the 3rd instant, been a run on the Biwajima Bank at Kasugai, Aichi prefecture. But the bank having paid over 100,000 *yen*, the situation is at present quiet. It is said that the run was due to defamatory measures adopted by some persons.

IN connection with the question of enlarging Nagoya harbour, the prefectural Assembly held on the 6th inst. an extraordinary city section meeting, when the original bill for the estimate of 3,143,140 *yen* was passed after amending it into 1,909,140 *yen*.

IT is reported from Matsuyama that a bronze statue has been erected in honour of the late Nakaye Toju, a celebrated scholar in the latter days of the Tokugawa Government, on the site of the Osu Castle. The unveiling ceremony took place on Tuesday.

IT is announced that the Autumn Races in connection with the famous Hachiman Temple at Kamakura will take place on the 16th and 17th inst. This event should afford a good opportunity to travellers and residents of ensuring a pleasant week end at this picturesque resort.

A NAGASAKI despatch says that a passenger returning from Vladivostock reports the growing force of the Japanese traders' boycott against the Osaka Shosen Kaisha steamers. In the meantime the liners of the Russian Volunteer Fleet are said to be reaping the fishermen's profits.

A HANKOW telegram says that Mr. Hayashi, Chief Engineer of the Szechwan Hankow Railway, left for home on Tuesday. The Japanese engineers in the employ of the Ichang-Hankow and Szechwan-Hankow Railways, who one numbered as many as fifty, have thus all been discharged.

AN Utsunomiya despatch says that a thunderstorm was experienced on the 6th instant at Samukawa, Shimotsuke province. A house was struck by lighting and burned. One of the inmates and a neighbour fell senseless. Another thunderstorm raged in Ashikaga district the same day, and railway traffic was interrupted for a short time. About the same time hail fell in Tochigi prefecture, doing considerable damage to the crop.

IT has recently been found that a large quantity of marble can be produced in the neighbourhood of Iwama Station, Ibaraki prefecture. A company with a capital of 1,000,000 *yen* is to be established with the object of exploiting the above, under the auspices of some leading businessmen in Tokyo.

THE Prince Imperial, who had just concluded his inspection at Kyoto of the special manœuvres of engineers, visited Otsu on the 6th inst., and inspected the Ninth Regiment of Infantry, Shiga Kencho, and Female Normal School. His Highness also worshipped at the mausoleum of the Emperor Kobun and visited the Miidera Temple.

THERE was a very large attendance at Messrs. Jno. Hall's Auction Rooms on the 10th instant amongst which many rival interests were trying to obtain possession of the wreck of the Armoured Cruiser *Bedford*, but after long continued desultory bidding the auctioners had finally to withdraw the property at 49,000 *yen* highest bid obtained.

THE largest French liner, *La France* of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, was launched at St. Nazaire on the 19th ult. Her displacement is 27,000 tons, and she is expected to cover the distance between Havre and New York in 5 days 16hrs. The *Mauretania*, it will be remembered, displaces 31,900 tons and has travelled from Cork to New York in 4 days 10hrs.

AN Otaru despatch says that on Sunday afternoon a railway accident occurred at the entrance of a tunnel near Ranto Station. The coupling of the engine and part of a goods train was suddenly broken off, so that the cars ran in opposite directions and were derailed Four cars laden with oats were smashed, the loss being estimated at 54,000 *yen*. Traffic was suspended for several hours.

THE boy scout movement has struck Hawaii and already two patrols have been organized. The movement has met with a great deal of enthusiastic support, while the presence in the city of Lieutenant Colonel Bullard, U.S.A., is expected to add to the enthusiasm D. Howard Hitchcock, the artist, is one of the enthusiastic scout advocates, having recently returned from California, where he attended some of the California scout camps and obtained much information on the movement.

NOW that China has opened her Parliament, her budget for the fiscal year 1911-12 is to to be submitted to deliberation in the Legislature. And preparations are now being made to that end by the Department of Finance. It is said that her expenditures have greatly increased as a result of the change of her political system, and there will be in consequence a difficiency of some 35,000,000 taels in the Central Government alone. Besides each province shows a financial deficiency of from 500,000 up to 2,000,000 taels, so that there is a total deficiency of at least 55,000,000 taels in China's finance for the next fiscal year. This therefore becomes the question of first importance for the Chinese Legislature.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EMBARASSING QUESTIONS.

The Governments of China and Japan are confronted just at present by some questions which threaten to develop troublesome phases. The habit with Chinese officialdom is to allow things to drift until they assume in the eyes of other nations the character of accomplished facts, often involving vested interests of considerable magnitude. Then the Chinese suddenly wake up and discover the existence of a state of affairs not strictly in accordance with treaty provisions. This was plainly the case with regard to the Koreans engaging in agricultural work in the Hsinmintun region. These Koreans had been for many years allowed to reside and work outside treaty limits, when suddenly the local authorities interfered and ordered them all to return within the conventional boundaries. It can scarcely be denied that the Chinese were within their strict rights in thus acting, and the Japanese Government seems to have recognised that fact by confining itself to a stipulation that reasonable compensation be paid to the retiring Koreans. The matter is more complicated, however, along the Yalu boundary. There the peoples of the two countries have been accustomed to ignore this natural barrier, and to settle freely on either side of the river, according as convenience or business interest dictated. There are some 30 or 40 thousand Koreans living on the northern bank of the Yalu, and a not greatly smaller number of Chinese reside on the Korean side. There is nothing in any treaty which helps to unravel this problem, so far as the Yalu is concerned; but in the case of Chientao there is a distinct agreement that Koreans shall be allowed to travel and settle freely within that district, provided that they are subject to Chinese jurisdiction. The situation has been decidedly complicated by the annexation of Korea, for one result of that measure has been to convert all Koreans into Japanese subjects, thus entitling them to the privilege of consular jurisdiction in whatever country Japan possesses that right by treaty. It is stated that immediately on receipt of the news of annexation the Chinese Government asked Japan whether she intended to claim that privilege for all her new subjects within Chinese dominions. The question of course elicited an affirmative answer. Then suddenly the Taoel complication came upon the tapis, and judging from the attitude of the Chinese towards that question, they are determined to restrict the Koreans to the narrowest interpretation of the treaties. It is true that at Taoel the sufferers were of Japanese nationality, but the incident can only be interpreted as indicating China's resolve to ignore established facts and revert to the strictest rendering of her conventions. In the Yalu region a tolerably effective reply might be made by compelling all Chinese subjects to remove to the northern bank of the river, but that would be a distinctly reactionary policy. The Japanese Government has to consider which course would inure to the greater benefit of its newly acquired subjects; that is to say, whether the privilege of consular jurisdiction shall be claimed at all costs, or whether it shall be waived on condition that rights of travel and residence are granted to Koreans outside treaty limits. Another point calling for serious thought is Japan's willingness to incur the expense of making due provision for the judicial control of her Korean subjects throughout the length and breadth of Manchuria. Is she prepared to enlarge the machinery of her consular tribunals so that it shall suffice for all the needs of such a situation? It is evident that the problem refuses to be easily solved, and unfortunately the Taoel affair constitutes an inconvenient preface, for both sides are insisting with some acrimony on the strict letter of the law, and Japan, in posting a police force there, virtually makes the assertion that Chinese provisions for the preservation of peace and good order are not sufficient.

THE AFFAIR OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COURT.

Saturday, October 8.

This matter seems likely to be taken up by the Barristers' Association. A meeting of the latter body has been held under the presidency of Dr. Hatoyama, and has decided that if the removal of the three judges is for *bona fide* reasons of decrepitude, there can be no ground for interference; but if personal considerations have really entered into the account, the matter is serious. Accordingly the barristers have appointed a committee to make full investigation.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* discusses this question editorially, but seems inclined to skim the surface rather than to sound the depths. It sets out by an expression of curiosity as to the source of the Constitutional breeze that is now blowing. Recently a question was vehemently raised as to whether the Constitution permits a cabinet to undertake such a measure as the annexation of an over-sea country without previously consulting the Diet. And now we have all this talk about the Constitution and the judges. But, after all, the present phase is not one for public interference. If the judges in conclave have decided that the provisions of a certain law are applicable to three of their number, what judicial tribunal can be said to have competence to query that judgment? It is certainly unconstitutional on the part of the people at large to interfere with the discharge of their constitutional duty by a chamber of judges.

It will be seen that the whole question hinges upon the physical condition of the 3 judges whom it is proposed to superannuate. These 3 judges themselves are said to have decided that they are victims of coercion prompted by the Prime-Minister, but they have failed to explain what possible motive Marquis Katsura could have for such undue interference. The present Premier has proved that he is nothing if not tactful and level-headed. We cannot suspect him of wantonly unconstitutional action.

Sunday, October 9.

We gather from reports published this morning that the three judges of the Administrative Court who are opposing the decision of their colleagues have practically failed in establishing their case. Much depended upon the view taken by the Association of Barristers, and these are said to have arrived at the conclusion that if the judges in conclave have, after due investigation, ruled that the sixth article of the Law of the Courts applies to the three recalcitrant judges, there is no possibility of going outside that ruling. The 3 judges themselves attempted to carry on their functions in spite of the ruling, but were politely informed by the President of the Court that their services were no longer required. It would seem in fact that all the forms prescribed have been duly complied with, and that there is no ground for legal complaint.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On the 10th instant the first Japanese ocean-going torpedo-destroyer was successfully launched at Maizuru. This type of vessel has been dubbed *Kōyō Kuchiku-kan*, a literal rendering of "occan-going destroyer." The vessel is named *Umikaze* (wind of the sea). Her displacement is 1,150 tons and her speed, which is obtained by Parson's turbines, reaches 33 knots. The world's attention was called to this species of craft by the building of the *Swift* in a British dock-yard. The *Swift* displaced 1,800 tons; steamed 36 knots and carried four 4.7 inch guns and 2 torpedo tubes. It was a great step from the comparatively little destroyers hitherto employed to this British monster, and after a time the new departure came to be considered as excessive, so that the next ocean-going destroyers built by England displaced 1,000 and 900 tons respectively and had a speed of 34 and 33 knots. Japanese naval architects are said to believe that the *Wind of the Sea* represents the happy mean between the *Swift* and her English successors, but this of course remains to be proved by practise. Meanwhile it is noted that the largest destroyers possessed by other Powers are as follow :—

	tons.	knots.
Germany	670	30
United States	742	31
France	746	31
Italy	405	—
Russia	700	35

Referring to the above, the *Nichi Nichi* has an interesting note. It observes that the following vessels will be added to the effective strength of the fleet during this month or next; namely, the battleships *Aki* and *Satsuma*; the armoured-cruiser *Kurama* and the ocean-going destroyer *Umikaze*. Then on Saturday next the battleship *Kawachi* will be launched, and after her in quick succession will follow the battleship *Settsu*; the 2nd class cruisers *Chikuma*, *Yahagi* and *Hirato*, and the ocean-going destroyer *Yamakaze* (wind of the mountain). When all the above are included in the fleet they will represent an addition of 93,320 tons. The subsequent programme includes 1 battleship of 20,800 tons or 1 armoured-cruiser of 18,500 tons; 2 ocean-going destroyers of 600 or 700 tons, and 1 cruiser of 4,800 tons. On the other hand, 9 vessels, representing a total deplacement of 25,460 tons, will have to be soon struck off the strength of the fleet. They are the following :—

Name.	Tonnage.
Chinyen	7,300
Naniwa	3,700
Takachiho	3,700
Izumi	2,950
Hiyei	2,400
Katsuragi	1,600
Yamato	1,600
Musashi	1,600
Maya	610

Among the above the *Katsuragi*, the *Yamato* and the *Musashi* are now performing only duties of survey.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW NOBILITY IN CHOSEN.

Friday, October 7.

The reports hitherto circulated from Seoul about the number and the titles of the new Korean Nobility prove to have been very erroneous. The statement telegraphed, it will be remembered, was that the total number of new nobles would not exceed 36, and that there would be among them only one count, practically the whole of the rest becoming barons. But it now turns out that there are more than 70 patents issued, and that the titles are not by any means so unevenly divided. Including the Emperor and the ex-Emperor, 4 princes are created, and then we have 12 marquises, 4 counts, 32 viscounts and 27 barons.

In addition to this liberality in the number of titles, the monetary grants accompanying the patents are much larger than was originally supposed. For whereas in Japan the common grant in the case of a newly-created baron is only 10,000 *yen*, the minimum in the case of a Korean baron is said to be 25,000, and a marquis gets 100,000. The grants attached to the intervening titles are not mentioned.

The *solatia* handed to retiring officials are also far larger than report stated at the outset. Thus we read that each former Minister of State is to receive 60,000 *yen*; each *Shinnin* official, 50,000; each *Chokunin* 10,000; each *Sonin* 3,000, and each *Hannin* 500.

These figures lend additional *eclat* to Mr. Sung Yong-chun's conduct in refusing the title of baron, together with its accompanying grant of money.

Saturday, October 8.

Again a correction has to be made in the reports hitherto published as to the numbers of the new Korean nobles. The corrected figures are now said to be Marquises 9; Counts 3; Viscounts 22 and Barons 45. The ceremony of conferring these ranks took place on the 7th instant, and is said to have been a most ceremonious affair, all the recipients of the honour being robed in the fullest of full dress. The patents were handed to each of the new nobles by the Governor General himself, who stood in the middle of the hall, where he was approached by the nobles in succession. The Governor-General did not make any speech, but each recipient of a patent was required to sign a document setting forth the duties and responsibilities of a peer of the realm.

The patents of nobility having been conferred and the certificates pledging the Government to pay *solatia* of fixed amount to the officials having been handed over, nothing remains to complete the programme except to give special rewards to private individuals who have distinguished themselves by filial piety, by wifely fidelity or by other meritorious actions. In determining these the local officials will be entrusted with the duty of investigation, and the rewards will ultimately be transmitted by the Chief of Political Affairs.

It is now stated that the main part of the Governor-General's immediate business having been concluded, he will return to Japan by the 20th instant.

We read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that some dissatisfaction has been caused by omissions from the lists of recipients of rewards. Special reference is made to Mr. Yu Kil-sun, formerly Minister of Home Affairs and a man of pronounced anti-Japanese views. His name appears on the list of newly created Barons but is not included in the roll of members of the Central Council. It is inevitable that some people should harbour feelings of discontent on an occasion of this kind. Men's appraisements of their own merits seldom coincide exactly with the value placed on them by others. We are somewhat surprised however to observe that Mr. Sun, former leader of the Il Ching-hoi, is among the men credited with dissatisfaction. His name appears on the list of Viscounts, but it is said that he thinks that his career entitles him to the rank of Count on at least equal terms with the ex-Premier, Mr. Yi Wang-yon. Considering that Mr. Sun is credited with the design of refusing to receive any title whatever, his purpose being to settle permanently in Japan under the name of Noda Heijiro, it should not be a matter of much consequence to him whether he is nominated a Count or a Viscount.

After the ceremony of conferring patents the ex-Ministers of State repaired first to the palace of the ex Emperor and next to that of his father, to return thanks for the honour they had received. It is thought that the whole proceeding has produced an excellent impression in Chosen.

Sunday, October 9.

It was not to be supposed that the distributions of titles and rewards would leave everyone content. This morning (9th instant) news comes that Mr. Chong Kyu, husband of the former ex-Emperor's sister, attempted to commit suicide on learning that his rank in the new nobility would not be higher than that of Baron. It is this nobleman's son, Cho Nam-se, who was recently arrested on a charge of having misappropriated funds belonging to the ex-Emperor. Whether that disgrace did not unhinge the mind of the suspected man's father and predispose him to the rash act which nearly cost him his life, cannot yet be ascertained but is strongly supected.

It appears however that Mr. Chong Kyu's case is not singular. The *Nichinichi* has intelligence from Seoul to the effect that there is much discontent and that the selections made by the Japanese Authorities are subjected to severe criticism.

The grants made to the various provinces are as follow:—

THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

	Yen.
Kyongkwi-do	2,630,000
Chikungchong-do (N.)	790,000
„ (S.)	1,480,000
Chholla-do (N.)	1,310,000
„ (S.)	1,690,000
Kyongsang-do (N.)	2,010,000
„ (S.)	1,600,000
Hwanghai-do	1,090,000
Kwangwon-do	1,120,000
Pyongan-do (N.)	1,140,000
„ (S.)	1,040,000
Hamgyon-do (N.)	550,000
„ (S.)	880,000

Out of the grant to the province of Kyongkwi the sum allotted to Seoul is 1 million *yen*. These funds are to be devoted to the support of the Yangpan, to education and to the formation of famine-relief funds. The proportion in which they are to be distributed is 60 per cent. to the Yangpan, 30 per cent. to education and 10 per cent. to famine-relief. The capital itself is not to be spent but only the interest, and all orders relating to the use of the money are to receive the approval of the Governor General's office. The division among towns and districts in each province is to be in the ratio of the population, and the method of expending the interest will be fixed by the prefect of the province.

Monday, October 10.

The figures originally announced with regard to the grants of money to newly-created Korean noblemen seemed very generous at the time, but the latest news shows that they are even more munificent than rumour represented them to be. Thus instead of 100,000 *yen* each marquis is to receive bonds representing 200,000; each count will receive 150,000; each viscount 100,000 and each baron from 20,000 to 30,000. Further, to specially deserving members of the former Council of State a sum not exceeding 50,000 *yen* will be presented. These are certainly most generous figures.

We mentioned in our last issue that certain grants were made to the 13 provinces for purposes of assisting the Yangpan, for promoting education and for forming a famine relief fund. We now learn from the latest telegrams that the sums thus allotted aggregate 17,248,000 *yen*. Hence, as the original total appropriated for the various purposes of *solatia* in connection with annexation, was 30 million *yen*, there remains 12,752,000 *yen* to meet the drafts on account of grants to the new nobles.

With regard to the discontent said to have been created in certain quarters owing to alleged ommissions from the list of nobles, certain explanations are given. One refers to Yi Chun yong. It is pointed out that this gentleman, being the eldest son of a man who has received a patent of marquisite, will therefore succeed to his father's title. There was consequently no reason to bestow on him a special patent. As for the case of Mr. Yi Yong-kyu, who was leader of the Il Ching-hoi at the time of the annexation, the explanation given is that he has never served in a high official position, and that to have been merely the leader of a political party did not constitute a valid reason for granting him a title.

The same argument applies in a moderated form to Mr. Sun Pyong-chun, the original organiser, and for some time the leader, of the Il Ching-hoi. A title was granted to him without any reference whatever to his connection with the Il Ching hoi, and solely on account of his services as a Minister of State. This principle was applied to all politicans and though misapprehension seems to have arisen in connection with the conferring of patents on some members of the Dai han Hyop-poi, the fact is that these men had previously held portfolios and were honoured on that account, not at all because of their political associations.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The Trade Returns for the first ten days of October are:—

	Yen.
Exports	13,274,000
Imports	8,969,000
Excess of Exports	4,305,000

The figures from January 1st to October 10th are:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	339,118,000	+38,186,000
Imports	356,083,000	+32,717,000
Excess of Imports	16,965,000	

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF.

The new tariff continues to be a subject of rumour and discussion. There is talk in irresponsible quarters of the return to Japan of Mr. Kato, Ambassador of this country in London, and there is a rumour in still more irresponsible quarters that his Excellency's return is owing to a disagreement between him and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo on the subject of the tariff. These tales are telegraphed by the *Asahi's* correspondent, but our contemporary does not claim any special attention for them. It is further hinted that the tariff question is not unlikely to be dragged into the arena of party politics, since England as an exponent of fair trade would have no difficulty in finding a basis for concessions by Japan. That is somewhat stale news; a remark which applies equally to the statement that woollens and calicoes would be the English staples chiefly penalized by the new tariff, but that the effect produced on the consumption of these articles would not be appreciable as they have practically no competitors in the Japanese market. We observe that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* adds its voice to that of the *Jiji Shimpo* in advocating a conciliatory policy on Great Britain's part towards Japan. Analysing the conduct of the Government in this matter, our Tokyo contemporary arrives at the conclusion that two factors presided at the shaping of the official course. One was somewhat sentimental; namely, a strong desire to assert the tariff autonomy acquired by Japan after many years of unilateral treaties. The other was a disposition to sail with the current of the time; in other words to adopt a protectionist policy. To what extent these factors misled the Authorities the *Mainichi* does not undertake to state, but it leads us plainly to infer that the rates of import duty were needlessly augmented, and that there is some room for concessions to English interests. It leaves entirely to the country's diplomats the task of discovering this margin, but on the whole the *Nichi Nichi* may be now written down as a colleague of *Jiji Shimpo* in the tariff problem.

We read in the *Niroku Shimpo* that the Japanese Government will probably ask the next Diet to consent to a modification of the tariff in the sense of reducing the rates upon textile fabrics for the reason that they are a special product of Great Britain and an essential article of consumption in Japan. Our contemporary adds, however, that this concession, although appreciated by Englishman, will not satisfy them.

In connection with this we may mention that under the heading of "Centre of depression in Kasumigaseki," the *Hochi Shimbun* publishes, avowedly on the authority of hearsay, an article to the effect that a great difference of opinion has arisen between Count Komura and Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador in London, on the subject of the tariff. The Ambassador, according to the *Hochi's* informant, specially criticised Count Komura's speech in the Diet when he referred to England's system as affording no room for tariff negotiation. That speech, in Mr. Kato's estimation, greatly offended British feeling, and Marquis Katsura is said to share the Ambassador's views. On the other hand, Count Komura's health is so delicate that he cannot continue to discharge the onerous duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs. We (*Japan Mail*) reproduce this story without the slightest pretence of credence. Such tales could be manufactured by the dozen and out of much less substantial material. There is no doubt that the tariff question presents serious difficulties, but a satisfactory solution of these is much more likely to be found by the coöperation of the above distinguished diplomats than by their separation.

Writing on this subject, the *Aichi Nichi Shimbun* observes that while the Foreign Office in Tokyo confidently anticipates a satisfactory settlement, the facts do not support that view. Prominent among these facts is the action of British producers. They are said to have telegraphed to their agents in Japan in the sense that no occasion exists for making imports in anticipation of the new tariff. The plain inference suggested by this action, if it has really been taken, is that British manufacturers entertain the conviction that the new tariff will not become operative in its present form. Our contemporary then proceeds to quote Count Okuma, whose criticism is that the tariff is neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring. Its compilers had no definite policy: their opinions were divided between protection, revenue, free-trade and autonomy. The result was a mixtum-gatherum, unsatisfactory to everybody. That is a decidedly smart comment, but it strikes us as being decidedly superficial also.

Our readers will not be surprised to find that explicit official denials are published with reference to the stories circulated by the *Hochi Shimbun* to the effect that a difference of opinion had arisen between Count Komura and Mr. Kato, with reference to the tariff; that the former, partly owing to this cause and partly owing to ill-health, was about to resign, and that Mr. Kato was on his way back from London. In reproducing these tales we ventured to express absolute disbelief in them, and we now find that the leading Tokyo journals deny the rumours emphatically. There has been no difference of opinion whatever between the two statesmen, and although it is true that Count Komura has not visited his office for some time, the cause has been a temporary malady which has not prevented him from discharging his duties. We gather that some steps are being taken in London with reference to this tariff question.

We may mention that, according to the *Nippon*, the only feasible course is a frank reduction of tariff rates, and the probability is that a bill in that sense will be submitted to the Diet next session. The same journal says that the Finance Department has resolved to send a tariff expert to London in connection with this matter so that the exact views of the Government in Tokyo may be conveyed to the British Authorities. Thereafter a suitable measure will be drafted for submission to the Diet. We need scarcely say that in reproducing these statements we do not give them the slightest endorsement. We quote them merely as indications of the views entertained in certain quarters in Japan.

A KONSHIN-KAI.

On the 9th instant the citizens of Seoul, alike of Korean and Japanese origin, held a friendly reunion in one of the former palaces. The gathering was called a Konshin-kai, which means simply an amicable meeting, but its real character was evidently to celebrate the annexation and to show that the great event had not roused any feelings of bitterness. About 5,000 persons attended, and the costumes of the crowd are said to have been of a most motley character. They included foreign dress, Japanese habiliments and Korean robes. There were 3 addresses delivered. The first was by a representative of the citizens, Mr. Kojo, whose name is well-known in the newspaper world as a former correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in Peking. The second was by the Director-General of Political Affairs Mr. Yamagata, and the third by Mr. Cho, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in the last Korean Cabinet. All spoke very briefly, and took for their theme the necessity of cultivating friendly relations between Japanese and Koreans, and the beneficial results, both moral and material, that would certainly result from such a line of action. Then 3 cheers were invited for the Emperor of Japan and Chosen by the ex-Prime-Minister, Mr. Yi Wan-yong, and they were given with the greatest vigour, the band afterwards playing the Japanese national anthem. Refreshments were served at 30 booths, and the greatest possible harmony is said to have prevailed. There were many professions of eternal friendship, the Koreans uttering their vows in the Japanese language and the Japanese in the Korean. Further the city was beflagged as on an occasion of a great national holiday.

On the day preceding the above, Viscountess Terauchi assisted by Mrs. Yamagata gave a luncheon to some twenty of the most prominent Korean ladies of Seoul, including Princess Li. After luncheon there was a reception attended by about 100 guests, among whom was the ex-Emperor (junior). The party seems to have been eminently successful. It is remarkable as the first affair of the kind ever organized in the Korean Capital.

FORMOSA.

Things appear to be at a stand-still in Formosa. The terrible rains which descended continuously during a week from the 25th of last month, ploughed up roads and swept away bridges, so that further operations in the field became impossible. One barracks, although built on a height 300 metres above sea level, was utterly demolished. This does not mean that military operations are suspended. Everything in the shape of fighting had already come to an end for a time, and the troops were engaged in setting up wire-entanglements and constructing means of communication. Everything is now peaceful and the children of the aboriginies carry dumplings into the Japanese camp for sale. In fact the operations of the first year have come to a satisfactory conclusion, but next year the difficult task of subjugating the Taroko will have to be taken in hand. If that be successfully achieved, the rest will be comparatively easy, and although a period of 5 years was originally allowed for the whole of the operations, it is now thought probable that they will be accomplished at an earlier date. The section of the island hitherto held by the aboriginies measured one third of the whole area, so that their complete subjugation means a great deal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

There is a notable dearth of news from Chosen this morning. Only two items of any importance are to hand. One is to the effect that the special outlays which will be incurred up to the end of this fiscal year are, ordinary expenditures 6,940,981 *yen* and extraordinary 5,667,757; making a total of 12,608 738 *yen*. It is not to be imagined that these outlays are in excess of any previous estimate. What is meant by "special expenditures" is that as the Diet cannot be consulted about budgetary outlays incurred during the period from the date of annexation, namely October the 1st, to the end of the fiscal year, namely March the 31st, those outlays must be authorised by a special Ordinance. In a word these outlays may be regarded as the cost of running the Chosen Government during the first half year of its existence.

The other item of intelligence is that on the 10th instant the Governor-General summoned the first meeting of the Central Council at the former Residency-General. Sixty members attended and short addresses were delivered by the Governor-General and by the *ex-officio* President of the Council, Mr Yamagata. No business was transacted, the meeting having been of a purely ceremonious character. It is stated that the Council will hereafter be summoned twice or three times a month.

It is stated that when Viscount Sung Pyong chun waited at the palace of the ex Emperor, Li Dai O, in company with several of the newly-created peers, in order to express their gratitude for the honour conferred on them, the ex-Emperor declared that it had been his most earnest wish to see every section of the nation receive the fact of annexation calmly and peacefully. He rejoiced that such had been the case.

The telegram which gives the above news adds that the Prince is so crippled by rheumatism as to be unable to move about without assistance.

Our readers will observe from the above that the ex-leader of the Il-Ching-Hoi, Mr. Sung, has not persisted in his avowed determination to refuse a title. There is no reason to suppose that he was not sincere in making that declaration. He has abandoned his intention in deference to the fact that his declination of the honour would have suggested false constructions.

Japan is promised a visit from the wives of the newly-created peers. A number of these ladies are said to be desirous of seeing the country to which they now owe allegiance, and they will follow the example of other tourist parties which have become a feature of the era. It is said that their visit to Japan will be made at about the time of the Emperor of Japan's birthday; that is to say, during the first week in November.

Another but very much smaller party is said to be about to set out from Seoul for Tokyo. It will consist of a representative of each of the new orders of nobility, and its object in coming will be to thank the Emperor for the honour conferred on the new peers.

It is now stated that Viscount Terauchi will leave Seoul for Japan on the 16th instant, and that his departure will be preceded by various farewell banquets.

Naturally the Japanese language is very fashionable in Korea. No less than 3 new schools for its study have been established in Seoul.

It was reported recently that one of the consequences of the introduction of the new régime in Chosen would be a large economy in connection with the establishment of the dethroned Emperor's household. That would indeed be a natural result, for there should be a very marked difference between the number of officials required to discharge the duties of a court with a reigning sovereign and the number required to form the household of a simple prince. Nevertheless the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent telegraphs from Seoul that there will practically be no diminution in the personnel of Prince Li's establishment, though the actual administration of affairs will be ordered somewhat differently.

The party of Korean peeresses who talk of visiting Japan are said to contemplate setting out from Seoul on the 3rd of November. They will number 30, and will be under the guidance of Countess Kodama and other Japanese ladies. The welcome accorded to these ladies will be by no means an easy problem to solve. Dinners and dances will scarcely be in their line, and the amusement of viewing autumnal tints has its limitations.

THE AFFAIR OF 1895.

The telegraph says that some Koreans have had the assurance to draft a petition for which signatures are now being sought. It will be remembered that, in 1895, a conspiracy took place in the Korean capital, and the plotters, breaking into the palace, murdered the Queen in a manner which lent additional horror to the shocking crime. Japan was then represented at the Court of Korea by Viscount Miura, and rumour busily insisted that his Excellency was more or less implicated in the conspiracy. He was recalled to Japan and subjected, together with his alleged accomplices, to a searching trial. But in the end nothing could be proved against him. His official career closed there, however, for he never received another appointment. It has not been asserted, however, so far as we know, that Japanese subjects took a leading part in this conspiracy. The resultant impression is that although 2 or 3 Japanese *soshi* may have been among the plotters, the latter were in the main Koreans, and the fiction about Japanese leaders was due to the fact that some of those who broke into the palace wore foreign costume and had their hair cut short. Naturally the incident was execrated by the intimate friends of the Queen, among whom were some foreign ladies. The strange thing now is that such a petition as that alluded to above should have been prepared and offered for signature. For the document contains a prayer, not that the perpetrators of the outrage should be pardoned, but that they should be rewarded. Nothing could more vividly illustrate the extraordinary misconceptions under which some Koreans labour with regards to the sentiments and policy of Japan. If the petition has any real existence, a fact which may be contradicted by telegrams even now on their way, we have no doubt that its signatories will receive at the hands of the Japanese well-merited punishment.

MR. DERNBURG.

Mr. Dernburg is evidently a man of very vigorous and independent ideas. In a speech made by him at Port Arthur on the 7th instant, he is reported to have strongly condemned the disposition shown by some of his country's officers to bring their wives and daughters with them when visiting this fortress. The fall of Metz was due to failure of provisions, but the fall of Port Arthur was due to the fierce bravery of the Japanese troops. The place ought to be inspected with reverend admiration by all military men, and Mr. Dernburg advised that it should be made the bourne of Japanese students' periodical travels. His Excellency then passed on to speak of the Kaiser, whom he had heard expressing regrets that the duties of the Crown did not allow him to travel extensively throughout the world so as to make himself fully acquainted with men and things. It was to correct that defect in the Prince Imperial's education that the latter's extensive tour of travel now about to commence had been planned by the Kaiser, and Mr. Dernburg declared that he would take steps to urge a visit by the Prince to Port Arthur. Turning to the question of trade, he said that some of his fellow-countrymen engaged in commerce in Japan had complained to him that the Japanese Government did not show sufficient consideration for the interests of the foreign merchant, but his own opinion was that her over-sea trade was so important for Japan and gave such earnest of development that she was bound to protect it by every means in her power.

Mr. Dernburg seems to have a keenly sympathetic nature. He spoke of the Shimpan-ro at Shimonoseki in terms almost dramatic, recalling the absorbingly important conference which took place there in 1895 between Prince Ito and Li Hung Chang. When he visited the place 3 or 4 foreign men-of-war were anchored beneath, and the associations connected with the scene moved him profoundly.

THE DEPOSITS BUREAU.

The Deposits Bureau of the Treasury is sometimes called "the palace of the sleeping demon" (*fukuma-den*) with reference to the large but more or less occult part that it plays in the national finance. The funds at its disposal are simply the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks. These deposits have shown a marked tendency to increase during recent years. Thus, at the end of 1909, they amounted to 123,379.000 *yen*, being an increase of some 18 million *yen* as compared with 1908, and of over 1 million as compared with the average of the past 5 years. This year, however, up to the end of August there had been an increase of 24,331,730 *yen* over the 1909 figure for the whole year, and if we assume that this will grow proportionately for the remainder of the year, the total increase by the end of December will be 30,188,750. Moreover it is certain that nearly all the depositors in the petty banks now about to be closed will transfer their funds to the Postal Banks. There are over 10 millions of such deposits, and if we assume the withdrawal of 3 millions, it will nevertheless result that the Deposits Bureau will find its funds augmented by about 37 millions as compared with 1909.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

The money market in Shanghai seems to be in a very disturbed state. On the 9th instant the large Chinese bank known as Yuanfeng-jun, closed its doors, and news was received shortly afterwards that no less than 7 banks in Swatow had taken the same course, probably as a consequence. Thereupon all the foreign banks in Shanghai announced that the paper of the Chinese banks would not be received over the counter. As the banks thus tabooed number over 20, the dimensions of the trouble may be estimated. The Chamber of Commerce—doubtless the Chinese Chamber is meant though the telegram does not distinguish—has held a meeting to discuss the situation, but as yet we have no news about the decision adopted. It will have been observed that monetary troubles menaced the premier settlement in China some time ago, but hopes were entertained that the difficulty might be tided over without a crash. These hopes have evidently proved delusive.

There is a conflict between the explanations offered about the origin of the panic in Shanghai. One story represents the Taotai as unavoidably compelled to press for repayment of public money deposited with the banks, and implies that the Taotai's dismissal was in consequence of failure to obtain repayment. Another and more probable account is that the Taotai was dismissed from office owing to some irregularity—"dishonesty" is the expression used in the telegram—and that his successor immediately made a call upon the banks. Whatever the exact sequence of the events may have been, the fact remains that the great bank known as Yuan-Feng-Jun has closed its doors, and that this involves a similar fate in the case of its 22 branches and agencies. Some time ago Shanghai was visited by a financial panic in connection with the rubber boom, but the dimensions of the present incident seem likely to develop much more serious magnitude.

Peking telegraphs that 700,000 taels has been placed by the Treasury through the Bank of China at the disposal of the banks in Shanghai, and the telegram adds that this measure has produced a good effect though confidence is by no means restored yet. It is added that accommodation will be given by the foreign banks to tide over the difficulty. Shanghai, however, does not take by any means so hopeful a view of its own situation. Already 7 banks of more or less magnitude have put up their shutters, and the embarrassment threatens to spread. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has held a meeting and has made a telegraphic communication to the Prince Regent, setting forth that unless something is done quickly to relieve the situation, a number of manufactories will be obliged to suspend operations, and over 300,000 workmen will be thrown out of employ. The only remedy is to be found in a speedy supply of ready money, and the Prince is urged to instruct the Bank of China to place at once a sum of 5 million taels at the disposal of the Shanghai banks.

The closure of the Yuan Feng-Jun has evidently produced a feeling of consternation. This Bank was founded originally by Chinese capitalists of high repute, and the Authorities had entrusted it with the handling not only of the Customs revenue but also of the indemnity funds paid by China to foreign countries. At first the Bank was said to have 22 branches throughout the Empire, but the number is now put at 17. All these have closed their doors as a matter of course. It is said that the Bank's loans to the pubic aggregate 20 million Taels, and its liabilities total the same sum. But in addition to this it is believed to hold 4 million Taels of Canton's customs revenue and 3½ million Taels of Shanghai's, neither of which is secured.

Mr. Kawashima of the Yokohama Specie Bank is quoted as saying that the three principal banks in Shanghai are the Yuan Feng-Jun, the Yuan-Chi and the Yuan-Ting. All these have suspended payment. The first named is the principal, and Mr. Kawashima puts its branches at 22. According to his information, the proximate cause of the trouble was a change of Taotais. The former Taotai was removed in consequence of irregular practices, and his successor suddenly called up the State deposits in the principal banks, which precipitate demand the banks were unable to meet. But there is a remote cause on which greater responsibility rests. It is the recent speculation in rubber. The banks were menaced with disaster in connection with this affair, and were only saved by the liberality of their foreign confrères, which accommodated them to the extent of 5 million Taels. Still the direct blame must be attributed to the Government, and as the Treasury would be the heaviest loser were things pushed to extremes, it seems probable that palliative steps will be taken.

Mr. Iida of the Mitsui Bank, speaking through the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun*, takes a decidedly pessimistic view of the situation. He too traces the origin of the financial panic in Shanghai to rubber speculations the results of which, a few months ago were barely tided over. But thereafter the harvesting of fine crops not only of cereals but also of silk, supplemented by a marked rise in the gold price of silver, produced a feeling of buoyancy, and business-men were beginning to look for final emergence from the depression that has so long brooded over the market. This Shanghai catastrophe dispels that hope. Its effects will be experienced all over China and in the East generally, especially in Japan where the cotton-spinning industries will be very hard hit.

MAJOR-GENERAL AOKI.

Major-General Aoki, who succeeded the well known Colonel Shiba as commander of the Japanese troops in the metropolitan province of China, and who has of late been serving as military attaché of the Japanese Legation in Peking, landed at Moji on the 11th instant and was of course interviewed by a news-agency. The General comes to Japan as the chief of the Reception-Committee organised in connection with the approaching visit of Prince Tsai-Hsun. He says that the Chinese Government is anxious to submit to the new Senate, with as little delay as possible, a bill for providing China with a new navy. To that end the Prince's sojourn in the United States, and subsequently in Japan, will be shortened as far as possible. His Highness would have come to Japan first, but he was advised to defer his visit, as the senior officers of the Japanese Army and Navy would have been holding their annual conclave just at the time of his originally proposed coming. The Major-General does not vouchsafe any information as to the probable dimensions of the new Chinese navy. He passes on at once to politics. Undoubtedly the Chinese Government, according to him, was much perturbed by the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese alliance. Chinese statesmen regarded the annexation of Korea as a a natural outcome of that alliance, and were not particularly excited about the former event, though the latter certainly caused many qualms. With regard to the interesting question of relations between the Prince Regent and the Empress-Dowager, the Major General denies, though not very positively, that any serious friction exists. This subject inspired a striking communication to the columns of the London *Times* recently, and from collateral sources we gather that the absence of friction is not generally credited. Speaking of Chinese finance, General Aoki is quoted as saying that possibly some compromise might be effected between the Government, on the one hand, and the advocates of speedily opening a national assembly, on the other; the compromise taking the line that the Senate would vote for additional taxes provided that the Throne agreed to anticipate the date originally fixed for the inauguration of parliament. With regard to Yuan Shih kai, we read that the Major-General credits the Government with a desire to recall him to power, but Yuan's willingness to resume office is considered very doubtful. One very striking statement attributed to this officer is that although the revenue accruing to the Central Government annually does not exceed 300 million *taels*, the sum actually collected throughout the Empire aggregates from 1500 to 2000 millions.

EDUCATION IN KOREA.

A very important question confronting Japan is that of education in Korea. Naturally the text-books in use among Korean students and the instruction given at the schools have hitherto breathed a spirit of anything but loyalty to Japan, and it is essential now that this state of affairs should be changed if Chosen is to be a peaceful part of the Japanese Empire. The subject has been taken up by the Imperial Education Council, which comprises practically all Japan's greatest educationists and which may be said to exercise almost paramount influence in the Mombusho. A meeting has been held by this important body, and 3 resolutions have been adopted. The first is that steps must at once be taken to cultivate among the Koreans an intimate knowledge of the Imperial Rescript on education, and to teach them that the amalgamation of their country with the Japanese Empire is a natural and an inevitable outcome of the historical relations between the two countries. The second resolution is that every possible effort must be made to spread a knowledge of the Japanese language in Korea. Various devices for promoting that end were suggested by the Council, among them being the adoption of Japanese as the official language of Chosen The third decision relates to text-books and readers for schools. The Council agreed that all expedition must be observed in providing an ample supply of these instruments of education.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE SENATE.

Friday, October 7.

Already there is talk of the proceedings of the Chinese Senate falling into a state of languor. It will be remembered that on the 4th instant, namely, the first day of its business transactions, the Senate decided to hand to a special committee of 18 an urgency motion with reference to the collision between the local assembly of Kwangsi —not Kiangsi as erroneously stated in our last—and the Governor of that province, which incident ended in the resignation of the Assembly *en bloc*. Meeting again on the 6th instant, the Senate proceeded to elect the members of the above committee, but apparently even this simple business was not transacted. The Senate seemed to be overtaken by a fit of atrophy. Its proceedings were of a most perfunctory character; the government delegates were conspicuous by the paucity of their number, and listlessness was the pervading atmosphere. How the business ultimately fared it is difficult to gather from the telegrams, but apparently the election was postponed, the general tendency being to do nothing and to treat the whole affair as a farce.

Saturday, October 8.

The first debate, properly so called, took place in the chamber of the new Senate on the 6th instant. It was observable that the proceedings seemed to have gained much in point of orderliness, and that greater interest appeared to attach to the doings of the Senate. The number of members present was 182; the number of Government Delegates 27, and the number of spectators 54. The chairman of the Special Committee which had been appointed to investigate the Kwangsi affair, presented a report of the Committee's enquiry. This document said that the Governor of the province had exceeded his legitimate functions, that he ought to be duly punished, and that the members of the local assembly should be invited to withdraw their resignation. It was with reference to this report that the debate took place. Several animated speeches are said to have been delivered, and in their sequel the report was adopted by a large majority.

It is fair to infer from the above that the reports previously received as to a listless and perfunctory mood on the part of the Senate were greatly exaggerated. The want of interest displayed on the 2nd day was due simply to the nature of the business before the assembly. It is scarcely possible to enthuse much over such a colourless affair as the election of a special committee.

Sunday, October 9.

It appears that the measure passed by the Chinese Senate with reference to a collision between the provincial assembly and the governor of Kwangsi took the form of a petition to the throne, and it is predicted that many similar questions will be submitted in the Senate. Should such be the case, that body will be converted into a species of administrative court. The delegation of such a function to the Senate would greatly restrict the administrative capacity of the provincial officials, and yet it is difficult to see how the right to petition the throne through the Senate can be denied to the people. Thus something of a dilemma already confronts the Government in connection with the working of the Senate.

Meanwhile the advocates of immediately opening a National Assembly have renewed their agitation in Peking. On the 7th instant, a body of 20 of them proceeded to the Prince Regent's palace, carrying a petition in that sense. They were told that the Prince Regent was at the Emperor's palace and would not be back for 3 days, whereupon they attempted to leave the petition with the Prince Regent's secretary. He however refused to receive it, and the petitioners then seated themselves outside the gate and announced their intention of remaining there until either the document was received or the Prince returned. This scene lasted until 9 p.m. when Prince Su escorted by a force of police arrived and took possession of the petition after admonishing its bearers.

On the same day another demonstration of a more violent character appears to have taken place. Seventeen students of Manchurian origin who are studying in Peking compiled a document setting forth the imminent danger that threatens Manchuria and urging the speedy opening of a Chinese parliament as the only measure for saving the situation. It is not quite clear whether these seventeen politicians repaired to the palace of the Prince Regent or confined themselves to holding a meeting elsewhere, but the telegraph says that 2 of them, in order to prove their sincerity, attempted to commit suicide in the presence of the conclave and were with difficulty restrained. Finally one of the two gashed his thigh and another his arm, and sprinkled the blood over the petition. A drop of gore adds incalculably to the dramatic character of an incident.

Monday, October 10.

We explained in our last issue that the Throne of China was placed in something of a dilemma by the necessity of choosing whether to endorse or reject the first petition sent up by the Senate. This petition declared in the name of the Senate that the action of the Governor of Kwangsi in disregarding a decision of the local assembly of that province had been *ultra vires*. If the Throne endorsed this view, the competence of the new local assemblies would be materially widened, whereas, if it rejected the petition, the powers of the provincial assemblies would be proportionately restricted. The latest news is that the Throne has not only endorsed the petition, but also has lost no time in doing so. This is considered as a convincing proof that the Government of China is sincere in its intention of introducing parliamentary institutions, not in name only but in reality.

Tuesday, October 11.

An interesting telegram from Peking is sent by the *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent. He describes the general opinions with regard to the future of the Senate as pessimistic on the foreign side and optimistic on the Chinese. It appears that the Senate is now resting on its oars for the alleged purpose of "adjusting" the measures which it contemplates discussing. That is a curious process for an advisory body to adopt. One would expect it to divide itself into special committees for specific purposes. However the telegraph represents things as we have stated them. The correspondent goes on to quote Englishmen as saying that the prospects of constitutional government in China are small, as its meaning and advantages are appreciated by only a small section of the nation, namely those who have travelled and witnessed the actual working of constitutions in the West. German critics are referred to by the same correspondent as declaring that the experiences furnished by the Senate prove the extreme inexpediency of opening a national assembly at once. All foreigners seem to be agreed that unless the Senate and the Government put more back-bone into the work than they have hitherto done, the country's progress towards a constitution will suffer a check. To onlookers from a distance it will probably suggest itself that these criticisms are somewhat premature. The Chinese themselves are said to take a hopeful view.

THE TAOEL AFFAIR.

There is a bye-product of this complication. It appears that for the better protection of their fellow-countrymen the Japanese local authorities have thought it necessary to establish a police-station in the region. To this the Chinese object strongly, calling it *ultra vires*.

Telegrams from Mukden represent the Viceroy of Manchuria as adopting a very strong line in the matter of the Taoel outrage. His Excellency declares that when the thirteen Japanese subjects repaired to the *Yamen* of the *Chihsing* to protest against the order for their removal within the settlement, they resorted to such violent methods that it became absolutely necessary to place them under police restraint. The Viceroy denies, however, that the term "imprisonment" can properly be applied to the subsequent detention of the 13 Japanese. They were merely kept in confinement, and all proper care and consideration was extended to them. The despatch concludes by protesting against the establishment of a Japanese police station at the place. That step is denounced as entirely *ultra vires*. It is alleged that Mr. Consul-General Koike has replied to this despatch in the sense that no excuse can satisfactorily explain the forcible detention of Japanese subjects during a space of 6 days, and that he must repeat his demand for the punishment of the officials concerned.

MONGOLIA.

A telegram from Peking says that the Prince Regent and nearly all the leading statesmen in the Chinese capital are devoting keen attention to the future of Mongolia. They feel that if things be left to drift in that region, as was the case in Korea, a similar issue may have to be encountered in the course of years. They have therefore formed an association called the *Pan-meng-hui*, a title which signifies society for the preservation of Mongolia. Among the steps advocated by this society the principal are to lose no time in organizing and stationing a Division of Troops in Mongolia; to undertake careful investigation of the conditions existing there; to unite the various local rulers into a solid league for the protection of the country, and to convert Mongolia into a recognised province of the Middle Kingdom. In short it would seem that a genuine feeling of alarm exists in Peking about the eventualities of Russia's advance in Central Asia, and perhaps the historical evidence as to the principle of natural accretion is sufficiently formidable to warrant Chinese nervousness in this instance.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

A curt telegram reaches several of the Tokyo newspapers to the effect that the Chinese government has abandoned the gold standard recently adopted at the instance of Mr. Shen, President of the Board of Posts and Telegraphs and of the Currency Commission, and has substituted a silver one. This is supplemented by news that orders have been issued for the casting of a million *yen* worth of silver coins, but of what denominations there is no information. Altogether the telegram suggests that its senders regard a sudden change of standard by a great Empire in the light of a very trivial feat, but it will probably turn out that the whole story requires radical recasting.

Intelligence comes that Viceroy Shih has sent a company of troops to guard the Penhsifu coal-mine, but in the immediate context of this statement the wire records that, early in the evening of the 6th instant, a party of bandits broke into the Japanese quarters in the town of Tiehling, and raided the shop of a pawnbroker named Kimura, murdering his wife and escaping with considerable booty.

The advocates of the immediate opening of a national assembly are said to have derived much hope from the fact that Prince Su received their petition. But when it is remembered that the seventeen bearers of the petition had planted themselves in a group before the gate of the Prince Regent's palace and announced their intention of camping there until their cause obtained a hearing, it does not seem that any final importance attaches to Prince Su's act.

On the morning of the 9th instant the gentlemen of the United States commercial tourist party, 25 in all, were received in audience by the Prince Imperial. The ladies of the party will doubtless be received by the Princess at a later date.

The powder magazine at Paoting fu, the capital of Pehchili, exploded on the 7th instant, causing considerable damage to property, killing 10 soldiers and civilians and wounding 20.

The British Government, it is stated, has formally addressed Peking in the sense that without better railway communications it is impossible to adjust the affairs of Tibet satisfactorily. China is therefore urged to lose no time in constructing a line from Szchuan to some convenient point in Tibet, and Downing Street is said to have taken the precaution of reminding the Chinese Government that should money be wanted for this line, the preference must be given to British capitalists under the treaty. It is easy to foresee how this representation will be received by the Rights-Recovery Party in China, by whom railways have come to be regarded as the most subtle instrument of aggression that the progress of civilization has suggested.

News comes from Mukden that 2 Chinese constables who were in the employ of the Japanese Consulate there, have been arrested by the German Consular Authorities. The telegram goes on to say that they were found to be in possession of a pistol, and from Chinese sources a rumour emanates that the 2 men were engaged in a plot for the assassination of Mr. Dernburg. Of course the latter part of the story may be regarded as a sensational addendum, but the whole message is sufficiently mysterious.

The arrival of Mr. Tang Shao yi in Peking was expected to take place on the 12th inst. Mr. Tang, as our readers probably know, is the new President of the Board of Posts and Telegraphs. His name appeared prominently among those of the officials reappointed on the occasion of the recent changes in the governmental machine, but for reasons variously explained his proceeding to the capital was deferred, and at one time people talked of his probable refusal to assume office These rumours however are now contradicted by the fact arrival in Peking; and the public will watch with much interest his methods of dealing with the difficult problems that he will have to handle. One is the case of his name-sake, Mr. Tang, chief of the Chehkiang Railway Company, who was deprived of that office by the Government and whose cause has been taken up by the provincial assembly. Another problem is the Foreign Railway Loan. How this is to be solved in such a manner as to satisfy both sides, we are unable to conceive, and that Mr. Tang Shao-Yi has agreed to accept office with such difficulties confronting him speaks volumes for his courage.

A curious rumour comes from Changchun. The Chinese Local Authorities there are said to have proposed the imposition of a special tax on tradesmen of their own nationality dealing in Japanese goods purchased from Japanese merchants. Such a step would amount to emphatic descrimination against the resident Japanese tradesmen through whose hands the goods pass. It would in fact be construable solely as an attempt to eliminate the Japanese middle-man from Changchun. Naturally the Chinese merchants affected are not disposed to submit tamely. They held a meeting and adopted a resolution to protest vigorously. If the story be correct, which is certainly open to doubt, we should think that the protestants will have the full support of the Japanese Authorities, whose countrymen would be flagrantly discriminated against by such a procedure on the part of the Chinese Authorities

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL.

Mr. Takemura, being the representative of an emigration company which bears his own name, can scarcely be credited with absolute impartiality in his remarks about such affairs. Nevertheless, when due account has been taken of that fact, there remains enough to be very encouraging in his story of the latest emigration movement to Brazil. It is well known that previous failures in this kind of enterprise were due mainly to defective selection of emigrants. Instead of choosing agriculturists solely, the emigration company indiscriminately received students, teachers, ex-constables and, in fact, anybody and everybody. The result was that a troublesome process of weeding out had to be done on the other side in the sequel of experience, and a large proportion of the emigrants become labourers on railways and in mines. The last batch of 900, who proceeded to Brazil by the *Ryojun Maru*, established a different record. They were all carefully selected farm hands, and they found immediate employment on the coffee plantations. It is observable that the Kumamoto emigrants were specially noted for good work, and regarded as models of industry and punctuality. Preparations are now being made to send another batch of 1,500 men next March, but the Government of Brazil is inclined to set limits to the extension of coffee planting, and to encourage the growing of rice and barley. Mr. Takemura mentions as typical the case of an emigrant named Hashiguchi, who was able to send home 280 *yen* in the first year of his work and 270 *yen* in the second. These large savings are explained by the fact the bye-products of the coffee plantations almost suffice for the support of the labourers.

KOREANS IN CHINA.

One of our Tokyo contemporaries makes a statement, for which it evidently claims exceptional credit, to the effect that the Japanese Government is disposed to surrender the right of consular jurisdiction in the case of Korean settlers in Manchuria provided that China, on her side, agrees to remove all restrictions upon the trade and residence of such settlers. It appears to us that this would be a sensible compromise. It is very questionable whether Japan, with her present establishment, could hope to exercise efficient consular jurisdiction over Koreans in every part of Manchuria. The same problem presented itself in a similar form 3 or 4 decades ago in Japan, when it was objected by the Japanese Government that freedom of foreign trade and travel in the interior of the Empire would entail danger of miscarriages of justice, owing to the limited scope and petty machinery of foreign consular jurisdiction. In fact, consular jurisdiction is intrinsically a narrow system which cannot be extended without involving expense out of proportion to its advantages. It becomes therefore an important question to determine whether the Koreans would not derive greater advantage by submitting to Chinese jurisdiction and obtaining freedom to settle where they please in Manchuria than they would derive from greatly restricted settlement plus the priviledge of Japanese jurisdiction. We suspect that if the votes of the Koreans themselves could be taken, they would be in favour of the former plan, although it has not a few obvious disadvantages.

KEROSENE OIL.

The competition between the Standard and the Rising Sun Oil Companies is attracting more and more attention in Japan. It is true that a cheap illuminant is provided for the people, but on the other hand the domestic production of oil is seriously menaced. It will be remembered that when the tariff was presented to the Diet last session, a strong disposition manifested itself to increase the import duty, but the House of Representatives was finally persuaded that 50 per cent. import tax would constitude quite sufficient protection for the Japanese product. To-day, however, some critics are crying out that if an adequate import duty were levied, Japanese oil would not now be threatened with expulsion from the market. For our own part we find this outcry somewhat hysterical. The competition between the foreign companies must be ephemeral after all. Things will soon return to their normal groove, and it really is difficult to think that any industry deserves greater encouragement than a discrimination of 50 per cent.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The following telegrams were published by the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the 8th instant, the first being from Mr. Arakawa, Japanese Representative in Madrid, and the second from Mr. Kato, Japanese Ambassador in London.

I.

"According to the report about the state of affairs in Lisbon, published by the Spanish Prime Minister, which is based on wireless and other messages from various quarters, the outbreak of the revolutionary disturbance seems to have been quickened by the murder of a revolutionary leader, Dr. Bombarda, a noted alienist and Republican representative, who was killed by a military lieutenant, one of his patients. The revolutionary rising took place at half past one on the morning of the 3rd inst., on a signal of twenty-one guns. The Gendarmerie and police force not proving equal to the revolutionaries, the troops were mobilized and severe fighting ensued. The Revolutionists used explosives. After a short time a part of the troops joined the revolutionaries, and three warships lying in the harbour followed their example commencing a bombardment. The Revolutionaries occupied the barracks in the neighbourhood of the Palace that day and attacked it. King Manuel was prevailed on by court officials to take refuge and left the Palace accompanied by several Ministers of State. The Revolutionary forces are under the control of military and naval officers. King Manuel is said to still have sixteen battalions. On the afternoon of the 5th inst. the Republicans proclaimed the Republican Government and a new cabinet was organized with Senor Braga as its head. According to a wireless message from the Infante Alfonso, His Highness is on board the royal yacht *Amelia* with the Queen Dowager. Nothing is reported about King Manuel, but he is thought to be also on board the royal yacht. Two British and two Italian and Spanish warships are now lying in the harbour."

II.

"According to the official report to the British Foreign Office the revolutionary disturbances in Lisbon commenced on the evening of the 3rd inst. The troops gradually joined the Revolutionists and on the morning of the 5th they proclaimed the Republic and formed a temporary government. According to Reuter telegrams the new Government recommended Senor Braga as President and also nominated new Ministers of the various departments, the Governor of Lisbon and also prefectural governors. The direct motive of the outbreak is ascribed to the assassination of the Republican leader Bombarda, but the principal cause is supposed to be complaints about and dissatisfaction with the policy of the royal regime. The whereabouts of King Manuel was at a time reported to be uncertain, but it is now officially reported that the King sailed for Gibraltar on board the royal yacht with the Queen Dowager, the Infante Alfonso and other members of the royal family and landed there on the night of the 6th. The Portuguese Navy and the troops in Lisbon, appear to have joined the Republicans, but nothing certain is known about the condition of troops in the provinces and the populace. The Government, though it thought that the outbreak of a revolution, would be unavoidable sooner or later, did not expect that it would occur so soon. It is said that no effective preventive measures could be taken as the great majority of the Lisbon troops had joined the revolutionaries. The new Republican Government seems to be making efforts to protect the life and property of foreigners in Lisbon. The powers are taking the attitude of bystanders."

According to telegrams received by the *Hochi Shimbun*, the numbers of lives lost in the revolution is 1,000 and the number of wounded 3,000.

It is said that the announcement made by the new Government in Portugal reached the Japanese Government on the 7th instant, but no answer recognising the new Government has been made yet.

It is stated in Tokyo that the new Portuguese Republican Government has officially addressed Japan asking that the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires in this country should be recognised as Minister Plenipotentiary. This application is a little embarrassing. Japan has not the slightest sentiment one way or the other with regard to the outcome of the present revolution in Portugal, but she cannot well take the lead of other countries by assenting to a proposal which would amount to open recognition of the Lisbon Republic. Her evidently wisest plan is to rest quietly on her oars until the current of opinion is plainly directed by the Occidental Powers which have the most substantial interests at stake. One Tokyo journal suggests that Japan cannot do better in this business than follow England's example.

THE CABINET.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* seems to have constituted itself a player of the Cabinets' death dirge. It harps upon the two strings of tariff reform and financial adjustment. In treating these matters our contemporary does not appear to display its usual perspicacity. Its argument with regard to the tariff is that if the Cabinet took the nation frankly into its confidence, the people would not hesitate to sacrifice the increased customs dues on the altar of the Anglo Japanese Alliance. But surely that is a vapid utterance. How can the Cabinet take the people into its confidence on such a subject, and how could the people signify their willingness to make the above sacrifice? The Diet is the only recognised machinery for such an interchange of ideas, and as the Diet will meet now in a few weeks, sober-minded men will be disposed to possess their soul in patience for that brief period. Besides, the Government is bound to exchange views with Great Britain and the other Powers in the fullest manner before dreaming of making any explicit declaration. The *Nichi Nichi* has joined the *Jiji* as an advocate of more liberal tariff treatment for England, but it diverges from its distinguished contemporary's route when it challenges the Cabinet to make premature statements. As to the adjustment of the national finances, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is evidently of the opinion that the sums now devoted to the redemption of the State debts should be employed for reducing taxation. It holds that in all this matter the Cabinet has been made a tool by interested financiers, who now recognise their mistake but dare not venture either to correct or to confess it. Doubtless among the masses of the people many will be found to endorse the policy of reduced taxation in preference to that of debt-redemption, and we should not be surprised if, under the goad of further journalistic urging, this view obtained sufficient currency to embarrass the Ministry. But we venture to allege that no thoughful person will deny the expediency of Japan paying off her debts as fast as ever her strength permits. She is practically a not-independent State so long as her feet are shackled by a weight of foreign gold.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

There continues to be a great deal of talk about the Tokyo railway and its failure to complete its suburban lines within the fixed period. We notice, however, that not one solitary publicist undertaking to discuss this question makes the remotest reference to the cardinal question, namely, that of fare. So long as the citizens of Tokyo insist on limiting the fare to a figure at which suburban lines cannot possibly pay, it is extravagant to suppose that any company will build such lines. No such arbitrary restriction of fare was contemplated at the time of granting the charter and the fact merits prime attention at this juncture.

The question of municipalising the Tokyo railway is again upon the tapis, but he would be indeed a bold man who would venture to predict the outcome. Meanwhile the point calling for immediate consideration is the Company's failure to complete its suburban lines within the period fixed by the charter. The Company is understood to claim that it has been prevented from carrying out the stipulation by *force majeure*, namely, the city's failure to carry out its programme of improvement in the matter of widening the streets. It is journalistically pointed out, however, that this excuse cannot be considered valid, inasmuch as the widening of the streets has been actually effected in over 20 cases, but the extension of the railway in those localities still remains to be undertaken. An interview between Mr. Kawada, representing the directors, on the one hand, and the Governor of Tokyo, on the other, is said to have disclosed the latter's unwillingness to recognise the plea of *force majeure*, but at the same time his Excellency is said to have expressed the opinion that the Company's application for an extension of time must be granted.

RAILWAY JUNCTION IN ASIA.

The negotiations which have been going on for some time in St. Peterburg with regard to the linking of the Russian and Japanese railway services in Asia are said to have been brought within measurable distance of satisfactory settlement. An agreement with reference to the carriage of passengers was concluded some time ago, but the much more difficult question of goods transport remained to be discussed. This has now been practically solved, each side making large concessions. The programme is said to be that the service is divided into 2 sections, one comprising all the lines westward of Manjuli; the other, all the lines east of that point. No difficulty presented itself in dealing with the first section, but such was by no means the case with regard to the second. Here many conflicting interests had to be reconciled. The Russians for example wanted to make the railway feed Vladivostok principally, whereas the Japanese desired that it should benefit Dairen mainly. Then there was the question of competition between the steamers of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and those of the Russian Volunteer Fleet. Apparently these perplexities have been overcome, for it is expected that the convention will be signed in a few days. Meanwhile much satisfaction is said to have been given by the action of the Japanese Railway Authorities in reducing the rates of freights on food stuffs carried southward from Harbin.

There is intelligence that the first part of the Convention with regard to the linking of the trans-Asian railways was signed in St. Petersburg on the 10th instant, and the remaining portion is expected to be signed next spring. The part concluded relates to the section which includes Harbin and Northern Manchuria.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TIMES.

Tokyo continues to be the scene of frequent burglaries, and publicists are busily discussing the causes of this phenomenon. One Tokyo newspaper, the *Nippon*, writes in a very pessimistic strain. It lays the whole blame at the Government's door. According to official statements the evil time has passed and an era of prosperity is beginning to dawn. In proof of this assertion attention is directed to the fact that the sums pledged on account of new industrial purposes or the extension of old have aggregated 300 million *yen* since the beginning of the year, and the amount of capital actually subscribed for these enterprises has been 80 millions. Our contemporary insists, however, that this record is not to be read in a favourable sense. The true explanation is that money has been cheapened by Government action in liberating large sums of the national debt, the consequence being that capitalists have been induced to invest in undertakings of a not too promising character. Proofs are visible on every side that business stagnation and depression are the order of the day. Thus a member of the *Nippon's* staff, having travelled by electric tram from Shinagawa to Uyeno, that is to say, having passed along the principal thoroughfare of the city, counted no less than 126 houses of better-class merchants, all marked to let or for sale. If this is the case in the principal thoroughfare, one can conceive the conditions that prevail in the bye-streets. The whole trouble, in the *Nippon's* opinion, is to be found in excessive taxation. Unable to pay business tax and income tax, merchants are constrained to go out of trade. This argument is not confined to the *Nippon*, as our readers will have gathered from what has already appeared in these columns.

A CRIMINAL CASE.

Japan appears to have established a unique record in penal jurisprudence. Her law-courts have just concluded the trial of a criminal case in which the *corpus vile* was a portion of tobacco valued as 7 *rin*; that is to say, the seventeenth part of a farthing. The peculator was a man who had reached his 63rd year and the prosecution was at the instance of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. Whether the immoral veteran secreted a cigarette or made away with a pinch of tobacco in leaf form, the published accounts do not clearly indicate. These details are obscured by the salient fact that such an infinitesimally small larceny was actually carried from a court of first instance to an appeal court and finally to the Court of Cassation. The primary tribunal rejected the case, though a public procurator had been found to take it up. To the judges of the local court of Tochigi Prefecture, a theft of 7 *rin* seemed unworthy of cognizance. But the bench of the court of appeal to which the public procurator insisted on carrying the accusation, thought differently. After careful deliberation, they pronounced the culprit guilty and fined him 10 *yen*—a fine of a sovereign for a theft of less than a farthing! The old man was not content. He had means to reach the Court of Cassation, and the final sequel is confirmation of the judgment of the court of first instance and cancellation of that of the appeal court. The reason assigned by the high tribunal was that a quantity of tobacco valued at 7/10th of a farthing does not amount to a cognisable object in the eyes of the law. Stated in the learned phraseology of these judicial luminaries, the point seems convincing enough, but one is constrained to conjecture where the limit is to be fixed and what intrinsic value constitutes a *mono* in the eyes of the law. The old saying recalls itself, "it is a sin to steal a pin."

FOULING THEIR OWN NEST.

We are obliged to confess that certain Japanese newspapers and news agencies seem to have no scruple whatever in smirching the fair name of their own country. The pettiest object seems sufficient in their eyes to warrant the circulation of libels, which, if they were credited, would sink Japan to a very low depth of depravity. The latest of these disgraceful stories is put into circulation with reference to Mr. Ozaki Yukio. It is alleged that the expense of his visit to Europe, namely 12,000 *yen*, was defrayed by a syndicate interested in raising a foreign loan for the city of Tokyo, which loan was to be applied to the purchase of the Tokyo Railway. Now apart from the fact that Mr. Ozaki Yukio has served his country for half a century with absolutely spotless hands, there is the corollary that the expenses of his visit to Europe as Mayor of Tokyo were defrayed by the Municipality, and the apparent smallness of the grant made for the purpose was commented on by the press at the time. That Mr. Ozaki's presence in Europe—where his high reputation is happily above the reach of miserable defamation by his own countrymen—should be utilised for the benefit of the city of Tokyo and that his well-known character should enhance the chances of success in such a negotiation, are natural enough. But that his action should be perverted as it is by certain Tokyo journals shows, not that his motives are open to criticism, but that his critics read into his conduct the sentiments by which alone they themselves are influenced in the transactions of daily life. These slanderers are their country's worst enemies, and we are constrained to say distinctly that Japan is suffering severely at the hands of her own journalists.

A COTTON-GROWING COMPANY.

We are not at all surprised to learn that a big company is in process of formation for the purpose of growing cotton in Chosen. Recently published official documents show that on an area of land measuring from 3,500 to 3,700 acres, cotton has been grown by the Experimental Farm to the value of nearly 1½ million *yen*. It has always been alleged by nominally competent judges that the soil and climate of southern Korea are eminently adapted for cotton-growing, and that if a little vim were put into this enterprise, the cotton-spinning mills of Japan might easily be supplied from Chosen alone without any recourse to Bombay or the United States. The projectors of the new company are all men tolerably well known in the business world and connected, for the most part, with the spinning industry in Japan. They put their capital at 20 million *yen* and they talk of growing cotton over are area of 450,000 acres, thus obtaining a crop which they estimate at from 30 to 35 million *yen* per annum. They propose to ask the Government for State aid of the same character as that given to sugar in Formosa.

TOKYO GAS QUESTION.

The *Niroku Shimpo* published on the 7th instant the 6th of a series of articles attacking the Chiyoda Gas Company and denouncing it as a mere castle in the air. The most notable count of the *Niroku's* accusation is that whereas the Chiyoda Directors claim to have acquired a suitable plot of land measuring 13,000 *tsubo*, they are unable to indicate the locality of this property. All their promises are said to be mere talk, and the chances of their scheme materializing are dismissed as evanescent.

The principal share-holders of the Tokyo Gas Company have held a meeting in Tokyo and have emphatically decided that no compromise shall be effected with the Chiyoda Company. These men evidently consider that a company which undertakes to supply gas less than a year hence, and which does not yet possess even a site for its plant, cannot be regarded seriously. They condemn the tendency shown by Baron Shibusawa and others to listen to terms of compromise, and they are in favour of letting the Chiyoda folks severely alone. Meanwhile the *Niroku Shimpo* continues its series of articles attacking the Chiyoda. From the minuteness of the details there can be no question that the *Niroku's* information is furnished by responsible persons.

NEWSPAPERS IN SEOUL

An anonymous traveller, who has just returned from Chosen to Moji, is quoted by the *Chuo Shimbun* as attributing to the Governor-General the design of subjecting newspapers in Korea to continued censorship even after the completion of amalgamation. His Excellency is also credited with having determined to exercise over all news agencies the same supervision as that to which newspapers are submitted. This may be a mere rumour, but on the other hand it may be correct. We find it quite conceivable that even though the Governor-General were not a military man, he has conceived a not exaggerated idea of the mischief that can be wrought by newspapers when freedom of speech is perverted into licence. The fact that amalgamation was effected with a degree of smoothness and peacefulness which could not reasonably have been expected is perhaps attributable in some measure to the surveillance exercised over the press from the time of Viscount Terauchi's appearance upon the scene. The Viscount was Minister of State for War in 1905-6, and the experiences that he garnered on that occasion may have stood him in useful stead at this historical crisis in Chosen.

THE CONSULAR QUESTION IN KWANTUNG.

Some months ago a troublesome question arose in connection with the degree of authority exercisable by the Governor-General of the Leased Territory in Manchuria over the Japanese Consuls in this district. Viscount Oshima insisted that the Consuls must receive their instructions direct from him, if due coöperation was to be secured between the discharge of their functions and the exercise of the Governor-General's authority. To this the Foreign Office in Tokyo was represented as replying that it could not possibly sanction such a delegation of an important part of its duties to a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

third party, and the Governor-General thereupon tendered his resignation. The difficulty was solved in a somewhat superficial manner by investing the Consuls with *ex officio* functions under the Governor-General, by which device they became in some nominal degree subject to the latter's authority. But we gather from our Japanese contemporaries that this temporising method has not been successful. Troubles have again risen owing to a conflict of authority, and it is expected that the problem will be brought before the Diet in its next session.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, October 7.

There is nothing special to note with regard to the events on the 7th instant. No restoration of confidence is yet apparent.

Saturday, October 8.

A depressed feeling still prevails, mainly owing to doubts about the harvest.

Monday, October 10.

The market was sharply depressed yesterday by the publication of an official announcement that the Treasury will float 5-per-cent. bonds for the purposes of the Salt Monopoly, thus abandoning the 4-per-cent. basis.

Tuesday, October 11.

The feeling in the forenoon showed some slight improvement, but depression re-asserted itself in the afternoon, and prices closed on the downward grade.

Wednesday, October 12.

The feeling yesterday was depressed but some improvement took place at the close of the afternoon session.

Thursday, October 13.

There was an improvement in the forenoon yesterday, but depression re-asserted itself in the afternoon, and the Stock Exchange shares, which had risen two points, fell four, thus closing 2 points below the figure on the 12th. We append the quotations for December delivery :—

	Oct. 11th.	Oct. 12th.	
Tokyo Railway	71 30	72.45	+ 1.15
Kei-Hin Railway	—	—	.—
Yusen Kaisha	95.00	95.70	+ .70
Toyo Kisen	23 95	24 20	+ .25
Specie Bank	26 , 95	270.50	+ .35
Tanko Kisen	28.25	29.10	+ .85
Tokyo Gas	103 30	104 40	+ 1.10
Tokyo Dento	78 90	79 30	+ .40
Fuji Gas Spinning	79.00	80.65	+ 1.65
Tokyo Spinning	41.20	40.50	— .70
Kanegafuchi Spinning	102 00	102 50	+ .50
Beer	—	—	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	57.60	58.00	+ .40
Nippon Oil	77.75	77.20	— .55
Rice Exchange	123 65	123 50	— .15
Stock Exchange	180.05	178 00	— 2.05

THE TWO LOANS.

Japanese capitalists are in the position of being invited to subscribe for 2 loans simultaneously. One of these amounts to 15 million *yen* and takes the form of debentures of the Hypothec Bank. The interest is 5 per cent. the net price 98 *yen* and the period of redemption 25 years. The other loan amounts to 10 millions and is in the shape of debentures of the steel foundry. Here too the rate of interest is 5 per cent., but the price of the bonds is only 95 and the period of redemption 20 years. It is said that capitalists welcome both loans with equal pleasure in view of the plentifulness of money seeking investment. It is true that the debentures of the Hypothec Bank are practically a State debt, but, on the other hand, the debentures of the Seikosho are secured by a lien upon the whole of that Company's property, which represents fully 17 millions. It is thought therefore that both loans will be eagerly subscribed.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* a statement, apparently founded on good authority, to the effect that President Taft has decided to ask Congress to grant a subsidy for the encouragement of navigation, and that the Presidential message which is to accompany the bill has already been drafted. The President points out that the total sums granted by the various countries of the world in the shape of steamship subsidies amount to 70 million *yen* in round numbers per annum, and that the United States is conspicuous by its abstention from this policy. Japan on the contrary, America's greatest commercial rival on the Pacific, is exceptionally liberal in the matter of shipping aids. When the Panama Canal is opened, United States manufactures will find a great market in South America as well as in the Orient, and steps must be taken without delay to equip the country with the means of entering that market. The President does not advise any large measure of liberality at the outset, his idea being that the first step in this direction should be of a conservative, and tentative nature.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the Chief of Police in Tokyo has been interesting himself in the number of electric cars run by the Tokyo Railway Company. Some time ago, he ordered that the number must not be less than 680, and although the Company pleaded that the recent floods had resulted in a considerable decrease of its conductors and motor-men, the Chief of Police, finding that the number of cars actually plying was 20 short of 680, imposed a fine of 19 *yen*. The cars now running total 730, but they are still crowded to overflowing in the morning and evening, and many people are delayed for a long time awaiting transit. The Chief of Police is said to have again ordered that additional cars shall be provided for morning and evening service, and we presume that the Company will have to obey. It is a little strange, however, that the Chief of Police should be invested with this arbitrary power. To talk of extra cars in the morning and evening is easy enough, but in practice one extra car, whether in the morning or the evening, is practically extra for the whole day, and the Chief of Police thus has it in his power to create an intolerable system for the Company.

We are not surprised to find that the authorities of the Railway Board deny the plan attributed to them, namely, to proceed at once with the changing of the gauge on the State railways already constructed, and to leave future constructions to private enterprise which will be permitted to employ light lines. It is pointed out that to change the narrow to the standard gauge between Tokyo and Shimonoseki alone would cost 200 million *yen*, a sum altogether in excess of the Government financial ability. Moreover, there are lines calling for construction without delay, and to sacrifice these on the alter of the gauge would be very bad policy.

It is alleged that a company founded by Mr. Fukuzawa Momosuke and others, has applied for a charter to construct an underground electric tramway 3 miles long between Kudan and Meijiro. These projectors were recently credited with a much larger scheme than the above of the same nature, but they appear to have drawn in their horns and to be inclined to content themselves with a small enterprise. Tokyo journals do not speak in a hopeful tone of the programme. They hint rather that the interests of the projectors are limited to the sale of share-rights.

It is stated that the affairs of this well-known broker give promise of satisfactory adjustment. His debts amount to 600,000 *yen*, but, on the other hand, he has considerable assets which have not yet been hypothecated. Moreover his fellow-brokers are inclined to assist him, and altogether a satisfactory settlement is likely to be reached.

On the 7th instant Dr. Tsumaki, the civil engineer charged with the duty of examining the proposed sites for the new Houses of the Diet, presented his report to the especial committee of the two Chambers. The report was in favour of the original position in Nagatacho, namely the ground now occupied by the Baseikyoku, the Privy Council and other buildings in that neighbourhood. It will be remembered that the presentation of this report had been deferred for the purpose of completing certain investigations as to the nature of the subsoil. These have now been concluded with the above result. It is not to be inferred however that the work of erecting the Houses will commence immediately. On the contrary we deem it not improbable that the heavy expenses incurred in connection with the annexation of Korea, and the extraordinary grants that will have to be made on account of the recent floods may induce the Government to postpone an outlay of several million *yen* on a work which can very well afford to wait a few years.

In consequence of the extraordinary prevalence of burglaries in Tokyo, the Chief of Police on the 7th instant made an exceptional call upon the metropolitan constables, so that 4,700 of them were parading the streets until 5 a.m. on the 8th. This sudden move appears to have taken the burglars by surprise : over 70 of them were arrested, some on suspicion and others in the very act of committing the crime. Tokyo newspapers have a great deal to say upon this subject, but the gist of it is that the exceptional prevalence of crime is due mainly to distress consequent upon the inundations during the Autumn. One or two journals are disposed to insist that the weight of taxation is chiefly responsible, but considering that the taxes today are practically what they were 5 years ago, it is difficult to endorse that theory.

The Japanese metropolis is at present pervaded by something like an epidemic of burglaries with violence. The season of transition from autumn to winter is always marked by an increase of theft, but the crime generally takes the form of larceny (*setto*), whereas this year robbery with violence (*gōto*) has become the habit. Not in one quarter of the city only, but from practically all directions, comes intelligence of this kind

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of crime, and while the police are accused of want of vigilance, there is also a disposition to lay the blame on the new law. Under the old Penal Code 7 years was the longest term of imprisonment for larceny, but it has been extended to 15 by the amended code, and the idea is that burglars now think that they may as well be killed for a sheep as for a goat.

The returns compiled by the Bank of Japan show that out of 56 staples 22 remained stationary in price during September as compared with August; 23 appreciated, and 11 depreciated. The final account is that there was an average rise of 0.99 per cent. The principal appreciation took place in articles of daily consumption, as rice, barley, textile fabrics, fish and so forth.

We read in the *Chuo Shimbun* that the negotiations for a South Manchuria Railway loan have been suspended. The Directors of the railway are unwilling to pay more than 4.5 or 4.6 interest whereas English capitalists will not take less than 5 per cent. The total amount of the loan is 60 million *yen*, but as only 55 millions would actually come into the hands of the railway Board, and as 20 millions would have to be appropriated to paying off the previous debt, only 35 millions would be available for the work of construction. It is certainly a most unfavourable time for loan floating just at present in Europe. In Germany and Austria the conditions suggest something like a panic, and in London a further rise of the Bank-rate is anticipated.

It has been decided that the cable from Fusan to Tsushima shall be transferred from the Great Northern Telegraph Company to the Japanese Government. The Company's charter expires in 1914, and the Directors are said not to have thought it worth while to reject the overtures made by Japan in view of the shortness of the remaining period. The *Kokumin Shimbun* says that the Netherland's Minister has been instrumental in arranging this affair, and that the price paid by Japan has been based on the profits which would have accrued during the remaining 4 years of the Company's charter. This will be followed immediately by the laying of a direct cable between Shimonoseki and Fusan.

There is something akin to a feeling of consternation in the sugar market at present. The world's consumption of this staple is 6 and a half million tons (beet-root sugar), but the available supply last year was 200,000 tons short of that figure, and there resulted a marked increase of price, so that in May of the current year the quotation was nearly 15 shillings. It then became known that the crop for 1910 would be a bumper, totaling probably from seven to seven and a quarter million tons. The result was that holders began to unload with precipitancy, and 2 or 3 days ago the price had fallen to the neighbourhood of 10 shillings. A panic threatens.

A vigorous movement has been inaugurated by the Osaka Police Authorities against 6 petty banks which have their head-offices in Tokyo, with one exception, and whose field of principal operations is Osaka. The exception is the Imperial Trust Company (Teikoku Shintaku Kwaisha) and the 5 Tokyo banks are the Fudō Chokin Ginko, the Kyodo Ginko, the Kigyo Ginko, the Toyotama Ginko and the Azuma Ginko. These institutions combine a system of lotteries with ordinary banking business their main object being to attract deposits by people of small means. In Osaka all their principal officials have been actually placed under arrest, and the general impression seems to be that the police have taken a very wholsome course.

We gather from a note in the *Asahi Shimbun* that Tsingtau in Shantung has become a sort of incidental arena for coal competition. In the first place it is the natural emporium of the Weishen coal mined by the Germans. Then suddenly at a recent date the Mitsui Company placed upon the market a quantity of the Fushun mineral, which, while possessing higher calorific qualities, was offered at the same price. To these rivals was added coal from Kyushu imported by the Germans, but nothing is said as to the comparative qualities of the latter.

It is announced by the Oriental Development Company that its first Colonization movement will commence next month, as an exceptional measure. In future the conditions of colonization will be announced in February every year; the applications will be received up to June of the same year and the selections will be announced in August. This year, however, the above dates will be neglected. Our readers will remember that the Korean Court, in becoming a shareholder of the Toyo Takushoku Kaisha paid for its shares in land not in money. It is for the purpose of reclaiming and colonizing this land that the Company is now taking the above measures.

The municipality of Tokyo has decided that the land of Shibaura, the reclamation of which has involved an expenditure of 18 *yen* per *tsubo*, shall be sold at a minimum of 36 *yen*. Even after full space has been appropriated for road making this will leave a profit of from 600,000 to 700,000 *yen*. There is some talk of putting up the land to competitive tender, in which case it will probably sell for more than 36 *yen* a *tsubo*. People are asking what the Chiyoda Gas Company will do in that case since the Directors count on sixteen or seventeen thousand *tsubo* for a site at Shibaura.

According to the *Nippon* the Cement Companies of Japan are in a very bad way. The prices ruling in the market do not pay even the cost of production. It appears that Japanese manufacturers use old-fashioned machines the products of which are incapable of competing with those of machinery employed abroad. On the other hand to instal good machinery would involve an outlay which the share-holders are not prepared to make.

Mr. O'Brien, the American Ambassador, instead of spending his annual leave in China and the Philippines as he had intended, has decided to avail himself of permision he has received, to spend his leave in the United States. The Ambassador and Mrs. O'Brien expect to sail by the *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver on the 18th instant. They are planning to return by the *Siberia* on December 16th.

Japanese journals state that a company has practically been formed for building an electric railway from Hiratsuka via Hachioji to Takasaki in Gumma prefecture. The company is composed of Englishmen and Japanese, the principal among the former being Mr. W. P. Macnaughten and Mr. A. W. Cowen, while among the Japanese we observe Mr. Takagi Masayoshi, Mr. Sato Ko chiro and Mr. Ishikuro Ken. We cannot say that these Japanese names inspire great confidence, but everything must have a beginning. The capital of the Company is put at 10 million *yen* and is to be obtained entirely in England. Electric lighting is to be a part of the enterprise.

Two centres of depression are approaching the main island, one from the direction of Oshima (Satsuma), the other from the north-west of Riukyu.

We read in the Tokyo papers that the directors of the Hoden Oil Company have suddenly changed their tone and refused to recognise any responsibility in connection with the tank-steamers! It was thought for some time that, owing to the intervention of Baron Shibusawa and others, the Hoden Company would acknowledge its indebtedness, and on that supposition negotiations were opened. But at the eleventh hour the Hoden directors have developed an obstinate mood, so the Toyo Company is said to have presented a definite demand for payment by a fixed date. Failing compliance with this demand, the law will be appealed to. The amount in question is 3,400,000 *yen*, and the Hoden Company is said to be without the means of meeting such an obligation, even if ordered by the law courts to do so. The curious feature of the affair is that Mr. Asano is a director of both companies.

It is reported from Vladivostock that the measures taken by the Russian Authorities to suppress the anti-Japanese element are of the most drastic character. The regular police and the detective force are exercising the greatest possible vigilance, and any one against whom proof of anti-Japanese designs is obtained, finds himself immediately under arrest. Even the Japanese Consul has a guard of Russian constables attached to his person by the local authorities. In these circumstances the anti-Japanese element finds itself deprived of all opportunity, and its leaders are perforce obliged to abandon their designs or leave Vladivostock.

We observe that the formation of a Japanese rubber Company has been practically decided. The principal projector is Baron Sonoda (Anken) formerly Governor of Hokkaido and Chief of Police in Tokyo. The capital is 1,200,000 *yen*, and two-thirds of the total is put up by the projectors. The programme of the Company is not only to plant rubber but also to import it in a finished and in an unfinished state, and to manufacture it in this country. The proposed plantations are to be in the South Sea Islands.

A telegram received at the Naval Department says that the *Ikoma* arrived at Singapore on the 12th instant.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended October 7th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	1	11	1	1	—
Died	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	3	35	4	—	—
Died	—	1	3	2	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE UPHEAVAL IN PORTUGAL.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 8.*)

IF the somewhat conflicting reports which have come over the wires during the past two days are to be accepted without reserve, Portugal has passed with dramatic suddenness from the monarchical to the republican state. A few hours seems to have sufficed to effect the profoundest change the government of a nation can undergo. The revolution may be said to have been born during the night of Monday, the 3rd instant —one telegram puts the hour at 1.30 a m. on the 4th,—when serious disturbances broke out in the most beautifully situated of Europe's capitals. At eight o'clock on the following morning, according to Reuter, the garrison troops, upon whom in ordinary circumstances would have fallen the duty of suppressing the disturbances, drew up in the principal square of the city and went over *en masse* to the Republican side, "amid the cheers of the populace." Simultaneously the Navy—which consists, in the main, of some half-dozen small cruisers—showed no hesitation in following the example of the Army, and turned its guns on the Palace, where apparently some resistance was offered to the insurgents by the Palace Guards. The police were mobilized, but were driven back by the populace, who had provided themselves with bombs. Desperate fighting ensued throughout that day (Tuesday) and the succeeding night, the artillery and rifle fire being described as incessant. At four in the afternoon, presumably of the 5th, the Republican flag, hoisted over the Arsenal and the Townhall, was saluted with a salvo from the fleet, and a similar honour was accorded to Senhor BRAGA, whom the provisional government had elected president. The insurgent leader, whose name the telegraph gives as EUSEBIO LEDO, made a reassuring speech to the citizens from the balcony of the Townhall, and there seems to have been a conspicuous absence of looting. On the whole, however, the Royalists,—like the outside world—appear to have been taken somewhat by surprise. The plans of the revolutionary party were evidently laid with uncommon skill and secrecy, so that the news of the upheaval probably came as unexpectedly to the nations as the sound of the first shots to the ears of the Royalists. No organized opposition seems to have been offered to the flood of revolution by which a kingdom of nearly a thousand years' standing has been swept away. As to the fate of the young Monarch, who little more than two years ago succeeded his murdered father on the throne, speculation is rife. One report represents him as present in the Palace during its bombardment by the insurgent fleet; another places him at Cintra, 15 miles west of Lisbon by rail; another again at Mafra, which lies a similar distance to the north. As both of these are inland towns, these rumours as to King MANUEL's retreat are inconsistent with the announcements that the Monarch has taken refuge on a British warship and is already *en route* to England; or that a Brazilian warship is conveying him across the Atlantic to Sao Paulo. Later telegrams describe the King as having left the Palace during the night of the 4th "for a place of safety." Certainly, if it was the policy of the loyalists to keep the whereabouts of their Sovereign a mystery, they have succeeded admirably. At all events, it would seem clear that King MANUEL, recognizing the hopelessness of resistance, has abdicated the throne of the Braganzas. It can hardly be denied that the unpopularity of the Monarchy, which was probably the predisposing cause of the assassination of DON CARLOS and his eldest son on February 1st, 1908, has increased rather than diminished since that fatal day. The fact that some thousands of armed peasants played an active part in the stirring events of the week must be accepted as evidence that the anti-dynastic movement was of national dimensions. The corruption prevailing in official and political circles, which the young King was either too weak or too indifferent to check, appears to have been largely instrumental in moving popular discontent to the point of rebellion. So far as we are aware, history does not show that corruption in the official world flourishes less under a Republican than under a Monarchical form of Government—rather, we fancy, the reverse; nevertheless, the present revolution seems to have been provoked by mingled dislike of the Monarchy, as such, and indignation at the political incompetence which has gathered about it.

With regard to the possible effects of the revolution, we must await more explicit information both as to the aims of the insurgents and the policy of those whom they have driven from power. On this latter score there has been a singular dearth of news for some time past, a circumstance which warrants the belief that a rigorous censorship of the Press has been in vogue. All that the outside world has been permitted to know is that King MANUEL, in opening the new session of the Cortez on the 23 ult, announced "the firm resolve of the Cabinet to carry out the Liberal programme, and to enforce the laws for the regulation of the religious associations." From this meagre intelligence it may be inferred that the agitators on behalf of the Church have had a hand in the fomenting of the revolt, or that, at least, their withdrawal of support from the present *régime* has provided the Republicans with a long-sought opportunity. If this be the case, the situation is not without danger for the Liberal Ministry of Senor MORENA at Madrid, and for the person of King ALFONSO himself. In the meanwhile, and pending the receipt of further information, it may safely be assumed that the traditional friendship of England for the Royal House of Portugal will lead her to extend both to the nation and its deposed King such offices of goodwill as the circumstances may suggest.

"THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 11.*)

THE astonishing hold which Mr. ROOSEVELT has acquired over the mind and imagination of the people of the United States is attested by the most cursory inspection of any American newspaper. Not only is the ex-President everywhere received with frantic enthusiasm, but he is made the subject of extravagant comparisons and prophecies, even in the more serious organs of opinion. Thus, one American magazine of sober repute suggests that Mr. ROOSEVELT "epitomizes in his own person the evolution of man from the mighty hunter of wild beasts down to the modern prophet of universal peace." This last attribute is magnificent, but hardly (in present circumstances) convincing. For the quondam Colonel of Roughriders—who, it may be said without disparagement, dearly loves a fight—seems to be in for a struggle of an anything but pacific character with a section of the American people which, if numerically small, is phenomenally powerful. Indeed, it may be said that the Nimrod of the African wilds has beco e, in his own country, a hunter of men. And we fancy that the slaughter of big game under the Equator will prove to have been an easier task than the hunting down of political "crooks" and "bosses;" and war with wild beasts in tropical deserts an altogether simpler affair than war with "trusts" in Wall Street. Mr. ROOSEVELT's enemies, of course, are men full of their own smallness—little tin gods on wheels of corruption; but the forces for which they stand are a power in America, and it is not for a moment to be supposed that the Lords of the Money Bag will yield without a struggle to the demands of an awakened national conscience. But if the task is big, so is the man. Not even the bitterest of the ex-President's foes, individual or corporate, can deny the force of his personality and the immensity of the influence which is his. If there is a man in the whole range of the civilized world to-day who can rid American political and municipal circles of their ingrained and apparently hereditary corruption, that man is Mr. ROOSEVELT. It has been the custom among American caricaturists to represent the ex-President, in his pursuit of clean government, as provided with a big stick. It would be more apposite to picture him as armed with a besom. There is much dirt about the colossal structure of American public life—and by no means in the corners only; and it will need all the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

powers of this modern Hercules, and the very biggest broom available, to do all the cleaning required. But, at the same time, there is no reason why the estimates of Mr. ROOSEVELT's undoubtedly remarkable character should not be governed by moderation. An English review, not long since, took the people and press of its own country somewhat severely to task for attaching an exaggerated value to the capacities of a certain great general for whom the British Government at present has no use. If the enconiums bestowed on Lord KITCHENER were deemed extravagant, what is to be said of the wild eulogy which follows Mr. ROOSEVELT wherever he goes? We have before us a pamphlet of prophetic character, purporting to be a speech addressed, in the year of grace 1920, to the "Convention of the Federated Nations of the World," assembled at the Hague as the temporary Capital of the World, placing in nomination THEODORE ROOSEVELT as the first President of the World. The idea, of course, was suggested by the astonishing success of what has been called Mr. ROOSEVELT's recent Odyssey through Europe, "which surpassed the triumphal march of any Cæsar or any hero the world has ever seen or known of." The writer of the pamphlet, who retrospectively declares that "when, ten years ago, this man emerged from the wilderness of Africa, he already had the stamp of destiny on his brow," thus sets forth the claims of his nominee to the supreme post of first World-President :—

The "MAN OF THE HOUR," the man to whom the finger of Divine Fate points for this great responsibility is Theodore Roosevelt; Roosevelt the scholar, acquainted with lowly toil,—the statesman with all the genius of the combined politicians of the world—the Christian with toleration for every belief and every non-belief—the intellectual giant, and the consummate specimen of physical prowess—the polished and refined, yet the rough-rider and the "rough and ready"—the devoted head of a family, yet not swerved from duty by sentimentalism—the thinker, the doer, the warrior, the farmer, the mighty hunter—he is good enough to be a preacher, and is at home in a mining camp and with the cowboys. He is brave in every fibre of brain and body. He would dare martyrdom, but he is so resourceful, so many-sided, and so versatile that nobody on earth would dare throw down the martyrdom gauge. He is master of himself to such a superlative degree that he is the willing servant of all the other people of the world. Roosevelt represents and will foster the brotherhood of man and UNITED KIN.

Not content with this impressive compendium of all Mr. ROOSEVELT's virtues, the intrepid pamphleteer compares his hero with CÆSAR, NAPOLEON, GEORGE WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to the disadvantage of these acknowledged giants among men, and incidentally extols the land of his birth by apostrophizing its administration as "the greatest achievement among attempted governments by human device." Now we have no hesitation in saying that we share, in large measure, the pamphleteer's admiration of Mr. ROOSEVELT—though we question whether, if invited to enumerate his virtues, we could make so exhaustive a catalogue; but when we are invited to endorse a claim for perfection on behalf of the government of the Great Republic, we must confess to a feeling of compunction. Mr. ROOSEVELT at this very moment is proclaiming to the world, both inferentially and categorically, the political wickedness of America. He has announced, in no uncertain terms, his determination to purge his country's government of its rottenness. Of course it will be urged that the pamphleteer's eulogy applies not to the government of the United States as it is now, but as it will be a decade hence. This involves the assumption that the expiration of that brief space of historical time will find the National Edifice empty of the seven devils of corruption, swept and garnished. If that be so, if indeed the Hero with the Big Stick—or rather, with the Besom—will have succeeded in sweeping out of office the myriad parasites of Mammon and their kinsmen, the descendants of Demas, then he most assuredly will have deserved—*honoris causâ*, if for no other reason—the first Presidency of the World. We await with interest the march of events leading up to that grand consummation.

FENIANISM UP TO DATE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 13.*)

WHILE the American Hercules is engaged in "stumping" the Western and Southern States to secure the requisite amount of support for the new Republicanism of which he is so strenuous an exponent, the Irish Napoleon is "starring" the Eastern States on a dollar-raising expedition. Such at least may be inferred from the announcement that Mr. REDMOND has set his heart on extracting at least $100,000 from the well-lined pockets of his American friends to further the cause of what is euphemistically designated the "Home Rule campaign." The Nationalist leader, we venture to think, makes an excellent beggar, for he possesses, in a wonderful degree, the power of adapting himself to his audience. Of his facility in this respect he has given many instances nearer home than Philadelphia or New York. Before a Wexford audience, he has been known to roar in the true leonine fashion; but when the occasion demands, he "will roar you as gently as any sucking dove." Thus, when absorbed in the pursuit of vote-catching in the North of England, he is careful to present Nationalist claims in the most favourable light, and to avoid any suggestion that Home Rule is regarded by the bulk of his followers not as an end, but only as a means to an end. On such occasions, the Nationalist record is liberally whitewashed; and the aspirations of that pious and inoffensive association, the United Irish League, are represented as merely expressing the natural longing of a peaceable people for autonomous government in local affairs. Wherefore, at Barrow-in-Furness, Home Rule means "the creation on Irish soil of an Irish Legislature with an Executive responsible to it, which will have control of all purely Irish affairs, such a Parliament being, of necessity, subject to the Imperial Parliament at Westminster." In Wexford, however, Home Rule has a different signification. Thus Mr. REDMOND, at New Ross, a few months ago:—"We to day send this message to England. We tell her that we Wexfordmen to-day hate her rule just as bitterly as our forefathers did when they shed their blood on this spot. We tell her that *we are as much rebels to her rule to day as our forefathers were in '98*." It may be remembered that when Mr. REDMOND last returned from America to his benighted countrymen, he assured them at Limerick that "he came as the representative of the principles for which ALLEN, LARKIN and O'BRIEN died." Now these men were known to be Fenians, and their "principles" involved complete separation from British rule, and the establishment of an independent Irish Republic. The creed of these men may be gathered from the oath which every Fenian used to take in the days of PARNELL, and in the spirit of which his successor works to-day :—

"I do solemnly swear that I will do my best to establish the national independence of Ireland, and I will be true allegiance to the Supreme Council of the Irish Republican Brotherhood and Government of the Irish Republic and implicitly obey the Constitution of the Irish Republic and all my superior officers, and I will preserve inviolate the secrets of the Organization."

"None of us," said the man whose mantle has fallen upon Mr. REDMOND, "whether we are in America or in Ireland, will be satisfied *until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England*."

So much for the principles by which the Irish Nationalists—Separatists is a preferable, because plainer, term—are actuated. What of their practice? Does it agree with those principles? We fancy that the most critical observer would find little difference between profession and performance in the creators of Irish unrest to-day. Under the feeble, semi sympathetic administration of the present Liberal Government, which depends for its very life on Irish sufferance, crime flourishes—paid crime, artifically fostered crime, cruel and cowardly crime—in Ireland, north, south, east and west; and the Liberal Ostrich, in the person of the nominally responsible person, the Chief Secretary, sees it not. We even find Roman Catholic bishops and parish priests extending "cordial welcomes" to Fenian ex-criminals; and exhorting their parishioners, in their unswerving pursuit of "the goal," to adhere faithfully to the "the old methods." What these "old methods" are, anyone who possesses the most rudimentary knowledge of the history of agrarian crime in Ireland can well imagine for himself. Cattle-driving (in which Ministerial apologists profess to see no harm), boycotting, intimidation, pay-no-rent campaigns, persecution of Protestants are now rife

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

forced by shooting outrages and malicious injury to property. We make two extracts from the *Irish Times* to illustrate the point :—

The Irish Attorney-General has once more afforded to the general public an opportunity of observing the entire futility of attempts to enforce the law, under the ordinary procedure, against Irish criminal conspirators. A number of persons, including a Nationalist member of Parliament, chairmen of local councils, solicitors, and officials of the United Irish League were recently brought before a bench of magistrates at Longford. The charge was one of boycotting, and no attempt was made to refute the evidence produced by the police. The majority of the local justices refused to send the case for trial before a jury. It is of course still open to the Attorney-General to bring the accused persons to trial either on his own motion or by having them returned by a resident magistrate. No one knows better than the Attorney-General that the chances of a verdict from an Irish jury in such circumstances are very shadowy indeed. The victory lies with the boycotters, who are thus stimulated to further outrages on their unfortunate victims, to whom the law affords no protection, and who have no course open to them but a life of terror or surrender of their lawful property at the bidding of the conspirators.

* * *

Serious shooting outrages continue to be reported from the countries of Clare and Galway. The impunity which the perpetrators of such crimes enjoy in these districts has emboldened the miscreants to an alarming extent, to open fire in broad daylight upon a man returning from his place of worship on a Sunday morning in full view of the congregation and within hearing of numbers of policemen. This certainly reaches the limit of audacity, and the perpetrators get off scot-free, for, owing to fear or sympathy with the criminals, no one will give evidence against them, and if they did, no jury would convict. The victim has his wounds dressed by the surgeon and takes the warning by surrendering his legal rights. The police are powerless either efficiently to protect threatened individuals or to vindicate the law where thus grossly outraged. . . . . The Pistols Act, if it were in force in Ireland, would apply to these outrages, but there is now no restriction whatever on the use of firearms, and in the disturbed areas arms can be obtained and used for the worst purposes with absolute safety to the criminal.

Such is the fruit of the seed sown broadcast in the Distressful Isle by the foreign-paid emissaries of the United Irish League, not a few of whom, as members of the Imperial Parliament, have taken the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom. Meanwhile the trouble-makers are being urged to resort more and more to physical force as a means of securing the destruction of British rule in Ireland. We take the following incendiary appeal from a recent issue of the *Gaelic American* (the italics are our own) :—

"The 'Force' that we Irish must cultivate—and it is the only force that can and will prevail in the end, is that which includes the Moral Force created by a Nation of Soldier Saints (*sic*) prepared to use every weapon that God has given them, strong to suffer and strong to wait, together with the 'Physical Force' which really is nothing more than a name for that privilege which is their inherited right, the right to die for Ireland on a field of battle. A 'Moral Force' movement, *i.e.*, a movement that stops short of shedding blood, and therefore forbids you to make the last sacrifice—that of your life—cannot be taken very seriously, and must end in contempt and ridicule.

"Let every one of us realize that *with outside trouble for England our chance will come*, as it came before, and let us say to ourselves that with the help of God we can, and we will be ready to take it. . . . Let us also learn to understand and master the secret defences England has surrounded us with, also those that surround the British coast, so that *we can have something to offer the invader of England in exchange for our freedom*, and let us have a distinct foreign policy and *be in touch more particularly with the nations likely to make war with England*, and that no time may be lost. Above all, let every man or woman who dares, go out and preach to the people on these words of John Mitchel, 'Let the man among you who has no gun sell his garments and buy one.'"

In this candid exhortation to the people of Ireland to cultivate the friendship of England's potential enemies, and to prepare to assist them when the day of battle comes, the *Gaelic American* unconsciously supplies the key to the whole situation, as it must appear to any Briton, whatever his political creed. Could any statesman, Unionist or Liberal, be so mad as to grant independence to an admittedly hostile Ireland? There are Liberal statesmen who talk airily of granting Home Rule; but they know not what they say, or what the Irish leaders mean. Mr. ASQUITH's idea and the ex convict CONDON's idea of that vague generality are (we have no hesitation in saying) as widely asunder as the poles. But this much we may affirm—that the purblindness of a large section of the Liberal party on this point constitutes a grave national and Imperial danger. The aims which the Fenianism of to-day has in view are such that any Liberal Ministry which brings those aims one iota nearer accomplishment, will be guilty of the unpardonable sin of putting a sword into the hands of their country's enemies.

RATIONALISM OR SOCIALISM.

A REJOINDER.

The Editor of the *Japan Herald* (and we may presume he has sympathizers) seems somewhat exercised over a recent article in the *Japan Mail* laying upon Rationalism considerable responsibility for the disintegration of thought now going on in Japanese society and showing the very serious result it threatens to have upon the Empire. Special indignation is exhibited at the suggestion that Socialism is but the natural outcome of Rationalism. Naturally a bombshell thrown into the rationalistic camp will become a matter to which exception is taken. The Russians objected to being shelled in Port Arthur, but the shelling had to go on till the moment of surrender; and so truth must continue to oppose error even to the extent of very frank opinions; and the Japanese Government may have to fight both Rationalism and Socialism if it is to retain any proper authority over its subjects in this country.

The Editor of the *Herald* is himself not noted for great modesty in expression of frank opinions. Any one who could lend countenance to the baseless and extravagant statement that "all missionaries are liars" is as soundly convicted out of his own mouth as would the present writer were he to claim that all Rationalists were maniacs or all Socialists lunatics or felons. One must be fair enough to give even the Devil his due; and so all intention of being unjust to Rationalists is hereby disavowed. The Editor of the *Herald* takes the case too seriously when he concludes himself classed among the insane. It would not be quite the truth to say that he has as yet advanced that far; but to the degree that he is a Rationalist of the modern type, he is undoubtedly on a line with the reasoning that leads to lunacy. If he does not get there it is only because he has not the courage to push his convictions to their logical conclusion; and self-control always indicates that at least a little sanity is left. At any rate the man who imagines he is right and all the world in error is usually not far from madness. Herbert Spencer was a good type of this mental attitude. Lunatics are as a rule very skilful in argument. The difficulty is that they argue in a circle. Of course all reasoners argue more or less in a circle, but the difference between the circle of the lunatic and that of the sane man is that the sane man's circle is large enough to embrace the universe, while that of the madman is within the circumference of his own head. In other words, he believes in himself; and I still agree with those who contend that the only man who perfectly believes in himself is the lunatic.

The easiest way to prevent a discussion of this kind being unprofitably prolonged is to ask the Rationalists whether they are prepared to claim that their attitude to life has had any moral influence on the world. Is the effect of their train of reasoning constructive or *destructive*? Have they built up the great forces that have been strengthening the moral sense of mankind, or have they tended but to weaken those forces? The impression left on some of us is that Rationalism has been almost wholly a destructive influence in human society. It takes away what man, through long ages of conflict and evolution, has gathered as the sum total of his moral and spiritual convictions, and gives him nothing to believe in and live for instead. *Rationalism is like the man who burns down the city to give the people better houses.* But the sane man knows that even a hovel is better than no house, and a crust better than no bread. No man in his senses will do anything to destroy the moral and religious convictions of mankind unless he has something better to substitute for them. The trouble, as already suggested, is that if a man is not perfectly sound mentally he is very apt to believe so much in himself that he can hold honestly that all the world is wrong and he and his alone in the right. Such an egoist can be classed only with lunatics, for he is one either openly or in disguise. He no doubt always considers himself a blessing in disguise, but so long as the best minds regard his disguise as perfect, he must be content to keep quiet or go into the asylum.

Nor can any adherent of the rationalistic theory of life claim that his process of reasoning has done anything to make the good more free and the evil more enchained? May not Rationalism well be challenged to deny the grave accusation that *in all countries where its progaganda has flourished it has tended to weaken respect for authority* and personal achievement? Is it not already having just this effect in Japan where the religious force has not been sufficient to counteract its influence? The Rationalist in Japan has not the courage to push his convictions to their only natural conclusion, but some of the Socialists of the more insane type '*have*. Rationalism has taught these to believe in no authority higher than the human, and therefore to look upon the Emperor and the Government as the tools of the mob rather than as servants of Heaven. So the demented socialist steps into the arena and challenges the Powers that be. He would demand of Heaven why things were created and of Kings and Em-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

perors that they give a reason for their being. Yet though he has the courage to push the theories of the Rationalist to their logical conclusion, he betrays his insanity by the devilish methods he adopts; for when he has come to the end of his line of reasoning, reason itself fails him, and he sees no way to enforce his egoism but by the bombs of the assassin.

No, Rationalism is not a cult to be merely endured or a cause to be supported. It is a disease to be treated and eradicated. This is seen in that its adherents regard it as something to be justified and defended. It is composed of men who are not bad at heart and not wholly insane of head; but their hearts and heads are too small and defective to embrace the total of man's highest and greatest convictions and attainments. They are even too purblind to see that these convictions that in the last 2,000 years have changed the very face of the world, can never be lightly abandoned or ignored by intelligent beings. Now if a man finds he cannot side with and believe with the best, his rational attitude should be silence and regret. If a man cannot emulate the highest, he ought at least not to spite him or try to destroy him; for the failure of the defective is no fault of the good. But when a man is mentally defective, as in such a case he usually is, he cannot see his duty in this respect. All that can be done with him, therefore, is to leave him to himself; and then if he insists upon forcing the community into his view of things, he must be placed with those deprived of freedom because they fancy they can think when they can do nothing of the kind.

A great deal could be said of the pernicious influence that Rationalism has had upon Europe, but it will be sufficient to remind the Editor of the *Herald* that the movement he supports was at the bottom of the French Revolution, an episode which, though it had some right on its side, yet left France so morally weak that she has since never fully recovered. The same movement is responsible for the troubles in Spain, and finally for the present Revolution going on in Portugal, where the rightful King of the country has been dethroned and the mob set up on the pedestal of authority. If one had the data at hand it would be easy to show that the agents at the bottom of these efforts against authority have no faith but that of the Rationalist. There is no fear of Heaven before their eyes. In the middle ages they might fanatically have imagined themselves thunderbolts from Heaven putting down tyrany and injustice, or else in league with the Devil, simply because, as a matter fact, they were mad; but in these days when both Heaven and Hell have passed away, and only the earth remains, they are called Rationalists, men who believe in themselves, before whom Emperors and Kings must bow, abandon and abdicate their thrones. At the present moment Rationalism is doing its best to undermine American society. It is yearly lengthening the nation's divorce lists, filling its prisons and penetentiaries, and disgracing the land with rioting and mob violence. If one could examine carefully into the creed of these violators of law and decency one would find that invariably they were Rationalists. They certainly do not belong to the churches. If among rationalists may be included the names of some highly intellectual men, such as the Editor of the *Japan Herald* enumerates, it can only be said that whatever moral force they commanded, they did not get it from Rationalism but from the Christian mothers that bore them, or from the Christian society in which they had to live and with which they had the good judgement to conform. But for every good man in the ranks of Rationalism there are a thousand others who care nothing but to have their own way, and are influenced very little by the higher motives. If it could be said of religion, as it can truly be said of Rationalism, that for every upright member of the Church there were a thousand bad members among the revolutionaries, the criminals, and the law-breakers of the world, it would surely show that whatever evil influence Christianity had, it certainly could not prove itself to be a good influence, seeing that the majority of adherents were believers in nothing, and went to swell the ranks of the degenerate. Yet I think it can be said, with a large degree of truth, that the majority of those on the frayed-out fringe of society as well as the majority of those who defy or undermine authority, are, if they are on any side at all, on the side of the Rationalist. The most dangerous man on the face of the earth is the man who believes himself to be his own God. He can have little appreciation of the tie that binds all men into one brotherhood under one common Father, which is the only bond that can ever prevent the disintegration of society and preserve a high state of civilization.

TOKYO NOTES.

It is said that the Japanese workmen brought to London for the purpose of building the various styles of native architecture connected with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, have left a lasting impression upon the districts where they lodged by their insistence upon having a regular bath. At first, landladies ready to put them up were found in plenty, but when it was discovered that bathing facilities were a frequent and essential part of the accommodation, difficulties began to arise. In time a solution of the difficulty was found, however, and it is reported that penny-in-the-slot baths may now be had in that part of London *ad libitum*. It is certainly a great advantage to the poor of Japan that facilities for personal ablution are cheap and convenient in every city, town, and village of the Empire. In the smaller towns of Europe and America it is next to impossible for a poor man to bathe conveniently. If he has a home of his own he may have a dip in a wash tub full of hot water in his kitchen after the family have retired; and in summer he may dip in the sea, if he chance to live on the coast. But if he is a labourer in lodgings, or working on a farm, he will have to go to a hotel and pay at least fifty *sen* before he can get all clean. It surprises one travelling through Europe and America to find how often extra payment is demanded at hotels, if one's tastes should be so luxurious as to desire a bath. Evidently a bath is not regarded as a regular and essential part of life's make-up, like meals or windows. Still, it is not always easy to judge, and one might unconsciously make a mistake and run away with a false impression. In Europe, at most of the hotels, one has to pay extra for light as well as baths; but it would be somewhat unfair to conclude that light was regarded as a non essential of daily existence. In America it is esteemed very much out of place to charge extra for light and heat; I have often been charged extra for a bath by hotels that would not think of demanding anything extra for light. In the matter of baths America is fast out-distancing Europe, for there are few tenement houses built there now-a-days without the regular bath-room and all its conveniences. In fact, one might say that in cities there are none at all. But this does not hold so universally in the small towns and in the country parts, where the wash-tub is the only stand by. Very few of the smaller towns have public bath houses, these being as yet confined to the large centres. Many are able to obtain baths by becoming members of young men's clubs and so on. With regard to customs in Europe and America, it may be more just to judge the matter from the point of view of hotels than as representing the various countries included; because in England, for instance, some hotels include a bath in their rates, while others charge for it. I may say that when last in Europe a British hotel in Naples was the only one in a long list that offered a free bath.

* * *

In Tokyo the street-car seems now to have become as urgent an essential of daily existence as the bath-house. In few cities have we seen the cars so well patronized. The rush at times is simply terrific. Sometimes one waits while nine or ten cars go by without being able to find even standing room. It would seem as though even twice as many cars and twice as many lines of road could find plenty to do. There are one or two improvements in the manner of managing the cars that could be easily made, and as such improvements would greatly add to the comfort of the public it is really a great pity that the municipal authorities cannot have them carried out. In the first place, the conductors ought to be given orders to keep the ventilators of the cars *open*. At present these essentials of health and comfort appear never to be put into use and the result is that at times the atmosphere in the cars is simply vile and poisonous. There is absolutely no reason against putting the ventilators to the use for which they were placed in the cars, and it seems a grave neglect on the part of the management that conductor are not required to attend to so important a matter. Then, the conductors ought to be positively forbidden to *push* passengers by main force into crowded cars. It is most unpleasant to have a conductors *order* you peremptorily to go into a car that it is quite impossible to find room in. When a car is full, *it is full*, and there is no way to get into it except by being rude to those occupying it. Now if the conductor is honestly convinced that there is room for an extra passenger in the crowded car, he ought himself to be compelled to find the space for you before ordering you to enter. But this does not bother him in the least. He simply tells you that you *must go in*, and compels you to make room for yourself. If you try to point out that he is requiring an impossibility, it only starts an argument and leads to further unpleasantness. The only thing to be done is to leave the car and take another, but in this case the conductor will not return your ticket, so that you will be obliged to pay double fare. Another ground of complaint is that conductors sometimes refuse or *neglect to stop* at the place your ticket is marked for, and thus you are carried several hundred yards out of your way. In other countries, if the car does not stop at the proper place, the passenger simply pulls the bell and the motor-man pulls up; but in Tokyo the bell is considered quite as sacred as it is on the steam railway, and no passenger would dare to pull it, even though he were carried the whole length of the route. Is there no one that will call the attention of the street railway management to these matters which are so easily remedied?

* * *

One hears various opinions from time to time as to the new issue of bank notes now put in circulation. The five-*yen* bills are so very different in appearance from our old friends of long and useful standing that it is almost a shock to be offered one. They cannot be regarded as quite so dignified and money-like in appearance as the old issue; this we think most people will be disposed to admit. They are, however, so very peculiar that they may be safer as proof against counterfeiters. There are few makers of false money who would

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

be brave enough to face that smiling rascal that grins at you when the note is held up to the light. But what the note gains in security it loses in appearance. In America there was once an issue of notes of rather diminutive size to the value of 25 cents, but they became so unpopular that they speedily went out of circulation. They went almost universally by the same of *shin plasters*; and when offered in payment or change were always met by a polite request for common money, if possible. Parents got rid of them by making presents of them to children as curiosities, and even the children used to keep them as toy-money, never thinking of putting them into circulation. The new five-*yen* note is not exactly so undignified as to be dubbed a shin plaster, but its light colour is so much like mere parchment that it may perhaps be expected to acquire dignity with age. Be it remembered, however, that it is only the aspect of the new notes, and *not* the number at one's command, that is objected to.

* * *

The baseball contest now going on between the Chicago men and the teams representing the Keiogijuku and Waseda Universities is creating considerable interest in Tokyo. Immense crowds of both Japanese and foreigners have assembled to witness the games so far played, and excitement on both sides has been keen. The American Ambassador has been extending courtesies to the three teams, and they have had a group photograph taken in company with the Ambassador and some of the legation staff, which is being sold among the students. So far the Americans appear to be having the best of the game. When it comes to a matter of long legs, it is somewhat difficult for the Japanese athlete to compete with the Anglo-Saxon. The Japanese show great technical skill both with the bat and on the diamond generally; but when speed is the prime factor, as it usually is in baseball, they are not in it with the Americans. Moreover, these visitors no doubt represent the "star" players of a great university; they are picked men both as to physique and skill. In Japan that kind of man does not go in for baseball. He is more likely to be found in the *jujitsu* ring, or displaying his agility with the sword. Compare the average Japanese baseball team with the average of physique one sees in the various classes at the Japanese universities, and the conclusion is inevitable that the strongest and most active men are not in the baseball teams. In America it is just the reverse. The finest all-round athletes are secured for the diamond, just as they are for football, so that an American baseball game represents that most exciting and interesting of all human moments when Greek meets Greek. Still, considering the strength of the team against which they are contending, the Japanese players are putting in an excellent record; and if they should succeed in finally defeating the Americans, it would indeed be a notable triumph.

MR. FUKUZAWA ON THE EVENTS IN SEOUL IN 1884.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO")

(CONTINUED FROM OCTOBER 1.)

IV.

On the following day Kin Gyoku Kin took two famous *go* players, and went to the Japanese Legation, ostensibly for a game of *go*, though this was but a mere pretext to cover up the reason for his frequent visits to that house. No meeting of importance, however, took place on that day, and Kin speedily returned.

On the tenth of November there was, however, a *go* meeting at Kin's house, at 3 p.m. to which came Minister Takezoe, Mr. Shimamura, Messrs. Asayama and Suzuki, interpreters at the Legation, Mr. Consul Kobayashi, and Mr. Kinoshina, Manager of the Seoul Branch of the First Bank. Three Koreans were present,—Jo Kohan, Boku Saito, Iu Chigu. They were later joined by Ko Eishoku.

On the night of the 20th November the Japanese troops held manœuvres on Nanzan. They had had manœuvres there before, but always in the day time and after consultation with the Korean Foreign Office. This time however there was no notice given, and no asking for permission. Minister Takezoe had become very outspoken since his return to Seoul and had allowed the rumour to go abroad uncontradicted that Japan meant to fight China. The rumour naturally made the Chinese and Korean diplomatists very uneasy, and whatever the Japanese did was immediately fastened upon with suspicion.

The first thing next morning there came a protest from the Korean Foreign Office. When asked his motives for acting as he did, Mr. Takezoe is reported to have said that he wanted to test the spirit of the Chinese and Koreans, and that he was quite satisfied that they would be easy to deal with, now that he saw how easily they were scared by his simple manœuvres.

During those days the leaders of the Independents were constant visitors at the Japanese Legation. On Nov. 26 Kin Gyoku Kin came alone to the legation and told Minister Takezoe of his intention to assassinate the members of the Korean Cabinet. The Minister made a show of withholding his consent, but Kin said that the Independents were going to carry out their project whether the Japanese helped them or not, and then went on to talk of contemplated political moves. What was most essential at this juncture was money; was the Minister to be relied upon for services in procuring a loan?

Mr. Takezoe gave a ready consent. If only the political reforms urged by Japan were carried out, he would promise his assistance in procuring a loan of any amount. There would be no difficulty in raising a sum of 100,000 *yen*, or even more, on the spot, from Japanese resident in Seoul, and this would be at once available for use. He even went so far as to speak of possible collisions between Japanese and Chinese troops. The Japanese, he said, could, by entrenching themselves at Hokugaku, hold out for two weeks; if they could fortify Nanzan, they could maintain themselves for nearly two months. Mr. Takezoe spoke in a very excited manner. He let fall no word of promise as to help in the matter of assassinating the Ministers, but Kin was nevertheless able to read from the Japanese Minister's looks and gestures his approval of their design.

Kin now took his leave. They might never meet again, he said; but if Fortune favoured his designs he would certainly return once more.

The next day Kin went to his country house, to which he invited Captain Murakami for a lengthy interview. On the 29th Nov. he returned to Seoul: on the 30th the conspirators met to discuss their plans. Some of those present deemed it advisable to hire Japanese *sōshi* to do the deed: it was resolved, after some discussion, to employ none but Koreans. The party of National Independence had the fullest confidence in the Japanese Legation.

The attitude of the Japanese Legation towards Kin Gyoku Kin and Boku Eiko had undergone a radical change during the months of July and August 1884. When Takezoe returned to his post at the end of October he let it be known that Japan intended to help on Korean independence and to attack China. The news greatly excited the Korean leaders. They knew that Takezoe was by no means a politician of independent views. He was, as a rule, timid and cautious and apt to follow the lead of others. When therefore the Koreans saw the change which came over him on his return to Seoul, and heard him speak so resolutely and defiantly, they felt that he must have the authority of the Japanese Cabinet behind him, and felt correspondingly elated.

The men whom the Party of Independence wished to put out of the way were Bin Daiko, Bin Eiyoku, Bin Eiboku, Chō Neika, Kan Keishoku, Ri Soen, and In Shin-tai. The conspirators, after discussing many projects, decided to set fire to the *Betsu Gū* or Detached Palace, and to murder the Ministers as they ran up dutifully to give assistance to the Royal Family.

About noon on the 1st December, Kin and two others went to the Japanese Legation. The Minister thought it best not to see them, but Mr. Shimamura came out and told them that further interviews would only lead to idle talk instead of to action. The Koreans then told him of their design of setting fire to the Palace. Mr. Shimamura approved of it, and asked when it was going to be carried out. The Koreans could not say for certain: certainly within a week, they thought. At any rate they would let him know as soon as the date was fixed.

We may here pause to explain that the reason for mentioning a week seems to have been that the Koreans knew that the S.S. *Chitose Maru* was due from Japan on the 7th December, and that they were afraid that she might bring news calculated to change the present dispositions of the Legation people. It was therefore most important that the coup should come off before the arrival of the steamer.

From the Legation the conspirators adjourned to the house of Boku Eiko, where they found assembled a company of "*sōshi*" with whom they conferred as to the details of the *coup d'état*. These *sōshi* were all graduates of the Toyama Military School in Tokyo, were all skilful fencers, and soldiers.

It was arranged that Bin Eiyoku should be assassinated by In Keijin and Ri Danko: that Boku Sanyu and Ko Ryotaku should kill In Shin-tai, and that two other pairs of assassins should despatch Ri Soen and Kan Keishoku. Every victim had thus two assassins assigned to him. The whole attack was put under the direction of Ri Ensho, who was the oldest of the conspirators, two others were detailed to act as sentries, and two more to set fire to the Palace. The thirteen *sōshi*, (there were really 43, for thirty joined the conspirators later), were placed in ambush at the Gate of the Golden Gate to lie in wait for the arrival of three other members of the Korean Government, and the commander of the Palace Guards, who was a strong sympathiser, posted his soldiers in the manner best calculated to promote the objects of the conspirators.

Behind the Korean *sōshi* were to be stationed four Japanese of the same type, whose duty it was to be to kill the Ministers in case the Koreans failed in their attack. Of these four, one came from the Japanese Legation, one was a soldier, and the other two were private persons who had already joined the conspiracy of the Independent party.

On the 4th of December a grand banquet took place to celebrate the opening of the new Post Office. It was attended by all Ministers of State, diplomats, and other distinguished personages. Mr. Shimamura sent his wife to represent him: he himself remained at home on the plea of sickness. He gave bearers and policemen who escorted his wife to the banquet, with orders to be very careful that evening in case of any trouble.

During the forenoon of that day the Legation people busied themselves with fetching ammunition and provisions from the barracks: a detachment of soldiers came over in the afternoon, and held themselves in readiness for any call, it being expected that the project of the conspirators would be carried out that evening.

YOKOHAMA SAINT ANDREWS SOCIETY.

At an extraordinary General meeting of the society held on Friday afternoon at the Club Hotel there was a large attendance of the members to discuss amendments to the Constitution and rules of the society.

The name of the society has been changed to The Saint Andrew's Society of Yokohama and Tokyo. At the annual general meeting held immediately afterward it was decided to hold a ball on Saint Andrews day, the 30th November. The following were elected office bearers for the ensuing year. President, Alex. Cumming; Vice President, H. A. Stewart; Hon. Secretary, John. G. Gibson; Hon. Treasurer, T. Seggie; Committee, C. Murray Duff, James Thom, A. J. McClure, C. A. Fraser and Geo. Miller.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

RUSSIAN PRESS ON GERMANY.

St. Petersburg, September 22.

The *Novoe Vremja*, stung into plain speaking by a couple of articles in the German press somewhat more than usually abusive of Russia, in connection with Persian affairs, says: "The object of the Anglo Russian agreement is to restore order in Persia. If Germany had had the same object in view there was never any objection to her joining forces with the Russian and English representatives and aiding in their difficult task. But this is not what Germany is doing; she prefers to go her own way; this is plainly seen, for she is playing in Persia the same double game that she played in Morocco aforetime. And as soon as ever Germany was set aside there all troubles ceased at once as by the wave of an enchanter's wand. We are not Germanophobe, and indeed we prefer to avoid all 'philisms' and 'phobisms'; we recognized that every State in certain definite circumstances may be either helpful or injurious to us. Consequently we prefer neither to especially love nor especially hate anybody: a healthy egoism and calm attitude in face of any problem that may present itself will immediately enable us to distinguish between our friends and our foes We remember all that has passed of old time between Russia and Germany, and that past represents a capital far too valuable to fling out of window. But why do the German papers vilify Russia in a manner even more truculent than could be matched in any organ of the British press at the time when our relations with England were at their worst?" Germany has been suggesting to Turkey to find a "new Korea" in certain districts bordering Turko-Persian frontiers, and the indignation of the *Novoe Vremja* is natural enough.

DIET OF FINLAND.

The extraordinary session of the Finnish Diet, summoned to consider the Russian proposals for equalising the rights of Russian resident in Finland with those of the Finnish born, was opened in state by the Governor-General yesterday. In spite of all the efforts of an alarmist press to excite apprehensions for the future, no interest is taken in the prophecies of the agitation mongers. The Finns will probably see reason and recognise that Russia is dealing with them in a spirit of fairness and caution. A demand that Russians should be treated fairly in Finland, just as Finns are fairly treated throughout the Empire, is too simple to offer much opportunity for creating trouble. Yet the old gang of agitators, if reports are to be believed, are bent on rousing all the opposition possible. The end will be the same, for Russia has on her side the rights of the questions at issue and, if driven to it will enforce them by less friendly means than the present reference to an elective assembly with an invitation to express the opinion of Finland upon these eminently moderate proposals. But there is no doubt now left that if the Finns decline to take the hand held out to them gloved in velvet, they will speedily find it another mailed fist.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AT THE DIET.

It is with a feeling of astonishment that the Russian public read of the great concourse of foreign newspaper correspondents assembled now at Helsingfors for the opening of the extraordinary session of the Finnish Diet. "Is it possible," says the Russian, "that the admirable Finnish agitation organisation has succeeded in persuading the outside world, and England in particular, that world-stirring events are about to happen in Finland?" It seems about the most likely explanation, and it may be surmised that the disappointment at the absence of sensational copy will be proportionate to the expectations so unwarrantably aroused by those whose whole "public" career has been tinged by that fatal facility for making the wish father to the thought and then presenting the thought as solid fact to nations that deal in facts and facts only. The Russian proposals, on which the opinion of the Diet is asked before formally taking steps to introduce the needed reforms, will be laid before the Diet by its officials to-morrow. They are so moderate that it is inconceivable any sane body of men with the interests of their country really at heart will venture to reject them. Yet it is reported this evening that the agitation leaders are preparing to throw out the proposals *en bloc* without discussion on a so-called technical point which begs the whole question of Russo-Finnish relations. As so often said in these columns before the only statesmanlike way of meeting Russia's proposals is to meet them half way or else put up a fight The latter has never been intended and, of course, would be simply absurd unless Finland had behind her one of the Great Powers of Europe. That combination has not yet been formed and Russia has no intention of obliging either Finnish or other ambitious ones by waiting until it does take concrete shape.

AVIATION IN RUSSIA.

The All-Russian Aviation Week, postponed from Sunday owing to high winds, was succefully opened yesterday afternoon. The morning began with rain which was only cleared about noon by a wind that still held on sufficiently strong to threaten attempts at flying: a couple of hours later, however, matters improved and until dusk flying was going on. In all ten flights were made, but no records broken. To day it is expected that the dirigibles will arrive on the course at the aerodrome by flying from their hangars at Gatchina. As on the former occasion large numbers of soldiers and police are drafted on to the ground, obviously with the object of giving the services a chance of seeing what may one day become a familiar feature of modern warfare. The number of Russian officers taking part in the flying indicates the interest taken by the Army in the progress of aviation, and the "tommies" show discrimination as well as enthusiasm in their applause.

TELEPHONE INVENTION IN RUSSIA.

A Russian has invented an apparatus for application to an ordinary typewriting machine which, by means of ordinary telephone wires, will enable a letter to be reproduced on one or more machines while being written. The invention has many possible applications, but its commercial value is thought to lie in the convenience of communicating written orders over the ordinary telephone wires found in every office. The confusion and inconvenience caused by telephonic misunderstandings will thus be entirely avoided, the recipient gets his message in writing and an identical copy of the same remains with the sender. The device is electrical in character, the sending machine with its apparatus being switched on to the telephone wire and the receiving machine, also fitted with the special apparatus, being similarly attached after the ordinary telephone call has got through.

BOMBS UNEARTHED UNDER UNIVERSITY FLOORS.

Bombs and rifle ammunition have been discovered concealed beneath the flooring under lecture-halls at the Moscow University. From certain indications the police are of the opinion that they have lain there since the troublous times five years ago.

AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

The death of M. Nelidov, Russian Ambassador at Paris, creates a vacancy which will be filled on the return of the Emperor in November. It is extremely likely that M. Isvolsky, who has so long desired to take a first-class Embassy, will receive this appointment. M. Sazonov, now Adjunct-Minister of Foreign Affairs, would then take M. Isvolsky's place. Nothing however will be officially settled until November. With the retirement of Mr. Isvolsky from the Russian Foreign Office the changes in that department will probably be extensive.

NEWS CENSOR.

The "Berliner Tageblatt," which has had the bad taste to continue its attacks upon the Emperor of Russia even during his Majesty's visit on German soil, has been prohibited altogether in Russia. Another German paper will probably be prohibited shortly for the same reason. The total prohibition of a foreign paper in Russia is an exceptional form of censor restriction, and is but rarely employed.

COURT FESTIVITIES IN PROSPECT.

During the greater part of the Summer, St. Petersburg has been busy with renovation of all kinds on a scale rather more extensive than is usual. The Winter Palace, the Ministries and other Government Buildings, and many of the larger private palaces have been cleaned, repainted and put in thorough repair. It is hoped that at length it will be possible for the Court to spend a Winter in St. Petersburg. The intention has been frustrated for two years past by deaths in the Imperial family, which precluded all thought of Court festivities. After the visit to Germany, which is proving so beneficial to the health of the Empress, the Imperial family will proceed to Belovoso for some weeks' shooting. The sport here includes the shooting of that magnificent monster, the European bison, or aurochs, herds of which occur only in the Belovoso forest and in the Caucasus. They are reserved for the sport of the Imperial party. The return to St. Petersburg will not be before November.

NAVIGATION ON THE SUNGARI.

Russian merchants on the Sungari complain that their steamers while allowed to navigate the river are prevented from tying up to either bank to unload goods or passengers, the Chinese authorities interpreting the understandings with Russia as Shylock read his bond. It was arranged in the case of one steamer that it should tie up at the wharf rented at Girin for the official company's boats, but the owner of the land objected on the ground that the Chinese authorities had already bastinadoed with bamboos others owners of similar river side land whenever a Russian private steamer succeeded in landing or taking off goods.

ENGINEERING WORKS ON THE AMU DARJA.

The official Turkestan Gazette says that work has been begun on the construction of the dam across the Amu Darja (Oxus) which besides giving enough water to fill the canal system already in existence that has turned a sandy waste into a Garden of Eden for luxuriant growths of all kinds, will also serve as a bridge to carry the railway across the river. The spot chosen for the dam is near Kizil-Ajak.

THE BUDGET.

The various Departments of State are now putting in their estimates of expenditure for 1911, for budget purposes, to the Duma. The Ministry of Education estimates an expenditure of about ten millions sterling, which is half a million less than the profit brought in by the Russian Posts and Telegraphs. Is education dirt-cheap in Russia? or do letters and telegrams cost enormously? The comparison raises many such suggestive queries, all of which at one time or another have formed the subject of attempts at reform by the Duma.

CHOLERA AND SANITATION.

Kronstadt, which a fortnight ago succeeded at considerable expense in entirely purifying its water-supply from the cholera vibrion by the process of chemically cleansing the service pipes, is again developing cholera cases. It has been decided to repeat the purification process, but, as this is obviously the merest palliative so long as St. Petersburg continues to pour its sewage into the Neva well above Kronstadt, the fortress-town will appeal to the Minister of the Interior to compel the St. Petersburg municipality to either sterilise its sewage or else deliver it to the sea below Kronstadt instead of simply running it into the Neva from which St. Petersburg itself derived its water-supply.

MANCHURIAN BANDITS.

The Khun-Hutze ("Red-beards,") the notrious robber-bands of Manchuria, have become so

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

emboldened of late that they established themselves in Harbin itself, apparently during the time when Russian energy was hampered by small international incidents. A number were arrested by Russian armed police after a skirmish in which a number of casualties occurred.

GERMAN OFFICERS RELEASED.

The two German officers recently arrested at Moscow on suspicion of espionage have been released from custody and sent over the frontier. One of them, Lieut. Heinve, was merely looking on at some manœuvres in the neighbourhood of Moscow and appears to have drawn suspicion upon himself by his mysterious carriage. The other officer called at his address after the lieutenant had already been taken into custody.

PROTECTION OF PATENTS.

The police are engaged in making active perquisitions in Moscow and St. Petersburg musical instrument shops, in consequence of the complaint of an English manufacturer of grammophone records that his patents were being infringed, and Russian-made plates were being sold under false pretences to the public. The grammophone business in Russia is enormous and any infringement of record rights is disastrous to an importing firm.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

The turmoil in Persia from time to time takes on new phrases but in no wise tends towards improvement in the direction of law and order. Another mustaheid has been assassinated. Another Russian revolutionary provided apparently with a passport by Turkey after being expelled from Persia on a Consular complaint as a Russian, has been placed at the head of the Teheran police. The time is approaching when some form of interference will become necessary on the part of the two Powers which have made themselves responsible to the world for the restoration of law and order in Persia. It is suggested that before Russia actively intervenes perhaps the aid of England, who has also suffered in the South and is still unable to get any reparation, may be called for to put pressure upon Persia in a less drastic form than by flooding the country with troops, which is Russia's only possible way of making her power felt there to-day.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

It is characteristic of the comparatively little interest hitherto taken in Russia in the staple industry of the country, agriculture, that only yesterday was opened in St Petersburg the first Dairy Exhibition for All Russia. Notwithstanding the fears entertained owing to the cholera and still more the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in the Provinces the exhibits were numerous and the show fairly well attended.

REVOLUTIONARIES RAIDED.

A secret printing-office of the Revolutionary Party has been raided by the St Petersburg police who arrested two young men engaged in preparing to print revolutionary "proclamations".

THE WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY COMPANY.

Mr. Warwick Major must have been gratified by the big crowd which notwithstanding the heavy rain and sloppy roads assembled last night to witness the opening performance by his Company of "Jane" at the "Gaiety." The cast of "Jane" is not a very long one and briefly the plot is as follows: Charley Shackleton a young batchelor of extravagant habits in drawing large sums of money from his trustee, has excussed his expenditure on the ground of his non-existent wifes extravagance and the heavy expenses attendant on the arrival of a son and heir—equally non existent. The trustee (Mr. Kershaw) comes to London in order to quietly remonstrate with Charley's wife and induce her to be more moderate in her pecuniary demands on her husband. The letter announcing Kershaw's intention to visit him only reaches Charley an hour or so before his proposed arrival and as Shackleton has neither wife nor baby on the premises he is at his wit's ends how to satisfy his trustee. After some amusing expedients have been suggested and rejected, "Jane," his parlour maid, who has, by the way, married his valet—(William Fepson) that morning, consents to act the part of Shackleton's wife for a few hours! further borrows a baby from a friend (Mrs. Poxton) living next door.

The love-sick valet has the mortification of seeing his newly wedded bride indulging in playful interludes with her supposed husband, (Chusby) and also wildly flirting with the susceptible old guardian, Kershaw.

Incidental characters are Charley's fiancée, (Lucy Norton) and a widow of uncertain age (Mrs. Chadwich) also the page boy (Claude) in addition to the baby who has no speaking part.

We may say at once that in the hands of this capable company the piece went with a swing from start to finish and it was of course on Miss Georgie Corlass that most of the interest centred. She acted with a verve and vivacity which should ensure her a brilliant future in comedy, whilst her rendering of two musical numbers shewed that she has not lost any of her daintiness in dancing, also that she has returned from her holiday in England in most excellent voice. She received a great reception and was the recipient of many handsome floral tributes.

Of the others, Warwick Major was quite convincing as the very perplexed and much worried batchelor, Shackleton, and Mr. G. F. Storey gave a clever portraiture of the love sick butler, Miss Maude Drewry did the little she was called upon to do as Charley's fiancée very prettily and Miss Dale was very realistic as the lady from next door who lends the baby (Mrs. Pixton). Her husband (portrayed by Mr. Ry. Rivington) only makes one entrance but it was most effective. Mr. Jess Sweet acted with too much abandon as the page boy but his dancing evoked the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. Robert Stephenson as the trustee Mr. Kershaw, called forth roars of laughter by his straight hometalk, while Miss Minnie Rayner as the Widow Chadwick, often brought down the house. Altogether a most pleasant evening which augurs well for the continued success of the Company in Yokohama, was brought to a happy conclusion.

The impression produced by this Company's performance on Monday night, drew again last night a vast crowd to "The Gaiety," despite the wretched weather, in order to witness that delightful farce, "Are you a Mason?" Although anything but new, this play seems to exercise the same influence over every audience before which it has been given, that is, one of uncontrollable laughter and amusement from start to finish. Needless to say that such a piece in the hands of a Company specially constructed, seemingly, for the production of "Farce," realized all that was expected of it, and perhaps more so, judging by the rounds of applause which greeted all the artists in turn. Plot, there is none to speak of. All the interest and action in the play centre in the troubles and perplexities of the two gentlemen, who in order to hide their peccadilloes, have represented themselves to their respective wives as Masons, and one of them even as the Grand Master of a Provincial Lodge.

Mr. Robert Stephenson who gave us such an excellent Trustee as Mr. Kershaw, on the opening night of the Company, was also on this occasion the source of considerable merriment as Amos Bloodgood, the supposed Grand Master; and very ably seconded by Mr. George F. Story as Frank Perry, his son-in-law, the other bogus "Mason."

The part of George Fisher a stockbroker formerly an actor, was well played by Mr. Kenneth Brampton, particularly in his masquerading as a girl, in which character he undoubtedly made the most of his histrionic abilities. Mr. Jess Sweet was good as a gentleman farmer from Yorkshire, while Messrs. Reginald Rivington and Ronald Garland also took part in the play.

Of the ladies' parts, those of Mrs. Bloodgood and Mrs. Perry could not have been in better hands, for Miss Minnie Rayner had shown us on the opening night, as the *Widow Chadwick*, that she can thoroughly identify herself with her part. This she illustrated again last night, to the great satisfaction and vast amusement of the audience. Miss Lilian Lloyd as her companion-victim of man's deceit and wicked wiles, aptly seconded her.

Mrs. Perry's two sisters, Annie and Lulu, represented respectively by Miss Stewart Drewey and Miss Nina Osborne, entered thoroughly into the spirit of the play, and also showed us that the larger part of this company is many-sided in its accomplishments.

The entire cast, which comprises 13 characters, includes of course some superfluous material, but although on this occasion forming no part of it at all, Miss Georgie Corlass delighted the audience with the charming song, "She's a pretty little girl from Nowhere," a catching ditty which is all the rage at present in London.

The whole piece, which abounds in absurd episodes, and ludicrous situations, as played by the Warwick Major's Company last night, vastly redounds to the credit of the members for this particular kind of low Comedy.

"YOU NEVER CAN TELL."

The interest in the Warwick Major's Comedy Company is evidently not to be damped by the atrocious weather, which so far has attended their performances, for last night another good House was on tiptoe to witness "You never can Tell."

Classed by Mr. Bernard Shaw himself as one of his "pleasant" plays "You never can tell" is a comedy which abounds in clever sayings. It is a play that gives one to think, and by dint of much thinking one slowly realises that G.B.S. is merely telling the world, in a frivolous, epigrammatic way, the old truth that nature predominates everything. But he lards up to it by such a process of mental tortuousness that one never can tell what is going to happen. This process consists of mustering an array of metaphor, for which the author must have scoured all the heights of heaven and the depths of the earth, and a continuous fire of witty epigrams that must have been very carefully thought out, yet maintained the ingenuous freshness of spontaneity.

But shorn of all this superhuman effort, the play is primarily one of prosaic environment. It all springs from the meeting of a mistrained pair of children with their long lost father, and the scene of meeting is the operating room of an impecunious dentist. These irresponsible children have a sister who is what is known as an advanced young woman. The advanced young woman and the dentist, who is just an ordinary brainy, modern young man, discuss love, and the dentist agrees with her that so-called love is merely a phase of chemistry. Then he, quite paradoxically, imprints a passionate kiss on her chaste cheek and-well! there you are. You never can tell. This is quite new to the advanced young woman, and she is sunk in shame at having, even for a moment felt her scientific armour pierced by the barbed arrows of primitive passion. And the young man, too, in explaining the duel of sex has quite a job to convince her that youthful male nowadays is specially equipped to penetrate the modern woman's scientific armour, and that it's all in the nature of things that he should be. Then there is the mother of the young woman. She has successfully shown, in books, how life ought to be lived in the twentieth century; her books have run to several editions; but somehow she can't quite live up to her books. Then there is also the father, who has been lost for eighteen years. He is an egoist and has a fine capacity for self-sympathy. He expects a great deal from his new found children, but in the end he is content with what he gets. There is, the waiter, whose philosophy is worth more than the learning of the mother, or the egoism of the father, or the advancement of the advanced young woman, and who has a son at the Bar, whom he addresses as "Sir." Everything comes all right

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

at the end, but, as G. B. S. proves, it might not, if nature had not been lurking in the background. Which all goes to prove, of course, that "you never can tell" or as Mr. Punch once put it "you never can be shaw."

The Company did its best in this play, but it is questionable whether Mr. Warwick Major is well advised in departing from the legitimate sphere of low Comedy in which the members of his Company seem to be the most at home. The piece was admirably mounted and the handsome dresses might easily have made up with a certain portion of the audience for histrionic shortcomings, while the excellent music contributed to a large extend in soothing a disappointment about the far-from-immaculate rendering of the brilliant and sparkling dialogues, with which this play abounds.

It did not require much effort, either on the part of the players or the audience, to be earnest last night, for the wretched weather which appears to be dogging the footsteps of The Warwick Major Company, was sufficient to damp the most exhilarated spirits, except of course those of Miss Georgie Corlass, whose irrepressible vivacity seems to be proof even against this so far atrocious Autumn Season.

In "The Importance of Being Earnest," Oscar Wilde's best known work, Miss Corlass as Cecily Cardew made a charming Ward, full of that somewhat exotic eccentricity with which most playwrights deem it necessary to invest that particular species of womanhood. Miss Minnie Rayner as Lady Bracknell, made the best of her part, which may also be said of her daughter, the Hon. Gwendoline Fairfax (Miss Maude Stewart Drewry) who together with Miss Prism (Miss Nina Osborne) showed to good advantage in a passive attitude. But if the ladies' parts must have been a severe tax on those representing the various characters of the play, how much more must this have been the case with the gentlemen of the cast, who, with the exception of the Butler Merriman (Mr. Jess Sweet) and the Man-Servant Lane (Mr. Reginald Rivington)—who acted with commendable naturalness and ease,—evidently did not feel very much at home in the characters of a Rector, or the lord of a Manor House. Mr. Geo. F. Story as Algernon Moncrieff, friend to the Lord of the Manor, has also given us much better work as Tipson, the manservant in "*Jane*," than in his latest character.

The presentation of this brilliant play was seemingly much appreciated by the audience

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(From the "Jiji Shimpo.")

(continued from last issued.)

CXLII.—Fujita's Forgeries.

The public was much alarmed in the 12th year of Meiji (1879) by some forgeries of paper money. Fujita Denzaburo was a rich merchant of Osaka and a great favourite with Chōshū statesmen, especially Marquis Inouye. The militarists from Satsuma hoped that the trial of Fujita for forgery would bring out a great deal of evidence unfavourable to Chōshū in general and Inouye in particular, and thus deal a blow to the political influence of their political rivals. But Satsuma had lost a great deal of prestige since the death of Okubo, and the rising star of Itō seemed to secure the ascendancy of Chōshū. It was this sense of falling behind their rival that made the Chōshū men so eager to bring Fujita to justice. The trial brought out some very outspoken evidence, quite characteristic of the simple-hearted men of Satsuma.

CXLIII.—Mr. Numama Moriichi.

Loud cries for the opening of a Parliament were to be heard in the 13th and 14th years of Meiji. Political meetings were being held, and speeches delivered, and several political parties or associations sprang into existence, one of the most influential of which was the Omeisha, of which my old friend, Mr. Numama Moriichi was the leader.

Numama had been a naval officer in the Tokugawa service, and afterwards a military drill-instructor. After the Restoration he served in the Council of the Elder Statesmen. I never looked upon him as a political leader, and I was consequently much surprised to find him a man of such influence with his party followers. Time can mould men's characters to many shapes.

CXLIV.—Retirement of Count Okuma.

The Government of Restoration, commonly known as *Satchōtohi*, was composed of men from the four clans of Satsuma, Chōshū, Tosa, and Hizen. Okuma belonged to the last-named clan, as did also Goto, Soyejima, Itagaki, and Eto. It was foreseen that he would be thrown out of the coalition, and this actually took place in 1881.

Okuma's advocacy of Constitutional Government was, considering the conditions of the country at the time, absolutely inconsistent with the views and interests of the Militarists of Satsuma and Chōshū, and his presence in the Cabinet became consequently impossible. Fortunately, however, the Militarists were not strong enough to resist the popular outcries backed as they were by the quiet influence of statesmen like Ito and Inouye who remained in the Cabinet, and were its actual brains, even after Okuma's retirement. Okuma's retirement was not quite fruitless, for only a short time afterwards the public had the pleasure to receive an Imperial promise of a Parliament to be convoked ten years later.

CXLV.—The Failure of the Teiseito

In the 14th year of Meiji (1881) His Majesty promised his people that a Parliament should be summoned for the 23rd year (1890) In the face of that promise, a section of the Cabinet resolved on the formation of an Imperialist Party (*teiseitō*) which was intended to maintain as far as possible the absolute power of the Throne even after the promulgation of the Constitution and the opening of Parliament.

The strange part of this project was that men who formed the association professed to have a perfect horror of all such political associations and parties! But the Fates were against them, and to protect themselves from Government by party by the formation of a party,—what could one expect from such a project but a fiasco?

CXLVI.—Fukuchi's Lapse.

I cannot exactly remember when it was, but it was somewhere about those days, I watching a play at the Shintomiza Theatre, when the proprietor, Morita Kanya, came and told me that Fukuchi had sold the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to Count Tanaka Koken for *yen* 100,000. Fukuchi was to have *yen* 20,000 for himself, and the balance was to be spent in liquidating the liabilities of the newspaper, which were considerable. Morita added that it was a most pitiable thing that a man like Fukuchi should sell his principles for so paltry a sum as *yen* 20,000.

Fukuchi had in the past vehemently attacked the Government for abuses connected with the sales of Government property in Hokkaidō. He had also been a strenuous advocate of Constitutional Government, and his paper, the *Nichi Nichi*, had commanded the respect of the people.

The sale of his paper, and with it, the sale of his political principles, marks the beginning of the decline of the journal's popularity and of Fukuchi's influence. Even in this degenerate world of ours, consistency with principles is the real soul and spirit of a man, without which he cannot stand erect and command the allegiance of his fellow men. The world never sees without regret the lapses from grace of men like Fukuchi.

CXLVII.—The Death of the Czar, and the Imperialist Party.

Alexander II. of Russia was assassinated by a Nihilist on the 13th of March of the 14th year of Meiji (1881). Mr. Den Keijiro, First Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, returned from Russia shortly afterwards, and told such interesting stories about the Czar's death and of the loyalty exhibited by the thousands who went daily to visit his tomb, that the members of the Imperialist party were apparently much moved thereby.

Alexander II. was a very gentle Monarch. He is famous for his emancipation of the serfs, his removal of many harsh points in the laws of his country and for his gentle administration of the Government. It was even rumoured that he had in his pocket on the very day of his death the draft of a Constitution which he intended giving almost at once to his people. It was very natural that the world should mourn for the death of so kind a ruler, and the grief was by no means confined to Russia. It was universal. Not only did the Nihilists lose very largely the sympathies of the civilized world; but the promulgation of a Constitution for Russia was in consequence delayed for many a long year.

It should not however be forgotten that the harsh and repressive measures of the Russian Government were mainly responsible for the birth of Nihilism, and that had there been no Nihilism there would have been no assassination of Alexander II.

But how absurd was the contention of the advocates of absolute Imperial rule that the grief evinced by the Russian people for their murdered ruler showed that they desired nothing more than an Absolutist Government. Their grief was perfectly natural and right, but it had nothing to do with political proclivities.

CXLVIII.—I Accompany Prince Arisugawa to Russia.

In the 15th year of Meiji I was sent in the suite of Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, to attend the coronation of Czar Alexander III. For some reason or other, the Coronation was postponed for one year, and Prince Arisugawa took the opportunity of the delay to visit other countries in Europe.

His reception as Imperial Envoy was most cordial in Russia, and next to Russia, in Italy. In England, Germany and France, he was received rather coolly. Austria, Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Portugal, gave him the reception usually extended to a Prince of the Blood. In America, Gen. Grant gave a private reception as well as an official one. About a score of the richest men in America were gathered round the table, and the decorations and menus were exact replicas of those used in Tokyo when General and Mrs. Grant were entertained there by our citizens. It was quite evident that the General had been much impressed by the hearty welcome the Japanese had given him.

THE YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society the following officers were elected:

President.—Rev. E. S. Booth.
Vice President.—Mr. S. H. Somerton.
Hon. Secretary.—Mr. R. H. Box.
Hon. Treasurer.—Mr. F. S. Booth.
The Committees are as follows:—
Literary Committee.—Mrs. J. L. Dearing, and Mr. A. W. Sherriff.
Musical Committee.—Messrs. Nipkow and W. H. Lewis, with power to add to the number.

In taking the Chair, the President-Elect paid a pretty compliment to the retiring President, stating that he was sure he expressed the feeling of the entire society when he said that he was sorry Mr. Mollison's departure prevented the society from re-electing him for another term, and wished Mr. and Mrs. Mollison *bon-voyage* and a happy vacation in the home-land.

He also commented on the fact that this was the 25th year of the society and remarked the improvement which both the society and its members had made.

The business meeting was followed by a short but very enjoyable musical programme.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPANESE TARIFF QUESTION.

SOME GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Tokyo, August 24.

Two words, "autonomy" and "reciprocity," writes the Special Correspondent of *The Times* in the Far East, run like a refrain through all Japanese comment on the tariff question, and until the meaning and the importance that the Japanese attach to these expressions are understood it is impossible to appreciate their attitude. British merchants and manufacturers are, naturally enough, concerned only with the increase of the duties levied on British imports into Japan; to the Japanese the question of the actual amount of the duties is only a branch, though doubtless a very important branch, of the tariff question. For the European traders the expiration next year of the 1894 treaties, embodying the conventional tariffs, is only important as involving a considerable increase in the duties which they, or their customers, have to pay; in Japan the day on which those treaties expire is eagerly looked forward to as one of the great dates in modern Japanese history, as the day on which the country will attain for the first time to that full international *status* which, throughout the last 40 years, it has been the ambition and the constant effort of her statesmen to achieve for her.

The first Japanese mission sent abroad, in 1871, had for its object to obtain the restoration of Japan's judicial and fiscal autonomy. The attempt was a failure; and it was not till 1894 that, by the abolition of Consular jurisdiction, the right of Japan to administer justice to all within her boundaries was recognized. Important as that concession was, it did not place her upon a footing of complete equality with other Powers. The commercial treaties concluded at that time limit the tariff autonomy of Japan to such articles as are not included in the conventional tariffs embodied in the treaties, and impose no corresponding restriction on the fiscal autonomy of the other parties to them. In the Japanese view they thus violate the principle of reciprocity that should be observed between Powers of the same standing; they are treaties such as the Great Powers conclude with countries like China, Siam, Korea, and the Balkan States, not with one another; their existence is looked upon as a humiliation for Japan; and it is regarded as inconceivable that, when they expire, any Japanese Government should consent to conclude with any other Power any tariff agreement which contained any restriction on the fiscal autonomy of Japan without a corresponding restriction on the fiscal autonomy of the other party to the agreement.

With Great Britain, as Count Komura has explained in a much quoted and not altogether happy utterance, an agreement of this reciprocal character is taken to be impossible so long as her present system of Free Trade is maintained. To be perfectly candid, an agreement in which tariff concession should be balanced by tariff concession would not be altogether easy even if Great Britain were to abandon Free Trade; for British imports from Japan are trifling in amount and consist almost exclusively of raw materials on which there could be no question of placing any duty.

THE QUESTION OF RECIPROCITY.

In England there seems a tendency to regard the placing of heavy duties on British imports into Japan while Japanese imports are admitted free of duty into Great Britain as in itself a violation of the principle of reciprocity on which the Japanese lay so much stress. That, however, is due to a failure to understand what the Japanese mean by that principle: the Japanese idea and the British idea of reciprocity differ so considerably that it is almost a pity to use the same word to express them. And this by no means applies only to tariff matters. A few instances taken almost at random will make the difference clear. Japanese subjects enjoy exactly the same rights of landownership in England as do British subjects; yet no Englishman, or any other foreigner, can own land in Japan; or, rather, to speak quite by the book, the law recently passed by the Diet, while conceding in theory the right of foreigners to own land, surrounds that right with so many conditions and restrictions as to render it practically valueless. Again, British law recognizes no distinction between British subjects and foreigners, including Japanese, with regard to the ownership of shares in commercial and industrial enterprises; but Japanese law denies to foreigners, including, of course, British subjects, the right of owning shares in a large number of companies, such as the leading banks, that are regarded as having a more or less "national" character. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha and other Japanese steamship companies possess the same right as their British rivals to carry goods and passengers between London, Hong-kong, and Singapore, and generally to engage freely in the coasting trade of the British Empire; in Japan the right of British subjects and of other foreigners to participate in the coasting trade is subjected to considerable restrictions.

To most Englishmen these seem instances of anything but reciprocity, but they do not violate the principle as understood by the Japanese. Their view, and it applies equally to tariff matters, may be briefly summarized. Great Britain, like Japan, frames her laws to suit herself; differences in the circumstances of the two countries and differences in national character necessarily produce differences in their domestic legislation and, as in the case quoted, in their treatment of foreigners. That Japanese enjoy rights in England that are denied to Englishmen in Japan is of course very fortunate for them; but it is due simply to the fact the Great Britain thinks a more liberal policy suited to her interests. For Japan to confer the same rights upon British subjects would be to modify in their favour the policy that she thinks best suited to her particular circumstances; and, to satisfy the Japanese idea of reciprocity, such a concession would have to be balanced by some special concession to Japanese subjects on the part of Great Britain. As matters stand, although there is admittedly a considerable difference between the Japanese treatment of British subjects and goods and the British treatment of Japanese, the Japanese law imposes no disadvantage on British subjects and British goods that is not imposed on the subjects and goods of other foreign countries, and British law confers no advantage on Japanese subjects and Japanese goods that is not granted to those of other foreign countries; and the principle of reciprocity is thus duly observed.

In discussing the argument that the free admittance of Japanese goods into Great Britain should have disposed the Japanese to a more liberal treatment of British imports in the new tariff, it is pointed out here that Japanese exports consist almost exclusively of raw materials, on which even the most Protectionist countries are chary of imposing duties; thus France admits duty free 73 per cent. of her imports from Japan, Germany over 60 per cent, and America over 76 per cent.

SOME SOURCES OF MISUNDERSTANDING.

Although it was, of course, foreseen that there would be complaints on the part of the manufacturers and importers who will have to pay higher duties on their trade, the outburst of indignant protest with which the new tariff has been received was not anticipated in Japan. The Japanese really seem to have expected that the new rates would be compared, not with those of the conventional tariffs, which they regarded as a temporary scale imposed upon them by other Powers, but with those of the statutory tariff that was passed in 1906 to take full effect when, by the expiration of the present treaties, Japan recovered her complete tariff autonomy. Foreign traders, on the other hand, seem to have regarded the old statutory tariff which they have had in their hands for the past four years, as something that did not, and could not, concern them; and they, very naturally, compare the new duties with those they have been in the habit of paying, instead of with those they would be called upon to pay next year if the statutory tariff of 1906 had not been modified by that passed this year. This difference of standpoint has been the cause of much misunderstanding; the irritation of traders at the increased duties was aggravated by seeing them described officially and semi-officially as reductions.

But perhaps the most fruitful source of irritation was the neglect of the Japanese Government to provide the representatives of the foreign interests affected with any real opportunity of stating their case while the tariff was still under discussion. It is possible that the Japanese, sensitive, even perhaps unduly sensitive, on the subject of their tariff autonomy, disliked the idea of discussing the proposed rates with foreigners, out of a notion that any such discussion might be regarded as implying the recognition of some sort of a right to interfere. Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that the opportunity expected was not given; and the foreign traders feel with some soreness that the representations they are now making would have been at once easier to make and more likely to be effective had they been able to bring them forward before the Tariff Bill was finally passed by the Diet. Perhaps even as things were, something might have been done in this direction; but the time was very short. The Bill became law within two months of its communication to the Foreign Missions, and much of the discussion was of the semi-private kind which is now characteristic of the Japanese Legislature; almost before those affected by the new tariff had had time to master its details it was too late to endeavour to get it modified during its passage through the Diet.

Whether any modification is now possible before the new rates come into force next year it is difficult to say. Certainly the conclusion of a "unilateral" conventional tariff agreement seems almost out of the question; and for many reasons, including considerations of domestic politics, it will be difficult for the Government to introduce a new Bill amending that so recently passed by the Diet. But the desire to conciliate English public opinion is so real that a way may possibly be found to remedy any cases of great hardship, and especially of anti-British discrimination, if such cases can be proved to exist.—*The Times.*

THE HEAVY RAINFALL.

FLOODS AND LANDSLIDES.

Owing to the heavy rains since Tuesday the rivers in Gumma and Chiba prefectures have risen to a considerable height. In Oraku district, Gumma prefecture, the embankment of the Sano River gave way to the extent of some 260 yards, so that five villages in the vicinity have inundated. The railway line near the iron bridge over the Tone was damaged and the traffic between Kawamata and Datebayashi has been suspended since Wednesday morning. In Chiba prefecture a tunnel on one of the prefectural roads in Chosei district collapsed on Wednesday evening and communication has been interrupted.

In Tokyo a landslide occurred early on Wednesday morning at Fujimi-cho, near Kudan-zaka, and the electric car line leading to Aoyama and Shinjuku was blocked. Many other slides have taken place in various parts of the city. In Azabu the Furukawa has risen, causing over 40 houses at Hiroo cho to be submerged. The number of submerged houses in Koishikawa is over 3,000. In Shitaya, Asakusa, Honjo, Fukagawa, and other districts, where the floods of August last were experienced, a large number of houses are flooded up to the floors.

Several landslides are reported to have occurred at various parts of Yokosuka on Tuesday and Wednesday. A portion of Yoshikura Tunnel on the Yokosuka-Dzushi line collapsed on Wednesday evening causing an interruption of traffic for several hours.

Official reports reaching the Railway Board say that more or less serious damage has been sustained at Saijo-Akeshina and Toyono-Meure sections on the Central Eastern line, and at Yashiro-Sakagi section on the Shinyetsu line.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THOUGHTS IN A GARDEN.

O smile of the sea through the gap in the trees!
O glamour and gold of the pine-tufted shore!
The tea-rose has visions of tender June's kiss
But the "moksei's" sweet breath speaks of Autumn once more.

An azalea cheated to think it is Spring
Is awake on that bush on my lawn even now,
And has spread out her petals against the dark leaves
Like a slave-girl's pale hands on her swart lover's brow.

O moon that arises so full and so bright
O'er the silence of ships and the stir of the town,
You know it is Autumn—you note the dead leaves
The tears of wan trees for the days that are gone.

I think there's a wistfulness too in your light
On these radiant nights of the year's first decline
And the tears that your stern heart would shed if it could
Have something to do with the sad way you shine.

You have no tears to spare for the beauties of Spring,
So crude they must seem, to one that has stood
And silently witnessed the re-birth of years
Since Infinite Goodness pronounced His worlds good.

Yes, good is this world though young hearts may break
And Love lie dethroned at the dull feet of Care.
And good are those music-swung regions of space
Whose song changes not with our joy or despair.

Yet, if to unlock those vague key-holes of light,
The keys of the angels to mortals were given,
I know that our hearts would yearn earthwards awhile
If the sob of the Autumn were not felt in Heaven.

M.K.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN ROUTE.

Winter Schedule of the Trans-Siberian Railway and connections, which will be in effect from November 1st 1910 to May 1st 1911, is an follows: The departure days of the Trans-Siberian Express Trains from Vladivostock will remain the same as at present and the connection from Japan for the weekly "International" Express Train will remain as at present but the connections from Japan for the Bi-weekly "State" Express Trains will be advanced one day earlier, with 1½ day lay-over at Vladivostock.

VLADIVOSTOCK TO MOSCOW AND PETERSBURG.

Lv. Kobe	8.08 a.m.	Sun	Thu	5.00 a.m.	Tues.	
Ar. Tsuruga	3.45 p.m.	"	12 10 p.m.	"		
Lv. Tokyo	10.40 p.m.	Sat.	Wed.	6.00 p.m.	Mon.	
Lv. Yokohama	11.32 p.m.	"	6.41 p.m.	"		
Ar. Tsuruga	3.45 p.m.	Sun.	Thur.	9.30 a.m.	Tues.	
	R. V. F.			O. S. K.		
Lv. Tsuruga	6.00 p.m.	Sun.	Thur.	2.00 p.m.	Tues.	
Ar. Vladivostock	8.00 a.m.	Tues	Sat.	2.00 p.m.	Thur.	
	Inter.	State.			State.	
Lv. Vladivostok	11.06 p.m.	Tues.	Sun.		Fri.	
Ar. Harbin	8.55 p.m.		Mon.		Sat.	
Lv. "	9.30 p.m.		"		"	
Ar. Irkoutsk	7.07 a.m.	Sat.	Thur.		Tues.	
Lv. "	8.36 a.m.		"		"	
Ar. Moscow	2.05 a.m.	Fri.	Wed.		Mon.	
Ar. Petersburg	3.55 p.m.					

MOSCOW AND PETERSBURG TO BERLIN, PARIS AND LONDON.

	Nord.	Nord.	State.
Lv. Moscow	9.45 a.m Fri.	Wed.	6.05 p.m. Wed
Lv. Petersburg	6.00 p.m. "	"	" "
Ar. Warsaw	11.00 a.m. Sat.	"	9 12 p.m. Thur.
Ar. Berlin	10.53 p.m. "	Thur.	12 27 a.m Fri.
Ar. Paris	4 00 p.m. Sun.	Fri.	7.35 a.m. Sat.
Ar. London	10.45 p.m. "	"	8.00 a.m "

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—NORTH CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE. DEPTH ON TSUNGMING CROSSING.

Notice is hereby given that on the Tsungming Crossing, in the neighbourhood of the Second Crossing Buoy, there is now only 11 feet of water at low water of spring tides.

WOOSUNG SPIT BUOY SHIFTED.

Notice is hereby given that the Woosung Spit Gas-lighted Buoy has been shifted, and is now moored in 20 feet of water at low water of spring tides, with Woosung Lighthouse bearing S. 67° 30′ W., distant 1.12 miles.

The outer end of the Outer Bar Training Jetty bears S 82° W., distant 1½ cables from this Buoy.

All bearings given are magnetic.

DISPLACEMENT OF KERAMOI ZAKI LIGHTHOUSE COMPLETED.

Notice is hereby given that the displacement of Keramoi-zaki Lighthouse at the southern extreme of Kunashiri-jima, Hokkaido, having been completed, the temporary light shown during the work will be withdrawn on the 10th inst. From the same date, the following permanent light will be exhibited and the fog bell suspended during the work will again be operated as ever (see Notification No 698 of Department of Communications, June 1910):—

Position:—Lat 43° 39′ 37″ N., Long. 145° 32′ 30″ E., (according to the Japanese Admiralty Chart No. 18) Height of light above the water:—45.7ft. Candle power:—1600 No change as to the construction, painting, and the others.

THE YOKOHAMA KEIZAI KYOKAI.

The Yokohama Keizai Kyokai held a general meeting on Friday afternoon, Mayor Arakawa, Head-director of the Society, presiding at the meeting, when it was announced that a new station will be erected at Takashima-cho Sanchome, covering over 10,000 *tsubo*, triangular in form. According to the definite plan of construction, the new station is to be built on the main line of the Tokaido railway, so that the present Yokohama and Hiranuma stations will cease to be used as passengers depots. These two stations, however, will be retained as electric tramway depots for the line between Tokyo and Kozu which is to be constructed by the Government. It is also planned to build a line for freight only, along the beach of Yokohama harbour on the reclamed grounds, which will connect with the main line at Koyasu. The construction of the new station will be begun before the end of this fiscal year and be completed in two years at a cost of some 2,000,000 *yen*.

The subject of improving Yokohama harbour was also discussed at the same meeting and it was unanimously decided to present an application to the Government, asking for the necessary dredging of the harbour.

LOCAL NEWS.

Baron de Sondal, Portuguese Minister in Tokyo, left for home on the 8th inst. on board the steamer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

With a view to preventing the spread of cholera to this locality, the Yokohama Municpal authorities, with the coöperation of the Harbour Police, will inspect all the lighters in the harbour. It is also reported that the cleaning of all the other vessels will be enforced in the course of a few days.

General Nogi, who has long been ill, is reported to be unable to join the autumn manœuvres. He will be replaced by Prince Fushimi.

Mayor Arakawa of this city went to Tokyo on the 6th inst. and paid visits to the various foreign Ambassadors and Ministers in the capital.

The Russian Ambassador in Tokyo, with Mrs. Malewitch, left Shimbashi on Tuesday evening for Tsuruga, on a return trip to his country.

The British Ambassador in Tokyo, with Lady MacDonald, left Tokyo on Monday on a tour of sight-seeing in Kwansai and Shikoku districts.

Mr. Egi, Chief of the Second Department of the Colonization Office, started on the 8th inst. on a tour of inspection through Chosen and Manchuria.

Her Majesty the Empress will be pleased to visit the Shinjuku Imperial Garden to day, if the weather is fine, leaving the Palace at 10.30 a.m.

At a meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Council held on Monday, the bill for the construction of a new Hakone road was passed by a small majority.

It is reported that, General Nogi being desirous to retire from the office of Director of the Peers' School, Mr. Yamaguchi Einosuke, Chief of the Library Bureau, will be appointed his successor.

The branch line between Kozu and Yumoto of the Odawara Electric Tramway will be opened in a few days. It is now the best season to take an excursion to view the reddening maple-leaves.

Under the auspices of the Yokohama Water-colours Painters Association, an exhibition of paintings in this line will be held on the 16th and 17th instant at the Oimatsu Preliminary School in this city.

The Yokohama Chrysanthemum Garden near Tenjin-yama, will be opened on or about the 12th instant. Innumerable varieties of chrysanthemum flowers and figures will be exhibited in rows extending 360 yards in length.

The Fourth Art Exhibition of the Department of Education will be held from the 14th instant until the 23rd proximo at the Takenodai Gallery in Uyeno Park, Tokyo. The Exhibition will be opened to the public from Saturday.

The railway cars which were being constructed for the Imperial use at the Shimbashi Works, have been completed. A trial run will be made in a week between Shimbashi and Okayama, and Kyoto and Shin-Maizuru, respectively.

Captain Tokuhisa, of the General Staff Office, and eight other military officers, have been ordered to proceed to China, Russia, Germany England, and France, respectively, for the study of languages in these countries for one and a half years.

At a meeting of the Tokyo Municipal Council held on Tuesday it was decided to set up special telephone apparatus in the various water-supplying offices for the purpose of facilitating the supply of water at times of fire and other emergencies.

Lieutenant Gunji arrived at Yokohama on the 6th instant from Chishima on board the steamer *Koko Maru*. He came, it is reported, on the business of negotiating with foreign firms here with regard to the exportation of tinned cod-fish.

Some 100 students of the Tokyo Mercantile Marine School will start on a voyage round the world towards the end of this month on board the steamer *Taisei Maru*. The course of the vessel is 29,600 miles, which will be covered in 322 days.

On Monday night a fire occurred quite close to the Kokugi-kwan at Honjo, Tokyo. Two tea-house belonging to the wrestling amphitheatre

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

were entirely destroyed and eight other houses of the same kind partly demolished. No casualties are reported.

The Prince Imperial returned to Tokyo on Wednesday morning from his tour in the Kwansai districts.

Mr. Yabe, an expert of the Customs Bureau in the Finance Department, will shortly be ordered to proceed to England. His mission, it is said, is to give minute explanations with regard to the new Japanese tariff.

The protest which the three judges in the Administrative Court presented to Premier Katsura, against the recent resolution of the judges' conference, has been rejected. These three judges were formally dismissed on Wednesday.

Prince Tsai Hsun being expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 24th instant, Vice-Admiral Fujii, Major-General Aoki, Commander Yoshida, Lieut.-Commander Horita, and Captain Arai of the Artillery, have been appointed to act as the reception committee.

At a committee meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on the 6th inst, the bill for the construction of municipal tramways was passed without dissent. An application will be presented to the Government through the Municipal Council.

On the evening of the 5th inst. fire broke out in a Chinese tailor's shop, at No. 31, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama. On hearing the cries of a Japanese girl in the house, a policeman and several *rikisha*-men ran to the spot and extinguished the fire before it took firm hold of the building.

On Monday evening Mayor Arakawa gave a dinner at the Chitose Restaurant to Governor Sufu, Judge Isotani, Chief of the Local Court, Mr. Yamasaki, Director of the Customs, and some 30 other high Governments officials in this city. The Mayor made a brief address to which Mr. Isotani replied on behalf of the guests.

The 48 workmen of the Standard Oil Company at Aoki-cho, Yokohama, who made a demonstration on the 5th inst. against the Company, demanding an increase of wages, have failed in carrying out a strike, owing to six of their fellow-workers not consenting to do so. The same evening those 42 workmen who ceased from work were dismissed.

A pair of stone-lanterns to be offered to the late Prince Ito by the regular members of the *Seiyu kai*, have just been completed. The lanterns which are 25 feet high, are to be set up in front of the Prince's tomb at Tanidare, Tokyo-fu. The prefatory motto consisting of eight Chinese characters was selected by Viscount Suyematsu. The offering function will take place shortly.

The schooner *Ryuko Maru* (324 tons), which was sailing on Tuesday afternoon a short distance off Tokyo Bay on her way from Shizukawa in Rikuzen province to Tokyo, ran aground on a shoal. The vessel is laden with lumber valued at some 15,000 *yen*. The crew, 23 in number, were all saved by fishing boats which went to the rescue. The operation of refloating is now being undertaken.

On the 7th instant fire broke out in the house at No. 3,660, Sagiyama, Yokohama, occupied by Mr. H. F. Brown, resulting in the entire destruction of the building. The fire is reported to have been due to a maid-servant dropping a kerosine lamp on the floor. The maid narrowly escaped being badly burned. Mr. Brown's loss is partly covered by insurance, but the loss of some of his personal effects is irreplacable.

About 12.30 a.m. on Wednesday fire broke out in a gilding workshop owned by Mr. Kubota Kahei at Kitashinagawa, Tokyo. The fire raged so furiously that two buildings and a part of the manager's residence were destroyed in half an hour. The cause of the accident is still under investigation. The buildings of the workshop are insured with the Meiji and Okura Fire Insurance Companies at 12,000 *ren*, but the loss of articles placed in the shop to be gilded is not yet estimated.

The Court of Cassation has passed judgment in favour of a tobacco manufacturer in Tochigi prefecture, who had been sentenced in the Tokyo court of appeal to pay a fine of 10 *yen* in connection with the concealment of a leaf of tobacco valued at only one *rin*. The gist of the decision is that the concealment of an article of such small value cannot be deemed to injure public life, and that the punishment of such trifling offences is contradictory to the spirit of legislation.

On the 7th instant trial ascents were made by the Yamada dirigible at Osaki, near Shinagawa, Tokyo. Three ascents were tried. In the last trial the dirigible succeeded in ascending to a height of 350 metres, moving at first at the rate of six feet a minute against the wind and when the wind abated, at the speed of 24 feet a minute. The dirigible which was in the air about 40 minutes, sailed over a distance of about three miles and came down at the starting point without any accident.

The Yokohama City Assembly held a committee meeting on Monday afternoon to discuss the question of using the Doshigawa for the purpose of furnishing hydro-electric power. According to the opinion of the Chief Engineer of the Yokohama Waterworks, the use of the Doshigawa, which is the source of the water supply, for that purpose will be injurious to the city; and even if the plan be carried out without regard to the interests of the city, it is doubtful whether it can be done with profit or not. After deliberation it was decided that further investigation should be made by the Chief Engineer.

The Tachibada Savings Bank at Minami-inarimachi, Shitaya, Tokyo, was established ten years ago by Mr. Sakai Nissbin and a few other Buddhist priests of the Nichiren Sect with a capital of 50,000 *yen* at the outset, which was afterwards increased to 75,000 *yen*. Recently the directors of the Bank having failed in speculation, it is said that almost the whole of the deposits with that bank have been misappropriated. Many depositors have brought actions against the Bank and at length presented an application for an adjudication of bankruptcy. It is believed that the directors will after all be accused on a charge of fraud.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DEMAND UNDER ART. XIII. OF THE PRESS LAW.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your editorial note in your issue of the 6th inst., referring to the anonymous attacks upon me in your columns, shows that you have suppressed my letter of the 5th inst. also This on the plea that those attacks were "riposts."

Whatever that may mean, they certainly contained gross actionable libels, and falsehoods for which I shall hold you and their authors responsible. I now *demand* under Article XIII of the Press Law:

1. That you publish my letter of the 4th inst. in accordance with the provisions of that Article.

2. That you publish my letter of the 5th inst. which was written by me at your Yokohama office and which you refer to in your issue of the 6th inst.

3. That you publish the present letter. Unless these demands are complied with before the 12th inst. I shall be compelled to take action against you in the competent Court to compel you to do what the law requires you to do, and what you yourself admit as a just demand that you should do. I further demand:

a. That you apologise to me in your paper for the insertion of the two libelous letters by "A German" and "Another German" in your issues of the 4th and 5th inst, and that you unreservedly withdraw you endorsement of the same.

b. That the said two correspondents, in a prominent place in your paper, unreservedly retract the false and libelous statements referring to me and the "Eastern World" contained in their letters, and that they, over their own and true names and in the same place, unreservedly apologize to me for the insertion of those false and libelous statements in the *Japan Mail* in terms to be previously approved of by me, and that you communicate these demands to them.

Unless the fair, just and reasonable demands for the protection of my good name are also complied with before the 13th inst., I shall be compelled to enforce them by taking action against you and against your, *so far*, anonymous German correspondents in a competent Court of Law. Sincerely hoping that your sense of right, fairness and justice, which may momentarily have been misled, will prevail and that I shall not be put to that unpleasant necessity and to the attend trouble and loss of time.

I am, Sir, yours truly, F. SCHROEDER.

Yokohama, Oct. 7, 1910.

[We publish Mr. Schroeder's letters since he appeals to the law.—Ed *J.M.*]

IN DEFENCE

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In the letter which you refuse to publish I can find nothing injurious to the late Count Arco. I have however taken out 9 words which you may possibly have construed in that light, and now beg to request its insertion. I cannot allow myself to be made the object of venomous and anonymous attacks in your valuable paper, nor do I think you ought to allow such attacks to appear without giving me an opportunity for defence. I ask for no more than ordinary fair play.

I am Sir, Yours truly, F. SCHROEDER.

Yokohama, October 5, 1910.

"A SCURRILOUS ATTACK."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I am somewhat surprised that you should have opened your columns to what your correspondent "A German" has correctly named "A Scurrilous Attack" upon me, while you closed your columns to my not anonymous letter, which, it appears, has so deeply offended your "patriotic" but unfortunately *anonymous* correspondent. Since my letter in the *Japan Times* appeared over my own signature I think you should at least have refused to insert a libelous *anonymous* letter directed against me.

I now call upon your correspondent, if he is a man and not a venomous reptile that has to shun the light of the sun to disclose his identity in your columns, and in common fairness I call upon you, Sir, not to lend your columns to further anonymous communications on the subject. I shall not attempt to defend myself against them, but I shall always be ready to defend myself against any one who attacks me with open visor, that is, under, or over, his own name, and show him that I am his master. On the basis of facts, at all events, though not in cowardly anonymous slander.

But how is it that your "patriotic" German correspondent has nursed his wrath so long? And how is it that he has not the courage to put his name to what he evidently would have the public consider to be the defence of a dead friend? How is it, further, that none of the alleged "friends" of the late Count Arco—had the courage to say a word in his defence if they believed him to be the object of unjust attacks when those attacks were made?

Surely, that would have been a grateful task, if not, indeed, a duty. Or was that a duty that can only be fulfilled by anoymous slander, and is that the German way of fighting? If so it will only increase the old distrust in Japan against Germans generally, and if not, "A German's" letter, the letter in question, is a scurrilous attack upon the honour and good name of every German in Japan.

The most amusing part of "A German's" letter, however, are the last words "yours very sincerely." Surely sincerity makes use of strange guises and for strange purposes.

"Blut ist ein gaur besondrer Taft," and so is beer, to patriotic Germans of the stamp of "A German," I wonder how much of that fluid entered the composition of his very sincere letter. "Lieb Vaterland magst ruhig sein" as long as such patriots are ready to fire shots from behind the hedge of anonymity.

I am, Sir, Yours truly, F. SCHROEDER.

Yokohama, October 4, 1910.

RATIONALISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail")

Sir,—I read "The Disintegration of thought in Japan" in your valuable paper of Oct. 4th, 1910. I was quite surprised that the writer of that article has

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

so completely mistaken the meaning of Rationalism and regret that the religious sect on of the community usually raises the loudest out-cry against Rationalism without investigating its true idea.

Rationalism and its propaganda in this country are only to stimulate inquiry in reference to ethi s, theology, philosophy, and to encourage popular interest in the sciences and the various branches of historical research and nothing else. And Rationalism has no connection with any Socialist ideas.

It is a great mistake of Christian apologists, though it was made in behalf of his religion, to destroy the true meaning of Rationalism according to his prejudices. The fact must be insisted upon, that the whole Christian religion, in its very nature, makes for persecution and oppression. We, at the present day, revolt from such inhuman idea. As they know, Jesus Christ was a great socialist—the first great socialist who preached a religion for the world of realities and not for another. We can see that Jesus was a socialist according to his attitude condemning the rich and violating the law of Roman Government. All Christians believe in the Jesus who uttered such "poisonous" doctrines. They all believe t at He is a good and loving God for the poor. We Japanese, dislike such a socialist God. The following extract from the Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press in the *Japan Mail* of March 30th last clearly shows that Christia s regard socialism with much favour. It is translated from an article by Dr. Wada, a Buddhist scholar in The Trend of Modern Thought.

"This product of France in the nineteenth century has made wonderful headway in various parts of Europe. Discontent with economic conditions being its origin, it is not a movement that is likely to die out in a hurry. One thing is very noticeable and that is that though in the West most Christians hold aloof from socialism Japanese Christians regard it with much favour." This Christian power, conscious that it can w rk no miracle to serve itself, does not and did not hesitate to disturb society by its intrigues against Government and seeks to accomplish its ends by alliance with superstition.

Rationalism then will be a good antidote to such vicious teaching as is contained in the Christian Religion.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, Yours truly,

"A JAPANESE RATIONAL."

THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES AND THE "BERLINER POST."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The Portuguese nation is (doubtless) under a debt of gratitude to the *Berliner Post* for its f ank suggestion, as reported by Reuter that the Portuguese colonies should now be divided between Germany and England. The Bragança dynasty, which is rela ed to the House of Saxe-Coburg Go ha, is no longer ruling over the country and therefore why not partition the colonies between the two greatest naval powers of Europe.

Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina with the approval of Germany in spite of a solemn treaty guaranteeing the quasi-independence of these two States. Why should such powerful countries as Germany and England remain as mere observers and fold their arms before the feeble newly-born Republic, which in the *Berliner Post's* opinion, has no claim over the colonies? In these days of enlightenment, nothing is more natural than laying hands on other people's property. The *Berliner Post* partakes of the notion "la proprieté, c'est le vol," in its inverted sense.

It would have been less forcible and perhaps a little more excusable had the Berlin journal said that, out of a desire to inflict revenge on the Republic, Germany and England should at present take possession of the Portuguese colonies. But the *Post* sees no necessity for going the round-about way and prefers to make brutally the open avowal of its opinion based on the principle of *stat pro ratione voluntas*; and in order to lessen the magnitude of its utterance, it associates the name of England with an idea born entirely of a German brain.

It would be useless to argue with an authoritative organ of the *Post's* calibre. Its voice is law in Germ ny and the world over, and forthwith Germany and England will concert to carry out that journal's views.

The doctrine of morality preached by the *Berliner Post* cannot but arouse the admiration of the civilized world, coming, as it does, after the rep ated assurances made by Germany lately that the extension of her navy has not been effected out of bellicose motives or for purposes of territorial aggrandisement, but merely as "a guarantee of peace."

Being unable to understand German well I have not so far had the pleasure of perusing the *Berliner Post*, but now that its treasures have been unfolded to me, I must make it a rule to follow closely the sayings of this extremely interesting paper. I simply wonder why its editor has not not yet been awarded the much coveted Nobel prize!

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter.

I remain, yours faithfully, X.X.

[We may be permitted to observe that Germany and the *Berliner Post* are two very different things.—Ed. *J.M.*]

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

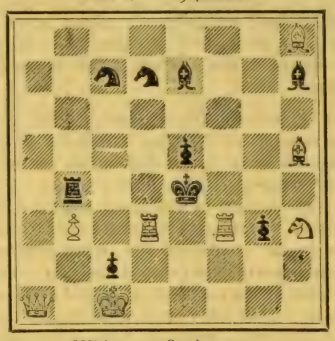
The solution to problem No. 62 will be given next week.

* * *

Problem No 63.

By F Gamage.

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

* * *

Game No. 63.—The following entertaining game was played in the International Match between England and Holland at the Kent County Congress, at Bromley.

Van Krys Opening.

	White. J. F. Allcock (England).	Black. R. Loman (Holland).
1.	P—K 3	P—Q 4
2.	P—Q B4	P—K 3
3	Kt—K B3	Kt—K B3
4.	P—Q Kt3	P—Q B4
5.	B—Kt 2	Kt—Q 3
6.	P x P	P x P
7	B—Kt 3	B—Kt 5
8.	P—R 3	B—R 4
9.	B—K 2	P—Q 5
10.	Kt—R 3	B—Q 3
11.	Kt—B 4	B—B 2
12.	Q—Kt sq	B—K Kt3
13.	Q—B sq	Castles
14.	Castles	P—Q R3
15.	Kt—R 3	Q—K 2
16.	R—K sq	P—Q 6
17.	P—B sq	K R—Q sq
18.	P—Kt 3	Kt—K 5
19.	B—Kt 2	Q R—Q B sq
20.	Kt—R 4	P—Kt 4
21.	Kt x 6	R P x Kt
22.	R—B sq	B—Q 3
23.	Kt—Kt sq	P—Kt 5
24.	Q— 4	Kt—B 3
25.	P—B 4	Kt—Kt sq
20.	P—K 4	B—B 2
27.	P—K 5	Kt—R 4
28.	K—R 2	P—Kt 4
29	P x P	B x P
30.	B x B	Q x B
31.	Q x P ch	K—R sq
32.	Q x Kt ch	K—Kt sq
33.	Kt—B 3	P x Kt
34.	Q R—K sq	P—Kt 3
35.	Q x P ch	Q—Kt 2
36.	Q—K 6 ch	K—R sq
37.	R—K 4	Resigns.

* * *

Mr. Atkins has won the Championship of the British Chess Federation for the sixth time. Mr. Blackburne tied for the second place, and, but for a piece of luck on Mr. Atkin's part in his final game with Dr. Smith, would have tied for the championship itself. Mr. Blackburne has been playing Chess for fifty years.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE REVOLUTION.

Details of the Outbreak.

London, October 6.

Lisbon.—On the 5th inst. at four in the afternoon, the Republican flag was flying everywhere. When hoisted on the Arsenal and the Town Hall, it was saluted with salvoes from the warships.

A provisional Government has been constituted, with Senor Braga as President, and was saluted with twenty guns.

It was at 1.30 a.m. on Tuesday that the signal for revolt was given. The bugles sounded the assembly and there were shouts of "To arms." The police mobilized, but were attacked and driven back with bombs. The troops were then summoned, but many of them joined the insurgents. A conflict of the most desperate description soon arose, the dead and wounded falling on all sides. The artillery and rifle fire were incessant all night, increasing towards dawn. The electric lighting failed and the fighting went on in the darkness, with the most desperate efforts on the part of the loyalists.

King Manuel during the night left the Palace with four attendants and proceeded to a place of safety. The Queen-mother Amelia is still at Cintra.

The Republican leader Eusebio Ledo on the cessation of the fighting, delivered a speech from the balcony of the Town Hall. He entrusted the policing of the city to the care of the citizens, exhorting them to respect life and property. It is asserted that not a single case of looting has occurred. The banks are guarded by blue-jackets.

Proclamation from the New President.

October 7.

Lisbon.—Senor Braga's Government has issued a proclamation to the people to the effect that "the eternal proscription of the maleficent Braganza dynasty is the redemption of an indomitable race whose valour is legendary." This, continues the document, must be the beginning of an epoch of austere morality and immaculate justice.

President Braga has notified the Powers of the proclamation of a Republic, and the establishment of a Provisional Government. He guarantees the public safety.

There are no disturbances in the provinces. Spanish official telegrams declare that provincial troops are marching on Lisbon to the support of the Loyalists.

A yacht with the Queen-Mother Amelie on board has put to sea, the Infante Alfonso embarking at Cascaes. It is believed that the other Royalties will embark at Peniche or Ericeira.

The Foreign Office has no further news. It does not believe that King Manuel is on board a British warship. Communication with Lisbon is cut off by land, and only cables favourable to the Republic are allowed to pass.

Later.

Senor Braga has had a long interview with the British Minister. He assured him of the deepest respect for Great Britain, with

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

whom the Republic would continue a friendly policy.

The conduct of the people of Lisbon was heroic. In the face of the fire of the 3rd artillery regiment which arrived from the provinces in the morning, a column of 2000 men marched the whole width of Avenedad and Liberdale to the mouths of the guns. The artillerymen were intimidated and ceased firing.

[This message as received is obscure.—ED *J.M.*]

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK OUT.

The Cotton lock out is ended. The mills resume work on Monday.

SETTLEMENT OF GERMAN SHIP-BUILDER'S STRIKE.

London, October 7.

Hamburg shipbuilding workers have accepted the employers' compromise proposals.

PLAN TO MURDER PRINCE TSAI HSUN.

What is believed to have been an attempt to assassinate Prince Tsai Hsun was frustrated when detectives arrested a heavily-armed Chinaman on board the steamer *Chiyo Maru*, on which the Prince's party sailed for home.

Later.

Reuter's San Francisco correspondent reports that a Chinese named Fong, a member of a revolutionary society, was seized in the act of reaching for a revolver on board the *Chiyo Maru*, when Prince Tsai was on board. Fong confessed that he intended to kill Prince Tsai Hsun.

PORTUGAL ROYAL FAMILY AT GIBRALTAR.

Reuter's correspondent at Gibraltar reports that the Yacht *Amelia*, with Queen Amelie and the Infanta Alfonso on board has arrived there. It is reported that King Manuel is also on board.

The news from Lisbon is of the scantiest. The situation appears to be uncertain. Some of the troops have not adhered to the Republic.

The latest dispatches, received at noon to-day, say that the Republic has triumphed throughout the country. The General commanding the entrenched camp at Lisbon has adhered to the Republic.

KING MANUEL IS AT GIBRALTAR.

WELCOMED BY FORTS AND WARSHIPS.

London, October 8.

Reuter's Gibralter correspondent reports that King Manuel on board the yacht *Amelia* has arrived there. The forts and warships fired royal salutes, and the Governor boarded the yacht and welcomed the King.

All is quiet at Lisbon. The new Ministers have effective possession of state affairs. The banks have been reopened and business generally resumed.

GERMAN PAPERS ON THE REVOLUTION.

The Berlin *Deutsche Tages Zeitung* suggests that Great Britain knew and approved of the Portuguese revolution.

The *Berliner Post* suggests the partition of Portuguese colonies between Germany and England.

The *Vossische Zeitung* believes England will exploit Portuguese debts as a means of cheaply obtaining the Portuguese colonies.

OFFICIAL REPORT FROM LISBON.

Lisbon.—Official accounts of the flight of Royalties is to the effect that the Republicans assured Their Majesties earliest personal safety and placed a yacht at their disposal, and that they did the same for the Duke Oporto, although he had been taken prisoner, after fighting heroically in the streets at the head of the Royalists.

THE KING'S FLIGHT.

Reuter's Lisbon correspondent states that King Manuel quitted the palace Tuesday at Midnight, by the back door, during the bombardment and proceeded to Cintra, thence to Mafra, where he joined his mother, and grandmother, and all together hastened to Criceira and boarded the yacht.

LEADER OF REVOLUTION COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Reuter reports from Lisbon that Admiral Reis, the leader of the revolution committed suicide, thinking he had failed. The Government is preparing for elections to the Constituent Chamber and has outlined a programme of development of education, decentralization, colonial autonomy, expulsion of monks, nuns and lay instruction, separation of church and state, and strengthening of finances.

The *Daily Chronicle* has a special telegram to the effect that the Infante Alfonso at his Villa, at the beginning of the outbreak, telegraphed to England asking for a warship; the cable being cut, an Englishman took the message to the repairing ship which fished up the cable and sent the message.

[A number of words following, referring to appointment of officials, are obscure.—ED *J.M.*]

CHINESE MEAT AT LIVERPOOL.

London, October 9.

Permission has been refused to land at Liverpool, for immediate consumption, 10,000 pigs from China owing to the carcases not being dressed according to regulations.

GERMAN VIEWS ON THE REVOLUTION.

Berlin.—The *Reichsbote* reaffirms that Great Britain was a party to the revolutionary plans, and states that the Royalties fled to Gibraltar under compulsion of Great Britain. It continues that the great lesson of the revolution is that every nation or dynasty lowering itself to become the tool of British policy thereby entrusts fate with incalculable machiavellianism.

PORTUGAL'S KING REMAINS AT GIBRALTAR.

London, October 10.

Gibraltar.—The yacht *Amelia* sails to Lisbon, being State property. King Manuel and the Queen mother Amelia remain as guests of the Governor.

Later.

Gibraltar.—At Mass yesterday the manner of the King of Portugal was calm though dejected, but Queen Amelia laid her head on her arm and sobbed bitterly. The congregation was greatly moved.

Few churches were open in Lisbon yesterday.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL ON MONDAY.

The Lisbon Government is striving its hardest to end the increasing anti-clerical agitation. Priests appearing on the streets are attacked. Senor Braga occupies one of the Royal Palaces. Telegrams have been received from all colonies adhering to the Republic. Ambassadors have been appointed to Paris, Madrid and Rome. The Republic has formally notified most capitals.

DISTURBANCES IN PERSIA.

Teheran.—Disorder and brigandage are rife in the southern provinces.

THE REVOLUTION.

THE PORTUGUESE ROYALTIES.

London, October 10.

Queen Maria Pia and the Crown Prince Alfonso are guests of Real-Admiral Pelham.

King Manuel and Queen Amelie are expected to leave Gibraltar to-day for Vilamanrique, near Seville, the residence of Queen Amelie's mother, the Comtesse of Paris.

Later.

Gibraltar.—The Italian cruiser *Regina Elena* has arrived to embark Queen Maria Pia and the Infante Alfonso for Italy.

King Manuel and Queen Amelie have decided to proceed to England.

THE SITUATION IN LISBON.

October 11.

Lisbon.—Yesterday the people were calm. Festivities were in progress everywhere. Republican flags and emblems were in evidence. Bands played the new Republican national anthem, and the guns used by the revolutionists were used to salute the Republic. Committees from the provinces have greeted the provisional Government.

THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

At Lisbon the expulsion of monks and nuns is already beginning, children who are entrusted to their care being sent back to their parents.

Later.

A decree declares that the property of the Jesuits becomes State property. Other communions will be disposed of later, according to the eventual relations between Church and the State.

The Vatican has been informed that most of the Portuguese Jesuits will go to Brazil and some to England.

Later.

A decree based on an old law has been gazetted expelling the Jesuits and all the foreign members of their congregations. Portuguese Jesuits abandoning their orders will be allowed to return to their families.

GERMANY AND THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

The German press continues to be engrossed by the Portuguese topic. A statement in Berlin denies that Germany has any design on the Azores or the Cape Verde Islands, and declares that the Germans are well aware that these islands are obtainable only by war.

KING MANUEL'S MESSAGE.

Before leaving Portugal, King Manuel wrote a letter to Snr. Braga, informing the people that his conscience was clear. He had always done his duty and would always remain a Portuguese at heart. His departure, he added, was in no way an act of abdication.

THE LANCASHIRE LOCK-OUT.

Nearly all the cotton mills have restarted in accordance with the settlement.

FINNISH DIET DISSOLVED.

London, October 10.

The Finnish Diet, which refused to discuss the Russian Ministerial proposals on the 26th ult., has been dissolved. The Tsar ordered the Bill which the Diet refused to discuss to be submitted to the Duma.

ROOSEVELT'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

Mr. Roosevelt, continuing his tour in the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Southern States, is repeating the triumphs secured in the Western States.

BOILER MAKERS' LOCKOUT ENDED.

London, October 12.

The conference of employers and men ended in a unanimous agreement to put an end to the ship building and boiler makers' lockout.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT SAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught sailed for the Cape this afternoon on board the *Balmoral Castle*. They had an enthusiastic send-off.

DR. MORRISON'S ADDRESS IN LONDON.

Dr. Morrison, speaking at a dinner of the Author's Club, dwelt upon the marvellous vitality of China and her infinite possibilities of development. The action of Great Britain in opposing the extension of the Chinese railway westward of the Liao River was wholly unjustifiable and most regretable, for it created the suspicion, that, in supporting the mistaken policy of Japan, we are failing to protect our immense interests in the continuance of China and maintaining the open door in Manchuria. Despite the great blots in the administration, he took a hopeful view of China's future. It was difficult to understand Great Britain's resenting the extension of China's authority in Tibet. There must, however, be rigid prevention of any interference in Nepaul where China has no lawful right. Dr. Morrison concluded by eulogizing the missionaries, and commending British policy in China, except in the matter of the Manchurian railway.

RESEARCH INSTITUTION TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GERMANY.

Berlin.—At the University centenary celebration the Kaiser emphasized the fact that it seemed a sacred duty to establish a research institution. Thereupon, although there were comparatively few present, they subscribed 10,000,000 marks.

SERIOUS CONDITIONS ON FRENCH RAILWAYS.

London, October 12.

A strike has broken out on the French Northern Railway, forty thousand men being involved. Telegraphs and telephones are cut and the mails are transported by motor cars, with the assistance of the police and military, who will endeavour to work the traffic. The strikers demand increased wages and a weekly day of rest.

Later.

Eight thousand employes of the Western State Railway of France struck work last evening. The National Union of Railwaymen has decided to appeal to all lines for a general strike. The Cabinet Council held a meeting and has issued a decree placing all the striking railways on a military basis and ordering the strikers out for military service.

Later.

Paris.—The four main railways are now affected. The eastern railwaymen have struck, the men on the Paris-Lyons-Mediterranean voted a general strike to-night, and the western railway employees have also decided on a general strike. France is almost isolated.

FINLAND'S MILITARY CONTRIBUTION DEMANDED.

Helsingfors.—An Imperial order directs that the balance of Finland's military contribution for 1910, amounting to nine million marks, be paid immediately to the Imperial Treasury.

KING GEORGE SENDS FOR PORTUGAL'S KING.

King George has ordered that the yacht *Victoria and Albert* proceed to Gibraltar and embark King Manuel and Queen Amélie.

CHINESE LABOUR IN B.C.

London, October 13.

The British Columbian Government has refused the request of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company to employ Chinese labourers in the construction of the western portion of the line.

TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY.

A supplementary loan for the Tientsin-Pukow railway will be issued shortly. It will consist of three million sterling in 5 per cent. (?) bonds, whereof one million will be offered in London.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

Berlin.—The *Taeglische Rundschau* says that if Britain really values a good understanding with Germany she can prove it by agreeing to give effect to an Anglo-German agreement for the partition of the colonial possessions of decayed Portugal.

PORTUGAL.

A PLAN THAT FAILED.

Later.

It transpires that the Portugal revolutionists intended to break out on the day of King Manuel's start for the northern provinces. The train was to proceed over the frontier without stopping, and then the King was not to be allowed to recross. Meanwhile all the Ministers and others who bade farewell to Manuel II. at Lisbon were to be arrested. A premature outbreak changed the course of events.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

CONSPIRACY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, October 6.

Constantinople.—Seventeen persons have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, but in default of incriminating evidence they were released.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 7.

Japanese securities of 1910 are lower, Russian four per cents'. are demanded. It is practically arranged that the Chinese Imperial five per cent. Railway loan of three million pounds will be taken up, one million in London and the balance in Berlin.

MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Balfour opened the Autumn Campaigning to-day at Edinburgh. His speech was a disappointment to the Unionists who were expecting a fighting lead.

CHOLERA.

New York.—Steamers have brought two cholera cases.

Paris.—Two persons have died at Marseilles from Cholera.

RUSSIAN AERONAUT KILLED.

London, October 8.

St. Petersburg.—Captain Motsievitch fell a thousand meters, after breaking his aeroplane.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 8.

Japanese securities are dull.

PORTUGUESE SITUATION.

Cintra and Lisbon are normal, although street traffic is suspended and shops closed. Despite the fact that the populace is armed, wonderful order prevails. Senor Costa, Minister of Justice of the Republic telegraphs the *Times* that the provincial military has finally adhered. The Customs and Government Departments have resumed operations. The Republic intends to insure defences and to become a true serious ally to England. The colonies are to be allowed self-government, free universal suffrage established, the monks and nuns banished, church and state separated, the King and family exiled.

SITUATION IN LISBON.

London, October 10.

A special from Lisbon says that the new Foreign Minister states he embraced Republicanism because he despaired of Monarchism which had fallen through misgovernment. The populace attacked religious houses and troops interfered to protect them. The nuns have been removed.

The Republican organization is working very smoothly and the city has a festive appearance.

PORTUGAL.

London, October 11.

Lisbon.—The country apparently accepts the new situation. The Government has skilfully diverted public interest into the anti-clerical channel. It announces drastic measures proscribing Jesuits and confiscating all monastic properties. Hundreds of nuns have already been restored to their families.

RUMOURS OF REACTIONARY PLOT.

Later.

Lisbon.—There are rumours of a reactionary attempt to cause external complications by mining foreign warships. All the warships were kept under steam during Sunday night.

"THE TIMES" ON THE ANNEXATION.

The Times has a special telegram from Seoul which praises the manner in which Viscount Terauchi has performed the task of annexation It criticizes the abruptness with which foreigners have been deprived of extra-territorial privileges, and doubts whether the international position of Japan has been strengthened by the annexation, which must create a fresh source of friction with China. It hopes that Japan will not attempt to make Korea a close preserve for developing subsidized industrial undertakings.

REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION AT LISBON.

London, October 12.

Lisbon is preparing decrees dealing with domestic reform. The military service without exemption is to be extended to juvenile education. The Government is also debating the adjustment of finances. It is officially stated that the casualties in the recent fighting were 65 killed and 728 wounded.

THE RAILWAY STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The Northern Railway strike is of a most serious character. It extends over the Western and Eastern state lines. The Premier considers the strike more political and revolutionary than economic. The organizers of the revolt chose the moment when many thousand of the army recruits had just been incorporated. It is a useless and serious task to quell the disorder, as the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

trikers threaten to disobey the mobilization order summoning reservists for railway duty.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, October 13.

On the Stock Exchange Japanese securities are dull.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon. — The Government announces that, excepting heads of departments, the officials of the Government departments will remain unchanged. The northern districts are peaceful and the Republic is generally accepted. Disgust is felt at the abandonment of the King by pretended monarchical friends.

AUSTRIAN MILITARY ESTIMATES.

Vienna.—The naval and military estimates include a demand of 9,700,000 pounds for extraordinary armaments during the period of the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Paris.—Resentment against the railway strikers is spreading. Traffic in the northern and western state lines is at a stand still. The War Minister with commendable promptitude ordered 30,000 of the northern men to join the colours for three weeks, thus maintaining the normal working of the line. A further decree places the railway under the immediate control of the War Minister.

(Published by the Foreign Office.)

REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS IN PORTUGAL.

October 10.

The following is the new Cabinet: Prime Minister, Senor Braga; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Machado; Minister of Justice, Senor Gomez; Minister of the Army, Senor Bareto; Minister of Home Affairs, Senor Almeda; Minister of the Navy, Senor Asedo.

The Republican Government in Lisbon has declared an amnesty of political prisoners and has appointed Provincial Prefects.

The railway between Spain and Portugal is open. The Spanish Consul at Gibraltar telegraphs that the two Queens Dowager and the Prince Royal reached that place by the *America* on the 6th instant.

In answer to a question in the Spanish Parliament the Prime Minister said that Spain recognizes the King's Government as still in power in Portugal. The Spanish Government has heard that a Republican Government has been established in Portugal but it is not the time to discuss whether that Government shall be recognized or not.

THE SHANGHAI PANIC.

Shanghai, October 10.

The Shanghai Taotai, having been unable to recover the official monies lodged by him in the local banks, was removed from office on the 30th of September, and an Imperial Ordinance directed that the sum deficient should be recovered in 15 or 16 months. The Taotai therefore pressed the banks to refund the amounts deposited with them, and this step caused the closing of 3 banks on the 9th instant, one of which had 25 millions of State deposits. It is feared that some 10 other banks will be dragged down, and there are symptoms of another panic.

PORTUGAL.

London, October 12.

The Republican Revolutionary Party in Portugal having immediately established order, the European money-markets were almost unaffected.

FRANCE.

Lyons, Japanese Consulate.

From the 11th instant the engine-drivers and workmen on the Northern French Railway went on strike, and the operating of the line was severely affected. The Government has sent troops to quell the disturbance.

("Deutscher Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

PORTUGAL.

Berlin, October 6.

Senator Braga has been nominated President of the provisional Government of the new Republic of Portugal. The proclamation of the new Republic has been announced to the Powers, which have also been informed that the new provisional Government guarantees the maintenance of order. The provinces have declared themselves solidly with the capital. Great Britain will only support the safety of the Royal Family, but remain neutral in all other respects. Germany will only protect the lives and property of her subjects. It is most emphatically denied that the marriage of Princess Victoria Louise, the daughter of the Kaiser, to King Manuel has ever been planned on the German side; this marriage has only been the wish of the Portuguese monarchy. The Spanish Government is sending warships to Numantia and Lisbon and instituting military guards at the frontier. The Spanish Republicans are remaining quiet up to now. King Manuel is neither in the hands of the Republicans, nor at the head of the Monarchists, but probably in safety at a neutral place. The far greater part of the Army has gone over to the Republicans. The Republican flag has been saluted by the artillery troops and the warships in the harbour.

AUSTRIA.

M. Giers, the Russian Minister at Brussels, has been nominated Ambassador at Vienna.

GERMANY.

Professor von Leyden, the famous German bacteoriologist, is dead at Berlin at the age of 78 years.

The German Colonial Congress has been opened at Berlin.

DOCK STRIKE AT HAMBURG SETTLED.

Berlin, October 7.

The strike of the dockyard workmen at Hamburg has been settled by mediation, so that the lock out of the workmen of the metal industry, which had been fixed for October 10th, will not be carried out.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Dr. Georg Wegener, the well known traveller in the Far East and correspondent of the *Koelnische Zeitung*, has been called to Berlin to give lectures to the Crown Prince on economic, political and colonial conditions in East Asia as a preparation for his tour to the Far East.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, has become fully Republican. Order has been restored, however, after bloody fighting, in which more than a thousand persons were killed. The Republicans are gradually winning over the provinces, but there is still a possibility of a reaction. The port of Oporto has not yet declared itself in favour of the Republicans. All foreign Governments are awaiting the issue.

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 9

The meeting between the Kaiser and the Tsar will take place at Potsdam in November.

Representatives of all Universities will attend the centenary celebrations of the Berlin University.

Workmen of the dockyards at Hamburg have again resumed regular work.

THE REFUGE ROYALITIES.

The report from England according to which Germany is said to intend to erect coaling stations at the Portuguese colonies of the Azores islands and Madeira is officially contradicted on the German side as a pure invention. The Portuguese colonies have declared themselves in favour of the Republic. King Manuel, the Queen-Dowager and Queen-Grandmother are staying at Gibraltar, where they have fled on board the Royal yacht *Amelia*, as guests of the Governor. The yacht has returned to Lisbon, being the property of the State.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberial mails, with dates up to Sept. 22nd and 24th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on Oct. 7th and 9th.

ANOTHER AVIATOR KILLED.

Berlin, October 8.

The Russian aviator Matsievitch has been killed by an accident to his aeroplane.

THE RECEPTION OF THE REPUBLIC.

All Powers have declared themselves willing to recognise the new Republic of Portugal after its consolidation has been confirmed. The Catholic Congregations have been dissolved, priests are no longer allowed to walk on the streets in pontifical dress. The Azores islands and Madeira have declared themselves Republican. The Parliament has been dissolved; the new elections are being ordered, after which the definitive election of a President will take place. The new Constitution will have a strong democratic tendency; State and Church will be separated and schools secularized.

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 10.

The Hamburg-America Line and the German Steamship Company Hansa at Bremen have concluded an agreement of union of mutual interest, placing the management of the East Asiatic traffic under the guidance of the former Company, and the Indian traffic under that of the latter.

PORTUGAL.

At Lisbon the expulsion of the monks and nuns has commenced. Attacks have been made by the military and the mob on the monasteries of the Jesuits.

CENTENNIAL OF THE BERLIN UNIVERSITY.

Berlin, October 11.

The centenary celebration of the University at Berlin has been honoured in a most enthusiastic manner in the presence of the Kaiser, Prince Rupprecht of Bayern, the Chancellor, and many high personages. A service, a ceremony in the hall of the University and a torch-light procession of students took place. The Kaiser made a speech, announcing the foundation of a society for the support and maintenance of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

independent scientific institutions, to the foundation of which noble-minded patrons had already subscribed 10 million marks. He said he trusted that the University of Berlin might always embody the national incorporation of the German spirit.

RECOGNITION BY POWERS.

It is probable that Great Britain will take the lead amongst the Powers in recognising the new Republic of Portugal An edict of the new Government has been issued ordering the expulsion of the Jesuits and all other religious orders, except those of Portuguese origin. The motto on the new crest of the Republic will be: "Work and order."

FRANCE.

A strike has broken out amongst the minor officials and workmen of the French Northern Railway.

TURKEY.

The revolt of the Druses in Asia Minor has been suppressed by Turkey.

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 12.

The Chancellor, at the great banquet on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of the University at Berlin, made a speech, in which he said that men who are working on behalf of intellectual progress, are at the same time supporting the political construction of a nation. He further said that the University at Berlin had won its high place in the world not by mechanical teaching of the sciences of other nations, but by the free and independent investigations of its scholars.

Governor Truppel of Kiautschou has sent a telegram of congratulation from the German-Chinese High School at Tsingtau. Professors Harnack, Brunner, Schmoller, von Wilamowitz and the physician Fischer have been honoured with the title of Excellency. The Kaiser, Prince Ruprecht of Bayern, the Minister of Education, Herr Dernburg, the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin Kirschner have been created Hon. Doctors of the University.

PORTUGAL.

The total losses in the street fighting at Lisbon are officially stated to be only 65 killed and 728 wounded. The Government declares itself willing to acknowledge all financial liabilities incurred under the old régime.

FRANCE.

The strike on the Northern Railway in France has caused a general strike on all French railway lines.

STRANGE THINGS FROM AMERICA.

SELLING CHILDREN BY AUCTION.

Extraordinary scenes were enacted recently at Circleville, Pennsylvania, as the result of an attempt of the Rev. Thomas Boord, pastor of Wylie-avenue Church, Pittsburg, to sell two of his five children by public auction.

After he had flooded the streets with handbills announcing the weight, ages, and characters of his little son and daughter, the clergyman appeared at a street corner, where 1,000 people had assembled, and proclaimed that the sale was about to start. He informed the crowd that he was the father of five children, whom he was unable to support. He had therefore decided to sell two of them in order to provide them with good homes and himself with enough money to support the other three.

He was allowed, however, to go no further, as the crowd threatened to lynch him. Mr. Boord appeared at his church as usual the following evening to conduct Divine service, but the congregation hissed him out of the church. With tears in his eyes the clergyman subsequently explained to the reporters that the auction sale was merely intended as a striking illustration "to support his campaign for the prohibition of the sale of alcohol."

POISON AT A DINNER PARTY.

New York, September 20.

A tragic dinner party, which has resulted in the dangerous illness of twelve people, of whom one is dying, is occupying the attention of the New York police, who last evening arrested Pierre Heritier, a butler, and his wife, a chamber-maid, on charges of wholesale poisoning.

The prisoners were summarily dismissed a few days ago from the service of Mr. and Mrs. William Searles, wealthy residents of Darien, Connecticut. They accepted their discharge with a bad grace, and the police accuse them of having before leaving poisoned with arsenic a barrel of flour which the cook was using to make some small cakes.

The cakes were served at a dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Searles on the same evening. After eating them the entire party fell dangerously ill, and when the doctor arrived he found the cook, a laundry-woman, and six children also suffering from acute symptoms of poisoning. Heritier and his wife when arrested denied the charges.

A NONAGENARIAN AND HIS NURSE.

Mr. John S. Lyle, aged ninety-two, one of the wealthiest men of New Jersey, much surprised his expectant relatives one day last month by secretly marrying Miss Julia Hannon, a beautiful nurse, who is more than sixty years his junior.

The "elopement" of the nonagenarian, who is reputed to be worth be ween £6,000,000 and £10,000,000, has caused great excitement in New Jersey, where there was much gossip on the couple's clever concealment of their project from knowledge of relatives and neighbours.

Mr. Lyle, who became a widower two years ago, owns a vast and magnificent estate at Tenafly, adjoining which is the estate of the family of his late wife. After amassing a gigantic fortune as partner in one of the largest "department stores" of New York, he retired from business in the early sixties, and devoted himself to the acquisition of real estate which in the course of the succeeding decades has immensely increased in value.

After the death of his wife he retained the services of a pretty nurse who had attended her, declaring that a man who was ninety years of age needed a nurse himself. Under her care the aged millionaire seemed to rejuvenate himself. His bearing became once more erect, and he might be seen daily walking vigorously along the country roads.

One day he and the nurse went driving in his large touring motor-car. A few hours later they appeared before a magistrate at Yonkers, New York, and applied for a marriage licence. The hale old bridegroom asked if the licence could be used in New Jersey. The magistrate replied "No," adding that the licence was good only in New York.

"Then we will be married here," announced Mr. Lyle. In a few minutes the ceremony was over and the couple drove back to Tenafly, where the relatives and expectant heirs of Mr. Lyle, who has no children, learned with astonishment of the wedding.

A FATAL DUEL.

New York, September 24.

With their wives, seated in two carriages, as the sole spectators, Mr. Charles Tate and Mr. John Marchant, wealthy and prominent members of old families of Georgia, yesterday fought a duel to the death in a street of Pelham. After the exchange at short range of twelve shots, every one of which found its mark, both men fell dead.

Their bitter quarrel was of long standing, but was intensified by the marriage of Mr. Tate two months ago to the widow of Mr. Frank Marchant, brother of the man whom he killed yesterday and who killed him. Mr. John Marchant opposed the marriage, and on Monday the wives of the two men engaged in a fierce dispute, the result of which, it was freely predicted by the neighbours, would be that their husbands would shoot one another at sight.

The encounter occurred while the couples were out driving. No sooner were the carriages abreast of one another than the women began to wrangle afresh, each husband siding with his wife. Finally Mr. Marchant leaped from his carriage to the road and challenged Mr. Tate to follow him.

The other accepted, and the next moment the men were facing each other, revolvers in hand. There was a rapid exchange of shots, and the two duellists sank to the ground. When the neighbours, attracted by the firing, arrived on the scene they found the two women bitterly weeping over the bodies of their husbands.

JUDGES ATTEND PRISON CONFERENCE IN N.Y.

The naval commissioners were not the only Chinese dignitaries on board the liner Manchuria when it arrived at San Francisco. The honourable K. T. King and A. L Ahlo, judges of the supreme court of China, constituted an imperial commission all by themselves. They are going to Washington to attend the international prison conference which meets at the national capital October 2. Judge King left the Manchuria on the Slocum with the prince, but his brother commissioner remained on board to attend to the customs formalities for himself and Judge King.

Judge Ahlo is only 35 years of age, was educated at Cambridge university, England, and speaks faultless English, with the accent and precision of a college dean His early life was passed in Honolulu, where his father was a wealthy merchant. He is very much interested in prison reform.

"We have four modern prisons in China" he said, "the newest, largest and best equipped being at Tientsin, where we have more than 800 prisoners. The other prisons are at Mukden, Hankow and Canton. We have made many reforms lately in our system of punishing crime. Among other things we have abolished torture."

The judge explained the object of torture in the past. He said:

"In China, you know, we never punish a man until he confesses the crime with which he has been charged. A little torture expedited matters in stubborn cases."

"How do you get your confessions now?" inquired an interested listener.

"Well," replied the judge, "we do it this way. We take the accused into a perfectly hygienic prison and ask him to confess. If he refuses we probably ask him to kneel."

"Does he confess then?"

"Usually," answered the judge, with a benevolent smile, "you see kneeling becomes very tiresome after the first month or so"

The judge said that he had watched with interest the progress of the local graft trials and said that he had heard all about Abe Ruef and the other defendants.

"How do you treat grafters in China?" he was asked.

"To tell you the truth, he said, and he looked as if he meant it, "we have very little of it in China. Of course, if it ever attained the magnitude that it has in the United States we should be compelled to take steps for its suppression.

"I was reading in one of your papers this afternoon, where a man who had stolen $8,000,000 was sentenced to eight months in prison. It's almost worth it, isn't it?

"The guilds in China protect our people from much of the kind of graft from which you suffer in the United States. Shortly before I left many people were victimized by bogus rubber land schemes, but the guilds have taken the matter in hand and the next victim will walk into the trap with his eyes open."

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AEROPLANE OR DIRIGIBLE IN WAR?

Hitherto, says the *Literary Digest*, Germany has favoured the dirigible balloon as the best aerial war craft, while France has favoured the aeroplane. Now, however, an expert Germany military authority comes out in favour of the French theory. "We have in the aeroplane a weapon of war which will be quite available in the near future," writes Colonel Gaedke in the *Berliner Tageblatt*. The Colonel is a military specialist on the staff of the *Tageblatt* and has contributed many illuminating articles to the columns of that paper. He recommends aeroplanes for their cheapness and gives us a picture of a lumbering dirigible attacked by a swarm of aeroplanes. But, first of all, he pays a gallant compliment to the French mechanicians, and says:

"It is easy to understand the proud joy of Frenchmen who in the domain of aeroplanes, as well as of dirigibles, have blazed a path for the rest of humanity; although this French pride sometimes assumes a form which oversteps the limits of modesty This, however, must not blind us to the necessity of taking seriously the intentions of the French Army In this matter, for the Government at Paris seems resolved to utilize this new instrument for military purposes, and to create a new arm of the service of great power."

Presupposing that dirigibles and aeroplanes have at last reached practical perfection and technical completeness, he thus speaks of their employment in a military campaign:

"The dirigibles will be the better craft to cross seas, and to a certain point, serve as auxiliaries in naval warfare. They can be employed to drop bombs on the hostile forces and fortresses. The aeroplanes have the great advantage of costing less and can consequently be obtained in larger numbers. They are transported on land with little difficulty; they need not to be inflated with gas; they can be prepared for flight with dispatch and can rise or alight almost anywhere. They are specially adapted for rapid reconnoitering, and, if their number is sufficient, for permanent observation of the enemy. Already, at this present moment, they can do good service, and, if they do not take the place of cavalry, will eventually be enabled to supplement its activities."

He imagines, finally, an aerial battle between aeroplanes and dirigibles. The French, he says, are now taking measures to fit out a large number of such machines, and number counts as much as skill in such conflicts. This is the idea of a battle in the air:

"The dirigibles will be hemmed in by the aeroplanes as by a cloud of locusts. The brave pilots of the lighter machines will endeavour to rise above the dirigible in order to shower it with bombs and attack with a fusillade of musketry. Staff officers of rising will find great advantages in the use of the aeroplane. We hardly know whether aeroplanes will ever be found very efficacious on the field of battle. There are still difficulties to overcome in making them go. Even at a height of 600 yards the aeroplane can be reached by a bullet. Moreover, its shooting must be very uncertain, and the quantity of bombs and ammunition it carries necessarily limited. Nevertheless, one thing is absolutely plain. We have in the aeroplane a weapon of war which will be quite available in the near future. It would be folly to claim that it is already adapted for the transport of bodies of troops, but its military value is none the less to be reckoned with."

VALUE OF A VISIT TO CANADA.

"A journey across Canada would cost the parents of a young person of the upper classes less than a London season, less than a term at Christ Church," writes Cecil Bottine in the *Nineteenth Century* (September). "It is fashionable to 'adore sport,' even when that support takes the virile form of chasing a small ball across a Surrey Common. Canada offers unrivalled opportunities for real sport. Why should it not be made the fashion for our young people to shoot, fish, and hunt there, to join in the winter sports of the Canadian cities, become acquainted with the leading men and women of the baby Empire which we aspire to keep within the circle of the Imperial domain when it has attained its maturity and felt its strength?

"Such a custom would benefit Canada and the Canadians, it would make for genuine unity by personal acquaintance and social fellowship, and it would be of immense value in training the youth of Britain, by combating snobbery and pettishness, by opening a great vista to the knowledge and imagination of how great results are accomplished and heroic lives are led in far away corners of the earth, with no gallery to play to and with the stern forces of Nature in perpetual competition."

TRADE OF JAPAN.

Summary Table of the foreign trade of Japan for Sept., 1910, and comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year.

EXPORTS.

	1910. Yen.	1909. Yen.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco:		
A.—In a natural state.		
Rice	151,184	166,935
Sea-weeds	212,354	181,739
Cuttle-fish	287,8 5	189,971
Others	649,443	640,097
Total	1,300,806	1,178,742
B.—Partly or wholly prepared.		
Tea	1,976,186	1,560,745
Sugar, refined	614,742	721,259
Sake	199,882	209,069
Beer	42,814	50,758
Cigarettes	68,441	183,515
Others	368,648	438,747
Total	3,270,683	3,164,093
Total Class I.	4,571,489	4,342,835
II.—Raw Materials.		
Coal	1,031,750	1,352,789
Wood	488,336	575,952
Waste silk	834,612	240,553
Others	720,004	758,441
Total Class II.	3,074,702	2,927,735
III.—Manufactures for further use in Manufacturing.		
Camphor	306,024	220,157
Fish oil	303,640	184,693
Raw silk	15,320,723	12,275,940
Cotton yarns	2,278,243	1,672,072
Copper, pig, & slab	1,799,426	1,468,111
Straw-plaits & chip-braids	849,581	699,356
Others	1,038,968	1,124,732
Total Class III.	21,896,605	17,645,061
IV.—Articles wholly Manufactured.		
Silk, habutae	2,522,214	1,792,777
Silk handkerchiefs	374,069	302,184
Cotton tissues	1,477,667	1,658,179
Cotton towels	160,648	124,131
Cotton under-shirts & drawers	898,793	391,298
Porcelain and earthen ware	480,449	605,498
Lacquered ware	91,952	75,445
Looking glass	35,817	24,805
Umbrellas, European	87,135	30,993
Mats and mattings	176,241	212,719
Matches	754,247	903,274
Others	4,217,733	4,015 901
Total Class IV.	11,276,965	10,137,204
V. Miscellaneous	197,834	313,943
Total exports	41,017,595	35,366,778

IMPORTS.

	1910. Yen.	1909. Yen.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco:		
A.—In a natural state.		
Rice	593,136	635,230
Wheat	212,560	399,707
Beans, peas and pulse	453,397	324,993
Others	142,827	346,226
Total	1,401,920	1,706,156
B.—Partly or wholly prepared.		
Flour, wheat	156,936	29,177
Sugar	1,567,320	1,420,031
Liquors	82,289	50,712
Others	329,169	362,285
Total	2,135,714	1,862,205
Total Class I.	3,537,634	3,568,361
II.—Raw Materials.		
Cotton, raw	8,804,077	5,236,548
Wool	882,653	776,262
Flax, hemp, jute, &c.	326,132	156,379
Phosphorites	312,304	67,500
Oil-cake	595,764	1,343,050
Others	2,243,611	2,560,429
Total Class II	13,164,541	10,140,168
III.—Manufactures for further use in Manufacturing.		
Leathers	295,989	175,081
Indigo, dry	279,421	346,838
Cotton yarns	89,613	117,945
Iron, pig & ingot	257,942	449,763
Iron, bar, rod, plate & sheet.	1,674,236	876,529
Iron rail	1,909	321,934
Iron pipes and tubes	287,654	183,799
Others	4,296,874	3,695,725
Total Class III.	7,183,638	6,167,614
IV.—Articles wholly Manufactured.		
Shirtings and cotton prints	1,035,118	1,053,879
Cotton satins and umbrella cloth	297,145	256,483
Woollen cloths & serges	1,980,096	1,319,531
Mousseline de laine	36,382	97,259
Papers	603,247	818,399
Oil, petroleum	1,074,268	893,671
Iron nails	298,436	199,332
Locomotive-engines & rolling stock	13,687	7,742
Steam vessels	—	—
Machineries	996,421	1,812,007
Others	4,468,885	3,792,748
Total Class IV.	10,803,685	10,251,051
V. Miscellaneous	222,982	244,369
Total imports	34,912,480	30,371,563
Total exports & imports	75,930,075	65,738,341
Excess of exports	6,105,115	4,995,215
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of total value of specie and bullion exported from and imported into Japan for the same period.

EXPORTS.

	1910. Yen.	1909. Yen.
Gold	1,990,000	1,213,920
Silver	24,295	2,055
Total	2,014,295	1,215,975

IMPORTS.

Gold	—	11,678,893
Silver	40,439	51,972
Total	40,439	11,730,865
Excess of exports	1,973,856	—
Excess of imports	—	10,514,890

Summary of the foreign trade of Taiwan (Formosa for the same period.

	1910. Yen.	1909. Yen.
Exports	1,395,360	1,312,398
Imports	838,262	548,786
Total	2,233,622	1,861,184
Excess of exports	557,098	763,612
Excess of imports	—	—
Exports, specie & bullion	261	82
Imports, specie & bullion	—	—
Excess of exports	261	82
Excess of imports	—	—

Summary of the shipping (foreign trade) of Chosen (Korea) for the same period.

Exports	416,766	1,399,066
Imports	769,075	3 473,069
Total	1,185,841	4,872,135
Excess of exports	—	—
Excess of imports	352,309	2,074,003
Exports, specie & bullion	—	647,250
Imports, specie & bullion	—	3,427
Excess of exports	—	643 823
Excess of imports	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Trade between Japan proper, Taiwan and Karafuto (Saghalien), and Chosen.

	Sept. Yen.	months since Sept, Yen.
Goods, cleared	2,818,277	
Goods, entered	1,034,935	
Total	3,853,212	
Excess of clearance.	1,783 342	
Excess of entrance...	—	
Gold & silver, cleared	305,246	
Gold & silver, entered	1,262,703	
Excess of clearance.	—	
Excess of entrance...	957,457	

BABY A MASS OF ANGRY ERUPTION

Started Like Little Pimples and Soon Eczema Covered Head and Body —Condition was Really Pitiful— Parents Got No Rest with Her.

EASILY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My little daughter broke out with eczema when only about three weeks old. Her head and body were one mass of sores. I took her to a chemist and got some ointment for her but it did her no good. I was advised to take her to the hospital but I did not like the thought of it so decided to send for a box of Cuticura Ointment. After using it I saw such an improvement that I decided to give the Cuticura Remedies a full trial. After about three or four days' dressing with the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment I could see a wonderful improvement with her and, after a treatment with the Cuticura Remedies for about six weeks, all the humour and sores were cleared away. I cannot speak highly enough of Cuticura and I will do all in my power to recommend it to any person suffering with that terrible affliction. I would not be without the Ointment in the house as I find it good for all kinds of sores. Mrs. H. Haynes, near Church, Crich, Derbyshire, England, Nov. 16, 1909."

In a later letter, Mrs. Haynes thus describes her baby's skin trouble: "I never saw anything like it. It came like little pimples on her face, head and hands. Then matter formed and pieces of flesh came out, leaving small holes all over her, and if I had not got the Cuticura Remedies I really believe her little finger nails would have come off. I was afraid to bathe her from the way she used to scream. We got no rest at night with her. Now she is nine months old and her skin is as clear as can be. My friends wonder why it is and I tell them Cuticura Soap and Ointment have done it."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin, scalp and hair of infants, children and adults. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page book, "How to Cure the Skin."

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, October 15.

The market for Raw Cotton is practically unchanged Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is somewhat active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, a fair volume of business has been done. Home prices still tend upward,

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.00 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50
COTTON YARN.	**PER BALE.**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7 50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3 20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards,	PER PIECE.
30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velveis—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
" " Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.35 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4 07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3 22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3 73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9 90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14 80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2 05

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11.40

Japanese :—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*		2.80
Takasago	6 "		2.75
Fuji	6 "		2.85
Pine	6 "		2.80

WHEAT.

Some business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	5.00 to 5.20
Red " " "	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have risen all round, and stocks of all the qualities which have been most in demand are for the present very much reduced.

On October 12th stocks were: Filatures 14,90 bales; Re-reels, 2,138 bales; Kakeda, 1,236 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 930
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	900
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	900
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	885
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	845
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	885
Re-reels—No. 1½	860
Re-reels—No. 2	815
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	885
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	855
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	835
Kakedas—No. 2	815

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

October.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	Decemb deliver
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
7th	873	857	860	871
8th	870	857	—	872
9th	—	—	—	—
10th	865	855	857	869
11th	865	852	855	866
12th	864	851	856	865

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm wi an upward tendency.

On September 27th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 8 piculs; Kibiso, 4,200 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best, Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium, Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	8, to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium, Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices for the lighter grades have a vanced a little, while heavier grades remain prac cally unaltered

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly round.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and the has been a general advance in prices and the mark is weak in consequence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *m* Ye
22½"	8 45	7 95	7 95	7 90	7 7
27"	8.50	8 00	7.70	7.60	7 6
36"	8.25	7 85	7.75	7 65	7.6

"GOLD" MARK (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *m* Yen
22½"	8.40	8.30	8 20	7.9
27"	8.20	8 25	8.00	7 8
36"	8.15	8 05	8 00	7.6

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me* Yen.
20"	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.10
23"	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27"	9.60	11.10	11.95	12 60
36"	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of October 12th the quotation was £57.10

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,009,596
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	106,762

Delivery.	Closing Price
October	16.40
September	15.80
December	15.76

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
October 15.24	October 15.60
November ... 15.19	November ... 15.80
December ... 15.25	December ... 15.76

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 16.80
Medium	16.00
Common	15.20
Average	16.00

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed. From the first offering of new tea in Yokohama up to September 30th, 6,663,200 *kin* were sold and the stock on the same day aggregated 84,500 *kin*.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is quiet.

Delivery.	Yen.
October	131.75
November	130.45
December	130.20

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Oct. 13.

London silver unchanged and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ higher have caused local rates on China to rule easier accordingly.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/8
— — Sight	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16 @ 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16 @ 1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight ...	261 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	91*
— Private 10 days' sight do	89*
Shanghai—Bank sight	81
— Private 10 days' sight	82 1/2
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	207 1/2 @ 8
— Private 4 months' sight	213
Bar Silver (London)	25 5/16 @ 3/8

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 6th Oct.,—Dairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 7th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shoshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 999, Abe, 7th Oct.,—Dairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, M. Yagi, 7th Oct.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,403, G. C. Cundy, 7th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. D. Hopcraft, 8th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 8th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 8th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tyrcus, British tank steamer, 2,657, H. Miles, 8th Oct.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Szechuen, British steamer, 1,143, J. V. Sidford, 8th Oct.,—Newchwang via Moji, Bean Cake.—Butterfield & Swire.

Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 8th Oct.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Plaus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 9th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Palawan, British steamer, 2,996, C. A. Longden, 9th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, Wagner, 10th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 10th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Inveresk, British steamer, 3,206, Smith, 11th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 11th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, W. Davison, 12th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, A. Christiansen, 12th Oct.,—Antwerp and London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 12th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kweilin, British steamer, 1,073, Pucket 13th Oct.,—Newchwang via Moji, Bean Cake.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, R. Shimidzu, 13th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 7th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 7th Oct.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 7th Oct.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 8th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Pathan, British steamer, 3,176, E. A. Chaplin, 8th Oct.,—Moji, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

P. E. Friedrich, German steamer, 5,001 F. Proesch, 8th Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Soshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,805, K. Asari, 9th Oct.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha,

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. D. Hopcraft, 9th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Calcutta, British bark, 1,578, H. H. Davies, 10th Oct.,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

Peleus, British steamer, 4,800, W. T. Hannah, 11th Oct.—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

C. Ferd. Laeisz, German steamer, 3,799, Knaisel, 11th Oct.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 11th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 12th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald 12th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 13th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hirano Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,282, H. Frazar, 13th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 13th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 13th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *China* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. E. Barnby, Master I. Barnby, Miss Doris Clausen, Miss Charlotte Hess, Mr. M. Isaacs, Mrs. J. Kaufner and infant, Master Ernest Kaufner, Miss Anita Kaufner, Mrs. A. Kaufner, Mrs. C. M. Langford, Miss Ella Newbauer, Mr. J. T. Van Cleve, Mr. G. T. Marsh, Miss E. Percy, Miss M. A. Gardner and Mr. S. Kaneko. For Kobe:—Miss V. J. Bowlby, Mrs. F. C. Brown, Mr. Frank Brown, Mr. Williard Brown, Miss Pearl Caldwell, Mr. J. C. Daniel, Mr. Harry J. Evans, Mrs. A. E. Fairlie, Mr. C. A Leonard, Mrs. C. A. Leonard, Mrs. W. A. Seavey, Mr. M. J. Shea, Mrs. M. J. Shea, Mr. O. T. Shinbeckler, Mrs. O. T. Shinbeckler, Mr. Payton Stephens and Mrs. Payton Stephens. For Nagasaki:—Mr. C. Reed, Mrs. C. Reed, Mrs. A. Slagter, Master Arthur Slagter, Master Nat Slagter, Master Neville Slagter and Miss L. C. Spiller. For Shanghai:—Mr. Wm. Alton, Mr. Steen Bugge, Miss A. E. Campbell, Mrs. A. B. Clapp, Mrs. A. D. Copeland, Dr. C. A. Devlin, Miss L. Fitzmorris, Dr. F. H. Gandon, Miss E. Gillan, Mr. A. Habecost, Mr. R. S. Hall, Mrs. R. S. Hall, Mrs. May Hixson, Miss E. Jeter, Mrs. E. J. Lennox, Miss C. Lennox, Mrs. V. G. Lyman, Mr. C. C. Marriott, Mrs. C. C. Marriott, Mrs. C. C. Marriott and infant, Master Paul Marriott, Miss I. McCabe, Mr. E. Miller, Mrs. E. Miller, Mr. W. E. Nops, Dr. L. M. Patterson, Mr. E. F. Tatum, Miss E. E. Teal, Miss L. Tucker, Miss E. Chang and Mr. Chang Kim. For Hongkong:—Miss M. Anderson, Mrs. L. J. Bernell, Mrs. Janie Bigelow, Miss Clara Bishop, Mrs. S. Bisney, Mr. Jos. H. Burton, Mr. Tom Chung, Mrs. John Cooper. Rev. J. W. Creighton, Mrs. J. W. Creighton, Mr. J. L. Davies, Miss Sallie De Vine, Mr. R. C. Eddy, Mr. H. L. Falkner, Miss Della Gains, Mr. J. P. Gelinas, Mr. W. H. Gutelius, Jr., Mrs. A. Harrison, Miss G. Harrison, Mrs. A. Henderson, Mr. Peter Hing, Mr. Geo. M. Kelly, Mrs. Geo. M. Kelly, Mr. J. H. King, Mr. Thos. W. Kydd, Miss A. E. Long, Mr. Mah Wing, Mrs. R. E. McGrath and infant, Mr. R. Meiser, Mrs. A. Miller, Mr. J. J. Naugle, Mr. Ng Poon Chew, Miss E. G. Pecker Mrs. F. J. Perrine, Miss Ethel Perrine, Mrs. J. J. Peterson, Miss Mary Peterson, Miss Helen P. Rooke, Miss Leonora Scarlett, Mrs. H. B. Stevenson, Mrs. A. Stickney, Mr. Martin Swanson, Miss Ida E. Thompson, Miss Gertrude Thompson, Mr. J. S. Todd, Mrs. J. S. Todd, Mr. Albert G. Wassenick, Mr. W. T. Wells, Miss Lulu F. Whilden, Mr. Geo. B. Wickes, Mrs. Geo. B. Wickes, Madame H. Gatscher, Mr. A. A. Myers, Mr. Hop Sing, Mr. Chong Dung and Mr. Sak Wan Tong. From Honolulu:—Mr. A. A. Meyers and Miss E. Percy in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Margaret Best, Mrs. A. D. Bohler, Mrs. David Brown, Miss Isabel A. Brown, Father Calixte, Mr. L. F. Campbell, Mrs. H. M. Cline, Miss L. Danford, Miss I. Davies, Rev. T. Deffrennes, Mrs. M. Doig, Miss Dowie, Mr. R. G. Dowie, Miss F. Ferguson, Miss M. Ferguson, Mrs. J. C. Ferguson, Master R. Ferguson, Master D. Ferguson, Master B. Ferguson, Mrs. J. H. Fitzbutler and child, Miss M. J. Foster, Mr. W. E. Gillis, Mrs. Gillis, Master Ithiel Gillis, Miss Harris, Mill Hilda B. Hughes, Mrs. W. B. Hunt and two children, Miss Rose Huston, Mr. Henry H. Kortright, Rev. Julius Kempf, Mrs. Kempf, Miss A Kratzer, Mr. Lee How, Mr. Lim Ying, Mrs. Lim Chin Shee, Mrs. Lim Wong Shee and infant, Miss Elaine MacKedie, Father Minier, Miss A. M. T. Millington, Miss M. Newman, Mr. W. E. Plummer, Mrs. Plummer, Master Plummer, Mrs. C. E. Roach, two children and infant, Mrs. M. C. Reike, Mrs. C. E. Ryerson,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Miss Ryerson, Miss M. Smerdon, Miss Stanley, Miss S. Thorson, Miss G. Van Dyn, Mr. T. N. Varty, Mrs. E. A. Vincent, Mrs. J. M. Wright and child, Mr. N. P. Yates, Mr. M. Yamamoto, Mr. D. Young and Mrs. D. Young in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Penza* from Vladivostock:—Mr. Metcot, Mr. Hatkens, Mrs. Hatkens, Mr. and Mrs. Inderbirgin, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Gerts, Mr. Sweet, Mrs. Sweet, Mr. Rodger and Mr. K. Niwa in cabin: Mr. Wikschtrem, Mr. Kitabatake and Mr. Baean in second class.

Per American steamer *Korea* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Esendena, Mr. L. Merton Cohn, Mrs. L. Morton Cohn, Mr. H. C. Gray, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mrs. A. T. Hellyer, Mr. D. White and servant, Mr. J. C. Goold, Mrs. J. C. Goold and Mr. Chas. Royner. For San Francisco:—Mr. Antonio Ayesa, Miss H. M. Andrews, Miss C. Adler, Miss M. Burke, Rev. D. E. Damenberg, Mrs. D. E. Damenberg and infant, Mr. Chin Ai Sum and servant, Mr. J. H. Craven, Mr. C. Dudley, Mrs. H. W. Emerson, Mr. Fu Ch'ien Yu and servant, Mr. J. M. Grover, Mr. Alfred Harrison, Miss Ethell K. Harrieon, Mrs. R. J. McBride, Gen. R. D. Potts, Mrs. R. D. Potts, Mr. Floyd Peck, Mr. R. Richter, Mr. N. C. Seale, Miss A. H. Skinner, Mr. S. C. Rest, Mr F. Scheiler, Mrs. Yuen Shu and infant, Mr. Sydney Smith and Miss Chun Fun Kee in cabin

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss G. B. Alexander, Mr. R. W. Archer, Mr. S. Athia, Mr. A. E. Bagnall, Mr. Ford Barclay, Miss A. E. Baskerville, Mr. T. W. Bateman, Mrs. T. W. Bateman, Mr. Oscar Beer, Mrs. Oscar Beer, Mr. H. Briggs, Mr. A. G. Brown, Miss E. Corning, Mr Dennis Cox, Mrs. Dennis Cox, Mr. C. W. Evans, Miss M. Eyers, Mr. G. Fenebock, Mr. M. Ferrand, Mr. W. D. Graham, Mr. D. R. J. Halliday, Mr. M. G. Halliday, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Harris, Dr. Harston, Mrs. Harston and nurse, Miss A. M. Harston, Miss E. M. Harston, Miss B. M. Harston, Mr. Huszar, Mr. Hathway, Lieut. R. E. W. Kirby, Mr. S. Kuroda, Mr. Lenton, Dr. D. F. McKinley, Mrs. McKinley, Dr. S. O. McMurty, Mrs. McMurty, Miss K. March, Miss S. May, Miss M. L. Perkins, Miss R. Philpot, Miss E. Priest, Mrs. Chas. Ranner, Mr. E. Richardson, Miss G. E. Richardson, Mr. A. B. Sciama, Mrs. J. S. Seem, Mr. Spencer Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Stetson, Mr. I. Sugmota, Mr. Suymoba, Mr. G. Thomson, Miss Von Hagedon, Mr. Geo. N. West, Mrs. Knocker and Miss D. C. Knocker in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Nore* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Capt. E. L. D. Boyle, 2 Misses Boyle and maid, Mr. J. C. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Cowdry, Mr. L. Hanham, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kingsmill, Mr. W. S. Grey, S.B.A. and Mr. H. P. Taylor-stoker in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Lieut. Com. C. E. Lloyd Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Drinkle and infant, Miss Lowe, Mr. C. Manceni, Mr. P. L. Leanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Orr, Mr. C. Andrews, Mr. Goodall, Mr. L. Morean, Mr. R. M. Sterling, Mr. Malcolm C. Sinclair and Mrs. P. de J. Evans in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Orel* for Yladivostock:—Mr. Jones, Mr. Muto, Mr. and Mrs. Dossing, Mr. Zanger, Mr. Matsukawa, Baroness Shilling and family, Mr. Willson, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Pana, Mr. Ohno, Mr. Skelt, Mr. Shimura and Mrs. Ballagny in cabin; Mr. Obata, Mr. Kristensen, Mr. Nowak and Mr. Takazaki in second class.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. Moxon, Mr. and Mrs. G. Favork, Mr. D. White, Mr. A. E. Bagnall, Mr. K. Hardman, Mr. G. Thornton, Mr. A. P. Stakes, Mrs. L. I. Stake, Mr R. M. Tappan, Mr. H. W. Wilkinson and Mr. A. H. Fenton in cabin

Per American steamer *Korea* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss C. Adler, Miss H. M. Andrews, Mr. Antonio Ayesa, Miss M. Burke, Mr. Chin Ai Sum & servant, Miss Chun Fun Kee, Mr. J. H. Craven, Rev. D. E. Damenberg, Mrs. D. E. Damenberg and infant, Mr. C. Dudley, Mrs. H. W. Emerson, Mr. Fu Ch'ien Yu and servant, Mr. J. M. Grover, Mr. Alfred Harrison, Miss Ethell K. Harrison, Mrs. R. J. McBride, Genl. R. D. Potts, Mrs. R. D. Potts, Mr. Floyd Peck, Mr. S. C. Reat, Mr. R. Richter, Mr. F. Schaller, Mr. N. C. Seale, Miss A. H. Skinner, Mr. Sydney Smith, Mrs. Yuen Shu and infant, Mrs. G. B. Baker, Mr. J. B. Beale, Mrs. J. B. Beale, Miss L. M. Beale, Miss F. Beale, Mr. Z. G. Dunn, Mrs. Z. G. Dunn, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. N. Gottlieb, Mr. G. B. Gunderson, Mrs. G. B. Gunderson, Mr. A. T. Hellyer, Mrs. F. Hayashida, Mr. W. L. Keane, Mrs. W. L. Keane, Master S. Kawanishi, Mr. A. J. de Souza, Mrs. A. J. de Souza, Miss P. de Souza, Mr. T. Takahashi, Mrs. Ichi Townsend and infant, Mr. J. T. Van Cleve, Miss M. W. Wilson, Mr. H. Witkamp and Mr. B. Wirtz in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	England.	France.	France.	Moscow.	England	France.	Bombay.	France.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	61	—	—	—	—	—	13
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	35	10*	—	—	—	—	—
Varenne & Co.....	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	47	—	—	—	10	—	—
F. Strahler & Co....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Comptoirs Soies ...	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	70	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2
Total	—	200	10	—	—	87	9	13

* Douppion Silk.

Per British steamer *Nore* for London and Antwerp via ports:—

	Waste Silk.	
	France.	New Yk.
Siber Hegner & Co ...	—	50	40
Bavier & Co.....	—	201	—
C. Eymard & Co.....	—	109	—
Total	—	360	40

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Suveric	F.	Oct. 14
Tacoma.....	B. L.	.....Aymeric	F.	Oct. 14
Seattle	N. Y. K.	...Tamba Maru 1	F.	Oct. 14
America.....	P. M.	.....Manchuria 2	F	Oct. 14
Europe	N.D.L.	...York	Su.	Oct. 16
Hongkong..	O. S. S.	....Seattle Maru	M.	Oct. 17
Hongkong..	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan 3	Tu.	Oct. 18
Europe	M.M.	.....Dumbar	W.	Oct. 19
America.....	T. K. K.	...Chiyo Maru 4	F.	Oct. 21
Hongkong...	N.Y.K.	....Inaba Maru 5	M.	Oct. 24
Hongkong..	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru	Tu.	Oct. 25
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Siberia	Tu.	Nov. 1
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em of India	W	Nov. 2
Tacoma.....	O. S. S.	....Tacoma Maru	Th.	Nov. 3
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Kumeric	Th.	Nov. 3
Hongkong...	G. N.	.....Minnesota	W	Nov. 16

1 Left Seattle on the 27th ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 27th ult.
3 Left Hongkong on the 8th inst.
4 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
5 Left Hongkong on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Tacoma.....	B. L.	.....Suveric	F	Oct. 14
Hongkong...	B. L.	.....Aymeric	F.	Oct. 14
Europe	M. M.	...Oceanien	Sa.	Oct. 15
Tacoma.....	B. & S.	...Titan	Sa.	Oct. 15
Australia ...	N. Y. K.	..Nikko Maru	Sa.	Oct. 15
Hongkong...	P. M.	.....Manchuria	Sa.	Oct. 15
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K.	..Yamaguchi M.	Su	Oct. 16
Hongkong...	N. Y. K.	..Tamba Maru	M.	Oct. 17
Vancouver...	C. P. R.	...Em. of Japan	Tu.	Oct. 18
Tacoma.....	O. S. S.	....Seattle Maru	Tu.	Oct. 18
America.....	C. R.	.....A'ral Exelmans	F.	Oct 21
Europe	N. D. L.	...York	Sa.	Oct. 22
Hongkong...	T. K. K.	...Chiyo Maru	Sa.	Oct. 22
Europe	N.Y.K.	...Tango Maru	W.	Oct. 26
Seattle	N.Y.K.	...Inaba Maru	W.	Oct. 26
America.....	T. K. K.	...Nippon Maru	W.	Oct. 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R.	...Em. of India	W.	Nov. 2
America.....	P. M.	.....Siberia	W.	Nov. 2
Tacoma.....	B. L.	.....Kumeric	F.	Nov. 4
Hongkong...	O. S. S.	...Tacoma Maru	F.	Nov. 4
Seattle	G. N.	.....Minnesota	Sa.	Nov. 19

NOTICE.

THE Manager of the *Japan Mail* invites attention to the fact that the system called *Furikae Chokin* enables accounts to be paid to persons at a distance without the expense of a Post Office Order. Any one desiring to transmit money due to this journal need only pay the amount to the nearest Post Office by filling in the form which accompanies the Bills sent from the *Japan Mail* and handing in the form, with the amount in question, to the nearest Post Office. The number of the *Japan Mail's* Post Office Savings Bank account is 6,498.

Yokohama, February 28th, 1910.

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Aki Maru	London	At Colombo	Oct. 13
Aldenham	Hongkong	At Kobe	Oct. 9
A'ral Exelman	Antwerp	Left S'hai	Oct. 10
Armenia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 12
Asia	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 11
Astyanax	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 13
Atsuta Maru	London	Leaves	Oct. 29
Belgravia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 11
Benalder	London	At Kobe	Oct. 8
Benmohr	London	Passed Canal	Aug. 4
Bombay Maru	Singapore	Left H'kong	Oct. 4
Borneo	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 9
Chiyo Maru	San F'cisco	Left	Oct 6
Dumbea	Marseilles	Left Saigon	Oct. 7
Em. of Japan	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 8
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Left	Oct. 9
Glenroy	Hull	Left	Sept. 12
Glenstrae	Mid'bro'	At Kobe	Sept. 28
Hallamshire	New York	Left	Aug. 11
Inaba Maru	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 11
Japan	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Kabinga	New York	Left	Aug. 30
Kaga Maru	London	Leaves	Oct. 15
Kamo Maru	London	At H'kong	Oct. 12
Kansas	New York	Left	Sept. 10
Karema	New York	Passed Perim	Sept. 10
Kawachi Maru	London	Left Colombo	Oct. 7
Kleist	S'thampton	Leaves	Oct. 11
Laertes	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Luetzow	S'thampton	Left	Sept. 27
Manchuria	San F'cisco	Left	Sept. 27
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 16
Mishima Maru	London	Left Marseilles	Oct. 9
M'mouthshire	London	Passed Canal	Sept. 6
Namur	Antwerp	Passed Canal	Sept. 23
Palermo	Antwerp	Left	Sept. 17
Patroclus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 23
Perseus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 16
Peshawur	Singapore	Left	Sept. 28
Priam	Singapore	Left	Sept. 29
Prinzess Alice	S'thampton	Passed Canal	Sept. 30
Sado Maru	Seattle	Left	Oct. 8
Senegambia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 19
Sikh	Singapore	Left	Oct. 9
Suevia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 27
Saruga	New York	Left	Sept. 20
Swazi	New York	Left Algiers	Sept. 16
Tamba Maru	Seattle	Left	Sept. 27
Tonkin	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Sept. 30
Westphalia	Hamburg	Left	Sept. 16
Yorck	S'thampton	At N'saki	Oct. 11



(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ フリンダリー
印刷人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

毎土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 17. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 22ND OCT., 1910. 明治壱拾五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 505
The Tariff Question ... 506
Mr W. J. Bryan on Peace ... 507
Chosen ... 508
The Tacel Affair ... 509
The Constitution in China ... 509
The Panic in Shanghai ... 510
The Chinese Senate ... 511
The Railway Loan ... 511
British Association of Japan ... 511
Mr Tang Shao-Yi ... 512
The New Factory Law ... 512
United States and Japan ... 512
The Conversion of the National Debt ... 512
The Budget for Next Year ... 513
The Government's Financial Policy China ... 513
The Mukden-Antung Railway ... 513
Manchuria ... 514
The Cabinet and the Diet ... 514
"The Japan Magazine" ... 514
A Very Suggestive Incident ... 514
The Launch of the "Kawachi" ... 515
The Anti-Asiatic Movement in California ... 515
The Siberian Railway ... 515
The Tokyo Railway ... 516
Notes on Current Events ... 516
Leading Articles :—
Signs of the Times ... 517
The Old Bugbear ... 517
Aviation and the Atlantic ... 518
General Viscount Terauchi ... 518
Standards of International Conduct ... 519
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 519
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... 519
Our Russian Newsletter ... 522
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 523
The Wealth of Japan ... 524
The Warwick Major's Comedy Co. ... 525
The Law Courts ... 526
Local News ... 526
International Cricket ... 527
Accident to the Steamer "Armenia" ... 527
Correspondence :—Travel on the Trans-Siberian Railway ... 527
Chess ... 527
Telegrams ... 528
Latest Commercial ... 531
Latest Shipping ... 532
Supplement :—
The New Union Church ... I.
Rationalism in Europe ... I.
Influence of the New Tariff Upon the Trade with Great Britain ... II.
Some Recent Books ... V.
Tokyo Notes ... VI
The Visit of Dr White's Party to Japan ... VI.
The Tokyo Literary and Musical Society ... VII
Last of Series of International Baseball Games ... VII
An Expert on Japan ... VIII
The "Silex" Fire Extinguisher ... VIII
Notice to Mariners ... VIII

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 22ND, 1910.

BIRTHS.

TAVERNER.—"On the Sixteenth of October the wife of FRANCIS LACY TAVERNER, 135 A Bluff, of a Son. China papers please copy."

PARLETT.—At St. Peters, Jersey, on the 27th of September, 1910, the wife of H. G. PARLETT Esq., H M. Consul at Dairen, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

CLEMENT.—On Thursday, the 22nd of September, 1910, at Rochester, New York, IRNE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs ERNEST WILSON CLEMENT, to Mr. HARRY EUGENE CLARKE.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A HEAVY hailstorm was experienced on the 16th instant at Asahigawa, Hokkaido. The thermometer registered 2.9 degrees Cent.

A DAIREN despatch reports that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has established a branch office there, with a view to greatly increasing the bean trade.

IT is reported that the negotiations between the Japanese Department of Communications and the Great Northern Telegraphic Company of the United States, in connection with purchasing the submarine cable between Tsushima and Fusan will shortly be concluded. The price is believed to have been fixed at 150,000 *yen*.

THE submarine cable between Tamsui and Nagasaki, extending for a distance of 655 miles, has been completed. Communication will be opened on the 1st proximo.

A MASS meeting of the Japan Sericultural Association was held at Mayebashi on the 14th inst., being attended by no fewer than 5,000 persons. Prince Fushimi, Patron of the Association, was present.

THE steamer *Wakamiya Maru*, which was reported to have been drifting off Kagoshima on account of the damage to her helm, arrived safely at Saseho on the 16th instant without aid from other vessels. The steamer did not meet the warship *Izumo* which was sent to her rescue.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI, who, with his family and suite, left Seoul on the 16th for home, is expected to return to Tokyo on the 20th instant. After arriving at Shimbashi the Governor-General will immediately repair to the Imperial Palace to report to the Throne on Korean affairs.

A HANKOW telegram says that a private belonging to the new army at Wu Chang fatally shot his battalion-commander on the parade ground. It is said that the private bore a grudge against the officer. It has recently become a common practice among Chinese soldiers to strike their officers or neglect to salute them.

A TELEGRAM from Guatemala, Central America, says a San Francisco despatch to the *Kokumin*, reports that the Commandant in Amalpola has imprisoned American and British citizens on a charge of alleged revolution, and confiscated their property. Warships are landing marines. The Commandant threatens to kill foreigners in Amapola, if the marines advance.

THE trouble between the Konoike Bank and the Nippon Soy Company, was settled on the 13th instant at the residence of Mr. Harada, Manager of the Tokyo Branch of the Bank. Mr. Harada deducted 30,000 *yen* from the total amount of the claim, apologising for miscalculation and it was also agreed to reduce the rate of legal interest for delay to four per cent. per annum.

EARLY on the 16th instant over 1,000 people of Niijima and several other villages in Chiba prefecture congregated near Sawara Station to proceed to the Kencho. The disturbance was due to the discontent of these villagers in connection with the measures adopted by the local government to relieve the sufferers from the recent floods. They were carefully admonished by the police and finally dispersed.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, Tokyo, is very fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. Fenner, Ph C., as Manager of the St. Luke's Pharmacy, Tsukiji. Mr. Fenner is a graduate in Chemistry and Pharmacy at Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and for several years has conducted a successful Pharmacy in that state. He will at once enter on his duties and the Prescription Department will be under his own personal care.

A VIOLENT storm has since the 9th instant raged in Okinawa prefecture. Investigations made up to the present show that 137 houses have been entirely destroyed and 114 partially demolished. According to an official report, the steamer *Miura Maru* was wrecked on Tuesday morning off Nawa harbour. Of 46 passengers 18 landed, eight are missing and four were drowned. Much damage has been done to the crops.

OWING to recent floods in Chiba prefecture, the railway between Kori and Sahara on the Narita line is partly covered with muddy water and the neighbouring rice-fields are inundated. The cost of repairing and first-aid measures is estimated at fifty or sixty thousand *yen*.

IN connection with the recent trouble in the oil market, the *Hochi* says that the abolition of the import duty on crude oil is advocated in some quarters in order to increase the output of Japanese oil, so as to cover at least 60 per cent. of the the oil consumed in this country.

ANOTHER theft of explosives is reported from Yubari, Hokkaido. During the 2nd and 3rd instant 850 pieces of dynamite and 2,500 percussion-caps were stolen from a storehouse belonging to the Yubari Mining Factory of the Ishikari Coal Company. It is learned that the offence was perpetrated by two men for the purpose of using these explosives in fishery. They are supposed to be well experienced in handling gunpowder.

REPORTS of floods are again received from various prefectures. In Shinano province, Kamisuwa district was most seriously affected. The water in Lake Suwa is reported to have risen considerably, with the result that over 100 houses and some 300 *cho* of rice-fields in the neighbouring localities are inundated. In Saitama prefecture the Ara and Iruma rivers have risen to such considerable heights that the traffic on the Kawagoye Electric Railway has been interrupted since the 13th instant.

THE Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company are fighting desperately in the market, each endeavouring to deprive the other of its control. The lowest quotation for tank oil is now 3.20 *yen* and that for "tiger" brand varies from 3.10 to 3.12 *yen*; while of the domestic product, the "hat" brand is quoted at 3.24 *yen* and "blue gem" at 3.1 *yen*, and in addition a premium of 10 *sen* per case is offered. A further slump in prices is expected towards the end of this month.

THE jurors at the Brussels Exhibition have awarded 19 Grands Prix to British exhibitors in the classes concerned with books and their production-printing, paper, and binding; and of these the Oxford University Press has obtained no fewer than seven. No other exhibitor obtained more than one Grand Prix in these classes. The Oxford University Press has repeated the success gained at the Paris Exhibition (when three Grands Prix were awarded) in being the only British binding house to obtain the highest possible distinction.

THE Agent of the P. & O. S N. Co. informs us that the steamer *Oriental* on her arrival in Shanghai on the 23rd instant will undergo her six-monthly docking and lay up for one voyage. The steamer *Borneo* will be despatched from this port for Marseilles, London and Antwerp, via ports, at daylight on Tuesday, 1st Nov., and will convey passengers, silk and valuable cargo for transhipment at Shanghai to the mail steamer *Arcadia*, due in Marseilles by the steamer *Macedonia* the 10th Dec., and London one week later.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Friday, October 14.

In the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* we find a very emphatic statement attributed to an influential diplomatist (not a foreign diplomatist but a Japanese official). This gentleman is quoted as declaring that there is not an iota of truth in the rumours recently circulated as to the attitude of the British Government towards the new tariff or as to the intention of the Japanese Cabinet to change the schedule of duties and invite the Diet to endorse the changes. There has not been any formal communication whatever on the subject of the tariff from the British Government. Moreover, the scale of duties was fixed without any reference to the products or manufactures of any one Power, the attention of the drafters having been directed solely to the legitimate interests of Japan in the matters of State revenue and due encouragement of her nascent industries. There is at present no intention whatever on the Japanese Government's part of inviting the Diet to amend any special section of the tariff.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, which, as our readers are aware, is now the recognized organ of the *Seiyukai*, quotes an anonymous statesman who speaks in somewhat lugubrious terms of Japan's foreign policy. He alleges that the Minister of Foreign Affairs desired to shorten from 10 years to 8 the period of extended life given to the Korean Tariff, but that the Japanese Ambassador in London objected to be the mouth-piece of such a petty alteration. He was quite willing to negotiate for the immediate inclusion of Korea in the Japanese customs system, but he was reluctant to approach the British Government on any smaller issue. We use the term "negotiate" advisedly, for according to this authority, the Korean tariff question was not settled by Japan by her own fiat, but was solved in conference with Downing Street. The same statesman goes on to say that the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs was fain to fall in with the Ambassador's representation in this matter, but that there remains the problem of the new Japanese tariff. The manufacturing districts which will be mainly affected by the increased rates form the very centre of the Liberal Government's power, and if the interest of those districts be ignored, a death-blow will be given to the Asquith Ministry. That would deal a crushing blow to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and therefore the Foreign Office in Kasumigaseki is in a evil plight. We (*Japan Mail*) have no hesitation in refusing to give any credence to the assertions attributed to our contemporary's anonymous statesman. We believe that his story is modelled on his own wishes.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* continues its strenuous attack upon the Cabinet in connection with this affair. It declares that if the Cabinet be willing to recognise its responsibility, the question can be easily solved. In other words, our contemporary would have the Ministry resign, whereafter its successors would be untrammelled in approaching the Diet with a new schedule of duties. The *Nichi Nichi* is also persuaded that it will be found impossible to conclude tariff conventions with other Powers in the face of British opposition. It concludes its article with something very like a menace, which has a strange sound in the columns of a journal generally so sober. That menace is an allusion to the case of Portugal, where a republican revolution was the outcome of the Government's neglect to pay attention to the wishes of parliament. We are curious to hear how the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* will explain such an utterance.

Saturday, October 15.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* quotes a long statement emanating from the Statistical Secretary of the British Free-Trade Union, which statement has been compiled with the view of combating the arguments put forth by Fair-Traders, who make use of the new Japanese tariff as a weapon to support their cause. The Secretary points out that even though England were a protective Power, her protective policy would not assist her in this case. As a matter of fact, her imports from Japan are so very small, compared with her exports to Japan, that no tax imposed on the former could balance a high tariff on the latter. Besides, England's imports from Japan do not compete with any of her own products or manufactures, and therefore these articles could not properly be brought within the scope of a protective tariff. The Secretary goes on to point out that the greatly increased import duties of 1899 did not injuriously affect the sale of British products in Japan. On the contrary, Japan became a better market than ever, and there is no valid reason for expecting that the new tariff will prove more prohibitive than the last was.

Meanwhile the *Kokumin*, on its own account, flatly denies that the Japanese Government has any intention of seeking parliamentary sanction for a revision of the tariff. If the Government decided to change its fiscal policy radically, it might perhaps be induced to take the very exceptional step of seeking the Diet's consent to revision of a tariff which the same Diet had just duly debated and passed, and which had been officially promulgated; but the Cabinet does not contemplate any such course. Were it practically proved that British products or manufactures would suffer specially from the new tariff, then the Japanese Government, actuated as it is by every desire to consult British convenience, would probably apply itself to devising some remedy. But nothing of the kind has been demonstrated.

The *Nichi Nichi* quotes Count Okuma, the gist of whose views is that Japanese statesmen allowed themselves to be carried away by the satisfaction of recovering tariff autonomy. They proceeded to exercise the privilege without due regard to consequences, and they thus plunged themselves into a serious dilemma. Still, their fault was due to excess of patriotism, and if they now frankly confessed their error, the country would condone it for the sake of the underlying motive.

It must be confessed that although Count Okuma attributes such a long-suffering disposition to Japanese political parties, they have never given any practical proof of it hitherto. Onlookers can have no difficulty in predicting the fate of a ministry which should approach the Diet cap in hand saying, "Pardon, but we find that we have allowed ourselves to be carried away by a momentary ecstasy and we must beg of you to pardon and correct our error." The Diet's answer would certainly be "Get out," and the country would say "Served them right."

Japanese newspapers find boundless copy-making material in this problem. Day after day they parade some anonymous statesman or diplomatist as an assailant of the Government, and day after day they repeat the old story that the Cabinet is in a crucial dilemma between the necessity of saving its own reputation and the obligation of preserving British good-will. There must be a grain of truth in all the hubbub, but it is probably a small grain. The only thing quite certain is that the Cabinets in Tokyo and in London are equally anxious to find a satisfactory exit from the difficulty.

Sunday, October 16.

The *Chuo Shimbun* continues its agitation on the subject of the tariff. It devotes itself to creating something like a sensation. The public is informed that this problem has become crucial for both Downing Street and Kasumigaseki; that even the fate of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance hangs in the balance; that the negotiation of any convention between Japan and Great Britain has become extremely difficult, and that other Powers are keenly watching the situation, intending to shape their own policy in accordance with the issue of this crisis. Our contemporary speaks with great assurance, and gives chapter and verse to prove that the Foreign Office in Tokyo has been employing every possible resource, short of actually changing the tariff, to placate England. There is a great deal more to which we need not draw special attention, for, in the face of the explicit semi-official statement that no formal protest has yet been received from the British Government and in the face of the fact that not the least commotion is observable in official circles in Tokyo, we take the *Chuo's* writings to be an ebullition of party politics in the main, whatever grain of truth they may contain.

The *Mainichi Dempo*, writing on the same topic, urges the Government to lose no time in taking the nation into its confidence. Our contemporary's idea is that the officials at Kasumigaseki reposed too much faith in British complaisance. They drafted a tariff involving heavy increases of duties without obtaining the previous consent of the nations concerned, and the consequence was that in England's case the first knowledge which the public had of the change was conveyed in the form of a bitter outcry by British manufacturers. Thus the British nation was prejudiced against the arrangement, and nothing could subsequently influence it in the other direction. The *Mainichi* thinks that the only course now left for the Foreign Office in Tokyo is to take the nation into its confidence.

The *Keizai Zasshi* (*Japan Economist*) does not profess to have any special knowledge as to the facts of the dispute, but it has no hesitation in affirming that a free-trade country like England could not possibly have been expected to quietly accept a tariff involving such a large increase of rates. There is no doubt that Japan has the conventional right to impose her will upon Great Britain in this matter, but on the other hand it behoves her to remember that England is her ally. If she deems the alliance to be of less value than the revenue accruing from the amended tariff, well and good. But if not, there is nothing for it except to reduce the rates. The *Keizai* quotes Mr. Oishi Masami, the Progressist leader, as advising the frank adoption of this cause, and as saying that if the Government boldly approaches

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Diet, the latter will show itself amenable. In fact both the *Keisai* and Mr. Oishi seem to take the extremely superficial view that Japan is free to show special favour to any one Power without incurring the umbrage of the others.

Monday, October 17.

From a statement attributed by the *Asahi Shimbun* to a certain Japanese diplomatist we learn at last that the newspaper responsible for the original mistranslation of Count Komura's speech in the Diet was the *Japan Advertiser*. Great care was taken not to betray the source of the error, but it is only just that the saddle should be put on the proper horse. Incorrect translations of Japanese documents and speeches are too common to be greatly censurable, but certainly the blunder in question was one of the most unfortunate that ever was perpetrated. The trouble was that the false translations had been telegraphed to Europe and had found a firm lodgment in the public's head before any contradiction could follow. It was here that the unfortunate delay made by the Yokohama Board of Trade proved so fateful. We ourselves think that Count Komura would have been better advised had he refrained from all reference to any one Power by name, but we frankly confess that no such reflection occurred to us at the time. The diplomat quoted by the *Asahi* rightly ridicules the notion of interpreting Count Komura's language as indicating in any sense a desire to discriminate against England. That is of course a preposterous notion. The diplomat goes on to explain that people are talking off the book who urge a special reduction of rates to suit the convenience of English manufacturers. Nothing could please Japan more than to make such a reduction. But it has to be remembered that all the Powers enjoying most-favoured nation rights would be entitled to the same reductions, and thus Japan's revenue-making object, which is the prime purpose of the tariff, would be wholly defeated. A remedy must be sought in some other direction, and the Authorities concerned are now engaged in seeking it.

We observe that the *Asahi Shimbun* marshals the old arguments against protection or free trade. It contends that the real sufferers by these systems are not foreign nations but the protected country itself, since it is upon the consumers that the tax ultimately falls. Yet in Japan, so infantile is the development of legislators' brains and of popular intelligence that the Diet placidly passes a protective tariff and the people accept it without a murmur. The Japanese, in the *Asahi's* opinion, are behind the times. But after all, according to this theory, all the world with the single exception of England is living outside the pale of pure reason.

The *Hochi Shimbun* very confidently alleges that the *Seiyu-kai* members will introduce in the next session of the Diet a bill for amending the tariff in the sense desired by British manufacturers. Our contemporary goes on to say that Count Komura's resignation is certain. His illness has become too severe to permit continued discharge of his onerous duties, and the occasion happens to be just convenient for his resignation. In reading this statement it is wise to remember that the *Hochi Shimbun* is the organ of the *Kokuminto*, and that the wish is probably father to the thought. Our own information is the direct opposite.

Tuesday, October 18.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes some remarks which it attributes to Dr. Hatoyama, but we very greatly doubt whether that gentleman ever ventilated opinions so superficial and unpractical. The gist of the learned Professor's alleged idea is that the tariff convention need not be confined to the subject of which it treats, but that rates may be arranged by an interchange of entirely independent privileges. That would of course be quite feasible were two Powers alone concerned, but when a number of Powers have to be simultaneously consulted, it becomes a matter of extreme difficulty to discover a basis of negotiation in special and independent directions. We venture to assert that there is no idea whatever of Count Komura's resignation in connection with this question, nor yet that the Cabinet has any intention of asking the Diet to rescind or alter the bill passed by it last session. If there be any room for criticism of the Ministry's action, it seems to lie in the fact that the opinion of the Diet was taken last session instead of being deferred to the approaching one. Even here, however, we are met by the argument that the Government had to leave itself time for negotiating conventional tariffs with protectionist countries.

Thursday, October 20.

We take the following from the *Kokumin Shimbun's* English column in confirmation of statements which have already appeared in our own columns:—

The negotiations concerning the revision of Japan's commercial treaties with the Powers are expected to be opened during this autumn, but they have not yet been opened. The reports appearing in some Tokyo papers concerning the British criticisms in regard to the new Japanese tariff are regarded to be incorrect in well-informed circles here. It is next to impossible to revise the new tariff law, already duly passed by the Diet and promulgated, the Japanese authorities concerned do not appear to have any intention to do so. No official remonstrances have been received from London, and it is apparently untrue to say that some steps have been already taken there. Mr. Nonaka, Chief of the Customs Section in the Tokyo Ministry of Finance, who recently attended the International Exchange Conference, would have explained the new tariff in Europe. The despatch of Mr. Yabe, a Customs Inspector, to Europe is only to explain technical points, which are difficult to do so in writing, and was under contemplation from the time when the Government complied the current Budget. It is hardly necessary to say that the return to London of Dr. Midzumachi, Financial Commissioner, is not connected with the tariff question.

With regard to this tariff question the *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a wonderful assertion. It is to the effect that the Japanese Ambassador in London has forwarded to Foreign Office in Tokyo a list of the articles which British manufacturers desire to have admitted at lower rates than those fixed by the new tariff. These articles are said to number over a thousand. That is the remarkable part of the story.

All kinds of rumours continue to be circulated about this matter. Thus the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Yorozu Choho* both publish an item to the effect that the British Association of Yokohama has forwarded to the Home Government an application asking not only that there shall be no increase of rates, but also that the terms of the existing conventional tariff shall be modified in a sense favourable to imports from Great Britain. We have not heard of any such measure, but we would remind our Japanese contemporaries that this is a question of the utmost importance to resident British merchants. Some Japanese experts, arguing from the experiences of tariff revision in 1899, are persuaded that no diminution of imports will follow the operation of the new rates. But that is a view too sanguine to be readily adopted by the merchants directly concerned. They are bound not to be optimistic nor to take anything for granted. Common prudence compels them to fight for what they believe to be their vital interests, and in so fighting they are not to be for a moment construed as assuming an anti-Japanese attitude. There is no anti or pro in the matter. It is a pure question of economics and arithmetic.

The *Yorozu* is quite confident that the Japanese Government has definitely decided to yield to British remonstrances. Our Tokyo contemporary goes even so far as to say that the resulting loss of revenue to Japan will be 2 million *yen*, and that instead of collecting an increased income of 7 millions she will only collect 5. That these statements are altogether previous, if not wholly baseless, may be gathered by comparing them with the above extract from the incomparably better-informed *Kokumin Shimbun*.

MR. W. J. BRYAN ON PEACE.

Speaking in the Music Hall at Edinburgh on the occasion of the World's Missionary Conference, Mr. W. J. Bryan said, at the close of an eloquent address:—

Many people believed that the best way to bring peace was to make war so expensive that they could not afford to fight. (Laughter.)

"He believed there was a better plan. It was that a nation should trust to the righteousness of its cause and in the wisdom of doing right. By submitting the questions in dispute to investigation, time would be given for the peace sentiment to work and war would be prevented. Man when he was mad talked about what he could do; when he was calm he talked about what he ought to do. (Applause.) Their wars were generally commenced when people were talking about what they could do, and when they were mad they could not tell whether they had been insulted or not. (Laughter.) They should have time to cool down. What nation could afford to stop the commerce of the world while it fought without telling the world why it fought? A nation owed it to its neighbouring nations to come out into the light and let the world know what it was fighting for, and let public opinion get a chance of securing peace without bloodshed. He had faith in the Bible plan, and the nations that believed in peace should be willing to take God at His word and try the plan He had proposed. (Applause.)

"He would like to see his nation make the attempt. He would like to see America say to the world, 'We don't intend to do injustice to anybody, and we don't suspect anybody of an intention to do injustice to us. (Applause.) We are not going to burglarize the world, and we don't therefore expect to equip ourselves with burglars' tools. We are going to say that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation, and we will see what the influence is.' He believed if America announced to the world that it would not build another battleship, that it was not going to encourage war, but that it was going to stand for peace, he did not think his nation would be in the least danger of attack or trouble from any source if it decided to submit its disputes to investigation. If the nations were tied together by such bonds or treaties, then war would be practically impossible. (Applause.) In emphasizing what the world would gain when slaughter ceased and the era of brotherhood began, Mr. Bryan asked what the world would have lost if Shakespeare had been killed as a soldier boy and Burns had fallen on the battlefield. They could imagine what the world would have gained if war had not consumed so many of their best and bravest." (Applause.)

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, October 14

Telegrams from Seoul say that the mometary excitement connected with the recent coöperative union of missionary bodies in Seoul has nearly died out. At present the number of converts joining does not exceed 20 or 30 daily. We do not understand this news. If any concerted movement on the part of the missionaries is producing 20 or 30 converts daily, we should call it by a name very different from failure or loss of interest.

It is expected that Viscount Terauchi will leave Seoul for Japan on the 16th instant. His Excellency will of course be accompanied by all his family, and Count and Countess Kodama will also form part of his, suite.

We are not surprised to learn that some difficulties are attending the organization of the body of peeresses whose visit to Japan has been so much spoken of during the past few days. Rumour says that the Governor-General has been interesting himself keenly to promote this plan, but that mistaken ideas prevail among several of the ladies concerned, and that if the tour is arranged at all, it will be on a smaller scale than was originally complated.

In the *Chuo Shimbun* we find a note of most perplexing character. Our contemporary says that the Authorities have decided to increase the number of conscripts enrolled yearly so that the 2 Divisions in Korea may become independent of the home army. We have always hitherto supposed that these Korean Divisions were already independent and that they went to make up the 18 Divisions of the regular forces. But the *Chuo's* note suggests that the Korean garrison has been formed up to the present by drafting detachments from various Divisions of the home army, so that the task of maintaining this garrison did not involve any increase in the number of troops with the colours. Our contemporary's idea is that in future Korea will have 2 Divisions of its own, and the *Chuo* adds that a similar course will be pursued with regard to the 1½ Divisions constituting the garrison of Formosa. The result of these changes, if they be carried out, would be to raise the strength of the standing army from 18 to 21½ Divisions (independently of the Guards), thus practically adding 3½ Divisions without materially increasing the cost. We reproduce this for the sake of its interest but we do not by any means allege its accuracy.

Saturday, October 15.

It was announced by the Governor-General on the 14th instant that a sum of 10,000 *yen* would be divided among the families of the late Kim Okkyun and 4 other Korean publicists; while a further sum of 5,000 *yen* each would be given to the families of 10 others with whose names or careers we are not familiar. This money will be handed over within the next two months in the shape of pension-bearing bonds.

It is stated that when Viscountess Terauchi repaired to the palace on the 13th instant to bid farewell to Princess Li, her Imperial Highness expressed a desire to visit Japan and make the acquaintance of the Empress, to effect which purpose she bespoke the good offices of Viscountess Terauchi. We take this news from the telephonic columns of the *Mainichi Dempo*.

Sunday, October 16.

It appears that General Viscount Terauchi is to travel *viâ* Fusan and that he will reach Tokyo at 11 a.m. on the 20th instant. He will be met by carriages from the Imperial Household and by a guard of honour, and will proceed at once to the palace to report the results of annexation.

We take the following from the *Seoul Press*, as it is well that the facts about the measure concerned should receive clearer enunciation than they have hitherto obtained from telegraphic notices:—

In addition to individual Koreans who have distinguished themselves by rendering service to the State, municipal and rural districts have had conferred on them special grants by His Majesty's Government. All such grants have been paid not in cash but in 5 per cent. securities. The total grant to each of the provinces stands as follows:—

	Yen.
Kyongki province	2,637,000
North Choongchong province...	794,000
South Choongchong province...	1,489 000
North Chonla province	1,312,000
South Chonla province	1,694,000
North Kyongsang province.....	2,013,000
South Kyongsang province.....	1,606,000
Whanghai province.....	1,094,000
Kangwon province	1,125,000
South Pyongan province.....	1,046,000
North Pyongan province.....	1,149,000
South Hamkyong province.....	883,000
North Hamkyong province ...	556,000

According to Regulations for management of the special grants gazetted here on Saturday, the grants are to be kept in charge of each provincial Governor. They will be founded, the use of the principal is prohibited, and the securities representing the grants are to be placed in the custody of such bank as may be nominated by the Governor General. Interest on the fund shall be spent for purposes of giving work to people who are without proper means of livelihood, education and relief in bad years. In the disposal of the interest, however, the provincial Governor is required to obtain the approval of the Governor-General. He is also responsible for the production of an annual Budget concerning the fund and a full settlement of the account within three months of the end of each fiscal year.

At the same time Instructions were issued to Governors, Mayors and District Magistrates. After enjoining the exercise of good sense on the part of responsible local officials with a view to the best utilization of the fund the instructions proceed to set forth the objects of the Government in making such a large defrayment. The present special grants, they state, were not made merely in order to relieve present hardships but as a permanent fund so that Koreans might be assisted to recover from the distress long years of abuses and evils have brought upon them. The grants, therefore, are to be devoted towards the giving of employment, education and relief to those who are in need in bad years; and thus to make a fund by which people may perpetually benefit. As a guiding principle for distribution of the interest on the fund (which interest alone can be appropriated for immediate use), the Governor General orders that three-fifths be devoted to work-giving purposes, one-fifth to education and one-tenth to relief in bad years. In providing work it is further given that the first consideration must be in favour of those belonging to the former official caste known as *yangpan* and literati who are possessed of no adequate means of livelihood, and such enterprises as paper making and sericulture of which branches of industry Chosen already knows something, are recommended as being probably the most suitable for those K reans. In respect to education, primary schools had better be established, but such schools must be those which promise long continuation being founded on s lid ground. When circumstances are adverse to the creation of any new schools or a sufficient number of schools may already be in existence aid may be granted to existing private schools so that they may be gradually brought up to the level of a public primary school. Relief in bad years ought to be given only when the same is deemed unavoidable. The local authorities are warned against the evil of evil-indulgence of the people as such is likely to develop among them a dislike of work. The special grants made to administrative districts aggregate 17,398,000 *yen*, the districts numbering 12 municipal and 317 rural districts.

It is stated that no less than 50 of the new Korean nobles will set out for Tokyo on the 3rd proximo with the object of returning thanks to the Emperor and of seeing Japan.

Monday, October 17.

It appears to have been decided that on State occasions his Imperial Highness Prince Li O, the last Emperor of Korea, will rank immediately after the Prince Imperial of Japan, while Prince Li Dai-O, as well as the eldest son of Prince Li O, will follow immediately after the Imperial Princes of Japan. The other 2 Korean princes will rank next to the Princes of the Blood holding the rank of Shin-no in Japan.

Tuesday, October 18.

Viscount Terauchi arrived at Shimonoseki on the morning of the 17th instant, and is expected to reach Tokyo on the 20th. On entering the capital his Excellency will at once proceed to the Palace to make his report, and, according to present plans, he will return to Seoul before the close of the year. We need scarcely say that he was interviewed journalistically immediately on his arrival in Japan, but he delegated to Count Kodama the duty of answering questions. The information elicited is published by various Tokyo newspapers in identical terms, so we may presume that it was furnished by a news agency. It appears that everything has progressed satisfactorily in Korea since the act of annexation, and that the bestowal of titles and rewards produced an excellent effect. Their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Li (junior) have determined to visit Japan and are looking forward to the event with much pleasure. The Princess has been studying the Japanese language for sometime under the instruction of Countess Kodama, and the Prince himself has now taken up the same study. Among the newly-created nobles a party of about 50, including several peeresses, have decided to proceed to Japan in time to be present at the Emperor's birthday fetes. They will be under the guidance of Mr. Cho, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Count Kodama went on to explain that the recent grant of over 17 million *yen* for the purpose of encouraging provincial enterprises of production gives an average of about 50,000 *yen* per district; the interest of this will become available for the purpose indicated. The rapid construction of railways is a matter of prime importance, and endeavours will be made to expedite this work by abbreviating the 11 years' period of the present programme. There are many signs that the people are voluntarily accepting Japanese citizenship. Children may be seen playing with rising-sun flags; men are changing their names to Japanese forms, and the docking of the top knot is a common feature. According to present indications there will be an average of about 30,000 Japanese emigrants yearly, and in view of this fact an accurate land survey is much needed. Steps are being taken to carry out this work, but of course a long time will be required. As for the rumour diligently circulated to the effect that several Seoul newspapers had been bought up and suspended by the Governor-General, Count Kodama denies it emphatically. He alleges that the closing of certain newspaper offices was a natural consequence of amalgamation but that is all there is to be said.

It is stated that the display of Japanese flags at the national festival on the 17th instant was altogether exceptional.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

It need hardly be said that great interest attaches to the projected visit of Korean peeresses to Japan. Korean ladies are particularly chary of showing themselves in public, and it was thought a great event when the present Countess Yi Chyong and Viscountess Pak Wipyong ventured to make the journey to Japan some time ago. Ever since then these 2 ladies have been regarded as luminaries in the international sky of the Far East, and they have lived up to their reputation by diligently studying the Japanese language which they now speak fluently.

We read in the *Seoul Press* that according to official investigations, the total numbers of Yangpan and Literati in Chosen are 54,217 and 19,175, respectively. Of these no less than 15,758, chiefly Yangpan, are in official service.

The *Seoul Press* has the following :—

According to statistics compiled by the authorities the total number of Koreans sentenced to death during eleven months ending September this year at the Local Courts in Seoul, Kangju, Hambeung, Pyongyang, Anju, Taiku, Fusan and Kangju is 231 in all. Of the number 35 were convicted of insurrection, 33 of robbery, 9 of robbery and rape, 89 of robbery, killing and wounding, 48 of premeditated murder, 11 of manslaughter, and 7 of escape from prison. Since August this year not one has been sentenced to death in connection with insurrection throughout the country and the number of criminals has also greatly decreased.

Wednesday, October 19.

Tokyo newspapers publish a telegraphic account of the organization of the junior Prince Li's household, but this is a subject which does not possess much interest for our readers. It will be sufficient to note that the Japanese personnel of the staff remains unaltered, and that the household is placed to some extent under the control of the Japanese *Kunaisho* and of the Governor-General.

The party of Korean peers and peeresses who are about to visit Japan, have received a considerable accession to their numbers, and according to present appearances they will total about fifty, including nearly twenty ladies. One of the ladies, namely, the mother of Baron Cho, is said to be 70 years of age. This interesting party will leave Seoul on the 24th or 25th instant, so as to be in Tokyo in time for the Imperial birthday. Their objects in coming are to thank the Emperor for the titles of nobility bestowed on them and to see Japan. It is said that several of the ladies will have their first experience of railway travelling on this occasion.

Thursday, October 20.

It is said to have been decided officially that all persons belonging to the categories of *Yangpan* and literati who have not already received titles or other rewards and who are at least sixty years of age, shall have gratuities bestowed on them. Measures are now in progress to ascertain the persons eligible under this arrangement, and it is expected that the number will be very considerable.

THE TAOEL AFFAIR.

The Chinese local authorities have made restitution of all the goods and moneys confiscated in connection with the Taoel trouble. But the Japanese owners of the property allege that it is 7,000 *yen* short and claim compensation to that amount, as well as to be indemnified for other losses and inconvenience. Some doubts are said to be entertained as to the justice of the above demand, and it is not confidently expected that Japanese officials will assist to assert it.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a translation from a "far Eastern Russian journal" but does not mention the name of the newspaper. The article contains an account of the Taoel Affair. We read that since the war 30 Japanese tradesmen have resided undisturbed in Taoel, all having shops and carrying on a more or less brisk commerce. Quite suddenly, at a recent date, they received a peremptory order to leave the place and transfer themselves and their belongings within the limits of a foreign settlement. Astonished at this precipitate course, the Japanese repaired to the local Yamen to ascertain the cause of the order and to obtain confirmation or contradiction. They were treated with the greatest rudeness by the Chinese officials, and one of the Japanese became so enraged that he stooped to pick up a stone. Immediately the party was surrounded by a detachment of soldiers, and the Japanese were hurried off to jail, all their valuables having first been taken from them, whether in the form of watches, purses or rings. They were severely beaten and incarcerated in a prison so inexpressibly filthy that the odour was quite unendurable. Twice a day food was served out, but it was of such a nature as to be quite uneatable, and there was nothing for the prisoners to do except to fast. So soon as news of this event reached the nearest Japanese settlement, Tiehling, the Consul there dispatched a posse of constables with orders to travel at the utmost speed and to demand the release of their countrymen. The constables covered the distance, 60 miles, in less than a day and a night. But their journey proved futile. The Taoel officials refused to listen to them on the ground that the whole matter had already been reported to Mukden.

We suspect that the above is a somewhat garbled version. It makes too good a case for the Japanese.

This troublesome complication does not yet show any sign of adjustment. The Japanese Consul-General remains firm in his demands that the officials concerned shall be duly punished, and that proper reparation shall be made to the thirteen Japanese who were unlawfully arrested and held in durance for six days. The Chinese reply is that the Japanese were intoxicated when they repaired to the Chihsien's *Yamen* and that they had recourse to violence, so that their arrest became a mere matter of self-defence. To this Mr. Koike has made answer by forwarding a full statement of the evidence obtained from the Japanese sufferers, and has accompanied it with an intimation that, failing redress, the five Japanese constables who have been stationed at Taoel for the protection of Japanese life and property will not be withdrawn. The Viceroy appears to be making a great deal of the establishment of a Japanese police station at Taoel. He claims that such a step is emphatically *ultra vires*.

Our readers remember doubtless that news was received a few days ago of the arrest of two Chinese subjects by the German police in Mukden and their transfer to the Chinese Authorities. The two men being employés of the Japanese Consulate, their surrender was demanded by the latter, but the Chinese declined to comply and are moreover said to be subjecting the two prisoners to a most cruel treatment. The affair is evidently causing some excitement, and the Japanese Consul has carried the question to Peking, thus making it an international issue.

THE CONSTITUTION IN CHINA.

There are somewhat conflicting accounts from Peking as to the prospects of parliamentary institutions in China. One account says that with exception of Mr. Chang, Viceroy of Liangkiang, no official of any importance is opposed to shortening the period fixed prior to opening a national assembly, and therefore it is thought probable that the Prince Regent and his advisers will agree to shorten the time of probation to 5 years. Our readers will recall the fact that 9 years was the period of probation originally fixed, and that 3 years of that time have already passed. If then the Prince Regent contemplates substituting 5 years for 9, it would follow that the national assembly will be opened 2 years hence. The Senate has received a petition for shortening the period, but some of the leading members of that body are represented as arguing that before the results of the Senate's working have been in any way tested, it is altogether premature to talk of opening a national assembly. That conservative view is said to prevail with a majority of the Senate, and therefore the petition will not be seriously debated but will be merely accepted and submitted.

The Senate meets to-day (18th instant) after an interval of 4 days, its last meeting having been held on the 14th instant. That interval is said to have been strenuously utilised for the purpose of winning Senators to adopt the short-period view.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find an interesting analysis of the situation given by a Japanese who has just returned from Peking. He says that the most keenly watched measure now in the hands of the Senate is the budget for next fiscal year. There is a deficit on the revenue side amounting to 36 million taels—not 50 millions as hitherto reported—, and the Government invites the Senate to endorse a programme for making up this deficit by increased taxes on incomes, business and stamps. Such a programme is expected to encounter serious opposition, and the fate of the budget is therefore watched with much anxiety. As to the shortening of the pre-parliamentary period, our contemporary's informant adduces an argument which has hitherto received little notice. It is that the opening of a national assembly will prove little less than a catastrophe to the official class and to the candidates for officialdom. The sole aim of education in China is to equip men for official life. The inevitable consequence is that the ranks of the administration are packed to overflowing, and that there is a constant tendency to increase their occupants. It is certain that one of the first results of popular representation would be to bring about a sweeping reduction in the number of officials, and therefore the longer the opening of a national assembly can be deferred, the better for a large and influencial Section of the population. After all only 6 years more have to run before the original programme is consummated, and it is not probable that the Regent and his advisers will consent to any change of a radical character.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

Friday, October 14.

No signs are yet apparent of any restoration of confidence in Shanghai, neither do later telegrams add much to previous intelligence. It is now stated, however, that the sum of State revenue lodged with the Yuanfeng-Jun was, not 20 million Taels nor yet 15 millions, but only 3 millions. But in addition to this amount we gather that the bank had 8 million Taels belonging to the Canton and Shanghai Customs. The number of banks large and small now said to have closed their door totals 27, and it is feared that the panic will spread to Tientsin. It is confirmed that the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has asked the Treasury to instruct the Bank of China to give accommodation to the extent of 5 million taels, as the half million already granted for lessening the strain is quite inadequate. In Shanghai, however, foreigners are said to be looking askance even at the paper of the Bank of China, and if confidence in that institution disappears, it will be difficult to find any mechanism for relieving the distress. We learn that the Taotai who was removed from office at the close of last month was named Tsai, and it would seem that the censure of his superiors was evoked in connection with depositing State funds in the Yuanfeng-Jun, for no sooner had he been relieved of official duty than his successor called up the money. This precipitate course was directly responsible for the whole trouble and the general opinion certainly will be that, as the Taotai acted under instructions from the Central Government, the latter must take steps to relieve the crisis. It is curious that in all this complication nothing is heard of the Viceroy.

A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Peking says that several banks in the metropolis have closed their doors; that bank paper no longer circulates; that all commercial transactions ceased on the 11th instant, and that altogether the state of affairs is very disquieting. In Canton also, according to the *Shogyo Shimpo*, the closing of the Yuanfeng-Jun's branch on the 13th instant threw financial circles into a ferment. Here, however, the Viceroy is said to be taking strenuous steps for correcting the situation.

Saturday, October 15.

The new Taotai took over the duties of his office on the 13th instant. His arrival in Shanghai had been anxiously looked for, but as yet there is no intelligence as to the course he intends to pursue. It may be presumed that the action taken in calling up the Government's deposits was directed by the new Taotai, but that the immediate responsibility rested with his *locum tenens*. The latest analysis of the situation is that the remote causes of the trouble are to be sought in speculation on the share-market, in the depreciation of raw cotton and in unloading by holders of rubber securities. Owing to these various causes the banks had suffered a drain of some 16 million Taels, and were in a distinctly debilitated condition when the new Taotai suddenly called up the State deposits. Had the old Taotai remained in office, a crisis would probably have been averted. Meanwhile one steadying factor is reported, namely, the withdrawal of the foreign banks' refusal to receive Chinese papers. This is said to have had the effect of sensibly easing the situation, but no one yet undertakes to predict what the final outcome will be.

Sunday, October 16.

From the province of Szchuan comes news that the effect of the Shanghai panic have been felt even in that remote district. There was a run on the Kwansu Imperial Bank, and the bank would probably have gone under, had not confidence been restored by timely assistence from the Governor to the extent of 100,000 Taels.

In Nankin also 2 Chinese banks, each having a capital of half a million Taels, have suspended payment; and from Hangchow it is reported that 3 banks are in a very precarious situation.

All the above banks have been brought into trouble solely by the fall of the Yuanfeng-jun institution.

Meanwhile the Viceroy of the Two Kiang has informed the Shanghai Taotai and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce there that he is under instructions from the Council of State in Peking to take steps for relieving the tension of the financial situation. His Excellency adds that he has opened negotiations with the proper quarters for the above purpose, and cautions the people not to be led away by idle rumours in the interval. Doubtless this step will produce a most wholesome effect.

A member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai is quoted as saying that according to his information the Prince Regent has ordered the Bank of China (the Ta-Tsing Bank) to put up a sum of 3 million Taels and the Bank of Communications to find 2 million Taels, so that 5 millions will be at once available to check the spread of the panic.

The telegraph does not say what measure of relief has been afforded by the above steps. From Canton, however, comes intelligence that the efforts of Viceroy Yuan have been unsuccessful in restoring confidence and that a serious crisis is apprehended.

Monday, October 17.

The telegraph says that, so far as Peking is concerned, the effects of the monetary crisis in Shanghai show a tendency to abate, but in the meanwhile the strain upon numerous Chinese banks and exchanges throughout the Empire is very severe. It is apprehended that if this state of affairs assumes larger dimensions, foreign trade may be seriously affected, and the consuls in Shanghai are therefore urging the Taotai to take speedy steps for relaxing the tension. Another telegram from Shanghai says that the credit of the Chinese banks has been greatly impaired since the fall of the Yuanfeng-jun, and the immediate consequence is that many Chinese are transferring their money to current account or fixed deposit in the Japanese Specie Bank and other foreign institutions. Meanwhile nothing is said as to the nature of the measures contemplated in Shanghai. Apparently the Peking Government's assignment of 5 million taels is thought sufficient to meet the emergency.

Tuesday, October 18.

It was expected that Mr. Chang, Viceroy of Liangkiang, would arrive in Shanghai on the 18th instant in order to confer with the local Chamber of Commerce and other financial Authorities as to the best means of dealing with the monetary crisis. Meanwhile rumour says that the Hongkong Shanghai Bank has agreed to give accommodation to the extent of 2 million taels on the security of the Taotai. Whether this sum is to be supplementary to the 5 million taels which the Central Government is said to have authorised the Bank of China to advance, the telegraph does not state.

From Canton the intelligence is decidedly reassuring. Originally symptoms of panic made themselves very apparent, but owing to judicious and timely measures taken by the Authorities, a feeling of confidence has been restored, and the market shows signs of reverting to a normal condition.

Wednesday, October 19.

There is no special news this morning as to the progress of events in Shanghai. Viceroy Chang reached that place on the 18th instant and is expected to remain there for several days. Meanwhile various consultations are being being held and strenuous efforts made to ease the monetary situation, and on the whole there seems to be fair hope of success.

From Canton comes confirmation of the news that, owing to adroit and timely measures on the part of the officials, anything like a panic there was successfully averted.

Thursday, October 20.

The Chinese Authorities in Shanghai are evidently taking vigorous steps to stem the panic. It is stated that through the intervention of the foreign Consuls the foreign banks have agreed to accept Chinese paper. The new Taotai appears to have exerted himself strenuously in this matter. As for the Viceroy, who arrived at Shanghai a few days ago, he has issued a proclamation warning the people against being misled by idle rumours, and declaring that any one spreading such rumours shall be dealt with according to law. A telegram from Shanghai states that the Department of Posts and Telegraphs has borrowed 1,200,000 *yen* from the Specie Bank to assist in meeting the emergency, and that the Central Bank of China, acting under instructions from Peking, has contributed 1,000,000 Taels in silver for the same purpose. It is therefore thought that the worst of the crisis is over.

From Canton the news is that the local officials have practically concluded negotiations with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a loan of 3,000,000 Taels which will be applied to ease the situation.

In consequence of the loss of Customs revenue that has resulted from this panic, the Government in Peking is said to have issued instructions that in future the moneys collected by the Customs shall be deposited with the Bank of China only and shall not be entrusted to any private bank.

THE CHINESE SENATE.

On the 14th instant the Senate in Peking held its fourth meeting. It is evident that public interest in the proceedings is on the increase, for the visitors on the 14th instant totalled 150. The proceedings commenced with an announcement of measures to be hereafter submitted to the House, and it is noticeable that among them was a petition for the speedy opening of the national assembly.

The order of the day was then taken, and a representative of the popular party questioned the Government as to the time when

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the budget would be submitted to the House. He is said to have received in reply a verbal assurance that no time would be lost in taking that step.

The next measure on the list was a government bill for amending the local educational system. An explanation of the measure was given by Mr. Tang, president of the Board of Education, and the telegraph states that his venerable appearance, his lucid language and his enlightened views produced a profound impression on the Senate, and showed him to be a worthy occupant of his important post. Subsequently the Government delegates were subjected to a shower of questions from the representatives of the popular party, and a two-hours debate was required before agreement could be reached for handing the bill to a special committee. It was noted that in the course of this debate many references were made to the educational system of Japan. This proceeding was followed by the first reading of two official bills for the protection of copyright and the control of newspapers. With regard to these measures, also the explanations and arguments of the Government delegates are spoken of in the highest terms. The Senate rose at 5 p.m., having sat continuously for three hours. Prince Su was in his place as usual, and three other Presidents of Boards were also present. In fact it would appear that the unfavourable reports originally published with reference to this first step towards parliamentary institutions in China were very premature, if not wholly baseless.

The proceedings of this august body are becoming very interesting. It met for the fifth time on the 17th instant and in the absence of the President, Prince Pu Lun, the Vice-President took the chair. The first business to be transacted was to consider the draft of a bill for the commercial and industrial development of countries outside the Great Wall, that is to say Mongolia, Tibet and Ili. It appears to have been the Government's original idea that State assistance should be given on a large scale for this purpose, but, owing to the difficulty of finding money, the officials concerned finally decided that the measure should take the form of a bill providing for the establishment of private companies and banks which should devote themselves to the purpose in view. It would appear, however, that the project had not received adequate official consideration before being submitted to the Senate. Thus, while providing for the investigation of Mongolian conditions, it made no allusion to Tibet, and the Government delegate in charge of the bill seems to have been unable to explain this defect. The result was that the Senate became somewhat clamorous and was with difficulty induced to submit the measure to a special committee, the prevalent view being that the bill betrayed considerable carelessness on the part of the Government.

This discussion occupied the whole forenoon, and in the afternoon session still greater excitement was roused in connection with a bill for the enforcement of the stamp tax in the province of Hunan. The particulars of this measure are not telegraphed to Tokyo, but we gather that it caused much opposition. There being no party lines in the Senate, each speaker represents his own individual views, and the result is a veritable case of *quot homines tot sententiæ*. One member, Mr. Lai, is said to have distinguished himself as emphatically leader of the people against the Government. The President proved quite unable to preserve order, and the ringing of his bell became a common feature of the debate. The meeting closed at half past six without having arrived at any decision, and altogether the experiences of this 18th of October were not of a nature to reconcile the Government to the programme of hastening the opening of a national assembly.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

It will be rembered that Mr. Jui Cheng, Viceroy of Hukwang, and Mr. Shih Liang, Viceroy of Mukden, recently memorialised the Throne in the sense that the wisest plan to pursue with regard to the railway loan would be to have the Central Government negotiate the transaction on State credit with some one foreign Power, thereafter dividing the proceeds of the loan among the localities concerned. It is now stated that the Viceroys and Governors of the regions affected are favourable to this plan, but they show no disposition to shoulder the resulting responsibility, and the Central Government naturally declines to take the whole burden on its back. Of course it is very evident that to deal with one Power alone in such matters would not be without advantages from China's point of view. More especially is this true if the Power chosen were either the United States or Germany which are regarded for the moment as the one potential bulwark between the Middle Kingdom and the eventualities resulting from the Russo-Japanese alliance. But no one can suppose that the other Powers, which have at least as good a right as Germany or the United States, would consent to efface themselves at China's bidding. England's foreign policy must become very much more weak-kneed than it is at present or than it is ever likely to become, before she tamely agrees to be set aside in matters connected with the development of the Yangtsz Valley. It is not England's custom to bluster but her silence must not be interpreted as a complete abandonment of rights which if they have validity in any case, are valid in her's.

Rumours are again current to the effect that negotiations are in progress between the Viceroy of Manchuria and the syndicate of American capitalists represented by Mr. ex-Consul Cloud for a loan on account of the construction of railways in the Three Eastern Provinces. This is a very much smaller project than the Chinchow-Aigun scheme, the sum involved being only 20 million taels. What lines of railway are actually contemplated the telegram does not say, nor is it a matter of prime importance, for the real object of the loan is understood to be relief of the finances of Manchuria.

Another telegraphic message indicates that the above programme has very little chance of being carried out. The Central Government is understood to be seriously debating the expediency of itself becoming the channel for importing foreign money for purposes of railway construction. Better terms and greater uniformity could be secured thus than by allowing different localities to negotiate independent loans on their own account. Therefore it is not thought at all probable that the Peking authorities will endorse the Mukden Viceroy's idea of a separate loan for Manchuria.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *New York Herald* is said (*Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams) to have wired to his newspaper that the British Association of Japan has formulated several requests for submission to the home Government in connection with the pending negotiation of commercial conventions. These requests go a great deal further in the direction of securing privileges than did the Revised Treaty of 1894. The first request is that all restrictions should be removed from ownership of land by British subjects. The second, that British subjects resident in Japan should be eligible for admission to membership of local assemblies. The third, that British subjects should enjoy the same rights as Japanese subjects in engaging in enterprises assisted by the Japanese Government. The fourth, that the coastwise carrying trade should be thrown open completely to vessels flying the British flag. The fifth, that assurances should be obtained from the Japanese Government of its intention to revise the tariff convention. The sixth, that all obstacles should be withdrawn to the practice of medicine by duly qualified British subjects. The seventh, that liberty of publication should be given to all English newspapers in Japan. The correspondent alleges that the Association concludes by claiming that the dignity of Great Britain is concerned in procuring for her subjects in Japan a status equal to that held by Japanese subjects.

This is the first we have heard of such a representation, and we greatly doubt its general accuracy, as some of the items are obviously incorrect.

MR. TANG SHAO-YI.

His Excellency Mr. Tang, President of the Board of Posts and Telegraphs, reached Peking on the 17th instant and had a brilliant reception. Mr. Tang is certainly one of the men of the hour. His career has been somewhat chequered but his connection with Communications has been a feature of his record. He has now to handle the difficult problem of railways in the Yangtsz valley and of foreign loans connected with them. Public opinion therefore indicates him as likely to be appointed President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, in which case it is expected that he will be succeeded at the Board of Posts and Telegraphs by Mr. Tsou Chialai. Mr. Tang's first connection with foreign affairs was when he became junior Vice-President of that Board in 1905 and he continued to act in that capacity for 2 years, becoming, however, Vice-President in 1906. It was he that the Chinese Government selected in the year 1900 to proceed to Washington as Special Envoy in order to convey China's thanks to the United States for waiving a part of the Boxer indemnity. It was noticeable that among the numerous persons who assembled to greet Mr. Tang representatives of foreign capitalists were conspicuous by their total absence, and this remarkable features was attributed to precautions adopted by Mr. Tang himself, he being desirous to avoid all public association with the agents of money-lending foreign syndicates.

Mr. D. S. del Deo has been appointed Chilian Consul-General at Yokohama, to succeed Mr. E. P. Vergera.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW FACTORY LAW.

It will be remembered that the draft of a factory law introduced by the Government in the last session of the Diet was thrown out as an invertebrate measure. We now read that the draft of an amended bill has been prepared, and that public opinion will soon be invited as to its provisions. Mr. Noda, Chief of the Epidemic Preventive Bureau in the Home Department, is quoted as explaining that the chief purpose of this new law is sanitation. The number of hands employed in factories having more than 10 workmen totals 700,000, and out of these 63 per-cent. are women. Last year's statistics show that there were 1,068 invalids among the women and 767 among the men. These figures are twice or three times as great as those of Germany, where the sanitary arrangements in factories are a model, and the Government thinks that its energies should be directed chiefly to this phase of the problem.

This important measure was published on the 18th instant in order to obtain the opinion of employers and experts before submitting the bill to the Diet. The chief provisions are that children under twelve years of age must not be employed at all; that girls of any age or youths under sixteen may not be kept at work for more than twelve hours daily, or made to work between 10 p.m and 4 a.m. without special reason; or be given less than two days holidays per month, or less than 30 minutes recess during a day of six hours' work, or less than one hour's recess in a day of ten hour's work; and must not be employed in work that is dangerous or insanitary.

The above is the fourth bill of the kind which the Government has drafted. It is intended to apply to all factories employing ten hands or upwards, and its provisions have been brought into strict accord with Occidental legislation on this subject. It will be observed that night work in the case of lads under sixteen and females of any age is not absolutely interdicted: it is allowed in special cases. These cases are when the nature of the work renders night employment necessary and where proper shifts can be arranged. The main objection raised to the Government's last bill was that night-work was altogether abolished in the case of lads and women, but this veto is now modified by the inclusion of the saving clause "special reasons." Moreover the bill provides that, after three periods of five years each, night labour for such person shall cease altogether, the restrictions leading up to cessation being applied in part each term.

Mr. Wada, President of the Fuji Gassed Spinning Company, is quoted as saying that mill-owners will not object to the legislation now proposed. The quantity of yarn produced annually in Japan is 1,200,000 bales, of which two-thirds are consumed at home and one-third goes abroad. If night-labour were forbidden, as it was in the last session's bill, the export of the yarn would cease; many operatives would be thrown out of employ, and serious economic effects would result. But the bill as now modified is not open to that objection. Another improvement is that official interference has been conspicuously curtailed. The former bill provided for such interference on many occasions, but the present draft is not marked by this defect.

On the whole the opinion of employers seems to be favourable, but the *Chuo Shimbun*, which is now the organ of the *Seiyu-kai*, finds great fault with the discretionary power still reserved to officialdom, and is altogether opposed to the bill as premature. Our contemporary's argument, briefly stated, is that Japan has not yet grown up to a standard warranting such legislation. The fact is adduced that European manufacturers are setting up factories in China and India for the express purpose of being able to employ labour without any restrictions, and therefore cheaply. Japan has to compete with the products of these factories, and it is premature to subject her to the restrictions operative in Occidental countries where the conditions are very different.

There is a difference of opinion with regard to the expediency and sufficiency of the proposed factory law. Dr. Hatoyama is quoted as saying that such legislation is premature, and that there is not the slightest occasion for Japan to dress herself in ill-fitting garments merely for the sake of appearing pretty in foreign eyes. The distinguished publicist believes that the old time relations of benevolence and good-will still exist largely among employers and employed in Japan, and that there is no occasion yet to enact laws for the protection of workmen, especially since that course cannot be pursued without detriment to the nascent industries of the country. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the other hand, maintains that a good thing cannot be done too soon, and points out that it will be too late to enact preventive measures after strikes and lock-outs have become common. In our last issue we quoted the *Chuo* as opposing the projected law, and we inferred that the trend of *Seiyu-kai* thought might be gathered from that paper's utterances. But we are now inclined to think that the *Seiyu-kai* are not so hostile to the bill as to reject it *en bloc*. They will probably pass it with some amendments.

The *Hochi Shimbun* approves on the whole, and protests against the idea of tinkering the law in deference to the views of divergent interests. Already the drafters of the bill have modified it in accordance with the objections raised by the Diet last session, and further modifications may easily deprive the measure of all backbone.

The same journal points out, however, that discretionary power to determine the nature of the factories to which the law is applicable should not be left in the hands of officialdom. The *Mainichi Dempo* also approves. It considers legislation to be inevitable, and the sooner the task is approached the easier it will be to accomplish.

We are inclined to think, however, that when the bill comes before the Diet strong opposition will develop itself towards the clause providing for the gradual abolition of night-work altogether. It will be remembered that the plan now in contemplation is to achieve this abolition by five yearly installments, which will terminate fifteen years after the date of the law going into operation. It is a very doubtful question whether night-work ought to be prohibited at all. If people are willing to work at night, in consideration of substantial pay, that they should be free to do so is the opinion of many economists. At any rate one great advantage possessed by Japanese manufacturers is that they can keep their machines going for the whole 24 hours, and Mr. Tanabe, President of the Nisshin Spinning Company, will probably find many supporters when he points out that if this advantage is to be done away with, Japanese manufactures will receive a heavy blow.

We observe that there is likely to be some conflict between the educational authorities and the framers of the bill. The former insist that the earliest employable age should be made 13 instead of 12 in order to ensure the complete satisfaction of scholastic obligations. But the Department of Agriculture and Commerce does not seem disposed to entertain that view.

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

The *Nippon* is disposed to interpret President Taft's Panama project as directed against Japan. The President has failed in his attempt to obtain a substantial grant from Congress for the purpose of fortifying the canal and its zones, but he intends to repeat his requisition in a still more substantial form in the next session of Congress. Side by side with this intelligence comes news that at a banquet given in San Francisco a prominent officer of the U. S. Navy spoke of Pearl Island in the Hawaiian group as the Gibraltar of the Pacific, and clearly indicated that Japan is the potential enemy against whom America's preparations must be directed. He dwelt upon the unwisdom of breaking up a fleet into small squadrons, and said that had not Russia followed this fatal policy in her war with Japan, she would probably not have been defeated. We do not gather how this American officer proposed to obviate the evil of separation, nor does the question possess very great importance, for after the opening of the Panama Canal the Atlantic and the Pacific Squadrons of the United States will be able to act in concert. The regrettable point is that this talk of war between Japan and the United States should find its way into the columns of leading journals. Incalculable mischief has thus been done to the relations between England and Germany, and it would be infinitely regrettable were a similar state of affairs produced between the United States and Japan.

THE CONVERSION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Our readers are aware that there is at present in progress a Treasury transaction for dealing with the second instalment of the 5-per cent. war bonds, as well as the Tobacco Monopoly bonds. This operation commenced at the close of last month. The total sum involved is 34 million *yen*, and holders of the bonds are invited either to receive payment in ready money or to convert their scrip on a 4-per cent. basis. It appears that up to the 13th instant the applications for repayment totalled 28,541,40 *yen*, out of which aggregate the application for ready-money payment amounted to 26,456,807 *yen*. Thus it appears probable that conversion on a 4 per cent. basis will not be effected to any appreciable degree in the case of these bonds. This is of course interpreted as evidence that the Treasury programme of conversion no longer suits the time. But it appears to us that there is another reason, namely, that just at the moment a much more profitable investment offers in the form of the debentures of the Steel Foundry and of the Hypothec Bank.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR.

Saturday, October 15.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpo* that the Budget for the fiscal year has been drawn up by the various departments and that the Prime Minister will probably make a declaration of the Cabinet's policy at the autumnal meeting of the Clearing Houses, which is expected to take place in Tokyo on the 23rd instant.

In connection with the Budget we find in the *Niroku Shimpo* a statement that the Prime Minister has decided to abolish his practice of privately communicating the contents of the Budget to the members of both Houses before the opening of the Diet. It will be remembered that a party in the House of Representatives condemned the holding of meetings (*Naijikwai*) for this purpose, though the House of Peers approved of that course. The only way to satisfy both sides is to abandon any issue of formal invitations to the Houses, and merely to explain the Budget privately to any members who may desire information.

Sunday, October 16.

With regard to the above, we read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that the Budget for 1911-12 is framed on precisely the same lines as last year's budget. In other words, all recourse to loans is strictly avoided; the expenditures are limited to the revenue; no new public works are undertaken; no periods are fixed for the completion of those already commenced, their progress being made to depend strictly on available funds; the grants in aid of sufferers by the inundations and of expenses incurred on account of the annexation of Korean are included in supplementary budgets, and the policy of liquidating a large block of the national debt is adhered to.

Monday, October 17.

The Government's appropriations and expenditures on account of public works and other extraordinary undertakings in the budget for next year are published by Tokyo journals. The following are the leading figures:—

INCOME	Yen.
1. Increase of ordinary income	12,698,000
2. Sum saved from the fiscal year 1908-9	20,000,000
3. Increment from taxation in the fiscal year 1911-12	10,000,000
4. Increased customs revenue	5,000,000
Total	47,698,000

As for the expenditures, they may be conveniently divided into 2 sections, namely, those incurred during the current year, which will have to receive the post-facto approval of the Diet, and those to be incurred during the next fiscal year. To the former category belong the following:—

	Yen.
1. On account of the floods	4,000,000
2. „ of Korea in 1910	3,000,000
3. „ „ during the first 3 months of next year	2,000,000
4. Supplementary expenses during 1909-10	3,000,000
Total	12,000,000

This leaves 35 millions approximately to be carried to next year's revenue and this money will be applied as follows:—

	Yen.
1. Naval increment	15,000,000
2. Assistance on account of the floods	3,000,000
3. Increase of irrigation expenditures	2,000,000
4. On account of Korean administration	3,000,000
5. „ „ „ State bonds (interest)	500,000
6. Increase of the iron foundry	3,000,000
7. Redemption of National debts	7,000,000

Except the above no increased expenditures of any kind will be sanctioned, and further it will be observed that the Cabinet adheres to its policy of not making any appropriations on account of continuing works beyond the fiscal year immediately concerned.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

It is not to be denied that a strong movement is on foot to impair the popularity of the present Cabinet. We have noted from time to time the attacks which have now become fashionable to make on the Government's financial policy, and in this context we observe a new complaint formulated by the *Mainichi Dempo*, which has constituted itself a leader of the assault. It says that Japanese 4-per cents. have fallen to a lower price on foreign markets than they command in Japan, and that in consequence they are being exported to this country for sale from London, Paris, Berlin, and New York. This is adduced as a new proof of the Cabinet's bungling. We admire the faith that our contemporary reposes in official omnipotence.

The *Nichi Nichi* continues its crusade against the Cabinet and does not hesitate to describe Marquis Katsura's financial policy as nationally destructive. We cannot choose but note that all this onset bears a close resemblance to *post-facto* wisdom. When Marquis Katsura organized the meetings of bankers and business-men whose advice and coöperation he sought, the Tokyo newspapers found nothing too good to say of his policy. Then, however, the money market seemed to be lit with a gleam of returning sunshine. But now that gloom has settled down upon the horizon, the steps which were greeted then with acclaim are to-day denounced as suicidal. We do not recognise the generally level-headed *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* in its present attitude. The *Chuo Shimbun* is in the same camp. Its great target of attack is the inconsistency of a policy which, while avowedly refraining from contracting any new debts, privately uses the money entrusted to it through the postal savings banks, and while with one hand paying back large blocks of the national debt, is, with the other, issuing debentures and forming costly plans for the development of the country's material resources. The *Chuo's* utterances have importance, as they may be assumed to represent the views of the *Seiyukai*, in part at any rate.

There is beginning to be talk about difficulties likely to attend the Treasury's operations next year in connection with the liquidation of the national debts. The total sum which has to be dealt with in 1911 is 280 million *yen*, and out of this aggregate the Government can easily contrive to convert on a 4 per-cent basis 100 millions over which it has partial or complete control. As for the remaining 180 millions, the idea is to treat the operation in three installments, on the hypothesis that two-thirds of the bondholders will be willing to commute on a 4 per cent. basis, and the remaining one third alone will have to be paid in ready money. But the *Mainichi Dempo* now begins to doubt whether this programme will be feasible. A corresponding transaction on a smaller scale is now in operation, and has thus far produced applicants for conversion to the extent of 10 per cent. only. Of course this may, and is, probably due to the opportunity which offers of obtaining better terms elsewhere, but it is probable that similar opportunities will present themselves on a larger scale next year when big sums will have to be put up in connection with new enterprises. It does not appear to occur to our contemporary that should this forecast prove correct, the Government will merely have to tender more favourable terms.

CHINA.

There is said to be a new complication in the palace of Peking. It has its origin in an attempt to replace the old palace guard with troops drilled and equipped after the new system. This removal was not tamely suffered by the old guards. They made interest with the Empress Dowager to oppose the project, and her Majesty is alleged to have taken up their cause, so that a very uneasy feeling prevails in the palace. The Prince Regent is said to be unable to deal with the situation, and the relations between the Princess Regent and the Empress Dowager are again strained. It is between these two ladies that sharp rivalry is said to exist, and some onlookers think it very probable that a serious feud may break out at any moment.

A piece of intelligence somewhat difficult to credit is telegraphed from Canton. It is to the effect that a serious collision has occurred between the Viceroy and the Local Assembly. The latter body debated and adopted a representation addressed to the Senate in Peking, urging that drastic measures should be taken to put an end to gambling in all its forms. The routine of procedure required that this representation should be forwarded through the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. The document was duly transmitted to him, but for some unexplained reason, he declined to forward it. Thereupon the Local Assembly resigned *en bloc*. It is possible that this reluctance on the part of the Governor was dictated by financial motives, as the gambling houses in Canton constitute an important source of revenue to the Local Government. But it is hard to conceive that the Viceroy would deliberately assume an attitude of opposition to a great moral reform when pecuniary interests alone could be urged in his defence.

THE MUKDEN-ANTUNG RAILWAY.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* contains a note which would be interesting if it did not abound in contradictions. It says, for example, that the whole length of the Mukden-Antung railway is 191 miles, and then it proceeds to explain that the Mukden-Shihkiaotsz section measures 135 miles, and the Antung Kee-kwanshan section 68, which two figures added together make 203 miles. However, our contemporary alleges that the former section was opened to traffic last November and that the latter will be opened on the 3rd of next month, but it then enumerates six serious engineering obstacles which have still to be overcome; namely, the Fukinling pass (4,844 feet), the Keekwanshan (3,254), the Fengshwiling (1,914), the Heikeng (1,505), the Luikia (1,482) and the Kiaotao bridge. How on earth these various works are to be compled by the 3rd of next month we are unable to conceive.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

It is confidently affirmed that the Viceroy of Manchuria has concluded with an American syndicate, represented by Mr. Straight, a loan of 1½ millions sterling. There is no question of railway building in this transaction. The money is to be applied to agricultural development and public works in Manchuria. Nothing is said about security, and as no foreign syndicate is at all likely to dispense with that essential, we venture to doubt the accuracy of the story.

The projeet of building a harbour in Lien-Shan Bay is again upon the tapis. It is stated that the Peking Government has definitely decided that the work shall be undertaken, and has nominated Mr. Ting as chief commissioner. It will be remembered that a survey for the purposes of this enterprise was recently made by an English expert. His report showed that if the work were undertaken on a small scale, it could be completed for the sum of 3 million *yen*, but if it were undertaken on a really adequate scale a sum of 7 millions would be required. Apparently a middle course is to be steered, for the telegraph says that Mr. Ting is busily engaged getting together a sum of 5 million *yen* in Tientsin. Lien-Shan Bay is on the north east coast of Pehchili, and the construction of a good harbour there would undoubtedly have the effect of deflecting a considerable portion of the merchandise now reaching or leaving Eastern China via Newchwang and Dairen. In fact it is specially against the latter place that the project is believed to be directed.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Antung containing a very pessimistic statement about the Yalu Lumber Company. It appears that two or three hundred of the timber-fellers employed by the Company recently attacked the offices on the upper reaches of the river, beat the officials, committed various other excesses and were barely restrained in the end by the exercise of considerable force on the part of the Japanese gendarmes and police and the Chinese military. What this incident may be taken as proving with regard to the financial prospects of the Company we are not told. In the immediate context of the story, however, our Tokyo contemporary publishes a statement to the effect that the affairs of the Company are in a most unprosperous condition, but that nevertheless arrangements are being made to pay a divident of 10 per cent. so as to throw dust in the eyes of the public.

A Japanese subject who has just arrived at Nagasaki from Mukden gives an account of the recent arrest of two Chinese subjects employed at the Japanese Consulate-General in Mukden. From this account we learn that the two Chinese were sent from the Japanese Consulate with instructions to ascertain the itinerary and programme of the German Representative who was then stopping at the Consulate-General of his country in Mukden. Something in the conduct of the men suggested suspicions. They were therefore detained at the German Consulate, and a communication having been made to the Chinese police, the latter arrived and took the men into custody. One of them was found to be in possession of a pistol, and on this very slender evidence the two were arraigned on a charge of would-be assassination. The Japanese Consul-General strongly represented to the Chinese Authorities that such steps could not be taken with propriety in the case of men duly serving at a foreign consulate. But the Chinese refused to listen, and the vernacular newspapers took the extraordinary course of urging that the two should be executed. Accordingly the matter has been transferred to Peking. Such is the decidedly disjointed story sent across the wires from Nagasaki.

THE CABINET AND THE DIET.

It is predicted by the *Yamato Shimbun*, a journal to which credit now attaches in such matters, that 7 subjects are likely to become sources of friction between the Cabinet and the Diet next session. On the whole the *Seiyu-kai* will maintain its present attitude of general friendliness, but it will not be possible to avoid discussion altogether. The 7 subjects of probable debate are as follows :—

1.—The Budget, namely the portions of it referring to naval increment ; encouragement of colonization and flood restoratio s.

2.—The reduction of taxes. As to this there can be no question that the Government is not less anxious than the people to effect something substantial, but difference of opinion is developed so soon as ever practical details come up for consideration. Nevertheless it is not likely that this subject will develop any unbridgeable gulf.

3.—The subject of river improvement This is one of the most pressing problems of the time. All parties are equally interested in solving it, but there are of course differences of opinion as to methods. The Government has just provided for an Investigation Committee under the Presidency of the Minister of State for Home Affairs. The members will be 45, all chosen from among experts and specialists.

4.—Naval expenditures. On this subject there is likely to be some discussion. Stated briefly, the Government's plan is to allot a sum of 80 million *yen* spread over 5 years, for the purpose, not of actual naval increment but of improving the programme now in hand, which is to be completed by 1916. The amount required during next fiscal year is 15 million *yen*, and the Diet is sure to ask for very special information about this matter.

5.—The problem of the new tariff. There is a disposition on the part of the *Seiyu-kai* to approach this question in a very critical spirit and to condemn the attitude of the Japanese Foreign Office as calculated to impair the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This conception, however, is largely founded on ignorance, which will probably be dispelled before the Diet undertakes to discuss the matter, or at all events by information furnished in secret session.

6.—The steps to be taken for encouraging colonization. There is great anxiety on this subject, and the Cabinet is understood to be now preparing the draft of a law which will be made the basis of a budgetary appropriation.

7.—Constitutional questions. There are 3 constitutional problems which are likely to cause more or less excitement. One is the power delegated to the Governor-General of Chosen to issue Ordinances (*Seirei*) having the force of law. But as this has already be done in Formosa it is not likely to give rise to any acute controversy. Then there is the question of the three judges of the administrative Court. This is sure to be brought forward, but events have already shown that it cannot furnish material for a solid attack on the Cabinet. Finally, there is the question of extending the period of operation of Law No 63, which relates to special powers in Formosa The operation of this law has always provoked more or less condemnation, and as its period expires in 1911, the Diet will have to vote for its continuance or its abolition.

"THE JAPAN MAGAZINE."

We welcome the re-appearance of the "Japan Magazine" after a long period of suspension which by many people was expected to be permanent. The new number, October, differs from the former magazine in size, the page of the former being considerably larger, but the number of pages (48) is the same. The resuscitated periodical is printed on a somewhat inferior kind of Japanese paper, and the consequence is that the photographed illustrations do not come out quite as clear as could be desired. But the most salient feature of difference is that the contributors to the new magazine are all Japanese, with one solitary exception, Mr. E. J. Harrison, who contributes an essay on "the art of Judo." In spite of this fact the English is excellent, and we infer that much labour of revision must have fallen to that lot of the editor. The contents are :—

Reproduction of colour print by Utamaro..... Cover Design.
Entrance to Shimokamo Shrine, Kyoto...Frontspiece.
Torii 425
Higher Technological School (Tokyo), Seichi Tejima 432
Reminiscences of American Statesmen, Viscount Kaneko 437
The New Tokyo, Benjiro Kusakabe, C E..... 441
How Western Civilisation came to Japan, Prof. Yaichi Haya..... 447
The Art of Judo, E. J. Harrison..... 450
An Ancient Industry, Sakio Tsurumi..... 455
The Remaking of Manchuria, Yozo Kubo 460
Fruit Culture in Japan, Yosaburo Sakuma 462
Art of Flower Arrangement, Bansui Kojima ... 467
Oni, or Japanese Devils, Fushinami Ishibashi... 470

It will be perceived that on this list of contributers there occur several names of more or less eminent men. Indeed that is a distinct feature. There will be diverse views as to the expediency of dispensing with foreign aid, except in the editorial department. For our part we are emphatically of the opinion that the special character of the magazine is better consulted by having a purely Japanese cast rather than a mixed one, but we are prepared to hear that judgment traversed. What can not be denied, however, is that a great economy will thus be effected, and there will be correspondingly better chance of financial success. We wish the periodical a large measure of public support and we congratulate the proprietor, Mr. S. Hirayasu, on his enterprise.

A VERY SUGGESTIVE INCIDENT.

A very interesting story reaches Tokyo from Seoul. In the year 1906, a Korean named Min Chhong-sik raised the standard of revolt at Kwangju in Korea, and succeeded in killing a number of Japanese subjects, among them being a police inspector named Hijikata. Thenceforth this man figured as the leader of the so-called Righteous Army (*Wipyon*), but ultimately he was arrested and condemned to death, which penalty was, however, commuted to banishment. On the occasion of the recent amnesty in connection with the annexation Min was released, and now comes the curious part of his story. A few days ago he accompanied Count Yi Wang-yong, ex-Prime-Minister, to the palaces of the junior and senior Princes Li. He there received a gracious welcome, and is said to have expressed himself as sincerely penitent for the part he took in disturbing the public peace and raising an ill-judged rebellion four years ago. He further asked to be allowed to accompany the party of Korean tourists who are about to visit Japan, in order that he may see with his own eyes the civilisation and progress of the Empire of which Korea has now become a part. Both of the Princes Li are said to have expressed strong approval of Min's changed mood, and the incident is naturally commented on by Tokyo newspapers as very significant.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAUNCH OF THE "KAWACHI."

There is always something peculiarly impressive in the spectacle of a war-vessel leaving her cradle on land—where human hands with infinite toil and patience have built up her iron strength—to fling herself into her native element, where Fate and the Future alone know what of war or peace awaits her. Probably for this reason, that she is an engine of destruction—that the issues of life and death are in her keeping, the passing of a mighty ironclad down the inclined ways to "do business in the great waters," makes a stronger appeal to the imagination than the floating of the uncitadelled ship of peace. Nor can the wildest vagaries of wind and weather rob the spectacle of one jot of its impressiveness, for does it not accord with the nature of things that the ship of war should go down to the sea in storm rather than in sunshine? Such, at all events, was the case with the great *Kawachi*. Under leaden skies, and in rain driving almost horizontally across the surface of a troubled sea, the third of Japan's Dreadnoughts swept, but none the less majestically, into her native realms.

To an always interesting occasion additional *éclat* was given by the fact that the launch of this great battleship was to be performed in the august presence of his Majesty the Emperor of Japan. Not a few of the thousands of people who poured into the Portsmouth of Japan during the twenty-four hours preceding the launch were actuated by the desire to accord respectful welcome to their Sovereign, whose arrival in the forenoon of the appointed day was signalled by a thunderous salute from flag-decked warships in the picturesque, if topographically intricate, bay.

The ceremony had been fixed to take place at two o'clock; but long before that hour the stands alongside the launching-ways were crowded with invited guests, while the points of vantage open to the general public further down the bay were fully taken up, the dark masses of human beings dotted with the round white spots of numerous umbrellas raised to ward off the penetrating showers. Shortly after one o'clock the big N.Y.K. liner, *Tango Maru*, which the premier steamship company had placed at the disposal of a select number of guests, principally from Tokyo, forged slowly out of the mist into the harbour, and cast anchor not far from the spot which the liberated battleship was expected to reach.

A few minutes before two o'clock, the Emperor, accompanied by an Imperial party of Princes and Princesses, took up his position on the launching platform. When all was ready, the fact was communicated by the Admiral in charge of the Dockyard (Rear-Admiral Sakamoto) to the Minister for the Navy (Baron Saito), who, respectfully approaching his Imperial Majesty, tendered the information that the mighty vessel before them had been begun on April 1st, 1909, that it was proposed to name it "Kawachi," and that it was now ready to enter the water. This message having been graciously received, the Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station gave the order to Admiral Sakamoto to carry out the launching. The workmen on the ways at once began to knock away the few remaining supports. The severing of the cord which caused the falling of the last supports—the "dog-shores" as they are called in an English dockyard—was done by the Admiral himself, at 7 minutes past two. It was immediately followed by a slight, almost imperceptible, movement of the great battleship. The *Kawachi* at last was free. Nothing bound her now to the uncongenial land; nothing was between her and the vasty deep. Slowly at first, but with gathering speed, and streamers flying, she glided down the slippery ways. A roar of cheering broke from the onlooking multitudes ashore and afloat; while scores of waiting tugs and launches blew boisterously on their sirens. Heeding them not, the hugh red mass of steel struck the water bravely, stern-first. A mighty wave was raised about her as she swept into the sea with increasing momentum—the speed at its greatest is officially given as 11 knots—but the impetus of her descent was soon overcome, and, at a distance of a quarter of a mile from her cradle, the *Kawachi* lay motionless upon the tide. A dozen black dock-yard tugs swarmed about her like herrings about a leviathan of the deep, and in a few minutes the first of Japan's super Dreadnoughts was moored, a seemingly live thing, in the teeth of the wind, to a buoy as red as herself.

The *Kawachi*, like her sister-ship the *Settsu*, which is expected shortly to take the water at Kure, may be described as an improved Dreadnought, for her predecessors, the *Satsuma* and *Aki*, though not exactly of the all-big gun type, are sufficiently so (with their armament of 4 12-inch and 12 10-inch guns) to rank as "capital ships." The principal particulars of this latest addition to the Japanese navy are:—Displacement 20,800 tons; length over all, 526 ft; beam 84 ft.; depth 44 ft; draught 27 ft. Protection to the hull is afforded mainly by an armour-belt of 12-9 in thickness, which extends amidships for a distance of about 300 feet, while the barbettes are protected with a similar thickness of steel. Her armament consists of twelve 12-in., ten 6-in. eight 4.7 in. and ten 3 in. guns; with five torpedo tubes. She is propelled by Curtiss turbine engines capable of developing 26,000 horse power, and is expected to attain a speed of 20½ knots.

THE ANTI-ASIATIC MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

On the 12th instant, according to telegrams received by the *Mainichi Dempo* from San Francisco, a meeting was held of the Anti-Asiatic League, when a unanimous resolution was adopted to prosecute the exclusionist campaign with even more vigour than had been the case in the past. If this were the whole story it would not be particularly interesting, for experience has showed that there is never any serious difficulty in getting together in San Francisco or Sacramento a body of men pledged to the White-Land Doctrine. But the meeting disclosed one very remarkable feature. Mr. Kent, who is a candidate for the House of Representatives, is said to have stated from the rostrum that he had long been in correspondence with Mr. Roosevelt by letter and had always found him opposed to any exclusionist programme. But in a recent letter from the ex-President the latter had frankly stated that he had completely changed his views about this question. He no longer regarded a liberal attitude as essential. Mr. Kent naturally invited his audience to draw their own conclusion from such a statement by Mr. Roosevelt. We entertain very little doubt that on the heels of this telegram will rapidly follow a disavowal from the ex-President.

THE JAPAN TRADE SOCIETY.

On the evening of the 14th instant the Japan Trade Society gave a banquet at which the new Chinese Representative was present. Mr. Wang made a speech, dwelling upon the necessity of intimate and cordial relations between the peoples of the two Empires if their commerce was to prosper and increase. His Excellency thought that this desideratum had been greatly promoted by the recent visit of Japanese business-men to China.

Mr. K. Nagai, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, made an interesting speech. He was a member of the business-men's party, and he seems to have been greatly struck by the number of social organizations that existed among the Chinese. He and his fellow-travellers had been invited from club to club, always finding spacious and comfortable chambers and new faces. Mr. Nagai thinks that the great problem of the hour is to bring into the same account the taxes collected in the localities and the income reaching the Treasury. The enormous discrepancy between these two must be remedied before any substantial steps of progress can be taken.

ANOTHER COMPLICATION.

In a recent issue we published a telegraphic rumour that 2 Chinese employés of the Japanese Consulate in Mukden had been apprehended by the German police and handed over to the Chinese local authorities. That intelligence is now supplemented. It appears that the Japanese Consul applied at once to the Chinese Authorities for the release of these men, but the application was refused on the ground that the prisoners had been guilty of a crime unconnected with their duties in the Consulate, and that they had already been sentenced to 10 years imprisonment with hard labour. It is manifestly contrary to treaty that Chinese subjects duly engaged for service at a Japanese Consulate should be seized by the Chinese police, tried and sentenced without any reference whatever to their employers. There may be some valid explanation of the incident, but in its telegraphed form it appears to be on a par with the recent detention of Japanese subjects for 6 days by the Taoel Authorities.

THE SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Kunisawa, Vice-President of the South-Manchuria Railway, has just arrived at Moji, and in reply to a newspaper correspondent he has explained some facts with regard to the new agreement for linking the Japanese and Chinese services over the Trans-Asian Railway. One important point is that whereas the arrangement hitherto existing has been that a through train from Europe to Vladivostock made only a few minutes stay at Harbin before setting out for Vladivostock, passengers travelling by the South-Manchuria Railway had to spend a night at Harbin and could not get on until the following forenoon. This serious inconvenience will now be remedied. Passengers to Vladivostock and those going south from Harbin will have equal facilities as to time. The junction at Changchun will require only 40 minutes. The changes are to go into operation from the 28th instant. This will make a difference of 16 hours to persons travelling by the South Manchuria Railway.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The newspapers of Tokyo are busily fomenting an agitation against the Tokyo railway. It seems to be regarded as quite a respectable and commendable feat to devise some means of robbing this Railway Company. The latest suggestion is that, in consideration of the rate of interest ruling in the open market, the terms of the Company's charter should be altered so as to make it liable for the payment of a yearly sum to the municipality when its proceeds exceed 6 per cent. instead of 7, the latter being the figure fixed by the present charter. It is observable that when the market rate of interest was very much higher than 7 per-cent, and when the Company was seeking permission to raise its fares, no journalist ventured to refer to the market rate as a basis of argument.

Another suggestion is that the Company should be obliged to pay a 1,000 *yen* a mile to the city, irrespective of profit or loss. There is not very much interval between these proposals and the confiscation of the Company's property.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Japanese papers publish figures showing the gradual development of naval models during the past five years in Japan. At the bottom of the list stands the *Mikasa*, with a displacement of 15,200 tons and an armament of four 12-inch guns. Then follows the *Kashima*, with a displacement of 16,400 tons and the same armament. Then the *Satsuma* of 19,350 tons with the same armament; and now finally the *Kawachi*, displacing 20,800 tons and having an armament of twelve 12-inch guns. The *Kawachi* is a more powerful ship than the *Dreadnought*, but is still far behind the latest warship launched in England, namely the *Orion*, which has a diplacement of 22,500 tons and an armament of twelve 13½ inch guns. The difference between a 12-inch gun and a 13½ inch is stated by our Tokyo contemporaries to be that whereas the former's projectile weighs only 850 lbs., the latter's weighs 1250 lbs., and the effective range of the 13½-inch is 30 per-cent. greater.

There is something like a panic among dealers in cotton-flannel in Osaka. No less than 8 have closed their doors, and some of them are said to have handled *kanakin* and *mempu* also. The number of bankrupts has been increased by one in Wakayama, so that the total reaches 9. All are said to have backed each other's bills, and for that reason the whole stand or fall together. The several sums involved are not large, none exceeding 180,000 *yen*; but the effect upon the market is considerable.

That hot-bed of disturbance, the province of Yunnan, is again the scene of an insurrection. The insurgents in this case are reported to be a body of 500 Chinese soldiers, acting at the instigation, and with the assistance, of the Mohammedan population. The rioters succeeded in getting possession of Shuntien, but it is not thought that the movement will develop any serious proportions.

It is stated that a new company has been practically formed in Tokyo, under the name of *Kwangyo Kaisha*, its object being a combination of the business done by the Industrial Bank and the Hypothec Bank. In other words, it will deal in stocks and shares, lend money on debentures and on the security of fixed property, and grant accommodation to public coöperations without tangible security. The capital is put at 20 million *yen* and the company is said to have the support of many leading figures in the Mitsubishi and Mitsui Companies. The name *Kwangyo Kaisha* signifies enterprise-encouraging company. The original idea was that Baron Megata should be President, but some difficulty has arisen in securing his services, and the post will be occupied by Mr. M. Kato. Marquis Matsukata is reported to be a warm advocate of the scheme.

Permission to erect a statue of Prince Ito on the spot where he fell has been obtained from the Vice-President of the East China Railway. This means that the monument will stand within the precincts of the station. Of course the permission will have to be confirmed by the President of the Railway on his return, which will take place shortly, but it is not expected that he will raise any difficulty. The statue is to be cast in Japan, and the ceremony of unveiling will probably take place on the next anniversary of the Prince's death.

One of the striking features of the time is a sudden increase in the number of insurance companies. Hitherto the totals have been thirty life companies and nine fire, but recently applications have been put in for six charters in connection with as many life insurance companies, each having a capital of 500,000 *yen*, and four applications on account of fire insurance companies having capitals of from one million to 3 million *yen*. Besides the above two other companies are understood to be in course of organization.

It was fixed originally that Prince Tsai-shun should reach Yokohama on the 24th, but there has been a change of programme, and he will now arrive on the 23rd.

The *Ikoma*, which left Singapore on the forenoon of the 16th, is to steam direct for Vladivostock, and should arrive there on the 29th inst.

Very pessimistic statements are published with reference to the rice harvest this year. Hopes were maintained up to the eve of the recent rains, but the extraordinarily inclement weather of the past fortnight has upset all calculations, and it is now believed that the crop will be nearly 20 per cent. below the average. In fact, it will be the worst yield since 1905. Vegetables and fruit also have suffered severely, and altogether the outlook is highly unfavourable. Naturally these conditions have deepened the feeling of depression which prevails. Rice, which not long ago was quoted at between 12 and 13 *yen* per *koku*, now stands at 15.95 *yen* and is expected to rise still higher. The *Shogyo Shimpo* remarks in this context that during the interval from January the 1st to October the 18th, there were no less than 170 wet days, being a good deal more than one-half of the whole 291.

The fight waxes warmer and warmer in the kerosene market. Prices have fallen from 2.50 to 2.60 *yen*. It is observed that importers of oil have to pay 96 *sen* customs duty on every ten gallons; 45 *sen* for carriage; 20 *sen* consumption tax and 20 *sen* for commission and business expenses, making a total of 1 *yen* 81 *sen*. At present rates the selling price of this quantity is from 2.68 to 2.75, so that there remains only a very small sum to represent the cost of the oil. In the case of domestic oil the margin after paying expenses is two *yen*, which represents the price of the oil. There is therefore room for competition on the part of the Hōden and the Nippon companies, if they make up their minds to dispense with a dividend.

The directors of the Chiyoda Gas Company have at length applied to the Tokyo Municipality for the sale of 13,000 *tsubo* of the newly reclaimed land at Shibaura. The price they offer is 25 or 26 *yen* per *tsubo*, but the Municipality are said to be unwilling to sell at less than 40 *yen*, inasmuch as if the Shibaura land be disposed of too cheaply, all the similar property of the Municipality will be injuriously affected. It is said that the programme of the Chiyoda Gas Company allots only 200,000 *yen* for the acquisition of a site, and evidently if the land costs 40 *yen*, the above appropriation will not be even half enough.

We noted in our last issue that an anonymous foreign diplomat was quoted by the *Asahi Shimbun* as attributing to the *Japan Advertiser* the erroneous translation of Count Komura's speech, which so greatly misled the Yokohama Board of Trade. There now appears in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* a letter from the proprietor and publisher of the *Advertiser* denying that that journal was in any way implicated in the matter. Thus the mystery remains as mysterious as ever.

The applications for the new debentures about to be issued by the Hypothec Bank have totalled only 25 million *yen*, in which aggregate the Red Cross Society figures for five millions. The amount of the loan is 15 million *yen*, and it was confidently expected that it would be subscribed two or three times over. The result therefore comes as a surprise to the money market, and shows that money is not really so plentiful as was supposed.

Various unpleasant rumours are beginning to be circulated about Lieut. Shirase's project of a rush for the South-Pole. There is talk of chicanery in connection with the purchase of a vessel, but we refrain from reproducing this story as its details seem very nebulous. The *Asahi Shimbun* has handed over the subscriptions raised by it, totalling 48 thousand odd *yen*, and has obtained a receipt from Count Okuma in his capacity of President of the *Koyenkwai*, a society formed for the purpose of assisting Lieut. Shirase. In taking this step the *Asahi* was careful to ascertain the date fixed for the departure of the expedition and found it to be the 15th of November.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended October 14th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	1	5	1	1	—
Died	—	1	3	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	7	19	2	1	—
Died	—	1	6	1	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 15.*)

INDICATIONS are not wanting of troublous times ahead in the world of British politics. Circumstances which no man could have foreseen, and which no human agency could have controlled, imposed a necessary truce upon a nation divided, by a crisis of historic magnitude, into two hostile camps. Early in the spring of this year there seemed no possibility of averting a second General Election in which the time-honoured Constitution of the British Isles, and even the Crown itself, were to have been made the objects of the bitterest party strife. On the one hand, an organization actuated by the wildest Radical Socialist theories, and led on by a crew of windy demagogues, was bent upon a policy of desintegration and upheaval. An Upper Chamber, created as a constitutional safeguard against "hasty and ill-considered legislation," was to be swept out of existence for daring to fulfil the function for which it was designed. If no other agency could compass its destruction, then the Crown was to be called upon to descend into the miry arena of party strife and do the bloody deed. In other words, the mad demand was raised that the Head of the Body-Politic should cut off its own Right Hand—in order that the other Members might the sooner effect the ruin of the whole. And the bribe held out to the undiscerning multitude, by whose will alone the pernicious policy could attain its consummation, was the imaginary boon of Socialism! To put the matter bluntly, the rich man was to be despoiled that the poor man might, for hope of gain, vote Liberal. Such, in effect, was the essence of the policy inaugurated by the ever-notorious LLOYD GEORGE Budget, which was the beginning of a strife the end of which no man can foresee.

On the other hand, there lay awaiting solution a number of questions of the profoundest importance, which the "wild men" declined even to consider. So congenial to these political Apollyons was the career of Constitution-wrecking and Empire-breaking upon which they had embarked, that insistent problems of national defence, of fiscal reform, of Imperial Federation were flung, like Jonahs, overboard. Home Rule received the preference to Imperial consolidation, Socialism to Tariff Reform, and the self governing Dominions knocked in vain at the slammed doors of Downing Street. True, the loss of a hundred seats in last January's appeal to the country acted as a restrainer in the over-rapid development of an iconoclastic record; but there are signs that the lesson has been lost on the headstrong spirits of the party, who, with their extremist followers—holding, as they do, the Ministry in the hollow of their hands—are "thirsting for the blood of the Lords." Thus, Mr. REDMOND has been asking how much longer he must wait before he and his separatist colleagues can begin their posturing in Nationalist garb on College Green? And the Radical Jacobins, with their Labourite allies, are clamouring for the dawn of that happy day when Peers shall be no more and "Merrie England" don her Socialist yoke. Unfortunately, the better elements in the Liberal Party—and we cheerfully admit that there are such—are *not in a position* to resist the precipitate schemes of the wreckers. A very simple arithmetical calculation reveals the fact that an Irish-Extremist combination, merely by withdrawing its support, can leave the Ministerialists hopelessly in the lurch. Here is the sorry circumstance which makes of Liberal policy to-day "confusion worse confounded." Out of this morass of conflicting aims and tyrannies, nothing can redeem Liberalism, as it was redeemed a few brief years ago, but some supreme miracle of disseverance and reassortment. On the day when the British people grasp the essential ephemerality, the selfishness, the inanity of the Radical-Irish-Socialist hotch-potch of legislation—if, indeed, it can be dignified with the term—then will come the crash. To quote the words of a Manchester Alderman who, in a stirring letter to a London journal, has called upon the County Palatine to lead the way in the coming campaign:—

> History repeats itself in Radical Governments. The evils which made the Gladstonian *régime* stink in the nostrils of the nation are already in evidence. There is the same pandering to disloyalty at home and sedition abroad, the same criminal neglect of the national defences, the same embittering of creeds and classes against each other, the same legislative plundering of political opponents, the same attacks upon religious and civil liberty, the same preference for the foreigner over the Britisher. Five years of Radical administration would seem to be as much as the British Empire can ever stand at one spell. Lord Salisbury's "twenty years of resolute government" are always necessary to wipe out the hateful experience and strengthen the nation for its next time of tribulation.

This indictment, coming from a Lancashire man, is a strong one. We do not know that the present Radical Ministry has deserved better of its country than any of its predecessors—and this, we think, will soon appear. However, all that is wanted to usher in an era of sound government is a rallying, in no uncertain manner, of the Constructive Forces of the national life. The next few months of political history will, we believe, witness the flowing of that "tide in the affairs" of the Unionist party which, to lead them to victory, must be taken at the flood. Not even the meeting of the Veto Conference—nor, for the matter of that, the announcement of its success—can alter the fact that England, both in her national life and in her career as a World-Power, stands at the parting of the ways. She has to choose between Disruption and Degradation, on the one hand, Consolidation and Advancement, on the other. There is more than a fear that the continuance of a Radical Ministry in power will conduce to an irrevocably foolish choice: there is more than a hope that the advent of a Unionist administration will enable her, at this critical time, to choose aright.

THE OLD BUGBEAR.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 18.*)

GENERAL KUROPATKIN has published a new book on an old topic. Copies of the work do not seem to have reached this part of the world yet, but from the writings of reviewers its gist may be easily gathered. The General is a believer in the Yellow Peril on a limited scale. He does not discuss, or, at any rate, he would seem to have refrained from discussing, the chimera of an invasion of the Occident by the Yellow Peril in combination. What troubles him is a possible hand-joining by China and Japan to check Russia's progress in East Asia and even to drive her back from thence. Did the two Occidental Powers act in unison for such a purpose, they could easily muster and maintain in the field an army of a million and a half of men, and it is for such a contingency that Russia must always be prepared. Hence General KUROPATKIN devotes much space to demonstrating the practical measures of preparation which he deems essential. They are easily conceived. Russia must be ready to concentrate in the East at least half, and, in the event of extreme emergency, the whole, of her military forces. To that end she must reconstruct and equip her Trans-Asian Railway so that 47 trains may be sent over it in every interval of 24 hours; she must supplement the purely land avenue by a system of riverine routes; she must have in Siberia a powerful basis of operations, and she must regard Far-Eastern Asia as the storm-centre of her dominions. It will at once strike the readers of the illustrious General's book that the policy he recommends is founded on a belated conception. Such a programme might have commended itself had it been enunciated a year, or only six months, ago. But to-day it sounds superannuated. A union between Russia and Japan certainly seemed, at one moment, among the most unlikely things in the range of immediate eventualities. Now, however, it is an accomplished fact, and its place in the rank of improbabilities has been taken by the contingency which General KUROPATKIN finds no difficulty in supposing, namely, an offensive and defensive alliance between China and Japan. Apparently among the factors making for such an alliance the General gives a prominent place to the presence of many Japanese drill-instructors in the Middle Kingdom. We do not know precisely how many of these there now are, but it may confidently be said that they do not outnumber the Germans similarly employed. Yet no one thinks of inferring a Germanico-Chinese alliance. That is a minor point, however. The main consideration is that in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Chinese eyes at present Japan looms as the greatest menace of the century, and that to form an alliance with her would be like the lamb lying down with the lion. A very radical change must occur in the mood of the Chinese nation before such a step commends itself. And what of the Japanese on their side? A favourite saying of an eminent Japanese statesman—now, unhappily, deceased—used to be that for China and Japan to march abreast would be a case of an old man and a boy becoming fellow-travellers. If the conditions have changed since that was said, the change has been in the direction of accentuating the truth of the saying. China is not fitted to be the ally of any Power which lives the strenuous life of the 20th century. We do not speak reproachfully. When the world approaches more closely to the standards of the peace-preservation league, China will be found in the ranks of eligible allies. At present she is ahead of the times.

AVIATION AND THE ATLANTIC.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 19.*)

THE announcement published in our issue of yesterday that Mr. WALTER WELLMAN, (whose attempts to reach the North Pole by aerial navigation are a household word), has left America with the heroic intent of crossing the Atlantic in an airship, will send a thrill through a world already accustomed to deeds of daring from "conquerors of the air." The vessel which, under the guidance of this experienced aviator, seems destined, in the event of success, to render itself and its owner immortal, is of the lighter-than-air variety known, briefly, as a "dirigible." If it is the same as that in which Mr. WELLMAN made his third polar attempt last year—as we presume it is, with minor structural alterations—its capacity may be gauged from the fact that it was designed to carry 6,000 pounds of gasoline, besides food and supplies for a year. In one important respect, however, this vessel differs from the ZEPPELIN type of airship, which, despite several disasters, has accomplished much towards the final end of aviation—that of safe and rapid transport. The ZEPPELIN airships are of the rigid dirigible type, while Mr. WELLMAN'S craft conforms more in design to that of the balloon proper, and on that account is regarded as a safer type of vessel, by reason of its superior lifting power, in proportion to size. On the other hand, of course, much of the advantage which the Wellman airship thus gains will in this case be neutralized by the additional supplies and equipment required for so long a voyage. We do not gather that any steamship accompanies the aeronaut in his bold enterprise, to be at hand in case of disaster. Indeed it is probable that, given a favourable wind, any accompanying vessel would be unable to keep pace with the balloon. We believe that a life-boat forms part of the equipment, to meet the eventuality of a mishap to the gas-filled envelope which forms the principal medium of support; and the aeronaut has had the forethought to provide himself with a small installation of wireless telegraphy with a range of a hundred miles, from which he should derive an additional sense of security. Little can be done, however, against the aerial navigator's two worst enemies—wind and temperature. The balloon is provided with a ballast-trailer to serve the same purpose as the balloonist's trail-rope on *terra firma*. Unfortunately, however, the trailer in a high wind is likely to become more of a danger than a safeguard, as the increasing resistance offered by the waves to its rapid motion, combined with the pressure of the wind, tends to precipitate the balloon into the sea. Again, the continual variations of temperature are likely to be a source of embarrassment. The noonday heat, if unobscured by clouds or fog, would have the effect of causing the gas in the envelope to expand, and so to raise the airship to inconvenient heights; while a severe or sudden fall in temperature would have the opposite effect and necessitate the jettisoning of much of the aviator's store of ballast. It will be seen, therefore, that the difficulties which beset Mr. WELLMAN in his heroic task are many and great. It has so often been the lot of the aeronaut to meet with disaster in the hour of victory—the pathetic end of M. CHAVEZ after his magnificent flight over the Alps is the latest instance of Fate's capricious ways—that the world will watch, with an eagerness not unmixed with anxiety, for news of the intrepid aviator.

As to the possibility of trans-oceanic flight by heavier-than-air machines, this would appear as yet to be beyond the range of accomplishment. In this type of machine, where the whole supporting and propelling power is provided by mechanical means, an accident to the motor or the failure of the supply of petrol renders an immediate descent imperative, and the aviator must congratulate himself if this is achieved without disaster. While the aeroplane so far bears the palm for speed, and has proved its ability to ascend to great heights—the records, we believe, are 77 miles an hour, in the one case, and some 9000 feet in the other—yet the longest single-stop flight hitherto accomplished does not exceed a hundred miles. The capacity of the aeroplane for long-distance flight is limited by the amount of petrol which it can carry; and this, again, is limited by the size of the aeroplane itself. While it is true that all the heavier-than-air machines hitherto built have been comparatively small, there seems no reason, except that of cost, why such should continue to be the case. It is merely a question of preserving a due proportion between the area of the planes and the horse-power of the motor. Thus, the Farman biplane has four times the area of the Bleriot monoplane, but it can carry 3 or 4 passengers to the latter's one, while the weight per horse-power developed in the two machines is practically the same. The largest aeroplane so far constructed is the Maxim, with a plane-area of 4000 square feet—nearly ten times greater than that of the Farman—and a motor capable of developing 360 horse-power, as against the Farman's 50. On theoretical grounds, therefore, the Maxim aeroplane ought to be able to carry as many as eight passengers, as well as a supply of petrol sufficient to enable it to cover a distance of 700 800 miles; but its capabilities in this direction remain to be proved. However, it is a far cry even from this to a trans-Atlantic voyage, so that the possibility of accomplishing such journeys must, for some time to come, remain with the gas-borne, wind-propelled dirigible. Meanwhile it may well be asked, if the flight of M. BLÉRIOT across the English Channel was hailed as imparting an immense impetus to the development of aerial navigation, how much more so the crossing of an ocean three thousand miles in extent? Whether Mr. WELLMAN sets foot after his long and perilous flight in Europe or in Africa, he will effectually have established his claim to a niche in the Temple of Fame.

GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 20.*)

GENERAL VISCOUNT TERAUCHI arrives in Tokyo at 11 a.m. to-day. The citizens of the Japanese capital will doubtless extend to him a welcome worthy of his achievement. It has been a great and notable achievement. To annex a country with 12 million inhabitants and to annex it with such tact and prevision that scarcely a voice of dissent is raised, must be regarded as one of the most signal feats in the history of the world. It is true that General TERAUCHI had the might of Japan at his call, but his greatest merit is that he kept that might altogether in the background, and by his adroit management has been able to consummate his purpose without any open appeal whatever to force. There is no reason to think that the Korean people are lacking in patriotism. On the contrary, during the last three years they have given evidence of readiness to sacrifice their lives in the cause of their country, and no reasonable person could have anticipated that the loss of Korea's independence would have been quietly accepted by them as inevitable. So far as we can judge, however, they have acquiesced in the fact, not because of its inevitable aspect solely, but because they recognize its expediency, and it is to the skill which gave convincing prominence to this

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW UNION CHURCH.

DEDICATION CEREMONY.

Notwithstanding the steady downpour of rain a fairly large congregation attended the dedication service of the new Union Church, a number of former workers and old-time friends of the church having come from Tokyo and elsewhere outside of Yokohama. The congregation met in Van Schaick Hall, where the meeting and greetings of friends formed a little informal reception, which, while not a part of the programme, was still one of its enjoyable features.

A procession was organized at the door of Van Schack hall and proceeded to the new building in the following order: —

1. The Architect and Building Committee.
2. The Board of Trustees.
3. The Consistory.
4. The Choir.
5. The Pas or.
6. The Invited Guests and General Congregation.

The pretty little service planned to take place at the Church door had to be abandoned on account of the rain, so the outside ceremony consisted only in the transfer of the keys, which was done in the following form.

The Architect handed the keys to the chairman of the Building Committee, who presented them to the chairman of the Board of Trustees with the following words: —

"On behalf of the Building Committee appointed by the Yokohama Union Church Congregation, I transfer the custody of this Church, Building to you, as the representative of the Bo rd of Trustees of the Union Church."

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees, on receiving the keys, responded: —

"On behalf of the Trustees of the Yokohama Union Church, I accept the custody of this building, for the uses of the Union Church Congregation."

The Congregation then entered the church and remained standing while the *Te Deum* was sung. A short service ensued, the building being dedicated by the w'ole Congregation joining in the words: —

"This Building, which we have been permitted to build through the gracious favour of our Heavenly Father, we now reverently dedicate to His worship and service, for the glory of His Holy Name, for the advancement of our His Kingdom, and for the blessing of our fellow men, in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Amen."

The public service was followed by a short informal meeting below the auditorium in the Church parlours.

THE BUILDING.

The new edifice, which occupies a prominent site on Lot No. 49 on the main Bluff Road, and within a stone's-throw of the Van Schaick Hall, forms a notable addition to the archtitectural features of the town Built of nearly white *Jinzo seki* stone, in the Gothic style, with a suggestion of the Early Decorated period, the general effect, especially when the building is viewed from a distance, is both pleasing and harmonious. Near at hand, however, the tower is seen to be of too slender proportions to harmonize with the building, when its lower story, allotted to the Sunday School, is taken into consideration. Doubtless, however, the desire to avoid any interior s pports, and, at the same time, the necessity of keeping down the weight of superstructure in an eart'quake-ridden land have dictated this weakness in exterior design. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the approach to the church from the east—its west end is blocked by the manse—constitutes a most effective piece of work. The boldly conceived flight of steps leading to the entrance, and the very graceful apse, with its five-light window and shapely buttresses, complete, with the general aspect of the building (in which the disproportionate lower story is hidden from view) a highly pleasing and harmonious whole.

The general plan of the building is cruciform, with dimensions, in the extreme, of 100 feet by 72. The transepts and nave, being thrown together, give an interior whose width apparently exceeds its length, as its prolongation under the apse is too narrow to militate against the impression. In making this criticism, it must of course be remembered that any such design, in the vast majority of cases (amongst which the present one may safely be included), represents a compromise on a number of frequently conflicting conditions, over which the architect, in many cases, has no control. Mr. Ward has nevertheless produced a most pleasing interior, in which the claims of beauty and utility are equally met. The effect is enhanced by the delicate tints from the numerous Gothic windows, in which the rectangular lights are of six different colours, and by the arrangement and design of the pews, which lie along semi-circular lines concentric from the rostrum This, like the pews, the choir-stalls, and the swing-doors at the several entrances,—as also the greater part of the tower—are of solid *keyaki*, a wood which combines the hardness and durability of oak with the fine-grained texture of teak. A disposition of the choir-stalls at a slight angle towards the congregation, instead of directly opposite each other, would, however, be an improvement not only commendable from the acoustic point of view, but more in keeping with the arrangement of the seating accommodation in the body of the church.

Behind the elegant semi circular rostrum lies the Organ chamber, whence by means of a ladder, communication may be made with the at present bell less Tower, 95 feet in height, which, however, plays an important part in the ventilation of the church. The Organ, which has been moved from the old church in the Settlement and rebuilt at a considerable cost, has two manuals and 23 stops, with radiating pedal key-board. It is now a very good instrument—as organs go in this part of the world—and, in the hands of a competent manipulator, should prove a source of much satisfaction to the audience.

Below the church proper, occupying the ground-floor of the edifice, is the Sunday School Room, and the scholars of that hitherto successfully conducted institution may congratulate themselves on the excellence of the quarters provided for them. This lower room, which will also be available for social gatherings, has practically the same seating accommodation as the Church itself, namely, for 300-400 persons, capable of being increased to 500 if required. At the west end of this lower story are the Vestry, Kitchen, and Lavatories; at the east end the Church Parlour, a beautifully-shaped room in the apse, which, by the removal of folding doors, can be thrown into the Sunday School Room.

The lighting and heating arrangements are all that they should be. Both electric and gas fittings have been supplied—these being arranged about the projecting supports at the junction of the transepts with the main body of the building. Gas also forms the heating medium and each of the numerous radiators are independently heated by this means. As the roof of the church is double, and is covered with asbestos slates, the building as a whole should be cool in summer and warm in winter.

The new Church, which was begun in October 1908, has been just two years in course of construction, and with the various fittings and furniture, when these are complete, will have cost about *yen* 85,000. The congregation will ever remain under a debt of obligation to Mr. J. T. Griffin, who, as Chairman of the Building Committee, has personally supervised the work of construction from start to finish.

At 11.57 p.m. on the 13th instant a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting four and a half minutes. The oscillations were principally in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction.

RATIONALISM IN EUROPE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

From notice taken of the articles on Rationalism recently appearing in the *Japan Mail*, it is evident that the adherents of the rationalistic propaganda in Japan, feel rather uncertain of the situation. This must be especially so in the the case of Japanese subjects; for no Japanese can subscribe to the rationalistic creed, or no creed, as it may be called, without forfeiting his loyalty to national faith in the Imperial House. According to the faith of all loyal subjects of Japan, His Majesty the Emperor is the Son of Heaven, his ancestry divine, and the authority vested in the ruler, higher than human. In other words, the faith of the Imperial House of Japan is the same as that of the Imperial House of Germany or the Royal House of Great Britain; namely, that the Ruler is sovereign by the Grace of Heaven, exercising, in the place of Heaven, a moral and civil power for the benefit of the people. Now Rationalism denies the existence of any authority higher than the human, and therefore denies the faith on which Japanese loyalty and patriotism rest. Consequently Rationalism cannot flourish among the Japanese without destroying loyalty and endangering the security of the Imperial House.

Notwithstanding this patent fact, a Japanese subject has the temerity to write a letter (of somewhat disconnected ideas) to the *Japan Mail*, the purport of which is to support Rationalism and denounce Christianity. How little such persons know of the influence of human thought in history or even of history itself! It is sufficient to demand of such an apoligist of Rationalism, that he show from any authoritative document of Christianity, or from any bona-fide case in history, that the religion of Jesus Christ has been other than the loyal supporter and promoter of civilized government. In fact the most enlightened governments that the world has seen, are admittedly the outcome of Christian influence. I emphatically deny that the same can be said of Rationalism. It has constantly been the disturber, and even the destroyer, of governments and also of Kings and Emperors, and always exercises a disintegrating influence on the civil and moral forces of the countries where it has had any encouragement. This Japanese citizen further says that Rationalism has no connection with Socialism. Well, prostitution has no connection with robbery, but when the police want to catch criminals they usually expect to find them in the licensed quarters. There is no *professed* connection between Rationalism and Socialism, but the socialists of a virulent type are the children of the rationalistic creed, or negation of creed. Socialism, as such, is most respectable compared with Rationalism. For Socialism simply aims at the greatest good of the greatest number. So far, its methods of enforcing its ideas have been fanciful and impracticable; and so far as it has been influenced by Rationalism, dangerous and sometimes criminal. But Socialism, *per se*, is *not* an evil; it is only as it drivels into Rationalism that it becomes inimical to human progress. The assertion that Christ was a socialist or did anything to pervert the government of his day, is purely gratuitous and without foundation in history. The same cannot be said of Rationalism, for which this Japanese citizen claims support, in spite of its denying the fundamental faith of the Imperial House of Japan. This I may be permitted to show by reference to the results of Rationalism in Europe, where its detrimental inroads have left France, Spain and Portugal on the verge of reversion to arrested progress.

The history of Rationalism in Europe amply justifies the contention of those who maintain that any system of thought which destroys respect for religion and faith in God will equally result in disrespect for government authority and finally the overthrow of the sovereign. As soon as the French began to make light of religion and laugh at spiritual teaching, they placed their king and government on a level with the lowest and finally murdered the royal family of France. The beautiful Queen Marie Antoinette, they dragged through

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the streets of their capital in a cart, bound like a common criminal, hurling at her indecent and vulgar insults, and then cut off her head like savages. This be it remembered was the work, not of Christians but of rationalists. The entire reign of terror in France was managed and controlled by creatures of the rationalistic movement. The Reign of Terror was the reign of Rationalism. These bloodthirsty forces knew no difference between innocent and guilty, young or old, men or women; all, they hurried to the guillotine. The scenes in France during the reign of Rationalism exceeded, for violence and cruelty, anything recorded against the cruellest and most infamous of the Roman Emperors. All suspected of being hostile to the reign of terror were cast into prison. The trials were farcical and the executions swift. The principal towns and cities of France daily ran red with blood. Savage men and lewd women daily thronged the churches jeering at religion and insulting priests; while a harlot was actually set up in the cathedral of Notre Dame as "the Goddess of Reason," the genius of the rationalistic movement. Every representative of Christianity that appeared in public was followed by crowds of rationalists, howling like savages, and heaping insults and inflicting wounds upon the priests and nuns. Has Christianity ever been guilty of any such conduct as this? Christians have fought in self-defence, as most sane people do when forced; but Christianity has never been known to engage in cruel and infamous deeds in self-defence. The only cruelties ever connected with the Christian name were the results of giving way to Rationalistic ideas when some argued that if people avowed themselves enemies of God, they should, according to reason, be destroyed as such. Thus it was evident, as in the days of the Inquisition, that Rationalism, even in the church, would become heathenism once it became divorced from the religion and spirit of Christ. But these Rationalists of the Reign of Terror in France were not fighting in self defence; no one had attacked them. They started the row themselves. In the belief that they were just as good as their rulers and wiser than all the governments of Europe, they raised a mob, and under the direction of their atheistic captains of crime, carried out the bloody programme. It was a time when atheism and unbounded licentiousness went hand in hand. M. Taine, one of the most reliable of French historians and literary men, thinks that the number deliberately slain and those whose deaths were indirectly due to the reign of Terror, would exceed even a million men, women, and infants. Religion was thus put down after the Rationalistic method, and Rationalism was set up in its place. And what has France gained by the change. Is she better off than Great Britain where religion is to-day stronger and more progressive than it has ever been before? Who that has any respect of truth will contend that France and her civilization are to-day superior to Great Britain? Is not France in almost every direction on the decline? Her only hope is in the few believers in God still left her. But her chief officials and her government are yet Rationalistic in spirit. Witness the recent declaration of one of her leading statesmen that the chief aim of the government must be the destruction of religion. In Madagascar recently a man and his wife were punished by law for singing a Christian hymn in their own home. This is the Rationalistic view of toleration and human brotherhood. Where is the *liberality*, *equality*, and *fraternity* of Rationalism? It does not exist.

This spirit of disintegration which has succeeded in taking hold upon the Latin peoples, chiefly on account of the weakness of religion through formalism, is still causing great ravages in Spain and Portugal. In Spain religion is intensely hated by increasing numbers of the lower classes; while many of the rich are Atheists in reality, though professedly adherents of the Church. The Italian King has staved off the evil day by turning Socialist himself. Portugal a few weeks ago carried the Rationalistic theory to its logical conclusion. The King of the country was obliged to flee for his life and throw himself on the protection of foreigners. At once the churches were suppressed and the religious orders, as in France, put to flight. The Editor of the *Japan Herald*, in commenting on a former article on this subject, asserts that the revolution in Portugal was respectable and orderly. Whether this was the case may be seen from the following telegram appearing in the Tokyo press:

"London, Oct. 9.—No discipline has been maintained by the revolutionary troops in Lisbon; they are pillaging churches and nunneries, while drunken sailors are dancing on the broken pulpits and singing revolutionary songs. Mobs armed with iron bars and hammers are pursuing the priests and nuns about the streets, even women supporting the rabble. The monks have been banished and the Jesuit priests who fought for the king were killed by the soldiers. King Manuel is reported to have reached Gibraltar."

The priest pursued by the sword, and the drunken sailor in the pulpit of the dismantled church: is this the Rationalistic idea of the ideal condition of things? A system of thought leading to such a state of affairs must be extremely dangerous to any nation giving it shelter or encouragement. The danger is doubly increased when we remember that Rationalism has already taken a strong hold upon certain classes in Japan. One notices with regret how many Japanese papers, in commenting on the dethronement of the Royal House of Portugal, absolutely ignore the infamy and treason of the affair and try to find *excuses* for the rule of the revolutionists. There is even a free discussion of the faults of the monarchy, as though that were an excuse for the reign of disloyalty and treason that has been set up. This is surely a strange attitude to be taken by citizens that are supposed to be loyal enough to die for their own Emperor. Is it not only reasonable to suppose that a citizen who has proper respect for his own ruler, will be generous enough to show similar respect for the sovereign of another country? One looks back to the days when men fought for the Shogun against the Emperor, and tries to believe that those who took the side of the Shogun have completely vanished from the list of Japanese citizens. But the attitude of some towards the revolution in Portugal, as well as their adherence to Rationalism, shows that the schools and the Government of Japan have still plenty to do if a proper idea of loyalty and patriotism is to be promoted in this country.

To sympathize with those who talk about the faults of the Portuguese monarch, is ungenerous in the extreme. Think of who these Portugese agitators are. Are they not the persons who a year or two ago assassinated the King of Portugal and the Crown Prince; and then not content with having stained their hands and souls with the blood of their Sovereign, now not only complain that the innocent lad left to take the crown, is too young and inexperienced, but rise up in rebellion and make a treasonable attack upon *him* also? Is not this conduct fit for central African savages rather than citizens of an enlightened state? Yet it is talked of as a thing that one must take as a matter of course. It is indeed a sad day for any nation when the voice of Heaven becomes more audible in the jeers of the mob than in the government of the ruler. It is impossible to believe that affairs in Portugal had reached so low a degree of degeneration as that. Much more reasonable is it to say that the whole process of disintegration is the outcome of giving up religion for Rationalism. *When men are content to become their own God it is but a short step to becoming their own Kings and Emperors.* If Japan is to maintain her high ideal of loyalty and carry the nation to its glorious destiny as a progressive country, it must not lend countenance to pernicious doctrines of this kind.

The Government, as the voice of the Emperor, must not only maintain but command the respect of the nation; and the nation must be so intelligently educated along moral and spirituals lines, that it will be capable of according to its Ruler and his representatives, that respect and obedience that is due them. Close attention should be given to the wrongs of the people; for unhappiness and injustice have much influence in unsettling the faith of people. Let the system of justice and education give all citizens, independently of rank, the fullest opportunity for enlightenment and prosperity. Ample accommodation should be provided for the education of all the youth that desire it; no one should feel excluded or unjustly treated in this respect. Let the teachers be encouraged to have faith in the great principles of religion and moralty, that the children at school may be educated and started on life's way in a moral and healthy atmosphere. There must, moreover, be no habit of unjustly assigning privileges or monopolies to one class above another, thus creating discontent among the population. In this way the ground will be kept sown with good thoughts and will bring forth good deeds; and then there will be no room for the thistles and weeds of Rationalism and virulent forms of Socialism, to take root among the people of Japan. For Rationalism, like all other blood diseases, can affect only those too weak to throw it off. If a nation keeps its body politic in a reasonably healthy condition, neither Rationalism nor its side issue, aggressive Socialism, will find an opening for attack.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW TARIFF UPON THE TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The following, from the pen of Mr. Masuda (Takashi), the well known commercial expert, has been placed at our disposal. It is now being published in Japanese by the *Shogyo Shimpo*.

The impending revision of the Japanese Tariff Law, be it to secure increase of revenue or to carry out Protectionist principle it will at any rate have the effect of stimulating the enterprising spirit of the nation towards the further development of industrial undertaking and also of inducing foreigners to establish manufacturing concerns in this country.

Many branches of industry, other than those already established, can be profitably operated in Japan, and their products can find a ready market in this country as well as in other parts of the Orient. An instance may be cited of the recent co-operation of a certain Japanese firm with a foreign company for machine building on a large scale. The object of this co-operation is to avoid the heavy expense of importing such apparatus or parts of machines as can be made far more cheaply in this country. It is needless to point out that the establishment of new industries in this country by Japanese, as well as joint undertakings by Japanese and foreigners, will give a considerable impetus for the time being to the import of machinery and material required for such undertakings.

The development of our industries means the prosperity of our foreign trade, and if such development is carried out on careful and sound lines we have no reason to fear for the future of our foreign trade.

We must say that a minute investigation of the New Tariff discloses certain cases in which a reconsideration of the rates would appear advisable. This seems due to the fact that in determining the rates the Government have taken as a standard the three divisions of finished goods, half finished goods and raw materials, and a modification of the individual rates was made only on such articles as were thought deserving of special consideration. It is advisable for all concerned to study the tariff very closely in order to find out which rates require modification, and to appeal to the Government or to the Imperial Diet for an amendment of the law.

The following are some comments on a few of the revised rates.

(1) Duty on Condensed Milk is raised from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and the American product will be the chief sufferer under the revised rate. Now we cannot approve of the Government's policy of imposing such high duties

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

on provisions especially on an article chiefly used as a food for infants where fresh milk is unobtainable. It has been however a long cherished wish of the Government to develop the stock farming industry in order that the population may be enabled to live more extensively on animal food. In spite of repeated failures in attaining this purpose, the Government seems determined to protect the milk industry by raising the import duty on foreign products in the hopes that the prospects of good profits will induce more people to take up farming. But at present at any rate the hopes of the Government is far from being realized for the reason that grasses in this country are considered unsatisfactory for feeding purposes and although we have repeatedly tried the cultivation of foreign grasses the result is equally unsatisfactory. The consequence is that during the winter time we have to feed the animals principally on wheat and this naturally increases the expenditure of stock farming to a comparatively high scale. We are therefore convinced that our stock farming industry will not in any appreciable degree develop in spite of this high protective tariff, and the nation will for long be compelled to use condensed milk at high prices. The new tariff rate on this article should therefore be amended.

(2) The Cotton Spinning industry has now reached the exporting stage and the output is increasing every year. The average output during the five years preceding 1903 was 310,000,000 lbs. per annum, and in the subsequent five years it amounted to 350,000,000 lbs. per annum. The import of this article is gradually decreasing. The average of the second 5 years is 3,000,000 lbs. as against 7,200,000 for the first 5 years. In 1908, the domestic production amounted to 357,000,000 lbs., while the import in the same year was only 1,800,000 lbs., or about ½ per cent. of the domestic production. The import decreased still more in 1909, and totaled 1,281,971 lbs. only. Only yarns exceeding 80s. (English counts) were imported and the Japanese Mills are now able to produce much finer counts than formerly. There is a plentiful supply of cheap and skilful labourers, who can operate the most modern machinery imported from Great Britain.

The old uniform rate of *yen* 4.18 per 100 catties corresponding to 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, will be raised under the new tariff to a specific duty corresponding to 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Yarns are also classified in several grades, the lowest rate of duty being *yen* 5.80 per 100 catties and the highest *yen* 11.30. There is no need to discuss the effect of the higher duty, however, as there is practically no more demand for foreign yarn for domestic consumption.

The following is the comparative table showing the home production and import of cotton yarn during the ten years up to 1908 :—

Year.	Domestic production Lbs.	Import Lbs.
1899	358,770,017	10,947,129
1900	270,163,675	12,067,984
1901	275,965,242	7,992,828
1902	320,491,225	3,597,243
1903	326,006,433	1,415,517
Average	310,279,318	7,204,220
1904	288,075,583	716,949
1905	367,815,483	2,980,033
1906	384,898,708	7,537,332
1907	394,356,567	2,380,715
1908	357,202,183	1,820,443
Average	358,470,305	3,087,094

(3) The Cotton Weaving Industry of Japan is making good progress, especially in the manufacture of plain goods, and it is certain that this industry is capable of further development as is the case with the Cotton Spinning. The import of Cotton Textiles will gradually decrease as the industry is extended in this country irrespective of any change in the tariff, which under the Law will be increased from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent.

Great Britain produces fine grade goods with American and Egyptian Cotton, while ours are of lower grade, using Indian and Chinese cotton, chiefly (as well as American cotton for mixing). The demand of the Oriental markets for cheap articles, the facilities of importation of the raw materials, places Japan in more advantageous position than the European countries. We may here add in passing that the reason why the finer goods are not much in demand in the East is that we are accustomed to use silk stuffs where fine cotton goods are used in the Occident. Silk is produced at a comparatively low cost in the Orient.

For the reasons above stated and also for the fact that the new tariff rate is raised comparatively high, we must come to the conclusion that the import of cotton textiles are doomed in this country. But in compensation Great Britain will receive considerable orders for weaving machinery in proportion to the increase of cotton textile industry in Japan.

The following table shows the development of the domestic industry and the value of imported textiles during last ten years.

Year.	Domestic Production. Yen.	Import. Shirtings. Yen.	Others. Yen.	Total. Yen.
1899	45,577,384	4,547,084	4,326,673	8,873,757
1900	57,745,068	7,646,947	10,493,225	18,140,172
1901	45,607,486	3,806,382	4,961,857	8,768,239
1902	53,030,661	7,698,043	8,359,180	15,057,223
1903	45,945,375	4,782,096	2,559,539	7,341,635
Average... ..	49,581,195	5,496,110	6,140,695	11,636,205
1904	50,651,331	3,021,839	6,156,393	9,178,232
1905	67,776,499	8,238,636	10,194,520	18,433,156
1906	80,386,382	8,871,168	10,553,916	19,425,084
1907	98,742,341	8,364,670	9,134,479	17,499,149
19.8	88,105,814	9,204,164	8,695,346	17,899,510
Average.....	77,132,473	7,540,095	8,946,931	16,487,62

From this table it will be seen that the domestic production in the second five years shows an average increase of *yen* 28,000,000 against the average for the first five years, whilst the imports of foreign goods show a trifling increase of *yen* 5,000,000. Moreover, the highest mark of imports was in 1906 and since then the tendency is in decline.

(4) The duty on Woollen Yarn under the old tariff, viz. *yen* 8.00 and *yen* 9.16 per 100 catties, (corresponding to 8 per cent. ad valorem) will he raised to 15 per cent. ad valorem under the new tariff. This industry is comparatively simple and should prove successful if established in this country. Japan is situated not very far from Australia and can import wool free of duty. The development of this industry will chiefly affect the import of woollen yarn from Europe, especially from Germany.

(5) Duty on Woollen Goods and mixed tissues of wool and cotton, such as woollen cloths and serges, which was generally at the rate of 10 per cent ad valorem or a specific duty corresponding thereto in the old tariff, is now raised to a specific duty corresponding to 25 per cent ad valorem in the new tariff.

Considering how near we are to such wool producing countries as Australia. New Zealand and Mongolia, it seems feasible to expect the establishment of the Woollen Goods Industry in Japan on a large scale and thus enable the people to use woollen cloth more extensively as an everyday article of clothing. The possibility of the development of this industry, on the same lines as the cotton & silk industries, is proved by the fact that there are already a good many mills established in this country, and those especially engaged in this manufacture of muslins, flannels, blankets, rugs &c. have successfully emerged from their infant stage though they are not yet able to realize a fair profit, mainly due to keen competition among themselves.

The domestic production of woollen goods in 1908 is as follows :

	Yen.
Muslins	6,500,000
Serges.....	870,000
Rugs and Shawls	320,000
Flannels.....	370,000
Blankets.....	600,000
Woollen Cloth	2,420,000
Others.....	480,000
Total	11,590,000

The import of foreign products during the last three years is as follows :—

	Yen.
1907	12,300,000
1908	8,560,000
1909	9,080,000

The decline in the import of foreign products as shown in the above table is simply a reflection of the expansion of the domestic industry.

Out of the above figures the import of woollen cloth alone during these three years was as follows :—

	Yen
1907	8,674.000
1908	4,396,000
1909	5,866,000

This gives an average of *yen* 6,312,000 for the three years, as compared with the domestic production of *yen* 2,420,000, which is not at all a satisfactory state of things for our woollen cloth industry. Although the increase of duty from 10 ad valorem to 25 will no doubt hit hard the customers of higher classes (the higher class people of this country mostly wear imported woollen cloth, as we cannot at present manufacture goods of finer qualities) the demand for woollen goods in general will increase all the same. The increased cost of imported goods consequent upon the higher duty will give impetus to the domestic industry which has long suffered from keen competition with foreign products. The future of this industry is very promising and it is even desirable for the welfare of the country that foreign woollen mills should come and engage in this line of industry. They are sure to reap fair remuneration.

(6) Duties on tissues of flax, ramie, hemp and jute, which were generally 10 per cent. ad valorem under the old schedule, are now raised to specific duties corresponding to 20 per cent. ad valorem. The only exception is fine grade jute yarn, and the rate of duty on this article is reduced from 30 per cent, ad valorem to 20 pre cent. ad valorem.

We can produce hemp tissues in our country, but as for linen tissues we have to rely upon the imported goods from Ireland, and the value of imports in 1909 amounted to *yen* 796,000. If it is found necessary to import all linens for domestic use, the tariff on this article is surely one that requires serious consideration.

(7) Duty on all kinds of hats was 10 per cent. *ad valorem* under the old tariff. Under the new tariff a specific duty of *yen* 28.80 per doz or 50 per cent. *ad valorem*, will be imposed on silk hats, *yen* 7.50 per doz. or 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on felt hats, and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on hat bodies. The imports of silk hats being very limited are not worth commenting. The development of the felt hat industry has, however, nearly checked the importation of foreign goods. The domestic production was 37,000 doz. in 1905, 53,000 doz. in 1906 and 1907, and 66,000 doz. in 1908, whilst the imports declined as follows ; 51,000 doz. in 1907, 37,000 doz. in 1908 and 32,000 doz. in 1909. These figures shows that the imports in this line are decreasing every year and only maintain some place by the importation of fur hats. We may safely predict a considerable stride in this industry sooner or later especially when the domestic factories turn their attention to the manufacture of hats made from fur. The import of felt hats from Great Britain in 1909 was 16,000 doz. valued at *yen* 390,000.

(8) Duties on printing and writing papers which were at a uniform rate under the old tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* will be subject to specific duties under the new tariff corresponding

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to from 15 to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. No change however will be made in the rate on news printing papers, *i.e.* those weighing not more than 58 grammes per sq. metre.

The paper mills in Japan are in a fairly prosperous condition. Rags, straw, wood pulp, and other materials are abundant and we are justified in saying that the paper trade will be one of Japan's most prosperous industries.

The increase of import duty under the new tariff is limited to certain fine grade papers, for the supply of which we shall have to rely on foreign products at least for some time to come.

(9) In the iron schedule the rate of duty on crude material such as pig iron &c. is *sen* 10 per 100 catties against *sen* 8.3 under the existing conventional tariff but this difference is due to the increased cost of the articles and the fundamental rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* is therefore unchanged. The same may be said in the case of tinned iron sheets. The rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is the same; only the importers will have to pay about 20 sen more per 100 catties now on account of the increased original cost. The duties on iron bars and rods of not exceeding quarter of an inch diameter are fixed under the new tariff at 15 per cent. or 60 sen per 100 catties. According to the old tariff iron & steel bars were rated at 26.1 sen per 100 catties (corresponding 7 per cent. for iron and *yen* 1.812 (7 per cent.) for steel. This was now revised to 60 sen for both iron & steel. This shows that in some instances the rates may be said to have been materially reduced under the new tariff.

The total value of iron imported in 1909 was *yen* 26,328,000. Out of this total, *yen* 19,140,000, represents articles which will be subjected to increased duties, and out of this amount *yen* 273,000 is of Britain origin. The following table shows the important changes which will be made in the duties under the new tariff.

Articles.	New tariff. Yen.	Conventional tariff.
Bars & rods including joists, angles &c.	0.60 per 100 catties.	26.1 *sen* (those exceeding ½ inch in diam.) 5.03 *sen* (those exceeding ¼ inch diam) Or corresponding to 7½ per cent.
Wire Rods, in coils.	0.90	do.
Plates and Sheets, not exceeding 0.7 m/m. in thickness.	0 40 (7½ per cent.	0.296 *yen* (7½ per cent.)
Plates and Sheets, other than the above.	0.60–0.75 (15 per cent.)	Of steel, at 7½ per cent.
Galvanized sheets.	2.00 (20 per centum.)	0.74 *yen* (10 per cent.) Of steel, at 10 per cent.
Galvanized wire, not exceeding 1.5 millimeters in diameter.	1.35 (70 per cent.)	0.256 *yen* (5 per cent.)
Galvanized wire, other than the above.	1.20.	Of steel, at 5 per cent.
Rails.	0.80. (20 per cent.)	0.129 *yen* (5 per cent.) Of steel, at 5 per cent.

To raise the duty on iron, irrespective of the infancy of our iron industry, is in our opinion, inimical to the welfare of Japan, and we are of opinion that the Government's intention was not for protective policy but for the increase of revenue. We have at present only one iron mill, located at Edamitsu, and more than half of the domestic consumption must be obtained from abroad, whether the duty is raised or not. The high duty to be imposed on galvanized sheets and wire is surely the one to be subjected to further investigation. The hasty increase of the rate of duty on rails, however, is understood to be the outcome of the development attained by the Edamitsu Iron Works in the line of rail making. The works have now a sufficient capacity to meet the demand, so that the tariff question on this article need not be considered under these circumstances.

(10) The increase of duty on insulated copper wire to 25 per centum *ad valorem* from 5 per centum *ad valorem* is rather extraordinary, but it seems that the standard rate of 25 per centum *ad valorem* is to be uniformly applied to similar articles. Submarine cables, however, are made free of duty, and that on ordinary copper wire is reduced to *yen* 9.50 per 100 catties from *yen* 11.20, copper being our native produce, the industry will be ultimately developed to the exclusion of foreign articles.

(11) The increase of duty on plate glass is also extraordinary. In the existing conventional tariff it is only *yen* 0.302 per 100 sq feet, or 8 per centum *ad valorem*, but, under the new tariff, it is brought up to the 25 per centum standard, and the duty was raised to *yen* 18,40 per 100 sq. metres (that is, *yen* 1.71 per 100 sq. ft.) on those exceeding one square metre each. We consider this increase of duty inadvisable under the present circumstances, as there is but little hope for the development of the glass industry in this country, and we must depend upon the foreign products to meet all the domestic demand.

(2) Duty on Locomotives and tenders, which was 5 per cent. *ad varolem* in the old tariff, is now raised to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, particularly to a specific duty of *yen* 7 60 per 100 catties on steam locomotives, and of *yen* 0.20 per 100 catties on others. This hasty increase of rates seems to be adherence to the general policy of imposing 20 per cent. rate on machines and vehicles. We can build locomotives in our country, but our production is limited and we are importing a good many from foreign countries. It should, however, be remembered that the greater part of our railway system being state owned, the change in duty will have no financial effect on the finance of the Government. The mining and logging engines, however, want a low tariff, and we are of opinion, that it is unreasonable to impose the duty to 20 per cent. *ad valrem* and that a special rate ought to be fixed for these engines.

(13) The old rate of 15 per centum *ad valorem* on machinery and the parts thereof was increased to a specific duty corresponding to 20 per centum *ad valorem*. Printing machines are also brought up to the 20 per centum level from a conventional tariff rate of 5 per centum ad valorem. The general increase of rates on machinery may be the result of revenue policy, the uniform standard rate of these articles being fixed at 20 per centum advalorem. Duties on certain special machines, however, are left unchanged in the new tariff.

The domestic industry of machine-building is still in a primitive stage, and we are unable to produce those which need skilled workmanship. The increase of the duty, therefore, will result in larger imports of fine machines of light weight on account of specific duty being imposed, while coarse and heavy machines will largely be built at home. We have few skilled labourers, and we must necessarily rely on the supply from abroad for fine machines. The duty on certain machines, such as we mention hereafter is left unchanged, to encourage the general development of our industry.

Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning and weaving, yarn finishing or twisting machines, weaving looms and tissue finishing machines.

Yarn or tissue dyeing machines including yarn or tissue printing machines, and yarn or tissue bleaching or mercerizing machines.

Paper making machinery and preparatory machines for paper making.

Machines and accessories for sugar manufacture.

Air compressors, ammonia compressors and other gas compressors.

Pneunatic tools.

Metal or wood working machinery, such as rolling machines, drawing machines, nail making machines, moulding machines, flanging machines, bending machines, riveting machines, &c.

Parts of machinery, such as, saws for machinery, iron spindles and flyers for spinning or yarn twisting, card clothing, shuttles, reeds of metal, endless metal webs for paper making.

All the above machines maintain their old rates of import duty in the new tariff law, except the standard is charged from *ad valorem* to specific.

As aforesaid, we can build heavy machines, such as steam boilers and, consequently, the import duty on such articles is raised in the new tariff, excepting some parts of boilers, such as, flanged boiler plates, corrugated boiler furnish tubes and others, where the import duty was reduced from 20 per centum *ad valorem* to a specific duty corresponding to 15 per centum *ad avorem*. As we have stated above, we will build coarse and heavy machines in our country, while fine machines of light weight will be supplied from abroad. The consequence will be that increased orders will be placed abroad for those parts of machinery which need skilled workmanship, and taking it as a whole, as the duty on these articles will be imposed on the specific basis, it will practically result in a reduction of rate under the New Tariff Law.

(14) Nothing will check the general trend of the increasing demand on rubber, and the increase of duty from 10 per centum *ad valorem* to 20 per centum *ad valorem* will have no effect upon the importation of the articles.

(15) The increase of duty on superfine soap to 50 per cent. *ad valorem* from 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is a heavy blow to the consumers, though the amount to import will not in any appreciable degree be affected the increase of the rate, however, will have the effect of inducing the foreign manufacturers to set up soap factories in this country.

(16) In conclusion, we would say that out of total imports of *yen* 393,000,000 (in 1909), principal British products (of items of more than *yen* 100,000 in value) amounted to *yen* 86,000,000, and the articles represented by *yen* 37,500,000 in value, especially those articles, such as, condensed milk (*yen* 463,000), woollen yarns (*yen* 483,000), cotton yarns (*yen* 818,000), flannels (*yen* 283,000), blankets (*yen* 30,000), hats (*yen* 492,000), rails (*yen* 447,000), engines (*yen* 841,000), and soap (*yen* 102,000), totaling *yen* 3,959,000, will mostly be affected by the increase of import duty under the new tariff law. Then there will come cotton piece goods (*yen* 12,172,000) with more or less decrease in import. In contradiction to the above, there will be an increase in the import of spinning machines, looms, machine tools and no immediate decrease in the lines of woollen tissues (*yen* 4 584,000) and of iron (*yen* 7,681,000 will take place. In the case of machinery (*yen* 6,655,00), imports of fine machines will increase, while heavy machines will decrease.

We are intending to enquire into the New Tariff question more minutely and more thoroughly. Although for the purpose of increase of state revenue and also for protection of various industries we consider the general increase of the tariff rates as necessary, yet we are convinced that there may be some articles of which the proposed increase of rates neither benefit the state nor foster our industries. Such must be modified.

The above are our answer to your questions respecting the trade relations between the United Kingdom and our country. To cite another instance not affecting the former country we should say that we see no reason why the duty for artificial indigo—an article not produced in Japan—should be raised. Other instances of such an error of judgment will be found besides those we have cited.

Raw materials intended for manufacturing purpose were transferred generally to the free list, and also there are a good many articles, of which the duties were materially reduced in the New Tariff. It is needless to say that we fully endorse such revisions for the promotion of our foreign trade.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

A writer in the *Times* begins his review of M. Lucien Daudet's latest volume as follows:

"Sometimes when a great man disappears, there remains in the school or coterie that surrounded him a last reflection of his genius, a broken incoherent likeness, like an image, often interrupted, mirrored in the fragments of a shattered looking glass. Never was this truer than of Alphonse Daudet; for Madame Alphonse Daudet preserves the grace of style, the delicate observation which we associate with her husband's later works, and Leon Daudet the turbulent fancy, the realism touched with extravagance and gaiety that were his native gift; and here in Lucien Daudet's latest book is an echo of the late novelist's sensibility so tender in its humour with its droppings of warm tears. "Brisacier" the second story is really akin to the histories of Tach, or Désirée Delobelle."

Mr. Lucien Daudet's book possesses the whimsical title of *Le Prince des Cravates*, and contains four tales or studies of moderate length. These stories are curiously unequal in quality. The first which gives the title to the book is neither very interesting nor very entertaining. It is a rather disagreeable study of modern French young manhood. The adventures of Albert Salvage and his visit to an English country house are described in a manner which to English minds at least, is in very bad taste. One can only hope that the story gives as inaccurate a picture of French manners and ideas as it certainly does of life in this country.

Neither is the third story of M. Daudet's volume in any way remarkable. It is called "Muanie," and is a reminiscence of childhood. Decidedly, French writers possess the trick of this type of writing. Anatole France and Pierre Loti have done exquisite things in this manner, interpreting with a firm and delicate touch the glamour and the humour, the sudden tears and smiles of childhood. But "Muanie", as a whole, is unsuccessful. It is at once vague and laboured. It is too long, worse, it is long-winded and amongst a multitude of words the magic that should be there has somehow escaped.

One vivid little incident stands out from the story. Upon a tedious railway journey, a lady waves her pocket handkerchief out of the carriage window in order to amuse her sensitive and fidgetty little boy.

"Oh, ce mouchoir, je le vois encore, si fin, si blanc, qui faisait drapeau et claquet au vent de l'express, en embaumant le wagon! Une etroite dentelle noire le bordait que je pourrais vous dessiner exactment. Lorsque maman en eut assez, je la suppliai de me le donner pour renouveler moi meme la folee experience; j'empoigne le mouchoir dans mes petites mains febriles et sales, je le brandis dehors . . . . et je le lache! . . . . Nous traversions la plaine de Gavin a toute vitesse . . . Me voila pris d'une sorte de crise nerveuse, pleurant, gémissant suppliant mes parents du tirer la sonnette d'alarme! . . Le mouchoir, le petit mouchoir de maman! Il me semblait qu'un peu de maman venait de s'en voler pour toujours . . . je pensais avec navrement à la tristesse du mouchoir habitué a ses sachets a son existence régulière parfumée, et abandonné tout-à coup sur le talus du chemin de fer, au milieu de cette grande plaine qui n'en finissait pas.

"La joie de revoir Fresville ne diminuait ni mon chagrin ni mon remords, et le lendemain, maman dut m'affirmer qu'un chef de gare lui avait envoyer "le pauvre petit mouchoir." En effet elle m'en montrait un tout pareil. L'idee ne m'en vint pas que c'en etait une autre et je ne sus la verité que des annés plus tard, apprenant ainsi en même temps qu'il y a des choses *toutes pareilles* qui ne sont pourtant pas les *memes* choses."

The real value of the book is to be found in the two remaining stories, "Brisacier" and the sad story without a name.

"Brisacier, or Mademoiselle Brisacier, is an old music mistress, and her character is drawn by M. Daudet with a faithfulness and insight that are almost alarming. The achievement is only saved from relentlessness by a sympathy which is never failing, a charming delicacy and a darting dancing humour which lightens up the thick veil of tragedy hanging over the tale. Poor Brisacier with her pride and her ingratiating ways, her pitiful labours, her melancholy pupils concerts, her birds and her ghastly mausoleum of a home; inexact, untidy, improvident, reserved, shy, difficult to move, hard to help—not one of us but has seen her like with wonder and with pity. But Mademoiselle Brisacier has a cousin Jacques grand'homme, a painter of *Menus*, old, unsuccessful, simple, brave and gay, a dear respectable old Bohemian, a most lovable soul and the pleasantest figure of the story. We are sorry M. Daudet found it necessary that Jacques grand'homme should die. Die he does however, and Mademoiselle Brisacier dies too, and so the tale ends sadly.

So we come to the last story in the book, the story without a name. It is a little masterpiece. Sad as night, touched with poetry and with mystery; delicate, wistful, vague and tender, it arrests the imagination and haunts the memory.

This web of magic is woven out of the simplest materials. A young man living in voluntary exile upon the banks of the Loire, becomes acquainted with the *curé* of his parish. In the personality of this man, the Abbé Reure, his appearance, his his scholarship, his exquisite tastes, his passion for flowers, his reserve, his sorrow, the mystery of his life and his death; in these things lies the elusive charm of the story.

Upon a summer afternoon he who tells the tale met the Abbé Reure for the last time, and discoursed of many things.

"L'Abbé Reure ne repondit rien. Je m'etais as is sur une touffe d'herbes, contre un bouquent d'épines blanches et de petits sapins et le curé restait debout, les yeux tournés vers la fôret, ses mains robustes croisées derrière le dos. . . . Sans me regarder comme s'il poursuivit un rêve, il me dit:

"Excusez-moi, je suis pressè. . . . venez me voir bientôt, n'est-ce pas?"

La soutane noire fit une ombre derrière les épines blanches et disparut."

There is the episode described in a single phrase. The story of the Abbé Reure is like a passing shadow, seen behind the white and flowering thorn.

As far as the choice of materials is concerned and in the matter of what may be called the bones of a book, a strict simplicity would appear to be the fashion. The French are, of course, past masters in the elaboration of the slightest theme, and English novelists with some notable exceptions tend to follow more and more in their footsteps. The result is a complete change in the characteristics of English fiction. What is called a novel to-day is scarcely comparable to the novel of thirty, or even twenty years ago. The ideals, the aims and the methods of the novelist have entirely changed. The novel has lost its epic quality, its grand length, its many episodes, its well arranged groups. It has become short, concentrated, introspective. The theme is comparatively unimportant; the development is everything. Mr. Percy White's new book "The Lost Halo" fulfils the conditions demanded by the modern novel; it is the careful development of a situation. Besides this, it is a very clever, able and convincing piece of work, by far the most serious and reasoned of its author's many comedies of manners.

"The Lost Halo" is concerned with the adventures of a brother and sister, Alfred and Lelia Allington, who are the children of a Notting Hill boot-maker. The children are both remarkable, both destined to make some stir in the world and to rise far above the paternal establis ment in Blair Street, Notting Hill. Mr. White faithfully depicts the manners and customs of a large though obscure section of the population of London. He shews opinions and prejudices, class differences and political differences, and the ins and outs of lower middle class existence. This is not all. The main interest of the book lies in the development of the two central characters, with the resulting comparisons and contrasts which are afforded. Delia Alfred Allington is a genius, an artist in religion; he is the saint of the "Lost Halo" of the title. The upward social progress of the pair must be left to the reader, it will well repay study. Mr. White has created two very real young people with well rounded characters. They are a relief from many book personalities of the day which give the impression of having been drawn on the flat, with no more solidity than the page on which they are described. The minor characters of the book are merely sketched in, and comprise the paternal boot-maker and his wife, Mr. Clark, the family benefactor, two aristocratic children, rather cleverly done, and a young man of the classes, who is somehow not so pleasant or satisfactory as he might have been, the public school type, but disappointing.

The conclusion of the story is rather melancholy, if it escapes cynicism; nevertheless, it is artistic, and it is too probably just.

The book is written in a very pleasant and refined style of which a single example must suffice.

Delia Allington about to become the governess of Lady Revel's children, suppressed the fact of her humble birth.

"Brutal honesty," she decides, "is to be avoided as the clumsiest form of diplomacy. If the Revels are to track you to the repellant boot shop, let it be after you've made yourself invaluable"

But although tempted to practise the evasive arts she looked outwardly, as frank as an April sky! Her eyes, her voice, her smile, all sunshine and tenderness, invited confidence. And she knew her power because she had tested it. To this, aided by a sense of humour, her influence was due. So charming was she that it seemed almost impossible for her to look ridiculous, a gift of supreme value to all who teach."

In these last days the world of letters mourns the departure hence of two of its members. Both with great minds, bright intelligences, energies and powers, they can very ill be spared from the spheres of their labours. The first of these is Professor William James the great American writer on psychology, philosophy and kindred subjects. He was the author of "Talks to Teachers," "Varieties of Religious Experience," "Pragmatism" and many another valuable work. In a region where confusion and doubt and surmise and vagueness of thought abound he has done inestimable service by his clear enunciation of the manly and practical doctrine of Pragmatism. "Pramatism says that truth is utility, and that the truth of a principle can therefore be estimated only by its consequences." Professor James has accomplished the task of "making philosophy readable." The young generation both in England and America have deep cause for gratitude. His delightful manner, the charm and the beautiful lucid quality of his style cannot fail to interest and to attract even where his matter is most abstruse and difficult. He has never overlooked the romantic or the human side of his subject; he has known how to make text books enthralling. In his last published writing, the paper on "The Moral Equivalent of War" which appeared in *MacClure's Magazine* for August, Professor James put forward a proposal to divert the military spirit to new uses, which is enticing if unattainable. He writes:

"If now, and this is my idea, there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against *nature*, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other benefits to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fibre of the people, no one would remain blind, as the luxurious classes now are blind, to man's real relations to the globe he lives on, and to the permanently solid and hard foundations of his higher life. To coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dish washing, clothes

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

washing and to window washing, to road building and tunnel making, to foundries and stoke-holes and to the frames of sky scrapers, would our gilded youths be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them and to come into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas."

The second writer lately dead is Mr. Frank Podmore whose departure in the fulness of his powers has robbed Psychical Research of one of its most powerful aids.

It will be remembered that Mr. F. W. Myers' book on Human Personality appeared just after its author's death and from that fact gained an added interest and a stranger significance, and now here is Mr. Podmore's book on "The Newer Spiritualism" published in similar circumstances; but his point of view differs widely from that of Mr. Myers. Mr. Podmore is highly practical, severely critical; he attacks his subject in a spirit of sturdy scepticism which does it invaluable service. For when he has lopped and shorn away from Spiritualism all its ugly excrescences of fraud and foolishness, trickery and charlatanism, there yet remains a dignified and purified residuum, mysterious and enthralling. A writer in the *Times* thus concludes his review of "The Newer Spiritualism":—"There is a certain irony in the notion that Mr. Podmore, whose energies have been so long spent in questioning the reality of messages purporting to come from the little band of pioneers beyond, has now joined the band himself. What will they make of him there? And what will be make of them?"

TOKYO NOTES.

Despite the inclemency of the weather a large number of Tokyo citizens attended the launch of the battleship *Kawachi* at Yokosuka on Saturday last. Leaving Shimbashi on a special train at 9.05 a.m, the guests arrived at the Naval Station at 11 o'clock, just five minutes before the Imperial train. The route between Tokyo and Yokosuka was veritably lined with school children and citizens ready to do honour to their Emperor, and the national flag floated over almost every house in sight.

The scene of upturned faces at Yokosuka was a sight not to be forgotten. It was estimated by the Department that at least 50,000 spectators would witness the launching and raise a *banzai* for the Emperor; and the estimate could not have been far out. The rain fell in clouds of fine mist and the wind blew a hurricane, but weather had little effect on the mood and general expectancy of the multitude. The route between the station and the place where His Majesty waited the appointed hour for the event, a distance of about a mile, was lined with a mass of people packed more tightly together than anything usually witnessed in dense crowds.

We at last were able to work our way through the crowd and reach the entrance to the Navy Yard. There we found stands erected for guests, a special balcony for the Imperial Family and a still higher one for the Emperor. The colour decorations were in excellent taste and order, and the scene presented, as the hour of chief interest drew nigh, was imposing in the extreme. Walking around the huge structure of the new battleship one could take in her magnificent lines, feel duly impressed with the magnitude of the effort resulting in her construction, and be assured of the consummation of a really great achievement. It was noticeable that the ship, though some 2,000 tons greater than the *Satsuma*, is built much on the same model.

At five minutes to 2 o'clock the band began the strains of the *Kimigayo* as a warning that his Majesty had left the place where he was in waiting and was approaching the throne erected for him on the balcony immediately before the bow of the great ship. As the Emperor reached the dais the national anthem again began. The rain was pouring down on the multitudes below but all at once stood with uncovered heads, as His Majesty became seated. It was a matter for satisfaction that the guests were not asked to lower their umbrellas, due account being taken of heavy rain. It was now exactly 2 o'clock, the hour appointed for the event, and the Emperor immediately gave the word to proceed with the launching.

Opposite the Imperial balcony, but in view of the guests, was a stand displaying numbers; and as each stage of the operation was completed one of these numbers disappeared; so that one could tell just when to expect the leviathan to move. The men with their mallets acted as accurately as automatons, performing each operation to perfection. At last number 6, out of the 8 numbers contemplated, was reached, and then the great hydraulic press at the bow began to make things creak; there was a loud noise of huge iron dogs falling out of place, and the monster ship began slowly to glide into the water. Though more than 30 barrels of grease smeared the launchways, clouds of smoke began to rise about the keel amidships, but a hose kept playing on it and in a moment the ship had completed her journey from the stocks, and was floating as primly on the surface of the water as though she had always been there. As she took the water, needless to say, the shouts of *banzai* were deafening.

The Emperor then left the balcony and the guests at once retired to the immense dining tent erected for the occasion, where a cold collation was found ready for them. As most of them had been standing for some three hours in the rain, they were quite ready for something warm; and when Vice Admiral Sakamoto, as host, finished his speech and called upon the crowd to drink to the health of the Emperor, the draught was long and hearty. In his speech the host said that the event was a most auspicious one, in that Japan had just launched her greatest battleship, built in her own yards and by her own workmen, and that it would take nearly a year longer to complete the armamental equipment and fittings of the "Kawachi," concluding with an expression of thanks to those who had braved the elements to be present at the launching.

In the evening about 4 o'clock the crowd of returning spectators was so great at the Yokosuka railway station that the crush was indescribable. It is a marvel that some were not squeezed to death. The people simply took possession, pushing the railway hands out of the way and crowding out on the platform, filling up every available car to overflowing. In the midst of the rush a train come into the station, and no sooner was it empty, than it was at once full again, the crowd in their excitement not stopping to find out whether it would go out again or not. As a matter of fact that was *not* the next train to go out; so that those who were excluded from the cars of the mistaken train, got into the train timed for the next departure, and left the rushers behind, to the only too evident disgust of the latter. In most of the trains there seemed to be more people standing than sitting. Fortunately for themselves there were very few ladies present, as both the crowd and the weather made things far too uncomfortable for the pleasure of the fair sex.

* * *

The Department of Railways has just completed its new building at Yaesu-bashi, Tokyo, known as the *Tetsudo in*, for the department of accounts. The structure is in wood and plaster, rectangular in form, and covering an extensive space The style of architecture is far too spectacular to be in keeping with the magnificent new Department of Communications building at Shimbashi; but it is nevertheless an immense improvement upon the old department-of accounts building near Shimbashi station. The site is a convenient one, near the new Tokyo Central Station now under construction. The middle fronts of the new building are (supposedly) ornamented with towers and spires, the taste of which may be questioned, as these projections give the impression of an American exhibition building. The inside furnishing and appointment, however, are admirably adapted to the work of the department, the latest models of convenience being everywhere adopted.

* * *

Tokyo is experiencing some degree of excitement over the increasing number of crimes that have been marking the progress of events lately. If one asks a Japanese friend what the latest news is, the invariable answer now is: "Oh, nothing special, only there seems to be a large number of thefts and burglaries during the last few weeks." Personally, however, we have heard of very few, though the newspapers report numerous cases of housebreaking and assault or robbery. The police are displaying an unusual measure of vigilance and each day sees additional criminals hunted down and secured. One is often mystified by the police reports of confessions made, especially in regard to grave crimes. The police frequently announce that a certain criminal has confessed to so many murders. Then the report goes out that the same criminal has denied the alleged confession. If the Japanese criminal confesses grave crimes as freely and readily as the police reports would suggest, he is certainly a different type of criminal from anything in the annals of crime in foreign countries. In Europe or America there are very few criminals that will freely confess to murder, unless taken in the act. And from the fact that reported confessions in Japan are so often afterwards denied, one may assume that crime in all countries is the result of a similar mental and moral condition. Those who contend that a criminal is more or less insane, have at least some ground for their opinions. Not that confession implies insanity; for it often, if sincere, implies sorrow and repentance, in which case the authorities may be at fault in not giving the accused another chance. It is a very general opinion that life and property in Tokyo would be much safer if the police were given beats and obliged to walk over them so often during their watch at night, rather than as at present remaining cooped up in their little boxes. In most cases a robber could have his way completely before a policemen could be summoned.

THE VISIT OF DR. WHITE'S PARTY TO JAPAN.

(CONTRIBUTED)

Between August 15th and October 5th, during two different periods, Dr. White and three of his Associates from the Bible Teachers' Training School in New York gave in Japan 69 Lectures, with a total attendance of 8,941 Foreigners and Japanese. The Lectures were opened on August 15th at Arima by Dr. Rogers, and continued by him in Gotemba and Tokyo. He gave a total of 33 Lectures. On August 29th Dr. White, Dr. Sweet, and Miss Palmer arrived in Kobe. Dr. White spoke twice at Arima, and ten times at Karuizawa, and returned to Shanghai for an important Conference at the latter place regarding the establishment of a Bible School in China. Dr. Sweet spoke six times at Arima and Gotemba, Miss Palmer 7 times at the two places. On the 30th of September Dr. White arrived in Nagasaki on his return, and spoke there before two audiences, then came on to Kobe, when he spoke four times and at Osaka twice. He took the night train to Tokyo, where he spoke twice on the 4th, and on the 5th once in Yokohama.

The impression left in Japan by these four leaders in the Bible Study Movement has been that of a great privilege given to all who were able to hear these speakers. The wonderful oratory and cleverness of Dr. Rogers, the ability in the presentation of Theological subjects shown by Dr. Sweet, the richness and graciousness of Miss Palmer's teaching, and the wonderful inspiration given out by Dr. White have been the dominating impression left by these four speakers. Especially did Dr. White show great tact and ability in meeting the Japanese audiences during his last trip. Although his time was so short and he was able to speak only while his steamer—the *Tenyo Maru*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

—was passing from port to port, yet he made a deep impression on his Japanese audiences. He proved to many a Japanese Christian Worker that the way to understand the Bible is to study the Bible, and the best way to be an able Christian Preacher and Teacher is to be a faithful Bible Student. Many were the resolves made by his hearers to go home and study the whole Bible more carefully. It is hoped that these experts in Bible study will return again to spend a longer time in Japan at no distant date.

To all friends of Dr. White it will be interesting news that at a Conference called in Shanghai September 24th to 26th, by the Committee for the promotion of Bible Study appointed by the Conference of 1907, some very striking resolutions were passed. After a preamble which mentions the importance of raising up Christian Leaders in China who shall be well grounded in the Bible, who shall be developed in sufficient numbers to go throughout the Empire and teach the Bible to every Chinese, and after mentioning the importance of comity and co operation in Christian work, and stating full approval of the methods and spirit of Bible teaching illustrated by Dr. White and his Associates, the following resolutions were passed, viz:—

1.—"That we heartily endorse the action of the Kuling and Mokanshan Conventions in saying that the time is ripe for the establishing of a Bible Teachers' Training School for the Chinese in China, on lines similar to those of the Training School in New York. We believe that such a School would be of the greatest value in building up the Christian Church in China, and we trust that one School will lead to the establishment of several like Schools, and we ask Dr. White to be so good as to render us any assistance in his power in connection with the initiation and possible development of such a school or Schools.

2.—"We greatly rejoice in the experience of Christian followship which we have had in the study of the Bible together at these Conventions, and are constrained to adopt the words of Mr. Mott, used by him at the late Missionary Convention at Edinburgh: "The Conference have created an atmosphere, an attitude, a tendency in spirit, a Christian disposition, a great willingness and determination to discover the will of God and do it together."

3.—"We earnestly recommend prompt action in every way possible, in line with the words of Bishop Banister at the Kuling Convention, when he accepted Membership of the Committee:—

"'That the proposal to establish a School for the study of the Bible, along the lines illustrated at the Convention, is a real step forward in the direction of Christian Unity, because based upon the one common platform upon which we all agree, viz:—the Bible, from which we all draw our inspiration. We pledge ourselves to prayer and an affectionate endeavour to promote the same.'"

4.—"We ask that God's people in the Home lands will unite with us in prayer that this movement for the teaching of the Bible may be promptly launched.

5.—"We earnestly request persons of large means to whom our desires may be made known, that they prayerfully consider the urgent needs of China and the large possibilities of a prompt and liberal support for such a comprehensive and effective plan as we believe this proposal to be for the teaching of the Bible in this great Empire.

"And lastly our Watchword shall be 'The Bible open for China.'"

These resolutions are very striking for two reasons viz.:—

1.—They were passed at a large Conference made by all representative Missionaries and all leading denominations from nearly all parts of China.

2.—They show a desire on the part of these Missionaries of many denominations to unite in establishing one Bible School or a series of Union Bible Schools for the training of Christian Workers, who shall labour in all denominations. It is a remarkable step toward Christian Unity.

When Dr. White came to the East he had no dream of any such development, and as the call for the opening of such a School came entirely unasked, he is now returning to America feeling that it is a distinct leading of God.

TOKYO LITERARY AND MUSICAL SOCIETY.

On the evening of Monday the 10th, the second meeting, for the session, of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society was held at the usual place. Miss Strout was the lecturer of the evening and her subject, The Silver Tongue, dealt with oratory and its powers. especially its persuasive power. With considerable gift of this power in her own person, the lecturer illustrated from history the ability of the orator to induce people to endorse his views and to adopt his opinions; for the art she claimed the highest place among classics, alike in its power and its results.

That oratory began very early in the human race is shown by the fact that peoples without a written language, the American Indian for example, have been noted for their rude but picturesque fluency.

Illustrating the studied perfection of oratory among the Greeks and Romans, Miss Strout naturally referred to such names as Themistocles, Pericles, Demosthenes; she gave a characteristic story of the effect of the oratory of Demosthenes on an arch-opponent Aeschines—an effect which years could not eliminate.

To the golden age of Oratory, as it existed in England in the 18th, century, adorned with the names of Chatham, Fox, Burke, Pitt, attention was directed by an apt quotation from Burke. From this golden age has come decline—among the causes, books too numerous, life too strenuous, people too jaded and fagged, to listen to rhetorical periods and picturesque flights of fancy.

The essentials of a public speaker were well exemplified. The part which may on occasion be played by Emotion, and also by Humour were illustrated by apt anecdotes.

Two well defined divisions of Oratory were traced out, viz:—'the determinate' with its call for immediate action, and the demonstrative with its striving towards that which is patriotic and honourable. Savanarola, Luther, Wesley, Spurgeon, Moody, were held out as conspicuous examples of the former of these two divisions; while for the latter stood Susan B. Anthony, and her pleading, in the face of opposition and persecution, the cause of Woman; also John B. Gough, the Temperance reformer who drew crowded audiences for 90 nights in succession, to Exeter Hall, London.

Oratory among the negro race was next illustrated, some telling sentences from a sermon by Booker T. Washington being quoted for the purpose.

Miss Strout has great belief in woman's power in the possession and use of "the silver tongue;" she gave instances from the work carried out by Lady Henry Somerset, Frances Willard, and the Rev. Anna Shaw.

The power of the individual to cultivate eloquence—at least within certain limits—was dwelt on in an emphatic manner. While to a certain extent Eloquence is a gift, it is one that often lies dormant until some great occasion brings it to light. To render it effective, however, there are essentials which cannot be acquired; they must be a part of the orator's being; among them a deep sincerity, a terrible earnest, a conviction of a message to be delivered, a work to be effected.

In expressing the Society's indebtedness to Miss Strout for her most interesting lecture, the President regretted that this was the last occasion on which it could be her audience; next week her duties recall her home. Among those in Tokyo to whom her departure will be a signal loss, are the members of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society.

On the next night of meeting, 2 st November, the subject of the lecture was announced as Pit-Life in Northumbria, the lecturer being the Right Rev. Bishop Cecil.

LAST OF SERIES OF INTERNATIONAL BASEBALL GAMES.

The last of the regular series of baseball games between Chicago university and the Japanese colleges was played on Wednesday, between Chicago and Keio, on the Waseda grounds at Edogawa-bashi. Chicago was again victor, defeating Keio in a well-contested ten-inning by a score of 5 to 2.

This gives the American team a record of six straight victories—the entire series—and the Chicago men are elated accordingly. At the same time one of the Chicago men, when interviewed at the Imperial Hotel after the game, expressed their appreciation of the very kindly way they have been treated by the Japanese students, when he said:

"Of course we naturally feel glad to carry away the complete series of games, and yet they have treated us so well, and been such true sportsmen, that one almost wishes they could have won this last game." This expression brought forth a hearty "that's right," from the whole group of American players."

The Chicago team is directed by Prof. G. A. Bliss of the Department of Mathematics of Chicago university, who is himself a graduate of that institution, in the class of 1897. The men have certainly had a good time in Japan. They arrived in Yokohama on the 26th of September and were met, at the landing, by a party of Tokyo students, who greeted them with Chicago's own college yell, and made up, in the heartiness of their reception, for the rainy, dreary day.

In this connection it may well be said that the Americans have seen Japan at its worst—not even old-timers ever having seen such continuous rainy weather at this time of the year. Still, they say they have had a "royal good time, and are delighted with Japan." Waseda and Keio men have called, on every fit day, and taken them about Tokyo, singly or in small parties. The American Ambassador, Mr. O'Brien, gave them a very handsome reception; one of the large theatres extended a special invitation; Count Okuma gave them a garden-party, which, although the rain prevented the full enjoyment of his beautiful gardens, was still a very enjoyable occasion. A number of the men were taken on a special excursion to Nikko,—and, generally they have had a very happy visit.

THE SERIES OF GAMES.

Six games have been played, in the presence of crowds ranging from 6,000 to 15,000. Some of these games have been very close at times, but the Americans evidently outclass the local teams, and the games have all fallen to the strangers.

The results of the series are.—

		Chicago.		Locals.
Waseda	Score	9	—	2
Keio	„	3	—	2
Waseda	„	5	—	0
Keio (10 innings)	„	2	—	1
Waseda	„	15	—	4
Keio (10 in ings)	„	5	—	2

YESTERDAY'S GAME.

Keio has an excellent team and put up a very good game indeed. Individual players gave splendid exhibitions of ball-playing, but at critical moments the team as a whole betrayed nervousness, showing a lack of team-training. Chicago, on the contrary, played the steady game one might expect from the veterans they are. Undoubtedly, their best work was done at the most critical moments. The game was noisy, and characterized by the Keio yells and songs, and by some real American rooting. Page, in particular, when down on the side-lines, gave exhibitions of "verbal base-ball" that made one's heart glad, and took many an old college man back to his own college-days.

Disputed decisions and noisy protests occurred on both sides, but were characterized by the genial good humoured give-and-take which mean real sportmanship among gentlemen, and the feeling of kindliness expressed by the Chicago men at

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the close of the game is certainly reciprocated by the Japanese students of the whole country.

The official results follow :

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
Keio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

Chicago.	AB.	R.	IB.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Collins, cf.	4	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
Pegues, rf.	5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Boyle, 3b	4	2	1	0	0	6	2	2
Steinburger c.	3	1	2	0	1	6	0	0
Roberts, O. 2b.	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	0
Sunderland, 1b.	4	0	1	1	0	12	2	0
Ehrhorn, lf.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Roberts, G. p.	5	0	1	0	0	2	7	0
Baird, ss	4	0	1	1	0	1	2	0
	37	5	7	4	3	30	15	1

Keio.	AB.	R.	IB.	SB.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Sasaki, s.s.	3	0	1	1	0	1	2	1
Kamiyama, c.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fukuda, c.	4	0	1	0	0	5	1	0
Koyama, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kanki, 3b.	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
Miyaki, 1b.	4	1	2	0	0	17	0	1
Goto, 2b.	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
Sugare, p.	3	0	1	0	1	2	6	2
Ohashi, l.f.	3	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
	30	2	6	2	3	30	14	5

Umpires, Nishimura and Takahama.

Bases on balls, Roberts 1,—Sugare 3 ; two-base hits, Boyle, Sasaki, Fukuda ; 3 base hits, Steinburger ; double plays, Roberts to Boyle to Baird ; hit by pitched ball, Steinberger, Goto 2 ; struck out, Roberts, 6,—Sugare 5.

It will be seen that at the end of the ninth inning the score stood even, and had the local team not become nervous at that critical point, they had an excellent chance of winning, but the superior team-training of the Americans enabled then to pile up three runs in the first half of the 10th, and to shut the Keio men out with a blank in their half, giving a total score of 5 to 2.

FUTURE GAMES.

Waseda is to play at Chicago next year, but it is improbable that they will face many of the men they met this year. The Chicago team are the men which represented that college this present school year, and Ehrhorn, Cleary, Pegues, G. Roberts and Page were of the 1910 class and will not be in the school next. Boyle also graduates before the next base-ball season.

Collins will be Captain of next year's team, and Steinberger, O. Roberts and Baird are playing their first year of college baseball and will be available for next year's team.

The Chicago team is to spend 8 days in the Philippines and will play 4 or 5 games with local teams. Three of the men are to leave at Hongkong and return home via Europe the others returning via this port about December 1st, and may play a further short series at that time.

The Chicago men have given the best exhibition of ball playing yet witnessed in Japan.

AN EXPERT ON JAPAN.

The *Pittsburg Gazette-Times* is one of America's conservative newspapers and its publishing the following article may be taken as a serious expression of the general American sentiment toward Japan.

There are a few "Jingos" in every land, but the average American goodnaturedly tolerates them, and their utterances, just as he does Socialism Spiritualism, Rationalism and any one of a dozen other "isms," which splutter and orate and end by the average citizen going smilingly on his accustomed way.

A writer in October *Taiyo* expressed a good manner of dealing with all such matters when he asked if the Japanese people are so weak that they are to be led by a small number who may rant on Socialism, and suggested that the Socialists be left to tire themselves out.

So the average American feels about the Jingoes,—let them talk—"talk is cheap."

Expressions by such men as Bishop Harris, who know what they are talking about, are the views which really lead the people of any nationality.

The *Gazette-Times* interview is as follows :—

The testimony of Bishop H. C. Harris of the Methodist Episcopal Church regarding the friendly feeling of the Japanese toward America, is particularly opportune at this time when a Chicago newspaper is publishing correspondence in an endeavour to show that the little brown men are preparing to seize the Philippines. Every week or two, also, some American publicist or other is inspired to prophesy war between the United States and Japan. It is the cheapest way to obtain notoriety on a dull day, and to its shame, be it said, there is a section of the American press which is not above making a sensation out of such silly prophecies. Bishop Harris, who has just arrived in this country after five years in Korea, previously spent 30 years in Japan, where he enjoyed exceptional opportunities for learning the sentiments of the people. Here is his conclusion :

Japan is bound to Great Britain by the close and definite terms of an alliance, but good feeling toward America is inherent among the people ; it is traditional. I would not be going too far in saying that the good will toward this country which you encounter everywhere among the people, as well as among those in official life, is more than a matter of mere friendly sentiment. It has been in evidence in Japan for the past 50 years, and as I said, is something which the young generations of Japanese are taught to accept as a part almost of national feeling.

It would be strange indeed if the people of Japan did not entertain a peculiarly friendly feeling for those from whom they received their first stimulus to emerge from their hermit seclusion and join the procession of progress. It is this nation which has ever exerted the profoundest influence upon Japanese thought and customs. Commercial enterprise in Japan is founded upon American ideas. The highest compliment that can be paid a Japanese business man is to compare his methods to those of the up-to-date Yankees. The officers and sailors who participated in the record breaking round-the-world cruise of the United States battleships have not yet ceased talking of the boundless and unquestionably sincere hospitality which was extended to them by all classes of persons in Japan. The historic friendship has gained strength through the years. It is inevitable, of course, that there should be jingoes in Japan, fellows who are continually spoiling for a fight and who, if there were a real war, would probably be found occupying extremely inconspicuous positions in the rear guard. We have a few of these gentry ourselves. We have learned to appraise them at their real value and should extend the same process to the jingo element in Japan. Who can point to a single hostile move on the part of Japan against the United States? Bishop Harris is a good deal more of an authority on the opinions of the Japanese people than the gentlemen in this country who are engaged in the manufacture of war scares. Until somebody comes along who seems to know more about the question than he does, let us he guided by Bishop Harris' emphatic statement and put a quietus on the individuals who seem bent on stirring up trouble.

THE "STAR" FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

Yet another invention for dealing with outbreaks of fire in their early stages has made its appearance on the market. Mr. J. H. Baring, the travelling agent of the Standard Fire Appliance Company, is at present in Yokohama with a view to making known the remarkable qualities of the "Star" Fire Extinguisher, and is expected shortly to give a public demonstration of the same.

For this patent hand extinguisher, which is proving a successful commercial investment throughout the East, it is claimed that any outbreak of fire can be instantly suppressed. The tube is twenty inches long by two inches wide, and contains a charge of dry reddish-brown chemical powder which has only to be sprinkled over the flames to produce the desired effect.

Mr. Baring's demonstrations of the efficacy of this appliance have usually taken the following form. A large wooden box, some 14 feet in height and about 6 feet wide, open at one end, is put up, and its interior sides covered with coal tar or other inflammable substance. Within the box are arranged fragments of wood, bundles of cotton, old newspapers etc., and the whole is saturated with kerosene. When this inflammable mass has been set on fire, and is in full blaze, Mr. Baring, on receiving assent from some impartial person among the spectators, has proved his ability with the aid of his extinguisher, to reduce the flaming mass in less than a minute to a few sparks and smouldering embers.

Among the most recent of the many testimonials which Mr. Baring holds, are two from the Kobe Chief of Police and Mr. N. Morgin, Superintendent of the Satsuma-cho Fire Brigade at this port. "The effectiveness of this dry powder," says Mr. Morgin, "was more powerful than any other hand-extinguisher I have yet seen." Mr. Baring, we understand, is making arrangements to give a public demonstration of the capabilities of the "Star" Extinguisher in this locality, and an announcement as to time and place will shortly appear in these columns.

COMPETITION IN THE OIL MARKET.

The recent competition in the oil market, says the *Chugai Shogyo*, was due to the frustration of the convention between the Japanese (Hoden and Nippon) and foreign (Standard and Rising Sun) oil companies, which was the natural effect of the severe competition between the Standard, of the United States, and the Asiatic, of Great Britain. It will be most interesting to watch the future developments of the market. As the result of this competition, the market price has declined greatly and a further slump is expected. In the meantime the result may prove beneficial on the ground that the very decline of price will benefit consumers in general, especially the lower classes in Japan. On the other hand, if the competition ran to the extreme, it is feared in some quarters that Japanese companies would become bankrupt and the oil business in Japan be brought to a standstill. This is, however, not more than an imaginary fear, for should Japanese companies meet with such fate, foreign rivals would have to sustain even greater losses which would be unbearable. The Japanese product is always in more advantageous position than the foreign inasmuch as the former is under the protection of a customs tariff. The foreign oil has to pay an import duty of 96 *sen* per 10 gallons and also some 30 *sen* for freight and insurance, so that the foreign product labours under a disadvantage to the extent of 1.26 *yen*, some 40 per cent. of the total price. Thus a great difference exists between the effect on the imported oil and that on the domestic product.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the work of alteration of the illuminating apparatus at Osaka South Breakwater Lighthouse and at Osaka North Breakwater Lighthouse in Osaka-chiku ko, has been commenced. Both the permanent lights will shortly be discontinued, and the following temporary lights will be shown from the pillars of the lighthouses :—

TEMPORARY LIGHT ON THE SOUTH BREAKWATER.

Height of light :—25.2ft. from the base, and 45.2ft. above the water.

Character of light and others :—Same as the formanent light.

TEMPORARY LIGHT ON THE NORTH BREAKWATER.

Height of light :—25.2ft from the base, and 45.2ft. above the water.

Character of light and others ;—Same as the former permanent light.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

expediency that history will accord fullest praise. General TERAUCHI has long been recognized as a man of profound ability, but, being absolutely free from self-assertiveness, he might never have reached the pinnacle on which he now stands had not his Sovereign and his fellow-statesmen appreciated his great gifts and seen in him a man thoroughly fitted to deal with a momentous situation. There can be no hesitation in affirming that his name will be bracketed for all time with those of the *Meiji* heroes.

STANDARDS OF INTERNATIONAL CONDUCT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 21.*)

THE difficulty under which some minds labour in the matter of expansion is proverbial, but not frequently are such striking illustrations afforded as those recently witnessed in this settlement. For example, in the *Japan Gazette's* leading columns we find the following:—

> For other reasons that are not clear, Japan has also apparently decided that in annexing Korea she is under no obligation to fulfil Korea's international relations (*sic*) and that in extending that country's existing tariff for ten years she was voluntarily performing an act of grace. According to telegrams from London received to-day, however, Japan's opinion on those matters is not shared by British subjects in Japan and abroad. As to the Chosen tariff, the London Chamber of Commerce is reported to have urged the British Government to require that the rates now prevailing shall be maintained permanently, and not for an arbitrary period of ten years, and whatever the result of that proposal by the central commercial body of the central commercial city of the world its advancement argues a realisation of the arbitrary character of Japan's action in the matter. Similarly might be considered her action in regard to the proposed abolition of extra-territoriality in Chosen, as to which the occurrence of preliminary negotiations leading to the required "amicable settlement" has not yet been admitted by Tokyo.

The remarkable feature of such writing as the above is the curious inability it displays to apply to an Oriental country the standards universally accepted and obeyed in the Occident. It seems to be beyond the perception of the writer that while crying out against discrimination he is flagrantly exercising it himself to Japan's disadvantage. He apparently finds it quite right and just that Japan should be placed in shackles which no Western State would endure for a moment. Much confirmation will be needed before any sober-minded person can be persuaded to believe that the London Chamber of Commerce has taken the extraordinary step attributed to it. No great perspicacity is required to understand that if the Chamber approached the British Government with a suggestion that Japan should be required to guarantee the permanency of existing Customs-rates in Korea, and if the Government adopted the suggestion, England would place herself in the position of arbiter of Korea's destiny. For if Downing Street has a right to dictate the permanency of Korea's tariff convention, then it obviously has a right to dictate the permanency of the treaty of which the tariff is a part; in other words, to dictate the permanency of Korea's independence. Is there the remotest chance of the British Government committing itself to such action? Yet the *Japan Gazette* appears to see nothing abnormal or incongruous in such a course. It applauds the procedure of "the central commercial body of the central commercial city of the world," and it finds that such procedure "argues a realization of the arbitrary character of Japan's action in the matter." Where is the "arbitrariness"? Would it not be wholly on the part of any Western Power assuming the position said to have been urged on the British Government by the London Chamber? For what did the United States of America do when it annexed the Philippines? Did it consult any other State before deciding what kind of tariff should be applied to the new territory? And what did France do when she annexed Madagascar? She simply declared the extension of all her own treaties to the annexed territory without any preliminary reference whatever to other States. But Japan is Japan. That is what obsesses the mind of a publicist like the editor of the journal quoted above. He can not rise to the level of appreciating that Japan is to be judged by Occidental Powers as they judge themselves. She remains in his mind always an Oriental State. His bias it not less flagrant in the matter of extraterritorial jurisdiction. He talks of "preliminary negotiations" as essential to an amicable settlement. But just conceive with what a shout of derision such a pronouncement would be received if Russia, or England, or France, or Germany were in Japan's place. Imagine any one of those States being gravely required to permit the administration of justice by foreign consuls within a part of its dominions. Of course since such patent considerations are not apparent to this class of critic, we need not shrink from the proposition that he imagines them to be invisible to the Japanese also. It is all very curious.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, October 14.

Yesterday witnessed a decided improvement of tone. Buying was the order of the day.

Saturday, October 15.

The gloomy weather again produced an evil effect on the market on Saturday.

Tuesday, October 18

People appear to have made up their minds to a radically bad rice-harvest and every one shrinks from investing money. Thus the applications for 5-per-cent. debentures of the Hypothec Bank and the Seikosho are much smaller than was expected, and the feeling on the Exchange is most depressed.

Wednesday, October 19.

Things remain dull. A heavy drop in Formosa sugars gave a downward tendency all round and this was augmented by the ill success of the Government's conversion scheme.

Thursday, October 20.

All kinds of silly rumours filled the air yesterday, and the bears had the field to themselves. Prices were forced down sharply and no sign of reaction was apparent. We append the quotations for December delivery:—

	Oct. 19th.	Oct. 20th.	
Tokyo Railway	71.95	71.40	— .55
Kei-Hin Railway	—	—	—.—
Yusen Kaisha	95.05	93.90	— 1.15
Toyo Kisen	24.10	23.75	— .35
Specie Bank	270.00	268.90	— 1.10
Tanko Kisen	29.95	29.30	— .65
Tokyo Gas	105.00	102 80	— 2.20
Tokyo Dento	78.60	77.00	— 1.60
Fuji Gas Spinning	79.10	78.00	— 1.10
Tokyo Spinning	—	40.50	—.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	102.70	99.50	— 3 20
Beer	—	77.90	—.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	54 95	54.20	— .75
Nippon Oil	75.95	74 50	— 1.45
Rice Exchange	125 15	123.00	— 2.15
Stock Exchange	177.25	173 30	— 3 95

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

The great superiority of Formosa to Korea as a source of revenue to the Japanese Government has been clearly demonstrated by a number of Japanese writers within the past few months. In the July number of the *Chūō Kōron* we find two articles on Formosa, the gist of which we propose to give here. The first is an editorial entitled "Our Colonial Record," which maintains that Japan has great cause for congratulation on account of the success of her administration in Formosa. The second article, from the pen of Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō, consists of a powerful attack on the sugar consumption tax imposed by the Government with the object of aiding the Formosa sugar industry. Here is the substance of the first article. When, as a result of our war with China, Formosa fell into our hands, not a few foreigners and many Japanese predicted that we should certainly fail at colonization through acting too much like the French in our attitude to alien peoples and races that are deemed inferior to ourselves. We were among those who held this view, but facts which can not be gainsaid have forced us to change our opinion. In Formosa we have followed English methods of government rather them French. We have gone on the principle of not insisting on the Japonicization of the inhabitants. Though there are schools where Japanese is taught, the Chinese from various provinces are allowed to make free use of their own dialects, and their customs, dress, food and manner of living are not interfered with in any way. The notion that alien subjects must be made to conform to the ways of the governing race has never been held by England and this is one of the chief reasons of her success as a colonising Power. We have endeavoured to walk in her footsteps in our management of Formosa. The subjugation of rebels by means of guerrilla warfare was work of which we had had no previous experience when we undertook it, but our success even in this has been great and year by year the area inhabited by law-observing people has increased. It must not be overlooked that one great reason of our success in Formosa lies in the richnesss of the country itself. Where two rice-crops a year or even more are yielded, where very fine sugar canes flourish, where minerals abound, where the soil is specially fertile, if only there be a Government which is ready to encourage and to superintend the development of all these sources of wealth, large substantial results are sure to be forthcoming. N ither Korea nor Manchuria is to be named in the same day with Formosa. The writer here shows by means of long tables of statistics how rapidly the revenue of the island has grown in recent years.

The title of Mr. Takekoshi's article is *The Foolish Policy of Colonial spoliation.* Mr. Takekoshi condemns very strongly the imposition of a consunption tax on sugar used in this country as most unjust to the Japanese subjects who have to pay it. The amount it yields is only six

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

million *yen*. It is designed to benefit Formosa at the expense of everybody living in this country. The imposition of this tax is, Mr. Takekoshi maintains, an entirely new departure in colonial policy and one which will, if not checked, work much mischief. Mr. Takekoshi is intimately acquainted with Formosan affairs and therefore speaks with considerable authority on this subject. What he says is this. Our administration in Formosa has, it appears to me, hitherto been the happy medium between excessive centralization and excessive local autonomy. Great powers have been entrusted to the Governor General, but he has always striven to render the island self-governing as far as possible. Our colonial policy has for 16 years always aimed at rendering colonies independent and self-supporting in as far as the safety of the empire allows. The policy we have adopted has never been altered by any of our Cabinets up till quite recently. The Itō, the Yamagata, the Matsukata, the Ōkuma, the Saionji and the Katsura Cabinets have all strictly adhered to it. But the imposition of this consumption tax constitutes a distinct reversal of the policy we have hitherto followed in Formosa. It is an unwarrantable interference with the system of local government to the establishment of which Formosa owes its rapid development in past years. If whenever our Government finds itself at a loss to discover a new source of revenue, it takes to the spoliation of a colony, we can have no such thing as an independent, self-governing and self-supporting colony. In its recent action the Government has in practice taken away from the Governor-General and his staff of local officials the power with which they have been entrusted ever since we began to govern Formosa. If, as all our statesmen have hitherto held, the entrusting of supreme power to the Governor-General and his Council is essential to the proper Government of Formosa, why this interference with the colony's finances? The imposition of the sugar consumption tax for the sake of adding to the revenue here is a measure which from whatever point of view regarded should be denounced as contrary to the permanent interests of the Japanese nation. It is nothing but using a colony for the purpose of spoliation under the name of protecting the sugar industry in that colony. I can not but hope that the Government will ere long give up following such a short-sighted and pernicious policy as the one I am discussing.

In the July number of the *Chūō Kōron* appeared ten short articles on summer, the material for which was collected by the adoption of the usual cheap and easy method of sending interviewers to the houses of well known writers. It is very obliging on the part of busy men to furnish magazines with material in the way that has now become habitual throughout the country. In the present instance the group of short essays published make fairly interesting reading. Dr. K. Futagi gives advice as to the preservation of health in summer, Mr. K. Rohan discusses the the kind of books people are most inclined to read in hot weather when the mind is by no means as vigorous as it is during other seasons of the year, "Summer tripe" is the title of Mr. K. Toyama's discourse, and "Summer Dishes," that of Mr. K. Saitō, while Mr. F. Nakamura sets forth the beauties of "Summer Colours" in the heaven above and the earth beneath, Mr. Y. Takekoshi has a good deal to say about Summer in the Southern Hemisphere, Mr. S. Maya about summer in Berlin, Mr. H. L. Fardel about summer in Switzerland, Mr. Y. Ikebe about summer in Berlin and Dr. Anezaki about "All Sorts of Summers." Next to the *Taiyō* the *Chūō Kōron* is probably the most widely read magazine in the country among educated people.

* * *

When the *Bunshō Sekai* was started we predicted that it would prove impossible to go on year after year discussing styles of writing, the peculiarities of current literature and the like without repetition. This forecast has turned out to be correct. Four years ago the effect of foreign languages on Japanese literature was very thoroughly discussed by Mr. Y. Isobe in the pages of the *Bunshō Sekai* in an article which we epitomized for this journal at the time. In the August number of the same magazine five or six different writers again go over the ground traversed by Mr. Isobe. The first article published is from the pen of Mr. Uchida Rohan. Speaking of translations into Japanese, he says that comparatively few of them are read with pleasure, one reason of this he thinks, being that the spirit and charm of the original works are not reproduced in Japanese. But there is another reason; many of our best works of fiction, says Mr. Uchida, treat of subjects that are by no means familiar or interesting to Japanese and which require a considerable amount of hard study in order to be thoroughly understood. A psychological novel like Hawthorne's *Red Letter*, even if it could be rendered into Japanese accurately and fully, would certainly fail to interest the majority of readers. Young men to day, Mr. Uchida tells us, are in the habit of talking grandly about this literary work and that, but few of them have the pluck and perseverance to tackle anything that requires steady application. Discussing the translations that have been made, Mr. Uchida reaches the conclusion that most of them need to be re-done. Of Kuroiwa's translation of Hugo's *Les Miserables* he says, "the flavour of the original has gone out of it" (*Hugo no shin no ajiwai wa mattaku nukete shimatte iru.*) Mr. Uchida goes on to observe that among the translations that have been made in past years even the very best that can be named are far from perfect. Two model translations mentioned by him are Shaku Shimpachi's rendering of Herbert Spencer's *Education* and Nakamura Keiu's translation of Smiles' *Self-help*. But even these he considers capable of improvement in various particulars. Messrs R. Uchida, N. Koda, S. Morita, S. Nakamura and S. Tokuda trace the literary effects of the study of Western books by Japanese novelists and others. Most of these writers acknowledge that they have received much inspiration from the foreign books they have perused. Several of them own their great indebtedness to Maupassant. Into the question of how far the Japanese language will be permanently affected by the importation of Western idioms and figures of speech the *Bunshō Sekai* writers do not go.

* * *

Ever since its establishment the *Taiyō* has been on the side of liberty of speech and freedom of thought and has resolutely opposed resort to despotic methods on the part of the Japanese Government. In the October number Mr. Asada Kōson discusses in a very calm and philosophic manner the present action of the Government against certain publications and writers. The measures being adopted are so severe that they have caused something like a panic in the literary world. Penalties of various kinds have been inflicted here and there and new cases are being reported every day in which the authors of books or the writers of articles in magazines and newspapers are getting into trouble. Mr. Asada gravely doubts whether the situation is such as to warrant the resort to such strong measures as those now being enforced. It would seem as though feudal despotism had been resuscitated by the present Government, contends Mr Asada. Officialdom has furnished abundant evidence that it has little respect for the individual rights and freedom which on paper are granted by the Constitution. This action of the Government in the present instance is described by Mr. Asada as a *coup d'état* in the world of thought which has caused great excitement everywhere. The raid is principally against what is known as the Naturalistic school of novelists and against what are called socialistic writers. Mr. Asada asserts with confidence that the influence of these writers on society generally is very small and does not warrant all the stir that is being made by officials. He says that he does not belong to the Naturalists nor is he interested in defending them, but they are certainly harmless, in his opinion. He adds that the notion that Japanese society is so loosely organized and so fickle as to be thrown into a state of confusion and disorder by a mere handful of novelists or by a few extreme socialists, can only be held by those who are ignorant of the power of tradition and conservative influences in this country. Here are the words he uses on this topic. "As seen by official eyes the organization of society is as fragile as a thin piece of paper, while to us it appears as solid as iron." (*Kwanken no me ni eizuru shakwai no shoshiki wa kami no gotoku hakujaku nari. Wagahai no me ni eizuru shakwai no soshiki wa tetsu no gotoku kyōko nari.*) It seems to officials, proceeds Mr. Asada, that nothing but a constant show of authority and physical force on their part can hold society together. In the power of individual character, in the self respect, self-control and circumspectness which are manifested by so many of the units that go to make up the nation our present Government has no faith. The public is regarded by our bureaucrats as ignorant and undiscerning, as so gullible, and so inclined to evil that it lies in the power of a few novelists to do terrible mischief among them. But our knowledge of men assures us that they possess far more common-sense and far greater discernment than they are credited with by officialdom. Surely our officials are suffering from hysteria. The situation to-day is just this. The Government has commenced to fight against new thought with the object of stamping it out. (*Shin shisō bokumetsu no tatakai wo kai-shi shitari.*) The objects of its fierce attacks are its own faithful subjects. Officialdom has set itself in battle array against the world of thought. The conflict going on is between official rights and popular rights, between the rulers and the ruled. Such a spectacle as is witnessed here to day was often to be seen in Russia during the ages when absolutism was at its height, but in this country it is quite new.

In this fight victory will at first lie with the Government. Writers are no match for officials armed with authority. They are the sort of people to yield easily when pressure is brought to bear on them. But the victory of the Government in its conflict with thought can only be a temporary one, can only be a victory in name. Eventually the thought which rules the world will rule this nation. The action of the Government will only have the effect of retarding our progress somewhat, to stop it altogether for any length of time is not in their power. This is well illustrated by Russian history. In that country military despotism set itself the task of preventing the free development of thought. For a long while it triumphed, but eventually it had to haul down its colours.

The Government maintain that they have a perfect right to act as they are doing. They are of opinion that the literature they are suppressing is harmful and it is their duty to stop its circulation. But it seems to us, says Mr. Asada, that the opposition their action will develop will constitute a greater evil than the one they imagine to exist. . . . . The Katsura Government has been successful to a certain extent. In the main its financial policy has been sound and in diplomacy it has avoided making serious mistakes. But its administration is characterised by despotism that is quite out of keeping with the spirit of the age. The policy followed by the Government with regard to political parties is to devise means for rendering them powerless and spiritless. While professing to have abandoned the assumption of an attitude of superiority to political parties (*Chōzen shugi*) by the way it treats these parties the Government shows that its one desire is to govern the country independently of them. In both Houses, by working behind the scenes the Government succeeds in overcoming opposition to its measures, and so it has come about that the Diet has ceased to perform the highest function of a representative council; it neither asserts the will of the nation nor acts as a check on the despotic administration of government. The Government habitually disregards public opinion and current thought, and from the Diet as it is now run it has nothing to fear, so

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that its position to-day is very strong. Relying on its strength, after carrying through a number of operations in the material world—such as the increase of armaments and the re-adjustment of finances—it is now invading the mental world and aspires to dictate to people not only what they shall do but even what they shall think. But in acting thus, our Government is attempting the impossible. However powerful a State may be, it is not equal to the task of remoulding and controlling the thought of any given age (*Kokka no kenryoku wa kyōdai naredomo, imada ichi dai no shisō wo kaisaku shi, shihai suru hodo no iryoku wo yū suru mono ni arazu*). And the whole spirit of an age is more invincible than prevailing thought Despite the fact that the present Government believes steadfastly in the omnipotence of bureaucracy, it is regarded with disfavour by the nation. To some people it seems as though bureaucracy were stronger now than it was during the early sessions of the Diet, and in certain particulars this may be so, but at the same time it must not be overlooked that throughout the country people are assesting their rights and the feeling prevailing everywhere is so strongly opposed to despotic government that it is highly improbable that the nation will submit to it quietly for any length of time. What has happened in various European countries will take place here. Marquis Katsura is not so well qualified to stay the progress of thought as Bismarck was, and yet Bismarck failed to do it. No Government can control the age during which it rules. Where things are as they ought to be the age creates the Government, not the Government the age. A good Government utilizes and as far as possible endeavours to influence for good the spirit of the age, but never goes in direct opposition to it.

The next extra number of the *Taiyō*, which is to appear on Nov. 10th, will be on the expansion of Japan (*Nihon Minzoku no Bōchō, sono genjō oyobi shōrai*). It discusses the whole question of Japan's colonial future and her new responsibilities as a Continental Power.

* * *

It is in Japan as in Europe and America, a very large number of the learned treatises, essays, reviews, and critiques that appear in book form were originally published as magazine articles. Books compiled in this way are hardly ever free from certain defects. They betray their origin here and there. There is invariably some repetition and occasionally even contradiction in what the same writer has said in the course of ten or fifteen years, and ephemeralness is apt to characterize such writing. But still in cases where the holder of the pen is an authority on any special subject, reviewers are glad to have his utterances on that topic in a convenient form for constant reference. Two books lie before us, both of which were issued last year by the Waseda University Press, which contain hardly anything that has not appeared in some magazine or newspaper. One of these is by Dr. Tsubouchi Yūzō, entitled (作ト評論) *Saku to Hyōron*, the other by Mr. Shimamura Hōgetsu, entitled *Kindai Bungei no Kenkyū* (A Study of Modern Literature). Dr. Tsubouchi's work covers 488 large-sized pages. It contains original translations of passages from some of Shakespeare's plays and gives the author's views on Japanese drama, fiction and current literature. In translating Shakespeare Dr. Tsubouchi has never been surpassed. We give below a few sentences from the *Merchant of Venice* in order to show the easy and graceful way in which the meaning of the original is brought out in the Japanese version :

"Shylock, the world thinks, and I think so too,
" That thou but lead'st this fashion of thy malice
" To the last hour of act ; and then, 'tis thought
" Thou'lt show thy mercy and remorse, more strange
" Than is thy strange apparent cruelty ;
" And where thou now exact'st the penalty,
(Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh,)
" Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture,
" But touch'd with human gentleness and love,
" Forgive a moiety of the principal."

Shylock sejō no mono mo shika omoi, yo mo mata sayō zon jioru koto ja ga, nantō sochi ga kono tabi no soshō wa yomo honshin de wa arumai. Koto rakuchaku no magiwa to ai nari, niwaka ni utte kawari, jihi wo hodokoshi, ima seme-hatara kono shōnin no niku ikkin wa mōsu mo, sara nari, moto-kin no taihan wo mo menjo shi, kasanegasane no angwai ni sejin wo odorokasaru shozon de arō na.

" We all expect a gentle answer, Jew."

Koriya ! Shylock, nasake aru hentō wo kikitai mono ja no.

" You'll ask me, why I rather choose to have
" A weight of carrion flesh than to receive
" Three thousand ducats : I'll not answer that ;
" But say it is my humour : is it answered ? "

Kayō mōshita nara, naze mata san sen ryō to iu kin wa toranai de, yaku ni mo tatanu jinniku wo tatta ikkin ya sokora toru no ka to go fushin gozaimashō, sono go-henji wa itashimasenu ga, iwaba, temave no suki katte to mōshitara dō de gozarimasu ?

Dr. Tsubouchi in the course of this book discusses minutely every question connected with the development of stage-acting in Japan. He is of opinion that a number of new plays need to be written, the performance of which should in no case last more than four or five hours. He has much to say on the training of actors and actresses, on stage scenery, dancing and music. Some of Shakespeare's plays he thinks to be quite unproducible in this country, such as Othello, for instance. Of those that have been staged in Japan *The Merchant of Venice* has perhaps been most successful, the plot being one that appeals to the Japanese mind. The price of Dr. Tsubouchi's *Original Pieces and Reviews* is one *yen* forty *sen*.

Mr. Shimamura Hōgetsu's new book is a much bigger work than that of Dr. Tsubouchi, covering no less than 725 pages. Mr. Shimamura being the editor of the *Waseda Bungaku*, it goes without saying that much of the material found in this volume has been drawn from that source, but articles that during the past three or four years have been contributed by him to the *Taiyō*, the *Shin Shōsetsu* (New Fiction), the *Shumi* (Taste), the *Shunchō* (New Current), the *Meisei* (明星), the *Kabuki* (The Theatre), the *Chūō Kōron* and the *Nōgaku* (能樂) have also been collected and are now given to the reading public in permanent shape. One of the chief purposes the author has in view in publishing the book, he tells us in the introduction, is to give his views on Naturalism as a principle which throws light upon many of the questions which reflection on human life brings to the front and on its relation to literary development. As to the main object of life and what should be its highest ideal, Mr. Shimamura tells us on the first page of his book he has never been able to make up his mind (*Jinsei no mokuteki wa nan'de arō ka? Warera ga inochi no risō to subeki mono wa nan'de arō ka sukoshi mo, wakatte oranai*). None of the many theories concerning the nature and chief aims of human life propounded by philosophers satisfies Mr. Shimamura. The whole subject is according to him full of perplexity and he says that to deep thinkers our human existence suggest numerous questions to which no satisfactory answer can be given. It is a happy thing that most people are so occupied in providing for pressing bodily wants and in discharging the duties of their several callings hat they have next to no leisure for reflection or speculation on the problems which engage the attention of literary men and philosophers, says Mr. Shimamura. His view is that of Schopenhauer and many others, which is that the deeper the reflection the more confirmed is the pessimism which pervades the mind of the thinker.

One of the principal charms of Mr. Shimamura's writings is the outspokenness, sincerity and thorough unconventionalism which they reveal. In the opening chapter on Naturalism in Life, after a consideration of what has been written on this subject by Professor W. H. Hudson and others, he reaches the conclusion that it throws no real light on the deeper questions connected with human life. Mr. Shimamura does not give in this book anything of the nature of a historical account of modern literature, but merely states his opinions on numerous subjects which have engaged the attention of literary men in Japan. The work consists of about 50 essays on literary subjects, on art, music and the drama. A good many foreign works are discussed, and there are several chapters which contrast literary tendencies in the West with those observable in Japan. In a chapter on the way to commence a literary life Mr. Shimamura says that it is essential to success in literature that a man should not depend on it for a living. This is the rule, though there are no doubt exceptions, since in this country few professions yield such poor pecuniary results as literature. Mr. Shimamura's "Study of Modern Literature" sells at 1 *yen* 80 *sen* per copy at the Hakubunkan.

Another book which calls for a brief notice is Mr. T. Tokonami's *O-Bei Shōkan* (My Impressions while in Europe and America), just published by the Shiseidō. The impressions recorded in this book resemble those of so many Japanese who go to the West. What struck this Vice-Minister so much in Europe and America was the trust that men have in each other, the universal estimation for men of integrity, the high development of local autonomic spirit, the energy and perseverance in work displayed everywhere, the enormous number of our charitable institutions and our places of worship, and our aspirations towards a higher and nobler state of existence. Mr. Tokonami has come back from the West with the conviction that Japan has much to learn from Europe and America. In a few particulars he is of opinion that Japanese ways are better than foreign ways. He does not envy us our workhouses, our poor rates, and numerous institutions for giving aid to the really helpless few and the many loafers who depend on them, perceiving how this kind of indiscriminate charity is working an incalculable amount of moral mischief. He thinks that for relations to help each other in the quiet unobserved manner they do in Japan is preferable to levying rates on whole communities in order to support people whom as a rule their own kith and kin could easily keep from starving.

In Chapter VI of his book Mr. Tokonami expresses the surprise he felt when in Germany, England, America at the amount of confidence placed in land and employees of all sorts by their employers. The sums of money spent on overseers in this country is certainly very large. The German Home Minister told Mr. Tokonami that his Government made it a principle not to place superintendents over workmen and others. They were trusted to perform the duties devolving on them and it was found that this was the best way of treating them. Mr. Tokonami suggests to his fellow-countrymen and his brother-officers that Japan would henceforth do well to trust to the men they employ rather than as hitherto to the multitude of rules and endless red-tapism to which resort is had for their control. Though in the opinion of Mr. Tokonami Occidentals profess more religion than the Japanese are in the habit of doing, he says that the standard of virtue with the best people here and the best people in the West is in the main one and the same and is quite independent of religious belief. This truth he expresses by quoting an old verse of Japanese poetry *Wake-noboru fumoto no michi wa ōkeredo, onaji Takane no tsuki wo miru kana*! "Though many be the paths at the foot of Takane, from its summit the same moon is seen." No matter what the creed they profess, the opinion of divers nations concerning the right course to follow in human conduct is one and the same. According to Mr. Tokonami the differences between East and West are superficial. He says that directly we probe beneath the surface we find striking unanimity. Mr. Tokonami tells us that one thing which impressed him very much during his tour was the universality of the spirit of inquiry in Europe and America. In some countries, such as Germany, for instance the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Government led the way, but in others everything in this line has been done voluntarily by private individuals out of mere love of knowledge and that intellectual curiosity which have figured so conspicuously among the contributing factors to the world's progress. It seemed to Mr. Tokonami that wherever he went people were ever on the alert to discover some new and better way of doing things and the knowledge acquired by individuals becomes at once the property of the whole Western world. The intense earnestness displayed by Europeans and Americans in all their pursuits deeply impressed this visitor from the Far East.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.)

THE RUSSIAN BUDGET.

September 29, 1910.

The Budget Committee of the Duma resumed its labours yesterday, a month before the date fixed for the re-opening of the Duma Session. A number of estimates from different Ministries have already been put in for examination by the Budget Committee. All-summer work has been going on in the reconstruction of the roof of the Chamber in which the Duma sittings take place. The old ceiling, which fell in some years ago, was replaced by a temporary arrangement. The present scheme gives a new roof of glass, or rather an outer and an inner glass roof, to the Chamber, and a horizontal glass ceiling. The two roofs are completed and the glass ceiling is nearing completion. Alterations calculated to greatly improve the faulty acoustics of the Chamber have also been made, and additional room provided for committees by roofing in an interior court.

THE FINNISH DIET.

The Finnish Diet has followed the lead of the agitation-party and by an overwhelming majority decided that the proposals put before it for consideration have not been presented in accordance with Finnish Law, and the Diet can therefore not properly proceed to their consideration. A proposed address of loyalty to the Emperor was negatived. The Diet met in extraordinary session for the sole purpose of considering these proposals, and it having declined to consider them at all, the extraordinary session comes *ipso facto* to a close.

M. Leo Mechelin, the brain of the separatist movement in Finland, in an interview, explains the reasons why the Finnish Diet declined to consider the Russian legislative proposals laid before them in the extraordinary session summoned for that purpose. "The institution of the Diet, as confirmed by the Emperor in June 1906, *i.e.* after the publication of the Fundamental Laws of the Russian Empire, make no provision for our Diet considering any such proposals as these." By the Imperial Manifesto of 25th April 1906 and again in that of 6th August 1905, and 20th February 1906, all of which preceded the instrument referred to by M. McChelin, special note is taken of the future government of Finland and these acts undoubtedly control the interpretation of anything to be found in the local Diet institutions. But, as M. Mechelin says further on, "The Finns do not know the conditions of life in Russia, nor the language of Russia"—and therefore remain conveniently ignorant of everything in the Russian language that may not suit their peculiar views.

TOUR OF PREMIER STOLYPIN.

The tour made this Autumn by the Premier Minister, M. Stolypin, accompanied by the Chief of the Agrarian Settlement Department, is quite a remarkable achievement, the significance of which, in many directions might easily be missed, for the newspapers record little more than that the Russian Minister arrived at such a station at such a time and left "on his further journey" on such a day at such a time! Even a glance at the map to trace his route hardly brings home its full significance. Russian territory is so vast that all maps are necessarily on a small scale and stations a thousand miles apart look less formidable for a journey on a map of Russia than a trip to the sea-side on an English map. By the time he arrives in St. Petersburg again in the first week of October M. Stolypin will have covered by railway, river steamers and road, behind horses, over six thousand miles. Something over two-thirds of this is railway travelling, which in Russia means comfort for the ordinary individual. A Minister, however, can never get far from his uniform in Russia, and all the considerable towns and many of the smaller centres of population along the railways have claimed the attention of the Minister, and obtained a hearing on their local grievances and local schemes of aggrandisement and improvement. The change from the comfort of a Russian railway to the accommodation of a river-steamer is much the same as leaving one's own house for a poky lodging at the sea-side. But no comparison that I can find will convey to those who have happily had no experience of it any idea of what it means in Russia nowadays to travel behind horses "by road." Metalled roads in Russia do not total a mileage equal to one-third that of Russian railways, and most people know how inadequately even yet is Russia supplied with railways. Anywhere off the beaten track of the great highways, built originally for strategic purposes from St. Petersburg and Moscow South East and West, there are, practically, no roads at all, as roads are understood outside of Russia, where the only adequate definition is that a road in Russia is that portion of mother earth lying between two points—the starting point and the point you want to reach. In Winter nature provides admirable snow-roads, but in Spring and in the Autumn rains, travelling "by road" in Russia is pure martyrdom. The thousand miles, or thereabouts, that M. Stolipin will have done "by road" before he gets home again will probably outlive the memory of many more important moments in his energetic life!

The object of this official tour has been to personally inspect in different parts of the Empire the working of the Agrarian Settlement scheme. From the environs of Moscow right away to the shadow of the Altai Mountains the Premier Minister has visited the new villages in which every man is a small farmer and individual owner of his little farm freehold. Such villages do not lie conveniently for travellers, and many a time it has been the lot of Russia's first Minister to pass a night in the tiny close-smelling peasant wooden huts (izba), and on more than one occasion even in the open steppe. For among the places visited have been the Autumn haunts of the nomad Bashkir tribes, who have not yet abandoned the state of pasturage for that of the agriculturist, and complain that their grazing grounds are being annually encroached on by the tide of Russian "emigrants" seeking new homes and more land, in what ten years ago were waste places of the earth, now smiling with golden harvests. But all this wealth of bread-stuffs wants, first and foremost, roads which are something more than merely territory lying between two points, if it is to be brought to the oversea markets, principally to England, in competition with sea-borne grain. And it is for roads, and railroads, that the local spokesmen principally petitioned the Premier Minister on his great tour.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

The Russian Naval Estimates presented to the Duma for the year 1911, amount to a total of twelve million pounds sterling, an increase of two and a half millions sterling over the figures of last year. The personal, exclusive of officers, is put at 47,215, an increase of 5,000 men. Roughly both figures, money and men, represent about one-third of the naval estimates of Great Britain! The explanation, which a comparison of the results obtained demands, is to be found in the maintenance at full ratings of all the higher ranks of the service whose utility passed away with the loss of the Russian Fleet at Tsushima. For example, the Pacific Command now consists of a third-rate cruiser and a score of small-fry, gun-boats and submarines. Yet the old divisions, each under its commander and staff, are still kept up, and of these "divisions" there are four in the Pacific Command. Thus the naval equipment of Russia in the Far East in the coming year will consist of one ship afloat, divided into four "divisions" located at as many naval stations each station being provided with a full staff of officials on full pay.

BANDITS.

In the neighbourhood of Elizavetpol a gang of armed robbers is besieged in their fastnesses by soldiers, who, though provided with a machine gun, have so far been unable to dislodge the robbers who have terrorised the whole district for some time past. Casualties occur on both sides and the affair, which is typical of much of the thankless work that Russia has had to do in the Caucasus, reads more like an account of some item in a regular war. It is even said that artillery may be summoned to shell out the robbers, whose mountain refuge seems to be impregnable to ordinary military measures.

A case of the severest form of plague, that attacking the lungs and propagated through the air by the breath of the patient, has occurred at Odessa. The doubt which was throw upon this alarming case has been removed by the result of the bacteriological examination which proved the case to be truly one of lung plague. The patient, a girl, died. The Prefect of Odessa in a two-column article in the press, deals with recent criticisms of the treatment of plague at Odessa. The main points that stand out from this lengthy statement are that Odessa was totally unprepared for an attack of plague, although visited by this disease twice in the past ten years: that there was a scarcity of doctors: that funds were short until the Government sanctioned a special loan. that rat trapping began the moment a case of plague occurred, but there was no proper "rat-typhus" vaccine to be got in Odessa, and this effectual means of dealing with the vermin had to be imported, causing considerable delay. The Prefect inclines to the belief that the plague in Odessa is endemic and says that it will be necessary to entirely rebuild those parts of the town where plague has now repeatedly shown itself. The population, especially the municipality and the merchant classes of Odessa, have likewise caused to appear in the press various articles pointing out that plague is confined to a few known spots in the town and that there is no more danger to life generally in Odessa, than elsewhere, together with appeals *ad misercordiam* based on the injury done to local trade by the "exaggerated accounts of the plague that have appeared in the press" The authorities of Odessa, who recently were paying two pence half penny per dead rat delivered to them are now offering thirty shillings (*sic*) for every such rat as on examination in the laboratories shall prove to have been infected with plague. At the same time, notwithstanding the case of lung-plague, it is confidently asserted that the plague is drawing to an end.

The *Novoe Vremja* which is in close touch with official sources of inspiration, to-day in a leader reviews the attitude of Turkey in connection with the alleged Turko Rumanian secret agreement. The exiled ex-Sultan, says this paper, made a friend of Germany but carefully avoided entering into any definite agreements with any member of the Triple Alliance, well-knowing the result of binding agreements between big folks and little folks—the latter never have much chance of promoting their own particular ambitions and are always compelled by force if need be to further the ambitions of their powerful friends The new régime in Turkey is apparently guided by less wise heads than the crafty Abdul Hamid who showed great preference to Germany but avoided any forms of entanglement. New Turkey, after a revolution which was singularly favoured by fortune and cost remarkably few lives, is taking a new initiative—meeting German advances half-way. The result will be inevitably that New Turkey will make enemies of England, France and Russia. England and France are now-a-days the only solid financial markets in the world, and New Turkey is even

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

more in need of ready money than was Abdul Hamid. Instead of leaning towards the moneyed Powers, who have what she most needs, New Turkey prefers leaning towards the armed Powers —who will make her a pawn in their great game of aggrandizement. For the present only four warships have been foisted on to Turkey: we may expect more to follow, with added military burdens: when the Turkish treasury has been sufficiently depleted by these specious methods, the Germanic Powers may walk into Saloniki any day they please by merely flinging a few scraps of the dismembered Turkish Empire into the jaws of Bulgaria and Greece. When the *Novoe Vremja* speaks out it speaks pretty plainly, and the above is merely a digest of a long article.

A lady named Kudasheva, the widow of a captain of Cossacks, has arrived at Tomsk from Kharbin in the course of her ride across the Russian Empire and two continents to St. Petersburg. She expects to reach the capital in November. The lady wears a man's Cossack uniform and rides astride, carrying with her in a couple of saddlebags everything she needs for the journey. Her horse is a Mongol breed and is in splendid condition after some two thousand miles' riding. It was taken straight from the herd and is appropriately named "the Mongol." "Mongol" knows his mistress only and will take food from no other nor even allow any other person to approach. Like all his breed he does not kick out behind but strikes with his forefeet and bites. He receives on the journey 25 pounds of oats a day and consumes in tit-bits from his mistress pocket about a pound of sugar, for which he asks insistently by snatching at the pocket when he thinks he is being forgotten too long. Home Kudasheva sleeps in the stable on a truss of hay alongside of "Mongol" while doing this trip. As far as Chita she was accompanied by a favourite St. Bernard dog which had to be left behind there as the result of an accident.

Another Siberian sportsman who was driving a team of wolves from Chita to St. Petersburg, supporting himself by the way by exhibiting their antics in the villages, has died of cholera at Tiumen, which is about half-way to his destination.

In the search for interesting items for the forthcoming anniversary celebration of the French Invasion of Russia the committee has found in Moscow a veteran soldier of the Selenginsk Regiment of Infantry who, as a boy of ten, remembers the entry of the French into Moscow and their retreat. He is now 108 years old: his father attained the age of 142 and his mother lived 128 years. He describes how the poorer people of Moscow lived during the French occupation. They had run off to the neighbouring forests and volunteers every day took turns to make expeditions to the doomed town to secure food from the deserted shops. In Russia, by the way, the year 1812 is not specially referred to the "French" but with more historic accuracy it is called the "Invasion of the Twelve Tribes" of the Gentiles.

A Russian balloon with an army officer for aeronaut has travelled safely in 25 hours from St. Petersburg to near Saratov, a distance of over 1200 miles. Another has created a Russian record by covering in 40 hours the distance from St. Petersburg to Taganrog, traversing all Russia from North to South a distance of about 800 miles without descending.

A Moscow secondary school has opened a course of the Japanese Language.

An investigation into the question of fuel supply in the Moscow region has shown that the Donetz coal, formerly very largely used for manufacturing purposes, is now being entirely ousted by the increased use of naphtha refuse and especially by the introduction of specially prepared turf fuel. Many large factories make their own fuel in special turf-works.

An Imperial ordinance was gazetted on Tuesday for the establishment for the investigation of waterways. The regulations show that it consists President (Minister for Home Affairs) and 45 commissioners.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CXLIX.—Ito, and Dr. Stein.

While Prince Arisugawa's party was staying in Austria, Ito was investigating constitutional forms of Government and often went to hear the lectures of Dr. Stein. I went with him on two or three occasions. Stein had the reputation of being somewhat of a blusterer, but I was much impressed by his practical mind, his almost inexhaustible fund of knowledge, and the skill with which he explained to us the origin of political terms and the historical development of their meanings.

CL.—Popularity of Stein with the Japanese.

The fact that Ito went to Stein's lectures sufficed to make Stein extremely popular with the Japanese. His cult among our people was so widely diffused that to have made a tour of Europe without going to hear Stein lecture was looked upon like going to Arima and returning without having taken a hot bath. He was often confused by our people with the famous Prussian Minister of the same name. So wide was his range of knowledge that on one occasion he was able to hold his own in a conversation on Buddhist priests. Nothing seemed to come amiss to him.

CLI.—The Japanese Diplomatists of those days.

Our diplomatists in those days were Count Yonagiwarasaki, Minister to Russia; Viscount Aoki, to Berlin, Viscount, Mori to London; Mr. Ida Yuzuru, to Paris, and Mr. Sakurada Yoshichika, to Belgium. In other countries we had secretaries who discharged the functions of Ministers.

Of these gentlemen, Mori and Aoki bore the best reputation for diplomatic skill. But they had but little opportunity for exercising their skill; for the diplomatic questions were few and far between, and nothing troubled the smooth surface of affairs except now and again a question touching the treatment of some foreign resident in Japan. It was perhaps fortunate that it was so, for they were inexperienced and ignorant and did not even know sometimes the value and importance of having a cipher code.

Let me give an example. A certain Japanese Legation in a certain capital city received telegraphic instructions from home to place an order with a certain firm. The order was promptly placed according to instructions. But a day or two later another telegram came countermanding the order, which placed the Legation in a great difficulty. They did not like taking back the order they had given, and they wanted to exonerate themselves in the eyes of the merchant. So they sent a secretary with the telegram and the secret code-book and showed them to the merchant to convince him that it was the Government at home, and not they, that had countermanded the order. This happened about 25 years ago. It was not until the outbreak of the China War that our diplomats learned to appreciate the importance of a secret code.

CLII.—Amalgamation of the Kyodo and Mitsu-bishi Companies.

Prince Arisugawa returned to Japan in Feb. 1883. The Kyōdo Unyu S.S. Company had just been formed, and a few months later there broke out a fierce competition between it and the Mitsubishi S.S Co., which finally resulted in the amalgamation of the two companies as the Nippon Yūsen Kaisha.

The Kyōdo Unyu S.S. Co. was projected by Marquis Inouye, but it was Viscount Shinagawa, then Minister for Agriculture and Commerce who did the actual work of floating the Company. The reason alleged was that it was not advisable to leave all the carrying trade of the Company in the hands of the Mitsubishi Co. But this was merely a pretext. The fact was that Marquis Inouye was at the time scheming for political activity in Korea, and the new Kyodo Unyu Kaisha's steamers were so constructed that they could be converted into armed cruisers at very short notice.

CLIII.—Promptitude of the Chinese Government.

On the occasion of the riots in Seoul in the 15th year of Meiji (1882) the Chinese Government displayed unwonted activity and promptitude, and arrested Prince Dai en-Kun, whom they put under confinement at Hokanfu. The Viceroy of Chih-li at the time was Li Hung Chang, but the mourning for his mother had called him away from his post, and O Bunsho (王文韶) was taking his duties at Tientsin as his deputy.

The Viceroy's deputy was as gentle as an old woman, without any powers of initiative, but he had under him some audacious and enterprising persons such as Ba Kenchu (馬建忠) who made up for the deputy's deficiencies by adopting vigorous measures in his name. Had Li Hung Chang been at his post it is scarcely likely that such active steps would have been taken.

CLIV.—Marquis Matsukata's Financial Measures.

The differences in value between paper money and specie became so great at this time that a silver *yen* was worth one *yen* and eighty *sen* in paper. This was due to the unlimited issue of inconvertible notes. *Apropos* of this, Marquis Matsukata, then Minister of Finance, made representations to the Cabinet, the gist of which, I have been told, was somewhat as follows.

The only result that could possibly arise from the present policy of issuing notes to make good the deficit in the income would be a further depreciation of paper and a second deficit, and so on *ad infinitum* until the whole thing ended in disaster. It was like giving alcohol or opium to a person already poisoned by them: the fresh dose would bring a temporary relief, but end by aggravating the disease until the only way of escape was suicide. In the case of Japan there was still time, but there was only one remedy. The amount of paper currency must be lessened. Of course the adoption of such a measure would lead to much temporary discomfort and discontent (the alcoholic patient did not enjoy the cutting off or diminishing of his favourite beverages), but the pain had to be borne for the sake of the ultimate benefit. The Marquis therefore begged the Ministry not to allow themselves to be swayed from their course by any complaints or grumblings about the scarcity of money, but to persevere to the end, when the finances would be adjusted.

To these suggestions, the Cabinet gave their consent and promise. A maximum of expenditure was fixed for each department for the next three years, Government expenditures of all sorts were reduced to a minimum, and the superfluous paper notes were withdrawn from circulation with all convenient speed. The effect was remarkable. Within three or four years the discrepancy between silver and paper had disappeared, and in the 17th year of Meiji (1884) it was found possible to issue a system of convertible notes.

A great many people maintain that the rise in the value of paper money is due to an increase of specie reserve. This is quite wrong. It is an elementary proposition of political economy that a currency with fictitious values (such as inconvertible notes) will appreciate or depreciate according as the supply falls short of or exceeds the demand that there is for it.

And yet it is wonderful how many, even skilled economists, overlook this elementary proposition.

CLIV.—The Gold Standard.

All European Powers had adopted a gold standard. The British Indian Government had imposed restrictions on the coinage of silver, which were almost tantamount to the adoption of a gold standard. The world's demand for silver diminished so remarkably that a one *yen* gold piece came to stand at *yen* 1.40 or *yen* 1.50 in silver. Japan found herself obliged to follow

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the example of the Occidental powers and in the 30th of Meiji (897) a gold standard was adopted.

The methods employed on this occasion were the exact reverse of those adopted when the problem before the Government was the raising of the value of paper money. No limit was put to the coinage of silver, but the weight of gold coins was reduced by one half, so as to equalize values and keep the proportion between silver and gold.

But the result was a disturbance of balance in the price of commodities, in interest, in wages of labour, a disturbance which is still active, after ten long years, and which has caused much serious financial embarrassment, both public and private.

The object before the Government was the same on the two occasions when financial adjustment became necessary. And yet the mode of procedure in the second case was the exact reverse of that in the first.

Is it to be wondered at that the results were so very different?

CLV.—Sir Edward Reed.

The one great desire that was ever present in the minds of Japanese statesmen during the early years of Meiji was the revision of the treaties, and especially of those clauses which established consular jurisdiction over foreigners and deprived Japan of the full rights of taxation

When Marquis Inoue became Foreign Minister in the 12th year of Meiji, he set about the business with his usual vigour.

One day the Foreign Office in Tokyo received a cable from Mr. Ueno Kagenori, Japanese Minister in London, to the effect that Sir Edward Reed, M.P., was come as a globe-trotter to Japan, and that his position as chief Naval Constructor made it advisable that he should be given a very warm welcome.

Acting upon this, Count Kawamura, who was at the time Minister of Marine, sent a cordial invitation to Sir Edward, and on his arrival in Japan, Jan 10, 1879, he was entertained and lodged at Count Kawamura's residence.

The reception accorded to Sir Edward Reed was almost too cordial. Marquis Inoue was of the opinion that the greatest obstacle in the way of treaty revision was Sir Harry Parkes, and he was very anxious to see him transferred to some other post, or at the least to have some limits put to the very arbitrary influence that he exercised. I believe that he hoped to gain something of the sort through the medium of Sir Edward Reed. Sir Edward was certainly a man of influence in the shipbuilding world, and he was well disposed towards Japan. But ship-building is one thing and treaty revision another, and Marquis Inoue never made a greater mistake than when he concluded that Sir Edward Reed could exercise any influence in diplomatic questions. Was it likely that the British Government would change its Ministers at Sir Edward's suggestion?

The Marquis was, however, blind to this simple fact, and the sole result of the splendid hospitality lavished upon Sir Edward Reed was that it hurt the feelings of the British Minister.

Sir Edward was not long in Japan before he saw through Marquis Inoue's designs, and he cajoled him most skilfully during the whole of his stay. On his return to England he wrote two volumes on things Japanese, one of the most accurate and reliable of all books written on Japan, as well it might be, seeing that all the information was furnished by the Foreign Office.

Sometime after his return to England Sir Edward sent a cablegram to Marquis Inoue, demanding a remittance by telegraph of £1,000 for the expenses incurred by one of his brother M.P.'s, who had asked a question in the House relative to the withdrawal of the British troops stationed in Yokohama.* Inoue consulted with Count Okuma and decided to send the money. Some months later Sir Edward, writing to Marquis Inoue, enclosed a copy of the order of the day and a newspaper cutting. From these the Marquis was able to glean the information that a certain member of Parliament had asked the Government when the British troops stationed in Japan would be withdrawn, and that an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs had replied that they would be withdrawn when their presence there was found to be unnecessary. This was the only information elicited, and it cost Japan £1000 sterling!

CLVI.—Reception wasted on Governor Hennessy.

In the same year (1879) our Foreign Office officials busied themselves with another reception—that of Mr. Pope Hennessy, an Irish M.P., and a celebrated orator, who for some reason or other had been appointed Governor of Hongkong. The reception was dictated by the same motives as those which had operated with Marquis Inouye in the case of Sir Edward Reed.

On this occasion Governor and Mrs. Hennessy and the baby were lodged in the Foreign Minister's Official residence, and the entertainment was far more lavish than before. How lavish it was may be gatherd from the one fact that the house was newly furnished, and that the furniture had all been lacquered by the famous artist Kyoichi, then in the zenith of his fame, who could command ten *yen* and more just for lacquering a pipe.

The reception accorded to Sir Edward Reed took place during the absence of Sir Harry Parkes, who had gone home on furlough: that of Governor Hennessy took place after Sir Harry's return to Japan. Sir Harry took exception to the flag used by Governor Hennessy in the boat which carried him to a British man of war in Yokohama harbour, and a lengthy correspondence followed which the Governor showed to Marquis Inoue with some glee.

When the Governor and party went to visit Hakone, Nikko and other places in Cental Japan, the Minister for Foreign Affairs with his wife and daughter attended him: when he visited Eastern Japan and the Hokkaidō, Count Okuma was in attendance, with myself as his interpreter. Count Okuma tried hard to draw him out on the subject of treaty revision and the recovery of taxation-rights, but Hennessy always contrived deftly to change the topic, nor did he allow himself once to be drawn to dangerous ground during the whole of the trip. Craftiness is but of little use in matters diplomatic.

It was very fortunate for Japan that the British Minister at the time was an upright man, and that, hurt though he was by the manner of these receptions, he would not allow his private resentment to interfere with his conduct of public affairs.

On the occasion of Governor Hennessy's reception Inoue was very busy. "I wish," he once groaned to me during this time,—"I wish Ito could have been a little kinder. I wish he could have given me some help, now that I want it so badly."

I told Ito, who was at the time Minister of Home Affairs, of Inoue's complaint.

"Inoue is making a tremendous mistake," he said, "in trying to carry out treaty revision through any person except the Minister who has the confidence of the British Government."

Ito would have nothing to do with these receptions. He did not however try to dissuade Inoue from his mistaken policy. He knew that Inoue would not listen to him, and so, to avoid disputes, he let him go his own way.

CLVII.—Governor Hennessy and Tinned Meats.

The Colonization Bureau had just begun canning foods, when the Governor made his trip to Hokkaido. Of course the Governor's party were asked to try some of the meats thus prepared, and the eloquent Irishman was imprudent enough to praise them highly. After that, Hokkaido tinned meats, fish, lobster, chickens &c, were set before them at every meal. At last the Governor of Hongkong rebelled. He said that there was plenty of fresh game and fresh fish to be got in the Hokkaido; why should he and his party be expected to ruin their digestions by this continuous diet of canned provisions?

It fell to my lot as interpeter to convey to the officials Governor Hennessy's remonstrances. But they would not believe what I told them. They said that His Excellency had been so loud in his praises that they were sure his words were true! And so it was not until he left Hakodate that the poor Governor was released from the tyranny of tinned meats. Well-meaning but ignorant hospitality may at times be very trying to the person entertained.

* One of these soldiers is said to have used the following threat to a Japanese coolie whom he found using a horse-blanket for his own repose: "O my! if I can catch you a-*neru*-ing in my *ma's ketto*, I'll jolly soon teach you *wakarimasu*!"

THE WEALTH OF JAPAN.

(From the "Keizai Zasshi.")

I.

By Mr. H. Takahashi.

In the sequel of her acquisition of the right of suzerainty over Chosen, Japan's wealth, as well as her territory and population, has increased in a marked degree, its sum total reaching well nigh over £30,000,000,000. This must of course be worth congratulation. Yet in comparison with the European Powers, still far behind them she lags, standing but seventh among those world's nations, with Italy ahead of her. To observe further, the wealth of Japan, measured on a per capital basis, is no more than one-sixth of that of Great Britain, one fifth of France and America, one quarter of Germany, and even less than one-half of Italy, only following close upon the heels of Russia. For all that, the very nature of Japan's national character thoroughly consistent with, plus the fortunate national position of her territory boundlessly advantageous for, the future enlargement of her general wealth, naturally inspire confidence that it will by no means be a matter of much difficulty for Japan some day to outstrip Italy and Russia and even leave behind her such countries as France and Germany, provided she unites in renewed efforts in future for the exploitation of resources in her broad march toward expansion. To wit, after the recent two great expeditions, she has had her wealth increased to the amount of something like *yen* 5,000,000,000, which detailed would stand as below:—

	Yen.
Wealth of Japan (Formosa and Chosen excluded.)	27.665,761,655
Wealth of Formosa (Ceded to Japan after 1895-96 war)	2,496,510,781
Wealth of Chosen (Annexed after 1904-05 war).....	2.525,372,081

Besides the above, ought to be counted in:

Wealth of Bays and Harbours, Rivers, Books and Libraries in Japan Proper and Formosa	(under inves.)
Wealth of Sagahlien	do.
Wealth of South Manchuria Railway, its accessory Building, etc.....	do.
General wealth increased since the last investigation (1906)	do.

[N. B.—The figures for the wealth of Japan proper and Formosa are those obtained according to my investigation actually made in 1905-06, and those for Chōsen, in 1907. Even since then, however, they must have risen in a great measure, details of which are now under investigation. It should therefore be noted that figures below given are according to an old investigation.]

All the above items put together, the grand total aggregates nearly over *yen* 30,000,000,000, thereby enabling Japan to stand almost side by side with Italy. Thus it is that Japan got her wealth increased by *yen* 2,496,510,781 in consequence of her conquent of China in 1294-95, and by *yen* 2,525,372,081 as the result of her annexation of Chosen which was facilitated by her victory over Russia in 1904-05,—that is to say, she has added, through the ordeals of the two great wars in the past fifteen years, from 1894 to 1910, as part of her permanent wealth, some *yen* 5,021,882,862, which is the combined wealth of Formosa and Chosen. This is as much as to say that Japan because of the territorial expansion consequent upon her glorious victories in the past fifteen years, has had her wealth increased on the average

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

per annum by *yen* 334,000,000,—or by *yen* 6 80 per capita.

In this connection, will prove of much interest the following tables bearing on "Items of Korean Wealth" "Comparison of wealth-items of both Japan and Chosen," and "wealth, both total and per capita, of the sixgreatest Powers".—

ITEMS OF CHOSEN'S WEALTH.

	Yen.
1. Lands	1,765,948,731
2. Houses, Ware-houses and other Buildings	117,600,000
3. Properties and Fine Art Works..	26,220,000
4. Live stock and other Animals ...	43,265,625
5. Mines ..	150,000,000
6. Marine Products	110,000,000
7. Electricity, Gases, Water works, Coaches	1,000,000
8. Steamers, warships	2,705,000
9. Coins and Bullion, both silver and gold	9,245,000
10. Companies and Banks	2,222,500
11. Goods and Mercha dise	119,115,225
12. Railways, Telegraph and Telephone	76,800,000
13. Drawings, Books and Libraries..	250,000
14. Bays, Harbours and Rivers	100,000,000
Grand Total	2 525,372,081
Wealth per capita	200
Average Income, per capita ..	20

WEALTH ON EVERY ITEM COMPARED

1. Lands,	
J pan	12,609 229 453
Chosen	1,766,948,731
2. Houses, Ware-houses and other Buildings,	
Japan	3 616 235,700
Chosen	117,600,000
3. Properties and Art Works,	
Japan	1,836 674,164
Chosen	26.22 ,000
4. Live stock and other animals,	
Japan	120,142,320
Chosen	43,265,625
5. Mines,	
Japan	811,973,890
Chosen	150,000,000
6. Marine Products,	
Japan	811,973.890
Chosen	110,000,000
7. Electricity, Gas, Waterworks, Coaches,	
Japan	114 875,180
Chosen	1,000,000
8. Ships (Warships included),	
Japan	289,254,839
Chosen	2,705,000
9. Gold and silver coins, Gold and silver Bullion,	
Japan	211,552,911
Chosen	9,245,000
10. Banks and Companies,	
Japan	825,578,506
Chosen	2,222,500
11. Goods and Merchandise,	
Japan	997,649,714
Chosen	119,115,225
12. Rai ways, Telegraph and Telephone,	
Japan	7 5,115,225
Chosen	66,800,000
13. Books and Libraries,	
Japan	(under investigation)
Chosen	250,000
14. Bays, Harbours and Rivers,	
Japan	(under investigation)
Chosen	1 0,000,000
Grand Total,	
Japan	25,140,382 576
Chosen	2,525,372,081

WEALTH OF JAPAN AND KO EA COMPARED.

Japan	25,140,389 576
Chosen	2,525 372,081

FORMOSA AND CHOSEN COMPARED.

Formosa	2.496,510,781
Chosen	2,525,372,081

CHOSEN AND SOME OF JAPAN'S PREFECTURES COMPARED.

Fukuoka Pre Hyogo Pre. Niigata Pre.	put together 2,601,587,179

WEALTH ON A PER CAPITA BASIS.

Japan	505.753
Chosen	200,000

THE SIX GREATEST POWERS COMPARED.

Great Britain,	
Total	112,800,000 000
Per Cap	2,964
France,	
Total	103.176.000,000
Per Cap	2,688
Germany,	
Total	77,244,000,000
Per Cap	1.928
America,	
Total	153,888,000,000
Per Cap	2,250
Russia,	
Total	61,044,500,000
Per Cap	660
Italy,	
Total	35.522,000.000
Per Cap	1,200
Japan. (Items under investigation excluded).	
Total	27,665,761,657
Per Cap	500

JAPAN'S PREFECTURES COMPARED.

	Yen.
Tokyo-Fu	1,944,398.862
Kanagawa	446,687,859
Saitama	465.538,857
Chiba	601,335,960
Ibaraki	592,159,346
Tochigi	426,466,077
Gunma	339,808,738
Nagano	584 852,261
Yamanashi	228,861,262
Shizuoka	452 501,364
Aichi	799.479,168
Miye	457,762,076
Gifu	557.494.951
Shiga	363.778,863
Fukui	287.799,621
Ishikawa	341,700,431
Toyama	395.572,694
Niiga a	752.989,666
Fukushima	4 9,349,228
Miyagi	492.511,211
Yamagata	409,895,908
Akita	477,365.938
Iwate	306.251,143
Aomori	325,266,169
Kyoto Fu	509,086,689
Osaka Fu	1,147,221,010
Nara	228.441,529
Wakayama	238.1 6,834
Hyogo	936,598,418
Okayama	564,998,162
Hiroshima	557,583.967
Yamaguchi	461,646.180
Shimane	312,969.757
Tottori	182,631,752
Tokushima	246.421,012
Kagawa	295,834.896
Ehime	400,951,207
Kochi	254,094,931
Nagasaki	339.320,142
Saga	293 350.973
Fukuoka	911,999,155
Kumamoto	554.798,857
Oita	369,4 6,061
Miyazaki	232,058,071
Kagoshima	398,887,802
Okinawa	70,066.531
Hokkaido	687.542,293
Formosa	2,496,510,782
Chosen	2,5 5,372,081
Total	27,665,7 1,657

The above is nothing but an enumeration of items of wealth, the particular discussion of which can be found in my recent work entitled, "Wealth of Japanese Empire" and also in 'Wealth of Chosen" shortly to be published.

THE WARWICH MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.

The first night that it did not rain during the entertainments given by the Warwick Major's Comedy Company was taken advantage of by a large portion of the Yokohama public to witness Henry Arthur Jones' play "The Case of Rebellious Susan," a sparkling and witty comedy, in which almost the whole of the Warwick Mayor's Company took part.

As usual with the members of this Company, they spared no effort to give a correct rendering of their parts, with the result that the piece went with a great swing, and was evidently much relished by the audience.

The assistance of the members of the Yokohama Amateurs who kindly supported the Warwich Major's Comedy Co. in the students' scenes and choruses, which are so pronounced a feature of "Old Heidelberg" resulted in a most interesting performance.

After having masqueraded in Society plays for awhile, this Company returned on Saturday night to its native heath with "Charley's Aunt," and, needless to say, with immense success. In broad farce and burlesque its members are in their proper element, and Brandon Thomas' world-known production gave unlimited scope for the display of the high spirits and affinity with broad humour which characterises the members of the Warwick Major Comedy Company. Mr. Kenneth Brampton, who so far has had little opportunity to distinguish himself in any of the plays presented, has on this occasion shown what he can do if the proper test is afforded him. As the clown of the piece he made a capital bogus "Aunt from Brazil" (where the nuts come from), and convulsed the audience on more than one occasion. Mr. Robert Stephenson, perhaps the best of the male characters of the company, did not have on this occasion such a thankful part as in "Are you a Mason," or "Jane," but could not disguise his great talents for representing preposterous and ludicrous situations. Mr. Reginald Rivington has generally most difficult parts to play, as on this occasion, when he was to act Sir Francis Chesney (late of the Indian Service), but he acquitted himself well. Mr. Jess Sweet as Brasset the College scout was excellent, and more convincing than on former occasions. Mr. Geo. Story also acted with great spirit, although his part was not as congenial as Tipson the manservant in "Jane," or Frank Perry, the bogus Mason in "Are you a Mason." Mr. Ronald Garland had in his *rôle* as the College freshman excellent scope for his abilities and made the most of them.

The ladies of the cast played a very subordinate part to that of the gentlemen, but they were all animated with the same desire to please their audience, which is such a distinguishing feature of this Company The piece was greatly enjoyed by the bumper house which greeted them on their appearance, and shortly after eleven the following musical programme was rendered amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and repeated demands for encores :—

Selection....."Norma" .....Bellini.
The Orchestra.
Song....."The King's Minstrel"....Ciro Pinsuti.
Mr. Ronald Garland.
Song....."Goo-Goo Land"
Miss Georgie Corlass.
Speciality Turn and Acrobatic Dance.
Mr. Jess Sweet.
Song....."Douglas Gordon."...Lawrence Kellie.
Miss Nina Osborne.
Dance....."Tarantelle"
Miss Lilian Lloyd.
Song....."It Does Go" .....Mel. B. Spurr.
Mr. Geo F Story.
Song....."Marie Louise"
Miss Georgie Corlass.

THE wreck of the schooner *James Rolph*, on Aug. 2nd, on Point San Pedro, has brought out one of the most remarkable marine coincidences on record. According to Capt. T. P. H. Whitelaw, who has been engaged in stripping the *Rolph* of her tackle and apparel, the vessel lies directly above and across the bones of the British ship *Drumburton*, which went ashore in the same place six years ago. The *Drumburton* sailed from San Francisco on September 3rd, 1904, and at 6.30 in the evening of the same day drifted down on Point San Pedro during a dense fog, and after a few ineffectual attempts were made to haul her off, was abandoned and left to her fate. It has been discovered during the attempts to haul the *Rolph* off the rocks that she had drifted over the *Drumburton* in such a manner that the iron ribs of the old vessel had taken a firm grip upon the wooden sides of the schooner as if in resolve to have company in the watery grave. No further attempt will be made to save the *Rolph*, and the bones of the two vessels will lie in such a position as to form an almost perfect cross.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE LAW COURTS.

BETTING ON RACES.

The first hearing of a case of betting on horse-races was held on the 14th instant in the Yokohama Local Court, the presiding judge being Mr. Azuma, and the public procurator, Mr. Hattori.

The accused, 27 in number, are:—Uyekuri Shigeru, formerly member of the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo*; Onodera Jutaro sericulturist; Yamaoka Takezo, marine products trader; Ito Risaburo barrister-at-law; Onuki Kaname, manager of the Yokohama office of the Chiyoda Life Insurance Company; Wakao Ryutaro, official in charge of the Wakao share and stock broking agency; Fujimura Yozo, employee of the Yokohama Fish Oil Company; Abe Jurobei, trader; Kobayashi Masuharu, employee of the Kimura Raw Silk Store; Kawai Kakutaro, employee of the Asahiya Forwarding agency; Suzuki Uekichi, *geisha* attendant; Ito Sansei, marine products trader; Ninomiya Wakasaburo, member of the Yokohama Trading Warehouse Company; Komatsu Kichiichiro, employee of the Ito Marine Products Store; Takasawa Kisaburo, trader; Ozawa Joji, stockbroker (an American naturalized as a Japanese); A. M. Watt, British subject and employee of Ozawa stockbroking agency; Ono Einosuke, trader; Obata Kanehiro, oculist; Miyasugi Aizo, fireworks manufacturer; Nishimura Kisaburo, exporter of silk goods; Takahashi Tokunosuke, employee of the Yokohama Trading Warehouse Company; Nishimura Ryonosuke, employee of a foreign firm; Ozawa Tosaku broker and employee of the Sawa Shoten; Hiwatari Moriyoshi; Kakehi Tsunesaku and Sato Sohiro, sericulturists. (Sato Soshiro is now in Canada.)

The Attorneys who appeared in court were:—Messrs, Goto, Koide, Hanai, Ishibashi, Kubota, Akao, Y. Inouye, Tanizawa, K. Inouye, Murobuse, Anzai, Ohashi, Yamada, Sawada, Muramatsu, and Sekishima.

At 10 a.m. the hearing was opened, accused being called, one by one, before Judge Azuma who asked them various questions in connection with their offence, comparing their statements with the protocol of the preliminary examination. Some of the accused denied what they had stated before in the preliminary court, while most of them said that they had committed betting on horse-races while they do not remember the particulars. Nearly all the accused disavowed the handling of money, even though the initials of, or symbols for, their names had been put down on the betting lists.

Messrs. Ohashi, Inouye, Tanizawa, Yamada, and Ishibashi (counsels of Onuki, Ito Sansei, Kakehi, Uyekuri, Onodera, and Obata) declared that the statements which had been made by the Isezaki-cho police were quite wrong and asked the court to summon certain witnesses for the defense, but their request was rejected. Mr. Hanai (Onuki's counsel) argued that statements made by policemen should not be taken as evidence. Public Procurator Hattori, however, contended that these statements cannot be taken as absolutely worthless. He added that all the accused have been guilty of the crime for years, and asked the judge to sentence them to the following punishments:—

Uyekuri (Book-maker) ...	..1½ years' imprisonment
Onodera	8 month „
Yamaoka, Onuki, Wakao, Ito Sansei, Minamiya, Obata, Miyasugi, and Kakehi	6 „ „
Ito Risaburo, Kobayashi, Kawai, Komatsu, Suzuki, Abe, and Fujimura.....	4 „ „
Takahashi, K. Nishimura, and Sato	Over 500 *yen* fine.
T. Ozawa, J. Ozawa, and A. M. Watt	300 „ „
R. Nishimura, Ono, Takasugi, and Takasawa	200 „ „

The hearing is still continuing as we go to press.

The hearing of the case of betting on horse-races, was resumed on the 19th instant in the Yokohama Local Court.

Attorneys Hanai, Isobe, Akao and several others pled for their respective clients, stating that the accused in the present case cannot be described as habitual gamblers, on the ground that whether or not a man is in the habit of gambling cannot be judged by the number of his bets, but by his usual behaviour. In order to prove the undesirability of punishing the offenders severely, a judicial precedent in the Supreme Court and many other facts were referred to by Mr. Seki, counsel for Wakao, who complained of the unjustness of the Public Procurator's application of the law, seemed to have greatly moved the persons present in the court. He argued that horse-race betting is not a crime and added that although it may be considered by some people that traffic in pari-mutual tickets, is an offence according to the revised criminal law, betting on horse-races, if done for the sake of pleasure, cannot be called an offence. The application of the law, he said, made by the Public Procurator, was absurdly severe, and it is desirable to judge the case without any bias on one side or the other. Mr. Kubota, who represented the accused Takasawa and Kawai, also pled the inoffensiveness of betting of this sort and the impropriety of inflicting punishment, even though it is found to be an offence according to the code. Simultaneously he asked the court to postpone the execution of sentence in the event of the accused being found guilty. Further hearing will take place to-day from 9 a.m.

The hearing of the case of betting on horse-races was continued on the 20th instant in the Yokohama Local Court.

On this day Mr. Koide, counsel for R. Ito, Kobayashi, Takahashi, and Onuki, stated that the Public Procurator's opinion as to the severe punishment of the accused may have been adopted at the time when the sale of pari-mutuel tickets was permitted, and that he hoped to punish the present accused with a moderate fine.

Next Mr. Isobe, who represented Ozawa Joji and A. M. Watt, asked the court to give the verdict of "not guilty," on the ground that his clients merely told the book-maker Uyekuri that that they would bet on horse-races, while nothing substantial was staked. Especially as to Watt, who is a foreigner, the counsel urged that the accused Watt did not think it an offence to bet on horse-races on friendly terms with Uyekuri. Betting on horse-races, said Mr. Isobe, is an offence which is punished in one place or at one time, while it is not considered an offence in other places or at other times.

Subsequently Messrs. Ishibashi, Murobuse, Anzai, and Inoue, pleaded for their respective clients, advancing arguments which were practically similar to the above. These attorneys in the main advocated the innocence of the accused and asked the court to punish them with slight fines, if it could not wholly acquit them.

LOCAL NEWS.

Baron Matsudaira Masanao, Viscount Miura Goro, and Baron Funakoshi Mamoru, were newly appointed members of the Privy Council on the 14th instant.

The *Asama* and *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron, with 146 cadets under the command of Rear-Admiral Yashiro, left Yokosuka on the 16th instant on a voyage to America.

A guest who since the 14th instant has been staying at a Japanese hotel in Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, was attacked on Monday morning by cholera, and succumbed to the disease the next day.

According to the report of the Meteorological station of this prefecture, the atmospheric depression which came upon these islands from the east of Ryukyu, began to proceed on Monday morning towards the Bonin and Hachijo Islands. Consequently the weather in Yokohama became fine yesterday, after a period of eleven rainy days. The rainfall on the 12th instant measured 70 mm.

The U.S. Ambassador and Mr. O'Brien left for home on Tuesday by the steamer *Empress of Japan* on leave of absence. They are expected to return to Japan by the middle of December next.

His Highness Prince Higashi-Fushimi will honour the Nippon Race Club Meeting with his presence on the second day of the forthcoming autumn races, when the Emperor's Cup will be presented by Chamberlain Nishi.

A regular meeting of the Privy Council was held on Wednesday, when the Bill for the revision of the election law of the members of the House of Representatives, and that for the revision of the High School regulations was approved.

It is reported that some members of the Tokyo City Assembly are canvassing for municipal ownership of the electric tramway in the city. The Government, however, being not inclined to give consent to the proposal, the question is now at a deadlock.

Monday being the Kanname sai (harvest festival), a *shinto* ceremony was held in the Imperial Palace. The representatives of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, the Prince and Princess Imperial, and other Princes and Princesses of the Blood attended the function.

The first meeting of the Cabinet conference on the next fiscal year's Budget will be held on Friday. Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and all other Ministers, including Viscount Terauchi who has just returned from Chosen, will be present, the only absentee being perhaps Count Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who is now confined to his official residence on account of ill health.

On the night of the 15th inst. Mr. Kamei, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police Board, accompanied by an officer, made a round of inspection through various parts of the city of Tokyo, in order to personally observe how the police authorities were posting cordons with a view to preventing the continuance of murderous and other criminal offences. The Superintendent-General was challenged thirty-nine times during four hours from one till five a.m.

Prince Tsai Hsun, Chinese Naval Envoy, will arrive at Yokohama on the 23rd inst. by the steamer *Chiyo Maru*. Guards of honour to be detailed in connection with his forthcoming visit to Tokyo, will consist of half a company of cavalry, with colours. About one-half of the garrison in Tokyo will line up between Shimbashi and the Shiba Detached Palace, where the Prince puts up, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired in Hibiya Park on the occasions of his arrival and departure. The Generals in Tokyo will meet him at Shimbashi Station and repair to the Detached Palace to present greetings. A company of infantry with colours will be attached to that Palace during his stay.

On Tuesday evening Mayor Arakawa gave a dinner at the Yokohama Specie Bank Club, entertaining the members of the Consular Body in this city. When the feast was at its height, the Mayor made a brief address in English, stating that he is no stranger to Yokohama, having been an official of Kanagawa Kencho at an earlier period of his life, and expressed his hope of continuing those friendly relations with the foreign Consuls which had always been maintained by his predecessor. In reply to the Mayor's address, Herr F. von Syburg, the German Consul-General, stated on behalf of the Consular Body that it was regarded by them as an honour to have Mr. Arakawa as the Mayor. Baron Sufu, Governor of this prefecture, and several members of the Yokohama City Council, were also present.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

INTERPORT CRICKET.

The following are the full scores in the Interport Cricket Match at Kobe, in which Yokohama suffered defeat by an innings and 87 runs:—

KOBE—FIRST INNINGS.

H. E. Green, l.b w., b. Squire	7
[illegible] E. Lucas, b. Squire	0
W. Galloway, C. Sharman, b. Squire	63
C. J. Lucas, c. Squire, b. Edwards	41
A. Stephens, b. Squire	15
E. N. Lambert, b. Edwards	5
H. R. Nicoll, c. Buckle, b. Squire	7
C. E. Wilkinson, run out	10
W. B. Wilson, b. Squire	23
[illegible] L. Spence, not out	24
[illegible] G. Crane, c. Whyte, b. Squire	35
Extras	8
Total	240

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
[illegible] L. Squire	37	8	118	7	16.85
W. D. S. Edwards	28	5	78	2	39.
[illegible] G. Brady	2	0	19	0	—
H. C. Gregory	6	0	17	0	—

YOKOHAMA—FIRST INNINGS.

[illegible] Hardman, run out	1
[illegible] G. Hearne, c. Nicoll, b. Green	10
[illegible] L. Squire, b. Nicoll	2
W. D. S. Edwards, c. Stephens, b. Nicoll	7
[illegible] G. Stanford, b. Nicoll	0
[illegible] G. Brady, b. Nicoll	1
[illegible] Buckle, c. C. J. Lucas, b. Green	1
H. C. Gregory, not out	10
[illegible] Sharman, b. Nicoll	1
[illegible] A. Hearne, b. Nicoll	4
[illegible] M. Whyte, b. Nicoll	2
Extras	4
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M.	R.	W.	AV
H. R. Nicoll	16	7	25	7	3.57
H. E Green	16	9	14	2	7

YOKOHAMA.—2ND INNINGS.

H. C. Gregory, c. Nicoll, b. Stephens	0
[illegible] Hardman, c. C. J Lucas, b. Nicoll	0
W. D. S. Edwards, b. Nicoll	4
[illegible] L. Squire, c. Crane, b. Nicoll	27
[illegible] G. Hearne, b. Nicoll	11
[illegible] G. Stanford, b Nicoll	21
[illegible] G. Brady, c. S. Lucas, b. Nicoll	0
[illegible] Buckle, not out	21
[illegible] Sharman, b. Nicoll	1
[illegible] A. Hearne, b. Nicoll	1
[illegible] M. Whyte, run out	5
Extras	19
Total	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.	AV.
H. R. Nicoll	14	3	40	8	5
A. Stephens	3	1	10	1	10
H. E. Green	7	2	25	0	—
[illegible] Lucas	3.5	0	16	0	—

1 Wide ball bowled by Stephens.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER "ARMENIA."

We are in receipt of the following telegram through the courtesy of Messrs. Illies & Co.,

"The steamer *Armenia* is now being towed towards Shanghai Harbour by the *Monteagle*, with broken shaft; due Woosung to night (Saturday). We will telegraph full particulars after steamer's arrival. Inform the consignees."

Messrs. Illies & Co., inform us that the *Armenia* was *en route* from Shanghai to Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. It will therefore be seen that her arrival at this port will of necessity be considerably delayed.

We yesterday published a paragraph relating to the accident to the S.S. *Armenia*. The agents are now in receipt of a further telegram to the effect that repairs will require about two weeks.

Prince Tsai Hsun is expected to arrive at Yokohama on board the *Chiyo Maru* from San Francisco on the 23rd instant, a day earlier than previously arranged. The Municipality will present a pair of cloisonne flower-vases to the Prince.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAVEL ON THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

[*We have received for publication the following letter regarding travel on the Trans-Siberian Railway, together with a reply from the General Agent of the Company, to whom the communication was first submitted.*]

A YOKOHAMA RESIDENT'S COMPLAINT.

Sir,—I am here trying to get rid of an attack of bronchitis which I caught on board the International Express train *en route* to here.

We left Yokohama towards the end of August, and arrived on the 11th September in Vienna, 6 hours late on account of a suspected case of cholera amongst one of the lady passengers on board our train.

The table on our train was generally good, but the same could not be said of the cleanliness in the 1st and 2nd class lavatories, (and if this is the case on board the International, what must it be on board the Russian State trains?)

But my principal reason for writing is, that in the interest of the travelling public, the following should be brought to the notice of the railway authorities concerned.

From Irkutsk, or rather a little before there, we had a temperature of 40 degress, Fahr (5 Cels.) and suffered bitterly from the cold. When we complained about this lack of heating, we were told that according to the regulations the time for doing so had not arrived yet, and that even if they wanted to they could not do so owing to the necessary reparations to the central heating apparatus.

Now I should like to ask, if the regulations are there for the convenience of the passengers, or if the passengers are there for the convenience of the regulations? The Railway Co surely ought to regulate the heating of the carriages according to the temperature, and not to a hard and fast rule of the calendar opening of a certain season, and it is surely not to be wondered at, that under such conditions, all the passengers caught cold.

Yours, etc., X.

P.S.—I just heard that one of the lady passengers on board our train, had to remain behind in Berlin as she could not continue her journey on account of an inflammation of the lungs resulting from the severe cold on board the train.

THE AGENT'S REPLY.

SIR—In glancing over the article you have so kindly sent me, I note that the "well-known resident of Yokohama" speaks first of the *lack of cleanliness* in the 1st and 2nd Class Lavatories of the "International" Train. This may or may not be true, but always taking into account the fact that this Train is in almost continual motion on a journey of 9½ days each way, between Vladivostock and Moscow, and in spite of our best efforts, it may possibly happen that the Lavatories should not *always* be just as it is the wish of our Company to keep them.

As regards passengers "suffering bitterly from the the cold," and being told that the cars could not be heated because "according to the regulations the time for doing so had not yet arrived," this passenger was travelling through Russia in the *latter part of August* which is absolutely the *hottest season* of the year on the Trans-Siberian, as on most other Railways; and during July, August & September, our Company and the Railway Authorities are using every possible effort to keep the the Cars *cool*, not warm; and it is most extraordinary and unusual that any such "severe cold" should have been experienced in August. If however, such was the case, it must have been most sudden and unexpected, and it would be only natural that the local Train staff would be unprepared to fit up the heating apparatus, and supply heat to the Cars during the *hottest month of the Summer*. If a similar sudden and unexpected "cold snap" happened on any Railway in America, Europe, or Japan, is it likely that they would be prepared to supply heat during the month of *August*, any better and whilst the Train was en route on a long overland journey, and without having been able to prepare for such an unusual and temporary contingency?

Of the many other residents of Yokohama who have travelled by the Siberian Railway in August, I feel sure that they would be as equally surprised as myself, at hearing of any such "bitter cold" having been experienced during the month of August, and comon sense, I think, would make plain the difficulty of supplying heat to the Trains at that particular season.

It is very strange that no advices of this unusual cold weather should have been received, either officially or from any other passengers, although several passengers who came out to Yokohama by the Siberian Line during August and September last, referred only to the warmth of the weather *en route*.

Yours truly,
H. B. DARNELL,
General Agent for the Far East.

October 18th, 1910.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 62.

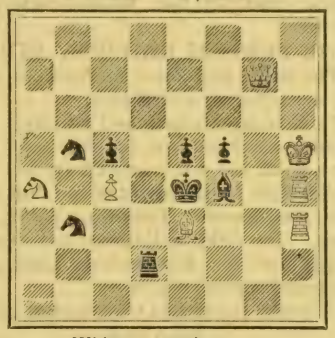
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P—B 4	1. K x Kt
2. B x R mate	
	if R x R
2. Q—Q 5 mate	
	if P x P e.p. ch.
2. Kt—Q 4 mate	
	if B moves
2. Q—Q B 8 mate	

etc.,

Correct solutions received from J.S., J.W.E., Omega, "G.B.," W.H.S.

* * *

PROBLEM NO 64.
By B G. LAWS.
Black, 8 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME NO. 64.—From the Hamburg International Tournament.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

	WHITE. E. J. Chotimirski.	BLACK. F. J. Marshall.
1.	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2.	P—Q B4	P—K 4
3	P x K P	P—Q 5
4.	Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3
5.	QKt—Q 2	B—K Kt5
6.	P—K R3	B—R 4
7	P—R 3	P—Q R4
8.	Q—R 4	Q—Q 2
9.	Q—Kt 5	B—Kt 3
10.	P—K Kt3	KKt—K 2
11.	Kt—Kt 3	P - R 5
12.	Kt—B 5	Q—B sq
13.	P—Q 2	P—Kt 3
14.	Kt x Q P	P x Kt
15.	Kt x Kt	P—K 5
16.	Kt x Kt dis ch	K x Kt
17.	P— 3	K—K 3
18.	P x B	P—Q B3
19.	Q—Kt 6	R—R 3
20.	P—R 4	R x Q
21.	B—R 3 ch	K x P
22.	B x Q	K x P
23.	Castles	B—Q 3
24.	B— 5 ch	K—Q 5
25.	QR—B sq	R—Kt 6
26.	P—K 3 ch	R x P
27.	B x R ch	K x B
28.	QR—K sq ch	K—Q 5
29.	R—K 4 ch	Resigns.

* * *

Marshall's play is almost always brilliant even when he loses. In this game he risked too much to shut in his opponent's Queen; at the same time, that the resulting position should prove so favourable to White was perhaps due more to the chances of the game than to good management.

* * *

Mr. A. C. White has an article in the *British Chess Magazine* for July on "Board Games in Japanese Legends." It is not free from mistakes, but is interesting and original.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE REVOLUTION.

REFUGEF ROYALTIES.

London, October 13.

Queen Amelia has telegraphed to the Duke of Orleans that King Manuel and she will embark for England and accept the Duke's hospitality at Wood Norton.

THE RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The Spanish and Italian Governments are taking steps to prevent the members of the religious orders expelled from Portugal taking up their residence in Spain or Italy.

FINANCE AND THE COLONIES.

The Portuguese Minister of Finance, interviewed by Reuter, said the Government would strive to reduce and wipe out the Budget deficit through more equitable taxation, and would grant financial autonomy to the colonies except Angola. Under the head of colonies alone about a third of the deficit would be met without injuring the colonies.

THE FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

The strike movement in France is assuming the aspect of a civil war.

M. Briand, Premier and Minister of the Interior, declared last evening that it was not a strike but a criminal enterprise.

Warrants for the arrest of the ring leaders have been issued. Troops are pouring in to Paris. The Orleans Railway has joined the strike, and the Metropolitan Underground has voted a general strike.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, October 14

Paris.—Five strike leaders have been arrested quietly, despite their assertions that they would never surrender. The Bordeaux railway has joined the strike; thus every part of the Country is involved. Nevertheless the situation is improved by the Government working the line. Communication between London and Paris is reopened. The electricians struck this evening and the boulevards are in darkness.

Later.

Paris.—There were more arrested yesterday. The automobiles reaped a rich harvest transporting passengers to the coast. Three English ladies paid £80 for a motor from Dieppe to Marseilles.

Later.

Paris.—The situation generally as regards the railways has improved. M. Briand has received communications, from both the strikers' committee and directors of the companies, saying that they are desirous of negotiating, with him as intermediary.

PORTUGAL'S AMBASSADER RESIGNS.

The Ambassador of Portugal announces his resignation.

THE REVOLUTION.

London, October 15.

It is roported from Lisbon that the various belongings of King Manuel have been handed over to the representative of the British Minister.

The next elections in Portugal will be carried out on the basis of universal suffrage.

THE EXPELLED RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

Speaking in the Chamber at Madrid, the Premier, Senor Canalejas, said that the Portuguese monks and nuns would not be permitted to stay in Spain, which had already a sufficiency of her own.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

INCITEMENT FROM ANARCHISTS.

The back of the French railway strike has been broken, and the lines are working practically in their normal condition.

The discovery of bombs in Paris reported to be inciting the strikers. The police are armed with revolvers in anticipation of disorder.

Later.

Paris.—To all intents and purposes the strike is ended. The usual traffic is expected from to-day. Normal lighting and other conditions have been resumed

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

AN EVEN RESULT.

Sydney.—The result of the New South Wales elections is as follows:—Labour 46, Liberals 44, with three second ballots. Sir James Graham has been defeated.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE QUESTION OF ITS FORTIFICATION.

President Taft leaves Washington on the 10th proximo for a four days' visit to Panama, where he will study the question of the fortification of the Canal and the permanent government of the Canal Zone.

THE GERMAN PRINCE'S TOUR.

London, October 16.

There has been some speculation in Germany as to who will pay the expenses of the Crown Prince's tour and journey to the East. The *Koelnische Zeitung* announces semi-officially that the Crown will bear the main part, though possibly certain expenses arising out of his position as Crown Prince will devolve upon the Empire.

FORMATION OF NEW CABINET IN GREECE.

London, October 17.

Athens.—The King has entrusted M. Venzelos with the formation of a new Cabinet.

LORD KITCHENER.

Mr. Asquith, with the approval of the King, has requested Lord Kitchener to join the Council of Imperial Defence.

DECREES OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLIC.

Lisbon.—Decrees will be published tomorrow abolishing the Chamber of Peers Council, state titles of nobility, banishing the dynasty, and secularizing charitable institutions.

PARIS LOAN.

London, October 17.

In spite of labour troubles, the issue of 9,400,000 pounds sterling, the first portion of the Paris loan of thirty-seven million pounds, has been covered thirty times over.

TRANS-ATLANTIC AERIAL FLIGHT STARTED.

Walter Wellman has started in the huge dirigible balloon *America* from Atlantic city for Europe.

Later.

The Wellman dirigible *America* is equipped with a small wireless installation of 100-miles radius whereby a succession of messages have been received up to 12.45 p.m., indicating that the balloon is going on splendidly.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WARNING TO PERSIA.

Teheran.—In view of the injuries to trade, Great Britain has addressed a strong note to the Persian Government warning it of the serious consequences that must ensure if the restoration of order in the South is unduly delayed.

PERSIA.

PARTITION AHEAD.

London, October 18.

The Times correspondent at Teheran, referring to the British Note of yesterday, says that the steps to be taken would mark the end of the policy of non-intervention. Probably Russia would follow suit in the north. The only alternative to a loan, therefore, is virtual partition. Britain naturally prefers the former policy, but desires to handle the situation in the closest possible harmony with Russia.

Later.

Reuter telegraphs from Teheran that the British Note has been presented to Persia in the sense that unless order is restored in the south within three months, Great Britain will be obliged to take certain measures consisting of the organization of local forces commanded by Anglo-Indian officers. The cost of the upkeep will be defrayed by a three per cent. surcharge on the customs on the Gulf. If this is insufficient, a portion of the Fars customs will be added. It is presumed that in the event of its proving impossible to obtain local recruits, Britain will introduce Indian troops.

[The province of Fars, or Farsistan, of which Shiraz is the capital, lies to the north of the Persian Gulf. —ED. *J.M.*]

WELLMAN.

New York.—Nothing has been heard of Wellman for 30 hours. It is feared that he has been driven out of his course by adverse winds.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—Five arrests have been made in connection with the death, during the fighting, of Admiral Reis, the revolutionary leader, who is now believed to have been assassinated.

THE EXILED ROYALTIES.

Their Britannic Majesties have arranged to visit King Manuel and Queen Amelie at Wood Norton on Saturday.

CYCLONE IN CUBA.

Havana.—A cyclone has inflicted enormous damage yesterday and to-day. Communication with the interior has been cut off.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

London, October 19

Reuter learns that a British note was presented to Persia after consultation with Russia. The two Governments acting in accord there can be no question of partition both being firmly resolved on non intervention, so far as compatible with the safety of foreigners and the maintenance of order.

THE VOYAGE OF THE AIRSHIP "AMERICA."

New York.—The Captain of the Royal Mail steamer *Trent* has sent a wireless message to the effect that he picked up Wellman and crew of five this morning. The airship was abandoned. The rescue was made in latitude 35/43, longitude 68/18.

Later

Trent sighted the airship in distress and signalled by morse code to know if assistance required assistance. After three hours manœuvering the entire party with a kite were hauled on board. All are well.

FIRST OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL.

London, October 19

Lisbon.—The Cardinal-Patriarch of Lisbon has formally signified his admission of the Republican Government.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BRITISH CRUISER NEWCASTLE.

London, October 19.

Malta.—The cruiser *Newcastle*, which iled for China on the 15th, has returned to Malta on account of internal defects requiring eight days to remedy.

THE WELLMAN RESCUE.

The aviator Wellman was rescued 350 miles f Cape Hatteras. The airship had covered 50 miles in 69 hours, this being a record istance and time. The rescue was very icky, the airship being in an unfrequented art of the ocean, while the *Trent* happened at he time to be inaugurating a new service between New York and Cuba.

Later.

Wellman has landed at New York, a undred ships saluting him.

CHINA APPEAL COMMITTEE.

London, October 20.

A meeting of the China Emergency Appeal Committee at the Mansion House as announced that out of £100,000 which t was hoped would be raised, £40,000 would be devoted to establishment of union medical colleges £40,000 to educational nstitutions for the training of scholars and £20,000 to aid literature societies and general translation work. The object was o help the existing societies and not to swallow them up.

Dr. Main of Hangchow urged the establishment of hospitals in the large centres.

THE BOILERMAKERS' DISPUTE.

A ballot of the boilermakers has rejected by 10,089 to 8,760 the terms of the proposed settlement.

THE CYCLONE AT HAVANA.

Later.

Owing to the destruction of seed-beds it is estimated that the tobacco-crop will not exceed 10 per cent. of the normal. Sugar also has been severely damaged.

THE GERMAN PRINCE'S TOUR.

An American Cabinet Minister, by name Dickinson, while at Berlin last week, suggested that the Crown Prince should visit the Philippines. The Kaiser was pleased with the suggestion, which is being considered.

LIEUT. SUTOR.

Lieut. Sutor has resigned.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

ASIATICS NEEDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

London, October 14.

Toronto.—The British Columbian government has rejected the petition of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway for permission to import Asiatic labour for mountain sections. The company states that without Asiatics it cannot continue construction in British Columbia beyond the completion of the present contract.

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The arrest of five of the ringleaders of the strike movement surprised the Socialist and Anarchist agitators, who imagined the authorities would not dare to invade the offices of the Socialist newspapers. Public opinion supports the Premier's view as to the dangerous and disgraceful character of the strike, and the hope is generally expressed that the Government will deal severely with the agitators. A decree mobilizing 120,000 men for the Southern and Eastern railways has been issued. The strike committee declares it is illegal as the men are entitled to a fortnight's grace. The Premier has given assurance that the food supply of Paris is adequately secured. There are signs that the force of the strike movement will soon be spent.

THE FRENCH STRIKE.

London, October 16.

Paris.—The strike leaders continue to issue misleading manifestoes, but they will soon probably recognize that the resumption of negotiations is their only chance of escaping from an untenable position.

TURKEY.

Constantinople.—The press has reopened an anti Greek campaign.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, October 17.

Paris.—Owing to the energy of the Government, the strike is nearing an end, the railways being under martial law. The violence of the Socialist leaders has recoiled on their own heads. Passenger tariffic is practically normal on the northern line.

CRISIS IN THE BALKANS.

Constantinople.—It is generally believed that if Mr. Venezelos accepts the Premiership Turkey will break off diplomatic relations.

PARIS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

The first quarter of the new Paris Municipal Loan of thirty-seven million pounds for embellishing and improving the city has been subscribed thirty times over.

DEMONSTRATION IN SPAIN.

London, October 17.

Madrid.—The Republican-Socialist Alliance held a large demonstration in sympathy with the Republic of Portugal. It was very orderly. Thousands of Catholics journeyed to a neighbouring shrine and prayed long hours for Church and State.

PERSIA.

A GERMAN COMMENT.

London, October 18.

Berlin.—Commenting on the British Note to Persia demanding immediate restoration of security on the trade-routes, the *Kreuz Zeitung* says that Britain having unsuccessfully attempted to induce Russia to withdraw from Persia, the two Powers are now setting about the partition of that country.

RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Paris.—Outrages are more frequent as the failure of the railway strike becomes more assured. Wanton damage to railway property is reported from nearly all parts of the country. The police are actively arresting all suspects.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC AIRSHIP.

New York.—It is believed that the Wellman airship, attempting to cross the Atlantic, is off its course, as steamers have failed to sight it.

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

The Times declares that while it has become imperatively necessary to secure the protection of British trade in Persia, the British Government has no intention to acquire territory and sincerely trusts Persia herself will end the Anarchy in the southern provinces.

WELLMAN'S ATTEMPT A FAILURE.

London, October 19.

Wellman's attempted trans-Atlantic balloon voyage is a complete failure. A British steamer has found the airship disabled, 250 miles northwest of Berunda. The crew were rescued and the balloon abandoned. It had travelled 850 miles.

THE FRENCH RAILWAYS.

Paris.—The strike is over and the men are hastening to return to work. The result will be to unite the whole bourgeoise in support of the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN'S NOTE TO PERSIA.

Teheran.—The British note declares if Persia fails to restore security of traffic routes, Great Britain will take over the Bushire-Shiraz route to Ispahan, as it is impossible to confine the action to the British sphere as it does not include the disturbed area. The Indian Government therefore would undertake to maintain order over the whole of the neutral zone to Ispahan in the Russian zone. The note adds that the area of action may be widened if necessary.

PERSIA.

London, October 20.

The Foreign Office states that the Government of North-West India is under no responsibility to restore order on Persian caravan routes and desires no encroachment on the integrity of Persia.

The St. Petersburg Government heartily concurs with the British in the necessity of securing the safety of the Persian routes.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese and Russian securities are lower.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION AT HONGKONG.

From the Japanese Consul at Hongkong.

In consequence of the failure of the Yuanfeng-jun the money market here has become very tight for the Chinese merchants. With the exception, however, of the local branch of the Yuanfeng-jun there has been no failure here, but there is much uneasiness as to the final outcome.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL BARON SAMEJIMA.

Admiral Baron Samejima, who had been ailing for some time from kidney trouble, expired at 1 a.m. on the 15th inst. He was raised to the First Grade of the Second Rank before his death.

THE PANIC IN CHINA.

Hongkong, October 19.

An extraordinary panic resulted at this place and in Canton on account of the failure of the Yuanfeng-jun Bank in Shanghai. But as the Authorities did everything in their power to devise means of relief, the financial conditions have been now more or less restored to normal.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

Japanese Consulate,
Lyons, October 19.

The strike on the railways in the north of France threatened to extend to the whole country, but owing to the thorough care taken by the Authorities, things have quieted down, and from the 18th instant all have returned to their work. The affair was not without its effects upon trade in general, but it is not expected to have any influence on the commerce in silk.

(Special Telegram to the "Japan Mail.")

INTERPORT CRICKET AT KOBE.

Kobe, October 17.

Kobe made 242 first inning; Yokohama's fielding was excellent but bowling power was obviously inadequate.

Galloway for Kobe gave a fine display

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of free well judged batting. Kobe's innings finished at 3.23; Yokohama made a poor display, possibly to some extent accounted for by poor light when wickets were drawn. Thanks to three splendid catches by Kobe—Nicoll's catch in the slips was an absolute marvel—Yokohama had only compiled 33 for 8 wickets.

Kobe, October 18.

Yokohama's innings closed at 10.55 a.m. for a total of 43, being 197 in arrears.

Later.

Kobe won the Interport Cricket match by an innings and 87 runs, Yokohama, in their second innings, scoring 110.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 13.

An article in the Berlin *Post*, the gist of which had been telegraphed by Reuter, says that the Republic of Portugal would probably not have the moral ability to administer and maintain the Colonies. It is proposed, for this reason, to effect an understanding between Great Britain and Germany as to the partition of the Portuguese Colonies amongst themselves. The above article is only the suggestion of a well-known writer of the Alldeutsche (Pan-German) Association and has not been taken seriously anywhere. No other journals reiterate the phantastic ideas of this writer.

The Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has also been created Hon. Doctor by the philosophic faculty of the Berlin University.

Rumours, according to which Herr von Lindequist, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, is said to be already willing to resign, are officially contradicted.

A Parseval airship has carried out a successful flight from Muenchen to Berlin with only two stoppings on the way.

FRANCE.

The strike of railway officials in France is steadily spreading and all communications are interrupted. The Government has summoned representatives of the strikers to Paris, but the latter declined to respond to the invitation.

EGYPT.

The former Turkish Grand Vizier Kiamil Pasha will pass the winter in Egypt.

RUSSIA.

The new Russian Budget shows a nearly equal balance of receipts and expenses.

PORTUGAL.

King Manuel and the Queen Dowager of Portugal will shortly remove from Gibraltar to England.

COUNT AEHRENTAL ON NEAR EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Berlin, October 14.

Count Aehrenthal, speaking at the opening of the session of the Hungarian Delegation gave a retrospect on the Orient crisis. He said that political difficulties most easily arise from confused political conditions, as the Russo-Japanese War was principally caused by the differences of opinion as to the right of occupation of Manchuria by Russia. The Austrian Government had the most sincere feeling towards the new Turkish régime and would accept any solution of the Cretan question, by which the sovereignty of Turkey over Crete was maintained. The relations of the Empire with all other Powers could be declared to be good; the Triple Alliance was unshakeable. The grouping of other Powers for the maintenance of peace was regarded by Austria without any prejudice.

GERMANY.

The expenses of the tour of the Crown Prince to the Far East will mostly be covered covered by the fund at disposal of the Imperial Household.

Rudolf Lindau, the well-known diplomat and poet, who was also in service in Japan many years ago, is dead. He was born in 1829.

PORTUGAL.

The Governments of Brazil and Switzerland have already recognized the new Republic of Portugal.

THE STRIKES.

The strike movement in France is beginning to abate, although many other organisations are declaring themselves solid with the railway officials. The electric supply of Paris has ceased, trains are running on many lines, the military acting as drivers and guards.

GERMANY.

Berlin, October 15.

The centenary celebrations in memory of the foundation of the Prussian Military Academy at Berlin have been carried out in a most enthusiastic manner in the presence of the Kaiser.

Berlin, October 16.

Prince Reuss XXXI, some years ago Secretary at the German Legation at Tokyo, has been nominated Consul General to Calcutta.

ATLANTIC FLIGHT COMMENCES.

The flight across the Atlantic Ocean by Wellman in his airship has been commenced.

FINANCE MINISTER VISITS PARIS.

The Russian Minister of Finance, M. Kokowtzow, has arrived at Paris, but it is stated that his visit is not connected with any financial project.

SIBERIAN MAIL.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Sept. 29th and Oct. 1st ex Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on Oct. 15th and 16th.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

Berlin, October 15.

The French railway strike has further abated, but the participation of an anarchistic element has been discovered.

Railway traffic in France has been reopened from to-day on all railways.

THE WELLMAN DIRIGIBLE FLIGHT.

Berlin, October 17th.

The prospects of a successful conclusion of the flight of the Wellman dirigible across the Atlantic Ocean have become unfavourable, according to latest reports.

FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN STRIKERS AND TROOPS.

A bloody conflict has taken place between the military and strikers at Etienne in France.

BAYARD FLIES FROM PARIS TO LONDON.

The French aeronaut Bayard has carried out a successful flight from Paris to London.

KING LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

King Manuel has left Gibraltar for England.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, October 18.

A visit of the German Crown Prince to the Philippines on his tour to the Far East is being considered, but is not yet decided upon.

STRIKE AT BREMEN.

A strike of tramway officials at Bremen has broken out.

RADIUM INSTITUTE OPENED.

An Institute for investigation of Radium has been opened at Vienna.

STRIKERS GIVE WAY.

The strike of railway-men in France has resulted in many anarchistic excesses. The strike committee has decided that the men shall recommence work on all lines.

PATRIARCH ACCEPTS THE INEVITABLE.

The Patriarch of Lisbon has recognised the Republic of Portugal.

WELLMAN MISSING.

The aeronaut Wellman with his big airship "America" has not been heard of for 30 hours.

CRISIS IN THE CABINET.

A crisis has arisen in the Turkish Cabinet owing to differences of opinion as to the Military Budget. The Grand Vizier is making efforts to settle the question.

KAISER TO VISIT BRUSSELS.

Berlin, October 19.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin will go to Brussels on October 25th for a sojourn lasting three days, with the object of paying a return visit to the King and Queen of Belgium.

MILITARY AEROPLANE RACE.

Three German aviators have taken part in the military aeroplane race from Berlin Johannisthal to Doeberitz, a distance of 40 miles. All three landed safely at the fixed destination. The shortest time for the flight was 23 minutes.

BRITAIN'S NOTE TO PERSIA.

It is reported in telegrams to British journals from Teheran that Great Britain, in the case of Persia not being able to secure the safety of traffic, would arrange for the maintenance of order herself on the Bushir-Schiras route to Ispahan. The report of a presentation of an official Note from Great Britain to Persia is, however, not verified at Berlin. The rumour is also published in the German Press, comment being of a mild nature.

WELLMAN'S FAILURE.

The Atlantic Ocean flight of Wellman's balloon *America* has completely failed. Wellman was noticed 450 miles south of Sandy Hook giving signals of distress and his crew and boat were picked up by a passing steamer. The balloon was abandoned.

CROWN PRINCE ILL.

The Crown Prince of Servia is severely ill.

COUNT AEHRENTHAL'S POLICY.

The Hungarian Delegation has passed a vote of confidence in the foreign policy of Count Aehrenthal.

AMBASSADOR TO PETERSBURG RESIGNS.

Count Berchthold, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at St Petersburg, has resigned his post, his successor being Freiherr von Biskra, until now Minister at Sofia.

THE CABINET CRISIS.

The Turkish Cabinet crisis has been settled, the question in dispute having been postponed until the opening of Parliament.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CRUEL CASE OF WEEPING ECZEMA

Suffered So Terribly She Could Neither Work nor Sleep—Her Poor Hands were Perfectly Raw—Baby had Skin Trouble, Too.

MOTHER AND CHILD CURED BY CUTICURA



"I was for eight months the victim of terrible suffering from eczema. My hands were like raw beef and I was told that my complaint was weeping eczema. I had it more or less all over my body as well as on my face and it gave me so much suffering that I could neither work nor sleep. The chemist gave me a prepared powder and told me to bathe my hands in water and dust them with the powder. But this did me no good. It seemed rather to chap my hands more, so I went to see a doctor. He gave me some medicine and told me that I might not be rid of the disease for two years. I became fairly downhearted. The disease gradually grew worse and eventually I was unable to attend to any of my domestic duties.

"After a lapse of several months I happened to go to the house of a neighbour's sister, whose little boy had had ringworm and was cured, I was told, by Cuticura. I was recommended to try it myself and when I got home I persuaded my husband to send for a set of the Cuticura Remedies. Their use had immediate effect, my skin peeled, and new flesh formed within a week. It is glorious to be once more able to get about and attend to my domestic duties. I am quite cured and it is Cuticura alone that has cured me. I also found Cuticura a positive remedy for another form of skin trouble, known commonly as 'heat bumps,' from which my infant child was then suffering. I applied the Cuticura Ointment and in the course of a few days the 'bumps' entirely disappeared. Mrs. A. Holton, The Grove, nr. Wantage, Berks., England, Aug. 30, 1909."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Skin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, October 21.

The market for Raw Cotton is practically unchanged Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.00 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.46 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, 30 inches PER PIECE.	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8 00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
„ „ Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.35 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3 22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3 73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

Little business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin.*	5.00 to 5.20
Red „ „	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have risen all round, and stocks of all the qualities which have been most in demand are for the present very much reduced.

On October 19th stocks were: Filatures 14,008 bales; Re-reels, 1,935 bales; Kakeda, 1,295 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 930
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	900
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9 11den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	900
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	885
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	845
Re reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	885
Re-reels—No. 1½	860
Re-reels—No. 2	815
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	885
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	855
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	835
Kakedas—No. 2	815

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

October.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
14th	884	865	875	883
15th	891	868	877	888
16th	—	—	—	—
17th	—	—	—	—
18th	882	—	—	886
19th	880	867	871	888
20th	889	—	817	888

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On October 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 600 piculs; Kibiso, 4,700 piculs; Sundries, 1,200 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142½
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium, Inferior	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Princes for the lighter grades have advanced a little, while heavier grades remain practically unaltered

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and there has been a general advance in prices and the market is weak in consquence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.45	7 95	7.95	7.90	7 75
27″	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.60	7 65
36″	8.25	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.65

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.95
27″	8.20	8.25	8.00	7 80
36″	8.15	8.05	8.00	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12 60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of October 20th the quotation was £57.17

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till October 14th, amount to 6,700,000 *kin* against 8,650,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is active.

Delivery.	Yen.
October	136.70
November	134.65
December	134.45

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Oct. 20.

London silver $\frac{5}{16}$ higher and China sterling quotations ¼ (@ $\frac{5}{8}$ higher have caused a corresponding reduction in local rates on China. London discounts having risen to 4½ per cent. Private paper rates are again higher.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/8
— — Sight	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0 5/8
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 15/16 @ 1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/8
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 3/8
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	94½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	92½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	78½
— Private 10 days' sight	80
India—Bank sight	152
— Private 30 days' sight	154
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
Bar Silver (London)	26 3/16 @ 5/16

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Rygja, Norwegian steamer, 2,492, Meyer, 14th Oct., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, A. Dixon, 4th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 15th Oct., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, A. Tough, 15th Oct.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Evans, 15th Oct.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Vorck, German steamer, 5,133, J. Randermann, 15th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 16th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Kashing, British steamer, 1,143, H. E. Lauer, 16th Oct.,—Newchwang, Bean Cake.—Butterfield & Swire.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 17th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American line O.S.K.)

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, J. Riley, 17th Oct., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 17th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, W. H. Lap, 18th Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, E. Loftus, 18th Oct.,—Seattle, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Yunnan, French steamer, 4,213, Lerequier, 18th Oct.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.

Dumbea, French steamer, 3,220, Rebufat, 19th Oct., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Dacre Castle, British steamer, 2,655, Smith, 19th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 19th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Flintshire, British steamer, 2,403, G. C. Cundy, 14th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Szechuen, British steamer, 1,143, J. V. Sidford, 14th Oct.,—Wakamatsu, Bean Cake.—Butterfield & Swire.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Evans, 15th Oct.,—Puget Sound Ports via ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Rygja, Norwegian steamer, 2,492, Meyer, 15th Oct.,—Portland, Or., via Northern Japan Ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, M. Yagi, 15th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,104, Sellier, 15th Oct., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Palma, British steamer, 4,913, G. W. Cockman, 15th Oct.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, Dixon, 15th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 16th Oct., —Seattle and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Kweilin, British steamer, 1,073, Puckett, 17th Oct, —Suminoye, General.—Butterfiel & Swire.

Trocus, British tank steamer, 2,657, H. Miles, 17th Oct.,—Moji and Shanghai Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Benalder, British steamer, 1,959, A. Tough, 18th Oct.—Moji General.—Cornes & Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 18th Oct.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 18th Oct.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General —C.P.R. Co.

Inveresk, British steamer, 3,206, A. H. Smith, 18th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 19th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyune, British steamer, 3,016, J. Riley, 19th Oct., London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Palawan, British steamer, 2,996, C. A. Longden, 19th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 20th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kashing, British steamer, 1,143, H. E. Laver, 20th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, W. H. Lap, 20th Oct.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, Loftus, 20th Oct., —Manila and Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.





（毎土曜日一回発行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼發行人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町百五十番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 18 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 29TH OCT., 1910. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 533
The New Tariff ... 534
The Conversion Scheme ... 535
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 535
The Seikosho Debentures ... 535
Formosa ... 535
Chosen ... 536
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 536
The Wakamatsu Iron Foundry ... 536
The Clearing House Banquet ... 537
The Gas Companies ... 537
The Chinese National Assembly ... 538
China's Foreign Loans ... 538
The Press in China ... 539
The Senate in Peking ... 540
The Chinchow-Aigun Railway ... 540
China ... 540
In Memoriam of Prince Ito ... 541
The Financial Crisis in Shanghai ... 541
The Chinese Constitution ... 541
The Railway Loan Question ... 541
The River Improvement Committee ... 542
An Educational Press Association and Prince Tsai Hsun ... 542
The Oil Companies ... 542
The Annual Manœuvres in Manchuria ... 542
An Interview ... 542
Earthquakes ... 543
The New Commercial Code ... 543
The New Factory Law ... 543
Notes on Current Events ... 543
Leading Articles :—
The Payment of Members of Parliament ... 544
The Revolution ... 545
The Prime-Minister's Speech and the Press ... 545
Pictorial Exhibition in Uyeno ... 545
Impending Problems and "The Grammar of Ruin" ... 546
Wreck of "Times" Building in Los Angeles ... 547
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 548
Prince Ito's Memory at Harbin ... 548
Prince Tsai Hsun ... 548
The Prime Minister's Speech at the Meeting of Clearing Houses, Oct 23rd, 1910 ... 549
Asiatic Society of Japan ... 550
Correspondence :
The French Revolution ... 551
Christianity in Europe and Japan ... 553
Rationalism ... 553
The Attack on Rationalism ... 554
Britons and Germans : A Suggestion Relating to the Intended Visit of the German Crown Prince ... 554
The Rationalistic "Creed" ... 554
Chess ... 554
Telegrams ... 555
Meeting of Silk Fabric Associations ... 557
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 558
Aeroplanes and Wireless ... 560
Compulsory Military Service ... 560
Fire Extinguisher Exhibit at Cricket Ground ... 561
Consular Appointments ... 561
Baseball at Kobe ... 561
Local News ... 561
Latest Commercial ... 562
Latest Shipping ... 563
Supplement :—
The Bookshelf ... I
Korea ... I
Death of Mrs. W. W. Greene ... I
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... II
The Revolution in Portugal ... III
Our Russian Newsletter ... IV
Annexation of Korea ... V
Present Problems of Tokyo ... VII
Union Church Ladies' Auxiliary ... VIII
The Fighting in Lisbon ... VIII

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, OCT. 29TH. 1910.

BIRTH.

CUMMING.—At No. 7 Bund, Yokohama, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. ALEX CUMMING of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

BELL—BELL—On the 21st inst., at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Kobe, GEORGE HERBERT, third son of the late JOSEPH BELL, B.A. of Manchester and of Mrs. BELL, St. Annes on-the-Sea, Lancashire, to VERONICA JESSIE (RONA), youngest daughter of the late THOMAS BELL, Hedley Hall, Co. Durham, and of Mrs. BELL, Bramhall, Cheshire.

DEATH.

GREENE.—At San Francisco, on the 23rd inst., JESSIE MATILDA, beloved wife of Captain W. W. GREENE and youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. GEO. BOOTH, of Yokohama. (By cable.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A NAGANO despatch says that on the 21st inst. rumblings were heard in Mt. Asama, lasting about a minute.

MR. BRAHAM, Special correspondent of *The Times*, is reported to have started for Japan *via* Shanghai, on Tuesday morning.

MR. GEORGE N. WESTON, the new U.S. Consul at Kobe, received the exequatur (*i.e.* the official recognition of the Emperor) on the 18th instant.

THE submarine cable between Nagasaki and Tamsui, extending a distance of 672 nautical miles, being completed, communication will be opened on the 1st proximo.

PRINCE TOKUGAWA, President of the House of Peers, has returned from his tour of inspection in Europe, arriving at Tsuruga early on the 22nd instant on board the R.V.F. *Simbersk*.

THE newly laid electric tramway from Shibukawa to Ikao, the noted hot-springs resort in Joshu, was opened to traffic on Wednesday. The whole town of Ikaho was *en fete* for the occasion.

THE total amount of the subscriptions for the Japan Steel Foundry loan reached some 15,000,000 *yen* on Wednesday, the closing day. The premium is said to have been from ten *sen* to three *yen*.

IT is reported from Seoul that the party consisting of 24 Korean peeresses who are going to visit Japan, started on their journey on the 16th inst. Some of the ladies were clad in Japanese costume.

IT is reported from Nikko that very cold weather was experienced there on the night of the 20th instant. Shirane, Akanagi, and other mountains were covered with the first snow of the season.

THE lady section of the Korean tourist party arrived at Shimonoseki on Monday night, and the other section of the party comprising twenty-six noblemen, reached the same port a day later. The latter were met at the wharf by the lady tourists The whole party is expected in Tokyo tomorrow.

THE local agents of the H. A. D. inform us that they have received a telegram from Shaghai to the effect that the repairs to the steamer *Armenia* will be finished at the beginning of next month. The vessel will leave Shanghai for Kobe on or about the 2nd Prox., and will be due in Yokohama about the 19th prox.

GOVERNMENT sanction has been obtained for the construction of a light railway between Hachioji and Hiratsuka, which is reported to have been planned with the assistance of foreign capitals. It is expected that various arrangements for establishing the company will be finished by the end of next month, and at the same time be set about. At the outset a capital of 3,000,000 *yen* will be raised, which amount is to be increased to 10,000,000 *yen* for the purpose of establishing a hydro-electric power-house and of extending the scheme by construction of branch lines.

IT is officially reported by the Government of Formosa that on the 21st instant the commander of the expeditionary forces, summoning the chiefs of the Gaogan and Morikowan clans to Mount Baron, gave instructions to the effect that if they wished to submit, they should hand over their firearms to the Government forces, and that in the event of their not doing so, their bases of operations would be cannonaded. Thereupon the savages surrendered 170 rifles on the 22nd and 23rd, and the number is gradually increasing. But it will take several days to effect their absolute submission. The expeditionary forces are ready to open fire on their last strongholds.

MR. NAKAKOJI, Vice-Minister of Communications, who has been on a tour of inspection in Europe and America on the subject of hydro-electricity, seems to have finished his investigation. It is reported that the Vice-Minister, and suite will leave San Francisco on the 1st proximo for home, by the steamer *Tenyo Maru*.

ON the 16th instant a serious railway accident occurred at Hichijo Station, Kyoto. A passenger train from Akashi dashed into a goods train which had just arrived there. Several freight-cars were derailed and smashed. Nine passengers were more or less seriously injured, much damage being done to the carriages. The cause of the accident is said to have been due to the carelessness of a pointsman.

THE airship *America* in which Mr. Walter Wellman tried to cross the Atlantic had a carrying capacity which is surprising. It is described as follows. The *America* was "launched" at Atlantic City on September 24. The airship is a cigar shaped balloon 228 ft. in length and had been tested to carry ten tons for thirty days under trans-Atlantic conditions. The motors were contained in a steel car weighing 4,800lb, which also provided accommodation for six men.

THE subsidized steamers of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha are the *Tenyo*, *Chiyo* and *Nippon* of the North American line, and the *Kii*, *Buyo* and *Hongkong* of the South American service. The amount of the state subsidy included in next year's budget, as prepared, is 3,000,000 *yen* of which 2,500,000 *yen* is for the North American line and 500,000 for the South American service.

The *Nippon* will be replaced by the *Shunyo Maru* which is now being constructed and will be ready in about a year. The *Nippon Maru* will however continue to receive a certain amount of the subsidy.

THE grand military manœuvres to be held for four days from November 13 in Okayama and neighbouring districts, in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor, will consist of the Eastern Army, commanded by General Viscount Nishi, with Colonel Yamanashi as Chief of Staff, and the Western Army, commanded by H.H. General Prince Fushimi, with Colonel Oba as Chief of Staff. Lieut.-Generals Ochiai and Iguchi will be Chief Umpires of the Eastern and Western Armies respectively, while Lieut.-General Baron Fukushima will be the principal Umpire. The foreign officers allowed to attend the manœuvres are :—Captain Baron von Bernowitz, military attache of the German Embassy ; Staff-Captain Franz von Raabl, of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy ; Major H. L. Hawthorn, of the U.S. Embassy ; Captain Ch. Bertan, of the French Embassy ; Lieut.-Colonel R. W. Boger and Lieutenant F.S.G. Pigott, of the British Embassy ; Lieut.-Colonel Caviglia, of the Italian Embassy ; Major-General Samoyloff and Colonel Semenoff, of the Russian Embassy ; Brigadier-General Wang Yuchia, Regimental-Colonel Cha La-feng, and Battalion-Commander Chung Ling, specially dispatched by the Chinese Army ; Major Don Ed. Herrera de la Rosa, of the Spanish Legation ; and Captain G. C. Pobst, of the Dutch Legation.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW TARIFF.

Friday, October 21.

The rumours about the new tariff grow more and more ridiculous. The latest story is that the Japanese Representative in Berlin was instructed to propose to Germany the conclusion of a tarfff of which England might enjoy the advantages under the most-favoured-nation clause. Germany refused and now nothing remains except a frank alteration of the new tariff. This can only be described as a grotesque canard. Equally absurd are stories circulated to the effect that owing to England's attitude Japan is unable to conclude tariff conventions with any other Power. The framers and ventilators of this tale seem to imagine that Japan is going about from government to government in the Occident supplicating for Customs conventions. Of course Japan is not doing anything of the sort. She has made her own tariff and obtained parliamentary approval for it. If any Power desires to obtain a modification of the rates therein fixed, such Power must approach Japan with due proposals. It is not for Japan to take the initiative. Even this elementary fact seems to be ignored. The *Hochi Shimbun* does Marquis Inouye the extraordinary injustice of attributing to him a statement that Japan's tariff conventions are at a stand-still. Marquis Inouye is much too great a statesman to have been betrayed into such an utterance. It is of course possible that the remark attributed to the Maaquis had reference solely to England.

Saturday, October 22.

This subject continues to occupy a large share of journalistic attention in Tokyo. The *Asahi Shimbun* observes that out of Japan's total imports, namely, 430 million *yen*, the duty-free goods total 155 millions, so that the dutiable merchandise aggregates only 275 millions. Out of this last figure the imports of British manufactures amount to 92 millions being thus nearly one third of the aggregate. It is natural that British manufacturers should be solicitous about the fate of a trade so considerable, but, on the other hand, Great Britain's purchases from Japan are all very petty, and no duty imposed on them could countervail the income derived from her exports to Japan.

It is stated that the *Seiyu-kai* are likely to raise this question in the Diet, on the general ground that a policy which fails to satisfy the country's ally must be pronounced defective.

Mr. Abe of the Foreign Office points out the error of supposing that Japan would be inconvenienced by the absence of coventional tariffs with foreign States. The fact is that if no such conventions existed, Japan's action would be all the more untrammelled. Several Western countries at present carry on trade with each other and do not trouble their heads about tariff conventions.

Sunday, October 23.

The assailants of the new tariff are directing their lances against Mr. Abe, Councillor of the Department of Foreign Affairs, who was quoted two or three days ago as having stated that if the new tariff contained any defects, responsibility for them must be borne by the Diet as well as by the Government. This statement is vehemently taken up by the *Nippon*, which appears to think that Mr. Abe was quite unjustified in saying anything of the kind, inasmuch as the tariff was compiled at the Foreign Office whose officials must be supposed to have been better versed than the Diet in foreign affairs. We suspect that the Diet will be disposed to resent this comment by our contemporary. After all, whatever be the source of a measure submitted to the Houses, the responsibility of adopting or rejecting it rests with them and with them alone, and cannot be in the slightest degree evaded by pleading that confidence was placed in the drafters of the measure. At all events these are mere side-issues. The main point of Mr. Abe's statement was that the Government cannot reasonably be expected to invite the Diet to amend the Tariff unless the latter can be shown to be palpably defective.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, which led the way in recommending easier terms for England, now admits that things have come to a stand-still. Our contemporary suggests that a plan was at one time entertained to solve the difficulty by concluding conventional tariffs with all the powers except England and then extending all the embodied privileges to the latter. But it is palpable that the Powers would not lend themselves to such a manœuvre. The *Jiji* therefore quotes an anonymous "well-informed person" as saying that the only course is for Japan to exercise her autonomic right and grant special terms to English manufactures without concluding any conventional tariff and frankly on the grounds of the alliance. But the *Jiji* does not take note of the palpable fact that such an arrangement would have to be extended to France and Russia also, and that the resulting situation would be unendurable for the other Powers. We ourselves (*Japan Mail*) do not doubt that some exit from the dilemma will be found, but what form it will assume we think it idle to speculate at this juncture.

Monday, October 24.

The *Jiji Shimpo* continues its powerful advocacy of a policy of conciliation in the matter of the tariff. Dismissing the purely legal side of the question, and condemning all attempts to drag the problem into the arena of party politics, our contemporary confines itself to the simple argument that exceptional consideration must be extended to Great Britain as Japan's ally, above all when the English proposals are in no sense unreasonable. We observe that the *Jiji Shimpo* avoids any distinct statement of procedure. It simply maintains that the rates fixed by the new tariff should be reduced so as to avoid any injury to British trade. How the thing is to be managed without involving grave inconvenience in other directions, and how Russia and France are to be excluded from the resulting Zollverein, our contemporary does not say, interested as the public are to be instructed on this point.

The *Niroku Shimbun* is more practical though less convincing. It points out that English exports consist almost entirely of articles of fine manufacture, which, being correspondingly expensive, are undergoing gradual displacement by coarse German goods. Consequently to impose an exceptionally high duty on English manufactures would be practically to prohibit them at once instead of suffering them to undergo gradual extinction. It is natural that British merchants should complain in the face of such a prospect, and the Japanese Government finds itself distinctly in a dilemma. It cannot negotiate a conventional tariff with Great Britain in the face of Count Okuma's declaration to the Diet, and it cannot invite the latter to amend the statutory tariff on the very heels of its enactment. In these circumstances the plain and only convenient course is for the Cabinet to resign, and bequeath to its successors the duty of saving the situation. That is the *Niroku's* view but the only thing accomplished, so far as we can see, would be a change of Ministry.

The *Nippon* writes quite violently, and its utterances are correspondingly unconvincing. It is bitterly opposed to the Katsura Cabinet, and it appears to follow the principle that any stick will do to beat a dog.

Tuesday, October 25.

A very positive statement is made by the *Mainichi Dempo* and the *Shogyo Shimpo* with regard to the new tariff. These two journals agree in alleging that, as all the Powers are waiting to see what course England will take, it becomes impossible to conclude any conventional tariffs until some agreement is come to with Great Britain. Accordingly the Japanese Government has decided that the best course will be to fix the rates upon British special manufactures in accordance with Downing Street's wishes, and to ask the Japanese Diet to approve the corresponding changes in the tariff. That having been effected, it will be possible to proceed to negotiations with other countries, and as only special articles will have been thus treated, the most-favoured-nation clause need not prove an obstacle. We give this news for what it may be worth, and by no means do we endorse it.

Thursday, October 27.

Certain Tokyo journals, conspicuously the *Mainichi*, the *Chuo* and the *Nippon*, continue persistently to write in an agitated strain about the new tariff. Anxious as we all are to discover some comfortable exit from the present situation, we cannot but deprecate the attempts made by these newspapers to drag the question into the field of party politics. The *Nippon* is conspicuously intemperate. It dubbs the statesmen in power mere monkeys, who have no idea of expediency or tact, and it observes that had they divested themselves a little of their self-conceit by taking foreign nations into their confidence when drafting the tariff, all this trouble might have been avoided. We can easily imagine what kind of criticisms would have been evoked from the *Nippon* had the Government adopted the course thus suggested. This is another case of expecting from Japan a line of procedure which is not followed by any other independent country in the world.

The *Chuo* writes as though the alliance were in jeopardy and is persuaded that the recent failure to raise a loan of 60 (?) million *yen* on account of the South Manchuria railway was due, not really to financial conditions, but to the sentiment evoked in England in connection with the tariff question.

THE BUDGET FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

We read in the *Kokumin Shimbun* that on the 21st instant a meeting of the Cabinet definitely adopted the budget for next fiscal year. The Government adheres strictly to the programme hitherto pursued by it. In other words the normal revenue will be made to cover all expenditures; there will be no floating of new debts, nor any new public enterprises; the redemption

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the national debts will be continued as before and the taxes will remain the same. Thus the total outlays in the ordinary budget will amount to 530 millions whereas the outlays for the current year aggregated 534 millions. These figures seem at first sight difficult to reconcile with the fact that large outlays have to be incurred on account of the annexation of Chosen. But the expenditures under that heading are relegated to a special account. Were they included in the general budget the outlays would total over 550 millions. On the other hand, there is an extraordinary income in sight amounting to some 65 millions. This is derived from natural increase of revenue, which gives 30 millions, and from surplus which gives 35 millions. The extraordinary expenditures are, first, 16 millions on account of the Navy, being the first instalment of a total grant of 80 millions spread over five years; second 1½ millions for developing the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, this being a part of a total appropriation of 10 millions; third, 500,000 on account of the Shimonoseki Moji ferry-bridge; and fourth, a sum of 1,300,000 on account of telephone expansion, this to be in addition to the 4 millions already set aside on that account. It is anticipated that there will be a loss of revenue under the headings of land-tax and business tax to the extent of 4½ million *yen*. As for the income tax it will be allowed to remain as it is. Nothing is said about the tax on textile fabrics or that on communications.

The critics are beginning to busy themselves about the Budget for next fiscal year. It is predicted by the *Asahi*—which seems to find some pleasure in the prophecy—that the attacks of the opposition will be directed chiefly against the appropriation of large sums on account of continuing enterprises while providing money for one year only. This is notably true in the case of naval increment and the Wakamatsu foundry. Under the former heading a total of 80 millions is set down to be provided during a period of six years, and under the latter heading a total of 10 millions spread over five years, but the only provision made is for 15 millions and 1½ millions respectively in the first year of the two periods. Another point of attack will be the Cabinet's abstention from bringing forward a revised law of income tax in the next session of the Diet. It was promised in the last session that this should be duly submitted to the Diet of 1910-11.

The *Nippon* attributes this action on the part of the Cabinet to the fact that the proposed amendment of the income-tax law would entail a reduction of revenue to the extent of 5 million *yen*, which the Government cannot afford in view of naval expansion

THE CONVERSION SCHEME.

If journals like the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* were believed implicitly by foreigners, the credit of Japanese finance would be in a bad way. Our contemporary is quite persuaded that the operations of conversion carried out during the past ten months have been practical failures; that they never could have been achieved without the aid of foreign money; that to convert domestic debts by contracting foreign obligations in their place is a fatal policy, since in return for a small diminution of interest-rate great sums flow out of the country; and that the Japanese bankers who formed a syndicate to assist the Government's measure are now bitterly regretting their rashness. So far as we can discover the only apparently solid ground for this criticism is that the new 4 per cents. are quoted at a little over 93 at present in the open market But the 5 per cents. were quoted at 87 three years ago, and it is surely extravagant to interpret a temporary fluctuation as an evidence of the failure of a large and permanent scheme. Something very much more convincing than our Tokyo contemporary's arguments is needed to convince us that a programme deliberately adopted by all the leading financiers in the country is to be tried by a tribunal consisting of one newspaper.

It must be confessed, however, that the present trend of public opinion as reflected by a large part of the Tokyo press resembles the feeling which existed in May and June of 1907 when the Saionji Ministry was tottering to its fall. Thus the *Asahi Shimbun* notes that whereas complete abstention from fresh loans and repayment of existing debts constituted principal planks in the Katsura Cabinet's platform, the Ministry has now been obliged, in deference to the demands of the military party, to make an appropriation of 80 million *yen* spread over six years for purposes of naval increment. This has entailed two measures inconsistent with the policies hitherto professed. One of those measures is that the bill for reducing the income tax has had to be laid aside, and that the surplus accruing from interest on debt reduction has had to be carried to the general account instead of being added to the redemption fund. Another point made by the same journal is that whereas the net profits of the State railways do not exceed 9 million *yen* annually, from 20 to 30 millions are allotted for railway improvements. This money is understood to be obtained from the Deposits Bureau in the Finance Department, but that is merely another form of borrowing, and cannot therefore be reconciled with the Government's policy of refraining from other loans.

This point about railways is taken up by the *Jiji Shimpo* which advocates a frank issue of railway bonds as the best way of liquifying capital and restoring prosperity throughout the country. The Government talks about extending the system of Industrial and Hypothec Banks so as to bring cheap funds within the reach of the people in the provinces, but the *Jiji* believes that a much more effective method would be to float railway bonds and lay aside romantic adherence to the policy of contracting no new debts.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures for the foreign trade during the second ten days of the current month were as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	15,025,000
Imports	10,403,000
Excess of Exports	4,622,000

The figures for the whole year up to the 20th instant are as follow:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	354,534,000	+38,784,000
Imports	367,172,000	+4,877,000
Excess of Imports	12,638,000	

THE SEIKOSHO DEBENTURES.

Up to the 22nd instant the applications for the Seikosha's debentures had totalled 3,118,500 *yen*. This is considered as indicating that the whole loan, namely 10 million *yen*, will be largely oversubscribed.

Up to the evening of the 24th instant the subscriptions for the Seikosho's debentures in Tokyo alone totalled 6,350,000 *yen*. The list closed on the 25th, and it was expected that the subscriptions would considerably exceed the required amount, when all the names of subscribers outside Tokyo were included.

Returns have not yet been received from Osaka and Nagoya with regard to the progress of the above loan, but it is believed that when the lists closed on the evening of the 25th instant the applications from all quarters must have totalled some 14 or 15 million *yen*. Some offers went as high as a *yen* and a half premium, but it is believed that the average price paid was about 50 *sen* over the selling price. It must be confessed that neither this nor the result of the Hypothec Bank's debenture-issue suggests such a plethora of unemployed capital as Japanese publicists believe to exist. Had the Seikosho's debentures alone been in question, we might have concluded that credit had something to do with the matter. The general public have not yet learned that the Tanko Steamship Company and the Seikosho are two wholly distinct enterprises, the only relation existing between them being that the shareholders of the former are shareholders of the latter also. Equally nebulous are many people's minds about a connection between the Seitetsujo of the Tanko Company and the Seikosho. It is supposed that because the former has not proved successful thus far, the latter's prospects are correspondingly impaired. As a matter of fact, however, the Seikosho has nothing whatever to do with the Seitetsujo. The connection between the two is limited to the identity of their first syllables. The Seitetsujo may ultimately prove a total failure or a brilliant success, but beyond a feeling of natural sympathy the Seikosho will be equally indifferent in either case. The public, however does not yet make these clear discriminations, and to that want of discernment might fairly have been attributed any reluctance to subscribe for the Seikosho's debentures. But nothing of the kind can be said of the Hypothec Bank's case. Yet the subscriptions for its debentures exceeded the issue by only 5 million *yen*. Does it not seem pretty clear that all this talk of a flood of pent-up capital must be taken with reserve?

FORMOSA.

Mr. Uchida, Head of the Civil Government of Formosa has just returned to Taipeh after a tour of inspection through the regions where the Japanese forces are operating. He is quoted as speaking with profound astonishment of the feats achieved in scaling mountains, planting artillery in virtually inaccessible, positions, and erecting wire entanglements across regions absolutely without a road. He alleges that these achievements have thoroughly startled the aboriginies, who regard them as something super-human. It is true that the aboriginies have not yet surrendered *en masse*, but a large number of them have returned to their homes and abandoned all intention of further resistance.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, October 21.

The leaders of the Dai-han Hyop-poi are still in difficulties about the money which they received to meet the expenses of dissolving the party. The person principally concerned has gone into hiding, and it appears pretty certain that there has been dishonesty of some sort. This is a very unsavoury ending after all the great professions made by this association. The Il-ching-hoi at all events has escaped any such unsightly record.

It may be mentioned here that the money subscribed some years ago for the purpose of liquidating the national debt of Korea is still awaiting disposal. An absurd conception at the outset, this fund has threatened to ruin several reputations. Recently a proposition to hand it over to the Educational Authorities received some support, but not unnaturally people are now beginning to say that as annexation has wiped out Korea's debt, the proper course to pursue with regard to the money is to return it to its original owners. The question is, however, how much of the fund is available for any purpose.

Saturday, October 22.

At the recent interview between Prince Li (senior) and Min Cliiyong-sik, formerly leader of the Wi-Pyong (righteous army), the ex-Emperor is said to have told Min that his, Min's, efforts on that occasion were as futile as would be an attempt to smash Mount Paik-han with an egg. He himself —the ex-Emperor—had partially recognised this at the time. Min is said to have acknowledged the justice of Prince Li's observation, and to have announced his intention of docking his top knot as a sign of allegiance to the new regime.

It is stated that the office of the Governor-General in Seoul has contributed 40,000 *yen* to pay the expenses of the party of Korean tourists who are about to visit Japan. This is a mere rumour and may remain unconfirmed, but certainly the money would be well spent.

Tokyo newspapers publish a statement that the total ordinary expenditures in connection with Korea during the next fiscal year are 21 million *yen*, and the extraordinary outlays 14 millions. The most important items in the ordinary expenditures are the following :—

	Yen.
Imperial Princes' Households	1,500,000
Governor-General's office	3,000,000
Law-courts and jails.....	2,500,000
Police	327,000
Local expenditures.....	4,250,000

Among the extraordinary expenditures a sum of 3 million *yen* on account of road construction is noticeable.

In consequence of the purchase of the Tsushima Fusan cable by the Japanese Government the telegraphic rates between Chosen and Nippon will be reduced by one half from next month.

Sunday, October 23.

The party of Korean tourists who are to visit Japan number forty-five including ladies. The male section of the party are to leave Seoul on the 24th instant, the females preceding them by one day, and the two sections coming together at Shimonoseki on the 25th instant. They will proceed thence via Kyoto and Nagoya, and will reach Tokyo on the 30th.

General-Viscount Terauchi carried with him from Seoul and presented to the Emperor, the Empress and the Crown Prince and the Crown Princes of Japan various specimens of Korean manufactures.

Tuesday, October 25.

It was always anticipated that to deal with the Yangpan would prove a troublesome problem when the Japanese undertook the management of Korean affairs. These Yangpan may be briefly described as the expectant official class, and their presence in any country constitutes an emphatic obstacle to progress. On the other hand, they have existed for centuries, and to ask them now suddenly to abandon their life of idleness and to become productive members of society is a suggestion easier to make than to enforce. The thing has to be done, however, and although a portion of the recently distributed pension bonds has been allotted to the Yangpan, that provision will not suffice to keep the wolf permanently from the door, and earnest investigations are now said to be in progress for the purpose of determining how these idlers shall be set to work and what sort of employment shall be provided for them

The ladies' section of the Korean tourists' party have arrived at Shimonoseki. They number 26 and among them there is only one who has had any experience of travelling. Thus they are said to have found the journey very distressing, and it is uncertain when they will be able to proceed. For the moment they are comfortably living in the Sanyo Hotel and the Kawau Hotel, where they will remain at all events until the arrival of the male section, numbering 22.

The Water Works at Chemulpo have been at last finished. They were planned five years ago at a total outlay of 2,170,000 *yen*, and it appears that they have been built within the limits of that estimate. A beginning was made under the auspices of Prince Ito. The ceremony of *Tsusui*, in other words, of sending the water for the first time through the pipes, is to take place on the 30th instant.

Thursday, October 27.

It is really noticeable that Korea, instead of being a seed-plot of anxieties, as was the case before annexation, seems to have now entered an era of complete tranquility. From week's end to week's end one hears nothing of the insurrectionary disturbances which used to be so common. One of two inferences is inevitable. Either official secrecy is rigidly exercised, or the sometime-disturbers of the peace have become absolutely resigned. We have no right to make the former assumption, though the latter is almost too pleasant to be quite credible. One feature of the situation may be that the Yangpan and Literati, who are understood to have been the main fomenters of trouble, have folded their hands in expectation of liberal largesse. If so, it is possible that these idlers may once again begin to disturb the peace, for the latest accounts say that the sum available for distribution among them does not suffice to give more than from 15 to 100 *yen* to each of the 6000 persons who constitute the two categories. The 15-*yen* men are not likely to become very valiant supporters of the new system.

On the 19th instant a case of Cholera was reported from the warship *Fuji* anchored in Kure harbour.

THE ANGLO JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The Japanese commissioners of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition report that the affair has been very successful in opening avenues of trade. This is especially true of the following articles, namely, embroidery, silk fabrics, cotton crêpe, porcelain and pottery, lacquers, paper and paper manufactures, soy and sake. Several English firms signified their desire to become importers of these goods, and not a few were introduced to representatives of the Japanese manufacturers, with whom they are said to have made arrangements. Some have set out for Japan to investigate the conditions of this country more fully. Moreover, in the sequel of applications made by British middle-men, various specimens were ordered from Japan, these being intended to illustrate manufactures which did not find a place among the exhibits. The principal falling under this category were drawn-work handkerchiefs, embroidered screens, carved chairs and embroidered female costumes. We should have thought that these articles were amply represented among the exhibits, but the report from which we are quoting gives a different impression. There is also said to be some prospect of a market for Japanese green tea in the United Kingdom, and a great impetus has been given by the Exhibition to the demand for Formosan Oolong.

With regard to the Mexican Exhibition, our readers are probably aware that no official part was taken by Japan, but certain merchants of Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama and Kobe combined to furnish a section in the Exhibition. A report of the result is now said to have reached Messrs. Watano and Company in Yokohama. It is to the effect that the affair has been very successful. The 15th was originally fixed as closing day, but the time was prolonged until the 20th instant. From the beginning to the end the sale of entrance tickets produced seventeen thousand *yen*, and the prices obtained for Japanese goods which had originally cost only 50 or 60 thousand *yen*, aggregrated about 120,000. Besides this many other articles were ordered from Japan.

THE WAKAMATSU IRON FOUNDRY.

Our readers will have observed that in the budgetary figures recently published an item of considerable magnitude appeared under the heading of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. This subject is likely to provoke a fresh outburst of controversy. The *Asahi Shimbun* has already taken up the matter. It observes that the money sunk in the Wakamatsu enterprise seems to be without limit. When the work was orignally started, the estimated expenditure did not exceed 5 million *yen*, whereas it has now reached 51 millions, and the Government proposes to ask for a further grant of 10 millions, of which the first installment, namely, 1½ million, is included in next year's budget. The explanation given by the Authorities is that whereas Japan needs 600,000 tons of iron annually, the Wakamatsu Foundry cannot turn out more than 150,000, and its plant therefore requires to be doubled. The *Asahi* does not think this a sufficient reason. It considers that the country is asked to pay too heavily for the privilege of being self-supporting in this matter, and it notes that the losses incurred on account of the Foundry show no signs of diminution.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CLEARING HOUSES BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the Clearing Houses of Japan took place on the 23rd instant at the Bankers' Club in Tokyo. Mr Toyokawa, of the Mitsubishi Bank presided, and in a speech, briefly reported, he referred to the success which had attended the Government's conversion scheme. There could be no question, Mr. Toyokawa added, about the expediency of continuing this programme and the leading bankers of the Empire rested secure in that confidence.

The Prime Minister then made a lengthy speech of which we publish a detailed translation elsewhere.

The next speaker was Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan. He spoke in a hopeful strain, maintaining that the money market had not been injuriously affected by even such a calamity as the inundations, and he considered that fact to be conclusive evidence of the stability of the financial position. Another evidence was furnished by the returns of the Clearing Houses, which returns showed that the volume of transactions during the first nine months of the current year had been 6,000 million *yen*, namely 800 millions greater than the corresponding volume of transactions last year. Turning to the country's foreign trade, the Baron spoke of the results as most encouraging. The figure for exports was not inferior to that reached in 1907 which had been a record year. With regard to productive enterprises, the sums subscribed for increasing the capital of banks and manufacturies or starting new enterprises of that nature during the first nine months of the current year had amounted to 360 million *yen*, whereof 110 millions had been duly registered, being 92 millions more than the corresponding figure for 1909. Moreover, the debentures issued by companies and other similar transactions had aggregated 87 millions, and altogether the conditions seemed to point to a return of business prosperity.

Baron Shibusawa spoke next but his speech did not amount to anything more than an explicit endorsement of the Government's policy from point to point.

There has not yet been time for the leading journals to comment on the Prime Minister's speech at any length, but the *Nippon* strikes the key note of the Opposition when it denounces the Government's adherence to the policy of conversion. Our contemporary predicts that the result of Marquis Katsura's statement will be a heavy fall in the share market, and doubtless the debate which took place on the day before the speech will be interpreted as confirming this prediction. It is noticeable, however, that the two independent bankers who may be said to possess an exceptional measure of public confidence, namely Baron Shibusawa and Mr. Toyokawa, have declared themselves emphatically in favour of continuing the conversion policy. And it is further noticeable that so far from depressing the share market, the effect was precisely the opposite.

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

Captain Oguri of the Japanese Navy was sent from the Naval Department to a session of the Popular Party's Investigation Committee to furnish information on naval matters. The Captain seems to have made a most exhaustive statement, the gist of which was to show that by the year 1917 Japan will be in a very dangerous situation unless she materially changes her programme. He divided his information into four sections which we epitomise as follow:—

1.—PRESENT NAVAL STRENGTH.

	Battleships.	Armoured Cruisers.
England	52	45
America	32	15
Germany	33	12
France	19	15
Japan	14	13

2.—NAVAL STRENGTH IN 1917.

England	47	31
America	37	6
Germany	31	14
France	26	4
Japan	7	7

3.—FORCES THAT COULD BE SENT TO THE EAST AT PRESENT.

England	26	23
America	32	15
Germany	33	12
France	19	15
Japan	14	13

4.—FORCES THAT COULD BE SENT EASTWARD IN 1917.

England	24	16
America	37	6
Germany	31	14
France	26	4
Japan	7	7

It will immediately occur to our readers that the methods of arriving at the above calculations require a great deal of explanation. Specially strange is the arithmetic which shows that England's battleships will decrease by five and her armoured cruisers by fourteen during the next seven years whereas the corresponding figures in nearly all other cases show actual increases.

We find in the *Nichi Nichi* a statement which if correct, has considerable interest. It refers to the allotment of 80 million *yen* on account of the Navy, as provided in the draft of the new budget. The sum remaining to be spent under the Third Programme of Naval expansion is 95 million *yen*, and the period of the programme being eleven years, it has still six years to run, namely, until 1916. It was in consideration of these remaining six years that the period was fixed for the new grant of 80 millions. The manner in which this grant is to be applied is stated by our contemporary to be two-fold. Twenty millions will be expended upon increasing by from 5000 to 7000 tons the displacement of the vessels whose construction is provided for under the present programme. The remaining 60 millions will be spent upon the construction and the equipment of one 25,000 ton battleship and one large armoured cruiser. The sum spent under the two programmes during next fiscal year will be 44,800,000 *yen*, namely 28,800,000 under the old programme and 16,000,000 under the new.

THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

The leading Tokyo journals devote the major part of their space to comments on the career of the late Prince Ito in commemoration of the first anniversary of his assassination. In fact the volume of the articles penned upon this subject, the description of the tomb and the reminiscences collected from various quarters amount to a public demonstration not less striking than that which attended the Prince's obsequies. A memorial service attended by the members of the family only was held at the residence of the Prince in the forenoon, and at 2 p.m. a public service took place at the grave. Delegates from the Emperor and Empress and the Crown Prince were present. The place of sepulture has now been converted into a park, and the immediate surroundings of the tomb recall the burial places of the *Shoguns* in Uyeno and Shiba

It is stated that Marquis Inouye pays frequent visits to the sepulchre where he remains silent for long intervals, apparently communing with the spirit of the dead and often evincing his deep sorrow by tears. Since the Prince's death the Marquis has interested himself actively in arranging all the family affairs of the deceased, and is reported to have made great sacrifices for that purpose.

Many interviews with celebrated statesmen appear in the columns of Tokyo newspapers in connection with the anniversary, but as a rule they possess little public interest. An exception should be made, however, in the case of Count Okuma who is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as alleging that what he had anticipated has taken place, namely, that the spirit of constitutionalism in Japan has been weakened by the demise of Prince Ito, and that military methods have gained a corresponding access of power. The Count does not enter into details, but he points broadly to the procedure of the Katsura Cabinet in confirmation of his theory.

Count Itagaki makes an interesting criticism. He says that a notable trait of Ito's character was his absorbing patriotism. Persons did not count with him at all: country was everything. If he had disputes with his contemporaries, the subject was always limited to State affairs, and it thus resulted that these differences of opinion never affected his private friendships

The *Chuo* and the *Nippon* take the same line as Count Okuma. They insist that the twelve months which have elapsed since the death of the Prince have sufficed to greatly strengthen the hands of the military party, and the fact is demonstrated in the conduct of the Cabinet. We observe, however, that both of these journals are equally careful to refrain from particularizing the counts of their accusation.

THE GAS COMPANIES.

The original trouble between the Tokyo Gas and the Chiyoda Gas Companies has dropped out of sight for the moment, but another complication is now reported to have arisen. It is in connection with the reclaimed land at Shibaura. The Chiyoda Directors are looking to obtain 17,000 *tsubo* of this land as a site for their factory, and they are said to have taken much trouble for the purpose of inducing a majority of the members of the municipal assembly to promise their support of an application for the sale of the land at 20 *yen* per *tsubo*. But now suddenly the Tokyo Gas Company has stepped into the field, and has applied for 20,000 *tsubo* in the same locality, asking further that the price shall be fixed by open tender. It is said to be the intention of the Tokyo Gas Company to offer 30 *yen* per *tsubo*, and the Directors explain their action by saying that they will soon have to move their factory from its present site owing to the nuisance of the smoke. This indeed puts a spoke in the wheel of the Chiyoda people.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

If a telegram sent by the *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent from Peking be correct, an important step forward has been taken with reference to China's National Assembly. On the 23rd instant, after receiving the petition unanimously adopted by the Senate, advocating the immediate opening of such an assembly, the Prince Regent held a council in the Palace, at which were present the President and the Vice-President of the Senate and all the Ministers of State The subject of discussion was the petition, and after a debate lasting two hours, it is said to have been decided that the Assembly should be opened in the fifth year of Hsuan-tung, that is to say, in 1913. The date originally fixed was 1916, being the eighth year of Hsuan tung, and it will thus be seen that, if the above report be accurate, the remaining period of probation is to be cut down by just one half. Of course no one will be disposed to place implicit credence in this important news without full corroboration, but it has to be noticed that previous telegrams indicated the above compromise as very probable.

It appears, as indeed might have been suspected, that no credence can be attached to the statement telegraphed to Tokyo on the 24th instant, namely, the statement that at a meeting of the Council of State in the Palace a decision had been adopted for shortening by three years the probational period for the opening of a National Assembly. That story seems to have been manufactured out of absolutely whole cloth. The latest news is that the Government is receiving from many sides encouragement to oppose so radical a measure as the hastening of the National Assembly. It is now stated that the President of the Board of Finance, Mr. Tsai Tsz, is resolutely opposed to any change of the original programme, and that he repaired to the palace on the 24th instant and urged the Prince Regent to remain steadfast. Prince Chin's attitude has not been clearly ascertained, but it is thought to be conservative. Rumour now has it that the unanimity shown by the Senate in adopting the petition was largely the result of menaces to which various members had been subjected, and the feeling in Peking is said to be that to yield in this matter would be fatal to the prestige of the Throne. At all events, whatever be the immediate outcome of the petition, the fact that it was adopted unanimously by the Senate cannot fail to encourage the radical element throughout the provinces.

It is really harrassing to attempt to keep track of events in Peking by the aid of telegrams reaching Tokyo newspapers. In our last issue we quoted a wire which represented Mr. Tsai, President of the Board of Finance, as prominent among the opponents of shortening the period of parliamentary probation. Now, however, news comes via the *Hochi's* correspondent to the effect that on the 26th instant, when the budget was read for the first time in the Senate, the President of the Board of Finance offered an explanation in the course of which he declared that a National Assembly to deal with the country's finance ought to be convened as speedily as possible.

When a Committee was appointed by the Senate to draft a covering despatch for the petition to the Throne with reference to the immediate opening of a National Assembly, it was thought quite possible, if not probable, that the Committee might be persuaded to postpone the completion of its labours for a lengthy period. However this forecast has been completely contradicted by events. The Committee presented its report on the 26th instant. It is described as a document couched in most imposing language. Among other things it was stated that whereas the introduction of representative Government would certainly carry China into the path of prosperity now trodden by Japan, to continue her oligarchic system would be equally certain to expose her to dangers such as have overtaken Korea. This, it will be observed, is precisely the argument attributed to the Local Assembly in Mukden; namely that a united China can stand but a divided China must fall.

Only one speech was delivered by a member of the Committee, namely, Mr. Wang, and the Committee's draft was then unanimously adopted for presentation to the Throne It is right to observe that the *Hochi Shimbun* has a monopoly of this news. Possibly some other Tokyo paper will to-morrow have a monopoly of a contradiction.

In the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondence it is stated that this question of a National Assembly is causing much discussion in official circles, and that a difference of opinion exists on the subject between the Empress Dowager and the Prince Regent, the former, as will readily be supposed, regarding any abbreviation of the probationary period with something like aversion.

CHINA'S FOREIGN LOANS.

Collating the telegraphic reports to hand this morning we are disposed to place credence in the rumour that the Viceroy of Manchuria has concluded a loan of 15 million Taels with an American syndicate. The difficulty in crediting this story at the outset lay in the fact that such a transaction would have been directly opposed to the Peking Government's recently adopted policy of vetoing independent loans on the part of the localities. It would obviously have been a wise policy on the part of Peking to do all the necessary borrowing abroad in the name of the Chinese Empire, subsequently distributing the funds thus obtained to the localities having need of them. Manchuria would of course have been included in such a programme. But it is now said that Viceroy Shih Liang was induced to withdraw his resignation solely on condition that the Three Eastern Provinces should be placed in a separate financial category. The result is the conclusion of the loan above referred to. Another obscure point is now cleared up. Our readers will remember that when this transaction was first spoken of, the loan was described as unsecured. We ventured to doubt that statement at the time, and it now appears that the revenue of Manchuria is to be hypothecated as security. Apparently the Viceroy's idea is that if this money be judiciously employed, it will not only relieve the pressure of immediate embarrassment but will also promote the material development of the Three Provinces sufficiently to lighten the burden of the debt

From Peking comes news that Mr. Bland has again appeared upon the scene as the representative of a British syndicate, and that his return to China is believed to herald the opening of renewed competition between the powers interested in bringing capital within China's reach. The immediate project seems to be an extension of the Manchurian railway into Mongolia and the building at Lienshan of a harbour such as shall absorb all the over-sea trade of Newchwang and bring Dairen face to face with a powerful competitor.

It appears that there is a conflict of opinion between Mr. Tsai, President of the Board of Finance, on the one hand, and Viceroys Hsih and Jui, of the Three Eastern Provinces and of the Two Kiang, on the other. Viceroy Jui is understood to advocate the raising of a large loan by the Central Government, and the division of the proceeds among the localities where railways are to be built, while the Viceroy of Manchuria has stipulated that the region under his jurisdiction shall be exempted from this method and has already taken steps to conclude an independent loan of 10 or 15 million *taels*. The President of the Board of Finance is now said to have advised the Throne that these two Viceroys are taking a very short-sighted view of the situation, and are bent solely upon procuring funds without any due thought for their repayment. His Excellency suggests that the matter should be left in the hands of the Senate.

On the other hand, the *Jiji Shimpo's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the United States Legation in that city has been formally approached by Mr. Tsai, President of the Board of Finance, and Mr. Sheng, Vice President of the Board of Posts and Telegraphs and Chief Commissioner of the Coinage Committee, with a proposal for raising in America a loan of 80 million *taels*. This money is to be applied avowedly as a hard-money basis for the new monetary system, but in reality it is said to be needed for meeting the deficit of over 73 million *taels* shown in the budget now lying before the Senate. The correspondent adds that several overtures had previously been made to the American Representative in Peking, but that owing to their informal character they could not be officially entertained. This last proposal, however, not being thus disqualified, has been duly accepted and forwarded, and its immediate consequence is that Mr. Straight, agent of the United States Syndicate, is expected to arrive in Peking about the 17th of November. Of course it will be perceived that this alleged loan of 80 million *taels* has nothing to do with the building of railways in the Yangtsz valley. On the latter account China is evidently being pressed independently to enter the market as a borrower.

THE CHINESE BUDGET.

The budget for the next fiscal year is said to have been handed to the Senate in Peking on the 22nd instant, and it was expected to be brought up for discussion on the 25th. The telegraphic reports vary slightly in their statement of figures, but the broad facts appear to be that the total revenue of the State is 297 million Taels, and that the expenditures exceed that amount by 73,800,000 Taels. This very large

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

deficit is made up of 24,800,000 Taels on account of the localities; 29 millions on account of the Central Government, and the remainder on account of reserves and sundry purposes. The main source of income is the land tax, and the next important items are Customs revenue and transport duty (*likin*), which yield about an equal sum, but the exact figure is not stated. The telegraph alleges that one third of the total expenditures are on account of military preparations, a startling allegation, the truth of which we are inclined to doubt. The budget is said to be accompanied by a statement deploring the discrepancy between income and expenditure and insisting that some steps must be taken speedily to establish equilibrium. It is added that a very pessimistic feeling pervades in Chinese financial circles, and we can well believe that such is the case, for if the outlines of the budget given above be correct, the Chinese State may almost be said to be bankrupt. An excess of expenditures to the amount of some 25 per cent. of the revenue is indeed a formidable state of affairs. Our readers will remember that the highest estimate hitherto published as to the deficit did not exceed 50 million taels, whereas now we are told that it is nearly 74 millions. That the military outlays should exceed 100 million taels as the above figures indicate, requires confirmation, for it has hitherto been maintained that China does not spend upon warlike preparations as much as she has to devote to the service of her national debt, which latter involves an annual outlay of only 51 million taels. Moreover the world has hitherto been in the habit of imagining that China's Army and Navy cost only a petty fraction of her total outlays, and this has been frequently adduced by her friends—among whom we count ourselves—as an evidence of her highly civilised determination to appeal to anything but force in the conduct of her international relations.

As a matter of course great interest is excited in Japan in connection with the figures of the first budget presented by the Chinese Government to a representative assembly. The enormous deficit of 74 milliyn *taels* shown by this budget thoroughly perplexes onlookers. For the sake of clearness it may be well to restate the various excesses of expenditures over revenue. They are 24,800,000 *taels* on account of the Central Government's outlay; 29,000,000 *taels* on account of the localities; and 20,000,000 *taels* on account of preparations for the constitution and extraordinary continuing expenses. As for the revenue, that of the Central Government is put at 297 millions, and if it be true that one third of this goes to the army and navy and 51 millions to the service of the national debt, it follows that only 147 millions remain available for administrative outlays. With regard to the provinces the total revenue is put at 230 millions, but as this is based on a somewhat antiquated estimate, the figure may be unduly small. However the broad fact remains that the country's income is glaringly less than its outlays, and it is tolerably certain that if the Senate be invited to save the situation by voting increased taxes, a flat refusal will be elicited. The interesting speculation, however, is how have the finances been hitherto conducted if these immense deficits have existed. How are we to reconcile a total deficit of 29 millions in the provinces with the universally accepted idea that the local satraps collect from the people a great deal more money than is actually needed for administrative expenses? Probably many people will be disposed to conclude that the budget presented to the Senate is not a very accurate document, and that the figures it sets forth do not by any means represent the exact state of affairs.

THE PRESS IN CHINA.

Considerable excitement has evidently been caused in Peking by the submission of a new draft of press-law to the Senate. The bill emanates from the Government, and its eleventh article provides that no newspaper may publish anything injurious to the reputation of an individual whether it be true or untrue. The enactment of such a law would of course be fatal to journalistic criticism, and newspapers in Peking denounce it on that ground as well on the ground that it would be diametrically contrary to an edict issued by the late Emperor's Government providing that all administrative affairs should be conducted in accordance with popular feeling. We gather that the bill has been submitted to a special committee of the Senate and its second reading is expected to elicit a very animated debate. The Chinese newspapers are naturally devoting much space to this question.

Meanwhile the cause of speedy parliamentary institutions in China has found a new ally in the Mukden Local Assembly. That body of legislators has adopted and forwarded to the Viceroy for submission to the Senate in Peking a decidedly disquieting petition. The document speaks in the plainest terms. It is quoted as declaring that the Russo-Japanese alliance has placed Manchuria in a position of imminent danger. The allied Powers may be said to have already set their forces in motion. It is idle to think that this Viceroy or that can save such a situation. Salvation lies solely in the union of the Chinese nation. The defeat suffered by China at Japan's hands sixteen years ago, and the outbreak of the conflict between Russia and Japan, which conflict related to the possession of Chinese territory, could both have been averted had China been a united nation, confident and ready to exert her full strength in case of emergency. The danger that now threatens is even more serious, and it cannot possibly be averted by any means except a whole-hearted union on the part of the entire Chinese nation. To bring that about a national assembly is essential, and the sooner such a body is called into existence, the better for China's safety.

These are very outspoken views, and certainly in enunciating them the Mukden Local Assembly does not show much reserve.

THE SENATE IN PEKING.

The adoption of the petition for shortening the parliamentary probation period in China, seems to have been marked by some unexpected features. The scene when the petition came up for discussion was most animated, no less than 250 persons being in the strangers' gallery. It was supposed that strenuous opposition would be offered by the Senators nominated by the Government, but not one of them uttered a word of protest or criticism. In fact there was no debate whatever. The measure was adopted unanimously, and the announcement of the fact produced an extraordinary result, namely, a vehement shout of *Banzais* for the Chinese constitution, which demonstration was led by one of the officially nominated members. It is stated that during the days immediately preceding the submission of the bill to the Senate by the Special Committee, the advocates of the measure besieged the houses of the Ministers of State and urged the cause of the petition with such insistance that the high officials were utterly wearied, and ultimately came to the conclusion that the best plan was to let things take their course. Naturally such a *laisser aller* policy evokes much criticism. If at this early stage the Government is going to adopt a programme of drift, there is no knowing what the final issue may be. It is not thought, however, that the proposals of the petitioners will be carried out in their entirety. They ask for the opening of an assembly at the fall of next year, but the probability is that, in view of the practical impossibility of complying with that project, the Government will compromise by shortening the probation period to one half of the six years which it has still to run. Whatever be the issue, the Government seems unfortunately invertebrate at this most important stage of China's history. The opening of a Chinese assembly does not in itself imply anything incongruous. The Chinese have no superiors in intelligence and adaptability. But there is an underlying fear that the first efforts of a national assembly would be devoted to the overthrow of Manchu authority, and no prudent man can regard such a contingency without apprehension.

THE CHINGCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Somewhat confusing telegrams come from Peking with regard to foreign loans and railway construction in Manchuria. The *Asahi's* correspondent speaks by wire of the renewal of the Chingchow-Aigun project, and refers to an agreement consisting of seven articles, and embodying in its preamble a frank statement that the railway is intended to compete with Japanese and Russian lines. We cannot clearly gather whether this agreement is still in the lap of the future or whether it has actually been signed, but we are inclined to think that the correspondent refers merely to rumour. The *Chuo's* correspondent forwards news that the construction of a harbour at Lienshan is the principal work to which the new Manchurian loan of 15 million Taels is to be applied. Now a harbour at Lienshan, which place is in the immediate neighbourhood of Chingwan-tao, would have no *raison d'être* except as the maritime terminus of a Chingchow-Aigun road, and consequently it is a fair inference that the building of that line though suspended has not been abandoned. When the line was proposed originally Japan signified her assent provided that she was admitted on equal terms with the other parties to the loan. Russia however negatived the programme *in toto*. If now the undertaking be brought again upon the tapis, Japan and Russia will have to work together, since the terms of their alliance oblige them to combine for the preservation of the *status quo* in Manchuria.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, October 21.

It is announced that a great scheme of riverine improvement is contemplated in Central China. Five provinces are interested, namely, Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi, Anhui and Kiangsu. The idea is to construct engineering works which shall rob the Yangtsze's floods of their destructive potentialities, and further to dredge the river thus curbed so that it will be possible for vessels of several thousand tons burden to steam right up to Hankow.

The complication at Mukden assumes more and more incredible dimensions. According to the original statement two Chinese employes of the Japanese Consulate-General had visited the German Consulate to make enquiries as to the itinerary and programme of the German Representative who was on a visit to Mukden. The two men were arrested on suspicion by the Chinese police, and a pistol being found in their possession, they were thrown into prison, whereafter Japanese protests failed altogether to obtain their release and the matter was finally submitted to Peking. The mysterious element in this story was that two ordinary employés of the Japanese Consulate should have taken upon themselves a duty of conducting such an enquiry. This feature is now elucidated by an explanation that the two men were employed as constables at the Japanese Consulate. But the strangest part of the incident is now reported; namely, that instead of awaiting the result of the representations made in Peking, the Local Authorities, abandoning the original charge of felonious design, substituted an accusation of conduct calculated to impair the relations between Germany and China, and the result is said to have been that the two constables were sentenced to three years' imprisonment. The whole tale reads like a page from Alice in Wonderland.

Saturday, October 22.

On the 21st instant, Mr. Tang Shao-yi took up the duties of his post as President of the Board of Posts and Telegraphs. He is represented as intending to deal with the railway-loan problem according to a policy different from that of the late Chang Chih-tung, but what the new policy is we have no indication. Inasmuch however as Chang pledged himself to the use of foreign money, it may be inferred that Mr. Tang intends to dispense with that aid. But how the Central Government is to disavow obligations contracted by one of its highest representatives, we are perplexed to see.

The Local Assembly of Hupeh has taken a distinctly retrogressive step. It has unanimously passed a bill vetoing residence or trade by foreigners outside treaty-limits. Such a restriction is in direct contravention of China's agreements with foreign Powers, and consequently the Hupeh Assembly's procedure must remain without effect unless the Central Government can persuade the Powers to abandon one of their most important conventional privileges. So far as the temper of the Assembly is concerned this incident recalls the action taken by the Japanese House of Representatives nineteen years ago, when it debated the possibility of preventing purchases of land by foreigners in the names of Japanese subjects, and when it adopted the policy of "strict enforcement."

The Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have telegraphically instructed the various local officials to deal with foreigners residing outside treaty-limits as they have hitherto dealt with them: in other words, not to abate any of China's pretensions in that respect. The Viceroy speaks of a new treaty between China and Japan on this subject.

Harbin telegraphs that the Russo-Chinese Bank, in the sequel of an agreement with the Banque du Nord, has changed its name to "Bank of Russia."

Sunday, October 23.

On the 22nd instant the Senate in Peking took an important step. It unanimously adopted for presentation to the Throne the petition for immediate convocation of a national assembly. The scene is described by telegrams as having partaken of solemnity. The Special Committee entrusted with the duty of considering the measure seems to have reported in the briefest manner, and thereafter only five short speeches were delivered. The Senate then adopted the Committee's report *nem-con*, and entrusted to a committee of six the duty of drafting a covering dispatch for the submission of the measure to the Throne.

According to the telegrams sent by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent strenuous efforts were made by both sides, the one to impede, the other to promote, the passage of this important measure to the Senate. If this be true, the official agitators were signally unsuccessful, for it does not appear that so much as one voice was raised in the Senate against the adoption of the petition.

From Shanghai comes news that the petition adopted by the Mukden Local Assembly for the speedy opening of a national assembly bore the signatures of an immense number of supporters. "Tens of thousands" is the expression used in the telegram, and such a form of speech is generally interpreted in Japan to mean forty or fifty thousand. The anxiety felt in Mukden for speedily uniting the nation through the medium of representative Government is construed as strong evidence of the apprehensions caused by the Russo-Japanese alliance and the danger that it is thought to create for Manchuria.

Shanghai telegraphs that the German Representative in Peking, having approached the Chinese Government for information as to whether the Treasury guarantees or does not guarantee the paper of the Bank of China, received an answer tantamount to disavowing any responsibility for the redemption of these notes. We print this news for what it may be worth, observing that more than one doubtful feature suggests itself at once.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has an amusing wire from Peking to the effect that a representative of the Midland Bank of England is in that city endeavouring to arrange for a loan of money to China without interest. This is too comical to call for comment.

It is stated that the Peking Government has engaged six German officers as military instructors in the Metropolitan province, and that these employees are already on their way to China via Siberia. It may be taken for granted that as the present President of the Board of War was recently Chinese Representative in Berlin, his Excellency will be wholly in favour of German Military methods and weapons.

There has been a serious catastrophe in Shanghai. The warehouses of the Bank of Belgium have been destroyed by fire, and the loss involved is put at half a million *taels*.

The Antung Keekwanshan branch of the Mukden-Antung railway is reported to be so far advanced that the official opening will take place on the 3rd of November.

The Mukden police affair seems to have really ended in the extraordinary manner that was predicted. The two constables who were in the employ of the Japanese Consulate at Mukden have been sentenced respectively to one year and six months' imprisonment, the crime of which they are accused being conduct calculated to impair the good relations between Germany and China. If this be really the offence committed by these constables, it follows that a great many newspaper editors should be condemned to share their imprisonment.

Monday, October 24.

A few days ago news was circulated that a deadlock had occured between the Canton Local Assembly and the Viceroy. The subject in dispute was a petition adopted by the Assembly for the abolition of opium-smoking and gambling-houses. This document the Viceroy declined to forward to the Senate in Peking, and the Assembly thereupon resigned *en bloc*. The telegraph now says that the Viceroy had signified his intention to forward the petition, and has intimated the fact to the Assembly, accompanying the intimation with a courteous suggestion that the Assembly should resume the discharge of its functions. The telegraph does not say whether this conciliatory course has produced the desired result, but we may assume that it has since unqualified victory rests with the Assembly.

Tuesday, October 25.

The proceedings of the Provincial Assembly in Shantung have been marked by unusual events. Shortly after the opening of the Assembly, five of the members resigned *en bloc*. The same step was subsequently taken by two others, and this example is said to be likely to find several more followers. One is prepared to learn in the context of such incidents that some dissatisfaction is felt with regard to the procedure of the Local Authorities or of the Central Government. But the fact is that the Shantung seceders are actuated by disapproval of the methods of the Assembly itself. They complain that everything is conducted on party lines; that no attention whatever is paid to public interests, and that the people's money is recklessly spent. It is a novelty find one section of a public body taking such a broad line, aud the seceding members of the Shantung Assembly are to be congratulated.

Wednesday, October 26.

Two items of news, brief but not uninteresting, come from Mukden. One is that Mr. Han, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs in the Local Government, has resigned his office on the ground that in the face of the strong anti-Japanese feeling now prevalent he cannot hope to discharge his functions satisfactorily. This news is sent by the *Asahi's* correspondent, yet in spite of such authority we venture to doubt the truth of the statement.

The other item is that the Chinese subject recently arrested at Mukden on suspicion of being engaged to act as a spy upon the movements of the Governor-General of Kwantung in connection with the autumn

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

manœuvres, has been released with a caution.

Thursday, October 27.

A few days ago the telegraph conveyed the outline of instructions which had just been issued by the Taotai of Shanghai under the authority of the Viceroy. The gist of these instructions was that banks must limit their transactions with due regard to their capital; that their books must always be open for official inspection, and altogether that their business methods must be more conservative. It is now alleged that these regulations, instead of improving the situation, have impaired it. The bankers declare that to enforce such restrictions now, when the quarterly settlement of accounts is pending, would check the return of confidence and otherwise injure the situation. They therefore ask that the enforcement of the new system shall be delayed until after the close of the year by which time they expect that things will have resumed their normal condition.

There is no other news from Shanghai this morning, and it may therefore be assumed that the remedial measures attributed to the Viceroy and the Taotai were correctly stated and that the crisis of the situation has passed.

From Chientao comes a curious piece of intelligence. It is to the effect that owing to the efforts of Chinese local officials, a feeling of apprehension has been engendered among the Korean settlers. They have been led to believe that an invasion of the region by Japanese troops is imminent, and by way of preparation they have instituted a species of conscription, the result being that every ten households furnishes one man to form a contingent of defensive troops. Side by side with this intelligence comes news that the same Koreans are now regretting the arrangement made prior to the annexation of Korea; namely, the arrangement which hands them over to Chinese jurisdiction in consideration of being allowed to settle anywhere they please throughout the district. They are endeavouring to have this arrangement amended; an attitude which is difficult to reconcile with their alleged preparations to resist a Japanese invasion.

IN MEMORIAM OF PRINCE ITO.

On the 26th instant, the first anniversary of the death of Prince Ito is to be marked by a grand ceremonial at the grave in Omori The place of sepulture has now assumed the character of a park measuring nearly 2 acres and completely surrounded by a stone fence. More than a thousand trees, many of them special favourites of the deceased, have been planted in this park, and among them are several *toro* of granite or bronze, the largest standing twenty feet high and having been presented by the *Seiyu-kai*. Two of the bronze lanterns are old castings which were particularly admired by the Prince and which have been presented by Marquises Inouye and Katsura.

We take this opportunity of mentioning that there seems to have been no truth in the report recently published to the effect that the Sorokaku, the well-known villa erected by Prince Ito, had been sold to a Yokohama millionaire for the paltry sum of two thousand *yen*. We gather that the villa is now in the occupation of the deceased Prince's family.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN SHANGHAI.

Saturday, October 22.

It is a little difficult to follow the steps taken for relieving the financial situation in China. The difficulty arises mainly from the fact that the exertions made by different officials are not clearly indicated as either independent or combined. Thus the latest telegrams say that the Taotai of Shanghai has applied to the Central Government for a grant of 4 million Taels, and that the Viceroy has practically concluded arrangements with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank for a loan of 3 million Taels repayable in six years. If these measures be cumulative, it would appear that the relief required amounts to 7 million Taels, which is a larger sum than anything indicated by previous accounts. Meanwhile Viceroy Chang is evidently doing everything in his power to ease the situation. He is said to be holding frequent consultations with leading Chinese merchants, and the general feeling is that the trouble will be effectually dealt with.

Monday, October 24.

The Viceroy of the Two Kiang is still in Shanghai, and is said to be busily engaged devising means to alleviate the situation and to provide against the recurrence of such crises. His Excellency, with the advice of the financiers and business men of Shanghai, has elaborated a body of thirteen regulations, of which the three most important are telegraphically reported to be, first, that the Taotai shall superintend the principal officials of the Chamber of Commerce and of the banks and shall have competence to investigate the state of the banks' funds; secondly, that the managers of Chinese banks shall not be at liberty to open stores on their own account; and, thirdly, that the Taotai shall have the right to impose limits upon the transactions of the banks, such limits to be in due proportions to the funds at the banks' disposal.

Meanwhile the measures of relief that are being taken appear to be numerous. Thus the telegram reports that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has negotiated with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a loan of 2 million *taels*, the Viceroy and the Taotai guaranteeing the transaction. Further, the Central Government has borrowed a sum of 1 million *taels* from the Specie Bank, and out of that total 300,000 *taels* have already been paid over in Shanghai. Other minor steps are spoken of, and the upshot is that a feeling of confidence is gradually returning and it is thought that there will be no recurrence of panic.

Wednesday, October 26.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a telegram which contradicts previous statements as to the provenance of funds for relieving the tension in the Shanghai money market. Hitherto the Specie Bank and the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank have been freely spoken of as prepared to come to the assistance of the merchants, but according to the above telegram, aid is to be obtained from Chinese quarters solely. Thus it is alleged that in the sequel of long conferences between the Viceroy and the Taotai, arrangements have been made for borrowing 2 million Taels from the Chinese Savings Banks, 2 millions from private capitalists and 3 millions from the Bank of China, another sum of 3 millions being obtained by the issue of bonds. This makes 10 millions in all, and that amount being considered ample to solve the difficulty, the Viceroy has left Shanghai.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

An interesting scene was witnessed in the Chinese Senate on the 19th instant. It is not exactly clear what routine of procedure was observed. From the telegram we learn only that the Chief Secretary reported the receipt of a numerously signed petition in favour of the immediate opening of a national assembly. In ordinary circumstances the items of such a report could not become a subject of immediate discussion unless they were placed on the order of the day in the sequel of an urgency motion. Whether that course was adopted we cannot tell, but it is at all events certain that the petition was discussed then and there. Naturally it attracted great attention and an animated debate took place, the evident tendency of the Senate being in favour of the petition. Ultimately, however, it was not placed upon the order of the day, but was left to be dealt with in the usual sequence of events. Nevertheless the treatment it received is said to have greatly strengthened the hands of its advocates, and there is further news that all the Viceroys throughout the Empire are in favour of the immediate opening of parliament and of the appointment of a responsible Cabinet. Hankow seems to be the centre of the movement on the part of high provincial officials, for Viceroy Jui is said to have been entrusted with the conduct of the agitation. This news about the Viceroys requires much confirmation, for it is evident that the opening of a national assembly would have the effect of greatly curtailing the powers they now exercise. The all important question of finance, for example, instead of being left as it is at present virtually under the complete control of the nineteen Satraps, would immediately be brought within the purview and scrutiny of parliament.

THE RAILWAY LOAN QUESTION.

It was not to be supposed that the representatives of the Occidental Powers would tamely submit to the tearing up of the written promise given by the late Chang Chihtung with regard to the borrowing of money for the construction of railways in the Yangtsz valley. Neither was it to be supposed that the active agents of the western financiers would wait until the new Minister of Communications committed himself to some declaration of an i-loan policy, as he had been expected to do after his arrival in Peking. We are not surprised therefore to learn by telegram that these gentlemen have anticipated any such action on Mr. Tang's part, and have addressed to him a note *indentique*, requiring that the engagement given by the late Mr. Chang Chihtung shall be carried out, and insisting that the policy subsequently enunciated by Mr. Sheng, being in distinct violation of the original agreement, shall be set aside. The telegram adds that this note was written in the German language. Of course no special significance attaches to that fact, but it is a decidedly curious feature of a situation so vitally affecting the interests of the Yangtsz valley.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RIVER IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Our readers are aware that the Cabinet has appointed a committee comprising fifty members for the purpose of investigating matters relating to the control and improvement of rivers. Among the members are many noted publicists and experts, and it is evident that the Government contemplates the adoption of really drastic measures for the purpose of permanently averting calamities such as that which recently visited the country. The Committee held its first meeting at the Home Department on the 25th instant when an interesting speech was made by Baron Hirata, Minister of Home Affairs. He explained that in pre-*Meiji* days very effective measures of riverine control were in operation, each feudal chief making it a cardinal part of his duty to guarantee his fief against inundations which were as inconvenient to the Local Government as to the farmers themselves. But all these measures were taken independently by the different fiefs. There was nothing like uniformity of system or cooperation. After the Restoration, so many problems pressed for solution that this particular question received no thought until 1873, and even then it was put aside as one of the things that might be deferred. Not until 1887 was a grant of 1½ million *yen* made for riparian purposes; and in 1896 the first law bearing upon this subject was enacted under the name of *Kasen-ho*. This was followed in 1899 by the *Sabo-ho*, or law for the restraint of sand. Something much more through than any of these measures was evidently needed, but it had always to be remembered that Japan's difficulties were due in great part to her configuration. The area of her lowlands was not proportionate to that of her mountains, and the torrents pouring down from the latter could scarcely be fully contained by the former.

AN EDUCATIONAL QUESTION.

At a recent meeting of the heads of industrial schools throughout the Empire, the Minister of Education, Mr. Komatsubara, delivered an address the most important part of which was a reference to the growth of naturalistic philosophy among young people in Japan. The Minister denounced this tendency as utterly subversive of morality, and urged upon all those engaged in the education of young people to lose no opportunity of combating the spread of this pernicious doctrine. Probably the worst enemies of the Japanese race to-day are the book-sellers and the editors of periodicals and newspapers who, for the sake of producing salable articles, search out the most striking treatises and collect the most sensational material for translation into their pages or insertion in their columns. One longs to hear some great and strident voice raised to save Japan from drifting into the evil groove now followed by the feet of so many misguided persons in the West.

We observe in this context that the *Chuo Shimbun* publishes an article which aims at differentiating clearly between socialists on the one hand and nihilists and anarchists on the other. Evidently our contemporary believes that the Authorities do not keep this distinction sufficiently clearly before their eyes when they undertake to deal with the moral and ethical episodes of the time. The doctrine of socialism is held by many highly respectable and learned men. It is worthy of respect and investigation. But the agitators who, finding themselves out of food and raiment and without any prospect of getting either honestly, have recourse to preaching the subversal of all normal systems, are in reality nihilists and anarchists and the greatest care should be taken to distinguish them from genuine socialists.

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION AND PRINCE TSAI HSUN.

An address of welcome presented on Sunday afternoon by the Hon. K. Minoura, President of the International Press Association of Japan, to H. H. Prince Tsai Hsun, Imperial Chinese Naval Envoy, is as follows;—

"May it please Your Imperial Highness:

"The International Press Association of Japan has the honour of hereby expressing its welcome to Your Imperial Highness on your visit to the capital of Japan. Being organized by Chinese, Japanese, European and American journalists, the International Press Association of Japan invariably endeavours to keep international sentiments harmonious, dissipate international misunderstandings, to foster international good understanding, and to promote international interests. Entertaining profound sympathy with China, one of the greatest Empires in the Far East, and a lively hope in her future, the international Press Association of Japan takes unusual pleasare in hereby expressing these sentiments to Your Imperial Highness.

"Believing that the peace in the Far East depends upon the cordial relations between China and Japan and that the welfare of the world largely depends upon peace in the Far East, the members of the International Press Association of Japan fervently hope that the relations between China and Japan may be on a footing of ever-increasing friendship. Consequently, it will be a source of unqualified congratulation for the sake of the world, should Your Imperial Highness' visit to Japan prove a step forward in this direction.

"May Your Imperial Highness' tour diffuse a brilliant light upon the civilization of the Far East and upon the peace of the world. The members of the International Press Association of Japan beg to present their hearty greeting to Your Imperial Highness and pray Your Imperial Highness' continued prosperity and good health."

THE OIL COMPANIES.

An attempt has been made by the Japanese oil companies to come to some arrangement with the Standard and the Rising Sun firms, but the representatives of the foreign companies naturally point out that their rivalry is world-wide, and that they cannot make any exception in Japan's favour. In consequence of this answer the Directors of the Hoden and the Nippon have decided to act independently of the Rising Sun and the Standard, and to compete for the command of the domestic market. This course will not be finally taken, however, until a few days longer have elapsed so that the situation may be more fully developed.

The rivalry between the two foreign oil companies is becoming keener and keener. Prices have now fallen to such a point that when all expenses are paid there remains only from 47 to 55 *sen* per gallon as the net price of the oil, which is obviously an impossible figure. One consequence is that the Hoden and Nippon Companies have been obliged to suspend their sales altogether. It is thought probable that as the time for laying in the winter stock of oil is now approaching advantage will be taken of these rates to make large purchases.

It is thought that this competition has now reached its acme. The Tiger Brand of the Standard Company which was quoted at 3.01 *yen* before the competition is now selling at 2.01, and the corresponding figures in the case of the Rising Sun's Tank oil are 3.21 and 2.21 *yen*. When from these amounts the total expenses, namely 1.81 *yen*, are subtracted, the remainder is obviously insufficent to pay first cost.

THE AUTUMNAL MANŒUVRES IN MANCHURIA.

A curious coincidence has occured in Manchuria. The Japanese Military Authorities planned the Manœuvres of the Manchurian troops this autumn to take place in a certain district at a certain date, and the fact was duly intimated to the Chinese Authorities. But the Japanese intimation was crossed by one from China's side indicating that the same locality and the same date had been chosen by her for the autumnal manœuvres of a mixed brigade. As it would have been obviously dangerous to have two large bodies of Chinese and Japanese troops Operating simultaneously in the same region, the Chinese abandoned their project temporarily.

A propos of the Japanese manœuvres in Manchuria a spy incident is reported to have occurred. When General Viscount Oshima reached Mukden for the purpose of attending the manœuvres, a suspicious looking Chinese subject was observed loitering about the railway precincts. He was apprehended by the Japanese police, and on examination he proved to be a spy employed by the Mukden Government to observe and to report upon the Japanese manœuvres. The man appears to be still in custody though the Chinese Authorities are said to have applied for his release.

AN INTERVIEW.

Mr. Shirani, head of the Civil Government of Kwantung, has just arrived in Shimonoseki and has undergone the usual process of interviewing. He is quoted as speaking in decidedly pessimistic terms of the relations between China and Japan in Manchuria. The conclusion of the Russo-Japanese alliance followed by the annexation of Korea has produced a most exciting effect upon Chinese sentiment, and that effect is reflected in all relations between the two peoples, Japanese and Chinese in Manchuria. In fact if Mr. Shirani's estimate be correct and if he is rightly reported, the Chinese are importing into their intercourse with the Japanese in the Three Eastern Provinces a temper which is very regrettable.

Referring to the loan of 10 million Taels —that is the amount said to have been stated by Mr. Shirani—contracted by the Viceroy of Mukden with an American syndicate, this Japanese official explains that there is talk of establishing an industrial bank in Manchuria and employing for its capital the sum derived from the loan, but it is thought to be more probable that the money will be devoted to meeting administrative outlays.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

EARTHQUAKES.

Tokyo was visited by two exceptionally severe shocks of earthquake, one on the 24th instant at 11.50 a.m. the other on the 25th at 3.10 a.m. Both were horizontal motions, so that the peril attaching to them was comparatively small, but they nevertheless developed sufficient force to be alarming. It was remarked that the movement accompanying the first shock was felt with quite exceptional violence in the solid brick buildings usually known as the Mitsubishi block. In these buildings an earthquake of ordinary dimensions is as a rule scarcely perceptible, but on the 24th instant the edifices swayed perceptibly. It does not follow of course that either of the above shocks was equally felt over a wide area, for the experiments of seismologists have shown that a great difference in sensibility to seismic disturbance exists between various localities of Tokyo. There is a possibility that Asama was the centre of force on the above occasions, for a state of unwonted activity is said to have been observed at that mountain for the past two or three days.

At 11.52 a.m. on the 24th instant a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and twenty-one seconds. Another shock which was fairly severe took place at 3.22 a.m on the 25th This time the oscillations lasted 2 minutes and 15 seconds, and a very slight vibration was repeated twenty minutes later.

Another slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama at 10.14 a.m. on Wednesday, lasting one minute and twenty-seven seconds. The oscillations were in a northerly and southerly direction.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL CODE.

On the 22nd instant two Secretaries of the Department of Justice attended a meeting of the Popular Party's Special Committee for the purpose of explaining the amendments which the Diet will be asked to make in the Commercial Code. The most important of these changes appear to be the following:—Hereafter managing directors, directors and auditors of companies will be held individually and collectively responsible for any losses incurred by a company owing to mismanagement or dishonesty. In the matter of insurance the present law provides that by whomsoever a life insurance policy be taken out, the money cannot be paid on the death of the insured to any one save a member of the deceased's family. This will now be changed, and it will be lawful for the money to be paid direct to the person in whose favour the policy has been written or to whom it has been hypothecated. The third change relates to the responsibility of endorsers of a bill. Much of the troublesome procedure which has now to be followed will be abbreviated. The fourth change is that hypothecated goods may be taken delivery of in sections and not necessarily in their entirety.

THE NEW FACTORY LAW.

An idea gains ground that the Government's new draft of factory law will fare ill at the hands of the Diet. It may not be rejected *en bloc*, but it will be amended to such an extent as to become invertebrate. When all is said and done Japanese manufactures do not seem able to reconcile themselves yet to the abolition of night-work even by gradual processes. They are said to calculate that by closing their factories during the night their production would be diminished by 50 per cent., to say nothing of the increased cost of working. At present the amount of capital involved in spinning factories is 80 million *yen*, and in the present state of the money market the country cannot afford to sink any larger sum in that class of enterprise. Hence the effect of ceasing night-work would be that whereas the present production of 2 million bales leaves about 300 thousand for export, the knocking off of night work would cut down the total production to considerably less than even the domestic demand.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The approach of each session of the Diet is invariably marked by a crop of rumours representing a certain collision between the *Seiyu kai* and the Cabinet. This year is no exception to the rule. Tokyo journals predict confidently that the *Seiyu-kai* will attack the Ministry in connection with the latter's financial policy, the view taken by the great Party being that the Government's programme of refraining from all debts and confining its operations strictly within the limits of the States' normal income, is behind the times and cannot but impede the country's material progress. This spirit of opposition showed itself very distinctly at a recent meeting of *Seiyu-kai's* supporters in Toyama prefecture. They voted unanimously that the Government's methods are unconstitutional and that its negative policy is not in keeping with the spirit of the time.

We read in the *Shogyo Shimpo* that the steamers of the Toyo Kisen Company have fallen upon better days. The S.S. *Chiyo Maru*, which arrived in Yokohama yesterday, carried 600 passengers and 2,000 tons of goods, producing a gross revenue of 120,000 *yen*. Such earnings are very much out of the common. It is expected that the *Tenjo Maru* which leaves the other side on the 1st of November will be equally fortunate, and that when the steamship service is linked up with the Western Pacific Railway still better results will be obtained. The question now to be decided, according to our contemporary, is whether these steamers should devote themselves mainly to carrying passengers or goods. This matter is now under debate, and it is expected that the decision will have an important bearing upon the maritime carrying trade of the Pacific.

Japanese newspapers state that the chances of an amicable settlement of the Toyo S.S. Company's claim against the Hoden Oil Company have almost disappeared. The latter concern pleads that owing to the competition in the oil market it finds itself in much too embarrassed a position to think of entertaining any demands like that of the Toyo S.S. Company. In these circumstances it is thought that the projected meeting of the two Companies' Directors next month will not take place.

It is stated that the officials of the Railway Board have decided to abolish third-class carriages and to compose the trains in future with first-class and second class only. For this purpose certain improvements are to be effected in the carriages, and the second class fares will be slightly reduced, those of the first class remaining as before. It appears to us that this change will make a considerable increase in the revenue derived from railways.

The amalgamation of the Katsura River Hydro-Electric Power Company and the Denki Seizo Kaisha, which has long been talked of, is now an accomplished fact. The two companies join hands on perfectly equal terms, and Mr. Amenomiya becomes President of the new concern, of which the Board of Directors consists of the whole of the previous two Boards. The new company will go by the name of the Katsuragawa Denryoku Kaisha.

A memorial service to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of this eminent jurist was held at the Tsukiji Cathedral on the 22nd instant. A great number of eminent Japanese attended and the service was conducted by the Very Reverend Father Everard.

It is stated that Marquis and Marchioness Matsukata will celebrate their golden wedding in the middle of November.

On the 23rd instant the Japanese residents of Port Arthur, military and civilian, organized a celebration to commemorate the anniversary of the first opening of the harbour to commerce. The telegraph says that the affair was a great success, and that it may be taken as evidence of the importance attaching to the opening of the port.

We have been repeatedly asked whether any organization exists in Tokyo for taking charge of parcels and forwarding them to their destinations abroad. It may therefore prove a convenience to our readers to know that there is such an organization, namely, the Tokyo Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Its office is at No. 1, Hakozaki-cho Shichome, Nihonbashi-ku, and its telephone numbers are Naniwa 910, 1407 and 3710. If a communication be addressed to that office, carriers will be sent to the applicant's residence to take charge of the parcel and forward it to its destination.

Just this time 3 years ago 5-per cent. Japanese State Bonds were selling in the open market for 87. To-day the 4-per cents. are quoted at 93, having fallen in the past few days from 95. It is a striking contrast, and it constitutes a strong practical evidence of the success of Marquis Katsura's policy.

We have received from the Mikimoto Pearl Store a most attractive Booklet containing pictures of various particularly seductive articles of jewellery offered to a discriminating public by that well known firm. Needless to say that pearls constitute a prominent feature. Many of the designs show great taste and we can well imagine that the jewellery must prove almost irresistible to the fair sex.

The affairs of the Soy Company have at length been settled. Its debts amounted to 5 million *yen* and these have been wholly discharged by heavy sacrifices on the part of the Directors and Promoters. Of course the shareholders lose all the money they have put up, namely 3½ millions, and have further been obliged to contribute a sum of 130,000.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PAYMENT OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(COMMUNICATED.)

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 22.*)

FOUR years ago the House of Commons passed one of those academic non-committal resolutions which from time to time serve to relieve, to the general satisfaction, the tension that normally pervades the Mother of Parliaments. The question which provoked this formal expression of opinion was the advisability or otherwise of the payment of members of Parliament; and on this question an overwhelmingly Liberal House, fresh from a sweeping victory at the polls, pronounced in the affirmative, by 348 votes to 110. Since then the question has been buried, so to speak, under a number of graver and more urgent issues—most of which, it may be remarked in passing, are still as far from settlement as they were four years ago. In December of last year, however, the House of Lords added (in Labourite eyes) yet another to its long list of iniquities by affirming, in a decision now famous as the Osborne judgment, that it was illegal for Trades Unions to impose a levy on their members for the payment of Parliamentary representatives. Against this decision the Labour Party, with their Socialist allies, are up in arms. The funds for the support of the Labour M.P.'s have hitherto been furnished by the various Trades Unions, and if this source of revenue be interdicted, the number of representatives which this section of the Coalition party can in future afford must be considerably reduced. At first sight, therefore, it would appear that the Labourites have a grievance. However, the question has a wider bearing. It may be considered on its merits, as a proposition for debate—in which case it certainly provokes the greatest differences of opinion: or it may be considered in the light of its political potentialities, and its more immediate effects on the fortunes of the two great parties. In the respect, it has already given rise to a curious divergence of opinion, which, in view of the present situation, invests the whole subject with an importance it could not otherwise assume.

The question whether members of the national legislative assembly should receive payment for their services has already been settled, in practice, in various parts of the world. We believe that members of the American House of Representatives receive as much as £1,000 a year from the coffers of the State; while, of the self-governing colonies in the British Empire, Victoria and New South Wales, for example, pay the members of their Legislative Assemblies £300 per annum and provide them with a free pass on all Government railways and tramways in the State. Nevertheless the arguments against the payment of members, even if they receive no confirmation from resultant abuses in these cases, lose none of their cogency. It is claimed that the payment of members reacts prejudicially upon the tone and prestige of Parliament, that it leads to the introduction into public life of that undesirable element, the professional politician; that with professionalism in politics there creep in all sorts of abuses, akin to patronage and corruption; and that, the system of payment once introduced, it is impossible to prevent its spreading to municipal and other bodies. In the case of the United Kingdom these arguments may fitly be reinforced by that of additional expense, for which the country is ill prepared. Assuming the amount of remuneration for each member of the Imperial Parliament to be no more than that given in the case of the legislative assemblies of the Australian colonies, the annual expenditure on this account would reach some £200,000; while if the practice was extended to the urban and county councils, and came to include the election expenses of each member—which, with the enhanced competition for the sweets of office, would show a continual upward tendency—the total expenditure which would have to be met by the country would run into millions. As the London *Spectator* observed recently, in discussing this point, "it is not the British way to let salaries of £300 a year go a-begging." *A propos* of which most just remark, a correspondent interested in the question inserted an advertisement in a few of the London papers, inviting applications for "an appointment of a political nature, candidates to be accustomed to public speaking, salary £300 a year." "Within 48 hours," writes this correspondent, "there were over 800 applicants for the job; and the imagination boggles at the number who would apply for Parliamentary salaries if there were 670 appointments thrown open to competition, under all the conditions of publicity and excitement that accompany a General Election." It would certainly be the case that, amid all this political pot-hunting, the sound British tradition of government by "an honorary body representing the unbiassed commonsense of the nation" would go by the board, and the House of Commons would lose its pride of place among the legislative bodies of the world.

As to the possible effects of the situation arising out of the Osborne Judgment on the political fortunes of the Unionist party, it may be observed at once that a sharp cleavage of opinion already exists in the Unionist press as to the attitude to be taken up towards this question. On the one hand it is contended that resistance to the principle of the payment of members as the safest way out of the *impasse* created by the Judgment will antagonize the working classes and seriously prejudice the prospects of the Unionist cause at the next General Election. On the other hand, those who are not in favour of the principle marshall their unanswerable arguments, and urge that, for the Unionist party, which has always been understood to be opposed to the payment of members, to make a sacrifice of this principle on the altar of utility would be condemned as a discreditable manœuvre by the very classes whom it is designed to conciliate. Thus, on the one side, we find so vigorous a defender of the Unionist faith as Mr. F. E. SMITH, writing to *The Times* in the following strain:—

> Is it a part of Unionist policy that there should be no working men in the House of Commons except such as are subsidized by one of the great parties? It is, I think, clear that such a view would be unworthy, narrow, and foredoomed to failure. How, then, are such men to be maintained if the Osborne judgment, which we are determined to support, is to survive the assault upon the great principles which it declares? An honest attempt to answer this question has led me to a conclusion which I dislike, but which, nevertheless, after long reflection, I believe be inevitable. It is that the payment of members is the only alternative to the intolerable system which the Osborne judgment has ended. There are many and grave objections to the payment of members, but there is, on the other hand, this overwhelming merit, that it safeguards the independence of Parliament by making the representative the servant of the country, and not that of a caucus or a union. If this change were accompanied by a measure, in itself very reasonable and long overdue, placing the returning officers' charges upon the rates, no burden would be left which it would not be very reasonable for the Socialist Party to raise by voluntary effort.
>
> I am myself a reluctant convert to these views, but I contemplate with grave anxiety the prospect of a blunt *non possumus* in Unionist circles to the claim that an unsubsidized working man shall have access to the House of Commons.

On the other hand, Mr. ARTHUR LEE M.P., as emphatically raises the cry of "no surrender":—

> Payment of members may be forced upon us by a Radical-Socialist majority, but it does not seem either necessary or seemly that Unionists should assist in the interment of one of the greatest and most beneficent of British Parliamentary traditions. They could only do so by repudiating their principles and swallowing their convictions. Nor would such a cynical exhibition of opportunism win them an ounce of gratitude from the Labour Party or the smallest advantage at the polls. Their attitude could be too justly satirized as a case of:—
>
> "I could not love thee, dear, so much
> Loved I not office more."
>
> The Socialists and trade union leaders are not so easily fooled. We can put up with their hostility, but we need not invite their contempt. . . .

It seems to us that the question is one in which justice could be done by an examination of individual cases. If evidence was forthcoming that the chosen representative of any constituency was too narrowly circumstanced to support his position as a Member of Parliament with due dignity, the requisite provision should be made for him, not by the State, but by his constituency. Similarly, the election expenses of candidates should be paid, wherever, in the judgment of the returning officer, the candidates are not in a position to do so themselves. In this way individual cases of hardship could be met, while, at the same time, the best traditions of the Mother of Parliaments could be maintained.

Twenty-six stallions of American breed, which have been bought by the Horse administration Bureau, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon by the steamer *Kamo Maru*. It is reported that some of these horses are valued at as much as 20,000/25,000 *yen* each.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE REVOLUTION.

(CONTRIBUTED)

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 25*)

THE reports of internal dissension among the organizers of the revolution in Portugal, when (as it were) the blood shed to bring about the change is hardly dry, suggest the most sinister omens of future unrest. It had been hoped that with the downfall of the Monarchy, and the adoption of Republican institutions, the long disturbed country would settle down into something like contentment. The telegram published in our issue of yesterday, however, points to the possibility of a Ministerial crisis, and when due allowance is made for the vigorous censorship which has been maintained not only since the outbreak, but prior to it, the bare announcement that "notable" dissension exists among the members of the new Government may be taken to imply more than appears on the surface. It has been said of the French Republic that what Paris thinks to day, France will think to-morrow. So far this has been the case with the upheaval in Portugal. The government of Lisbon has for some time been entirely in the hands of men of avowed Republican sympathies, and the control of the capital's affairs, it must be admitted, has been attended with a conspicuous success which has served as an excellent *réclame* for the friends of change. This success of the Republicans in municipal administration has undoubtedly been a factor of no small importance in the revolution, inasmuch as it did much to win the confidence of the country as a whole. But if the Republican structure becomes at the outset a house divided against itself, that feeling of confidence will speedily disappear and the affairs of the nation will reduce themselves to chaos. For the best friend of Portugal can hardly claim that, at any time since the assassination of King CARLOS, things have been far removed from that unhappy state. Ministry has succeeded ministry in monotonous rotation—there have been five such changes in the space of the past two years—without any perceptible improvement in the country's administration or in the condition of its poorer inhabitants. Nor can the responsibility for that sorry state be justly laid at the door of the deposed King or of his predecessor, though persistent attempts have been made to do so. "It is not the Royal House of Portugal," remarks a London journal, "but her politicians and her caricature of representative government that have caused her poverty and backwardness. . . Corruption and peculation are universal; nor has the Republican Party so far escaped the stigma of venality which has lain so black upon the other leading figures in Portuguese politics." On the one hand there are the Progressists, with clerical and conservative elements; on the other, the Regenerados, who correspond, in the main, to the Liberals in British politics. The Ministry which fell on the 5th inst. represented a Coalition of moderate men from both parties, but it nevertheless proved too weak to resist the attack of the advanced Regenerados, or Republicans. For the time, indeed, the triumph of the latter appears complete. The bishops, at the one extreme of political opinion, have signified their adherence to the new Government, and the Socialists, or Nationalists, at the other, have been placated by the repeal of the recently devised legislative restrictions on the freedom of the press. The Republic has been accepted in the various Portuguese colonies, and the late King is a fugitive on foreign soil. The new President, Senhor BRAGA, has a high reputation as a literateur and as a man of just and pacific disposition. Certainly, then, the authors of the upheaval have everything in their favour. It remains for President BRAGA and his colleagues to prove their statesmanship. The future of their country is in their hands: it is for them to make or mar it. While there is no reason to anticipate any change in Portugal's foreign policy—a contingency which, in view of the fact that she is a colonial, as well as an European Power, would impart to the revolution an international significance—any lack of stability in her government, or any perpetuation of internal unrest, must be a source of anxiety to her friends.

THE PRIME-MINISTER'S SPEECH AND THE PRESS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 26.*)

ON the whole the tone of the Tokyo press is hostile to the Prime-Minister's speech delivered on the 23rd instant at the meeting of the Clearing Houses. The methods of criticism differ slightly, but the general tendency is to doubt the feasibility of continuing the conversion programme. It is pointed out that whereas no little difficulty was experienced in inducing capitalists to come into the 4-per-cent. scheme even when the bonds were quoted at 95, to talk of continuing the scheme now that the quotation has fallen to the neighbourhood of 93 seems extravagant. Notice is, however, taken of the fact that the Minister of Finance qualified his statement of procedure. He spoke of a gradual programme adapted to circumstances, which form of speech was evidently dictated by a desire to refrain from giving any definite pledge. One paper, the *Jiji Shimpo*, construes this announcement of gradual procedure as a change of programme, but surely the *Jiji Shimpo* does not suppose that any Minister of Finance binds himself to undertake consolidation at a fixed date in the future and on fixed terms? Officialdom has its limitations of potentiality, and the most that could have been expected from Marquis KATSURA was a guarded announcement precisely such as he actually made. If no favourable opportunity presents for undertaking conversion at profitable rates, the operation will be deferred. That is all. To defer does not necessarily mean to abandon, but merely means that the state of the market will be consulted. No ordinarily prudent financier can promise more. An interesting fact is that our confident contemporaries brush aside the views of leading bankers like Mr. TOYOKAWA and Baron SHIBUSAWA as though they were not worthy of a moment's attention. The *Nippon* is conspicuous in this respect. It charges these bankers with acting the part of sycophants and merely echoing the opinions expressed by the Premier and the Governor of the Bank of Japan. The same paper girds very strongly against the assertion that the dawn of better days has come upon the horizon. That estimate excites our contemporary's ridicule, but we observe that the *Nippon* makes no allusion to its own prediction that the Premier's declaration of policy would drive down the share market—a prediction which has been diametically contradicted by events.

Another point of tolerably general criticism is that one year's funds only are provided to meet expenditures of an essentially continuing character. If any of our readers will take the trouble to look back, he will remember that, at one time, a favourite theme of condemnation by certain journals was precisely the converse of the above criticism. The Government was then abused for committing the country to long programmes of expenses spread over a number of years. We ourselves sympathise with the latter view much more than we do with the former. It appears to us that the only prudent plan for a financier is to limit his outlays to the income actually in sight. The prophetic character of Japanese budgets has always been, in our opinion, a defect. Marquis KATSURA's plan is simply to say:—"Here is so much money actually available, and here is an enterprise that ought to be undertaken. We propose to commence the enterprise with the idea of finishing it within a given number of years, but we reserve the power of suspending or postponing it should financial convenience dictate such a course." Evidently this policy has a defect. Suspension or postponement of an already commenced work may mean that a part of the money hitherto spent upon it is lost. But it should easily be within the competence of skilled engineers to adapt their operations so as to avert any inconvenience of that kind. Altogether the journalistic criticisms evoked by Marquis KATSURA's speech are very far from convincing.

PICTORIAL EXHIBITION IN UYENO.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 27.*)

THE Pictorial Exhibition organized in Uyeno Park under the auspices of the Department of Education is well worthy of a visit. There are paintings in pure foreign

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

style, in hybrid style and in pure Japanese style. As for the first, there is not much to be said except that they show marked progress. One attractive feature is that they are much less pretentious than they have hitherto been. Modesty is always charming, especially in a tyro; and it can scarcely be claimed that in the domain of Western art the Japanese have emerged sensibly from the tyro stage. At first there was an obtrusive disposition to select imposing and complicated motives; but that has yielded to emphatic self restraint, and instead of broad oppressive canvases with extensive subjects inadquately treated, we have sober little sea-scapes and land-scapes, often very pleasing. In portraiture, also, there are some distinctly good essays, and it will scarcely be rash to say that a field lies before Japanese artists in this direction. Their old-time portraits being painted on silk, there was almost insuperable difficulty in modelling convincingly. But good likenesses were often obtained and there was no lack of idealistic emphasis. It may well be that Japan's modern artists are destined to make a mark in this branch of their metier, working with oils on canvas. Statuary gives even more striking earnest of success. One naturally expects that the descendants of UNKEI, KAIKEI and the mediæval giants of the chisel should possess inherited genius for this class of accomplishment, and though the sculptors of present-day Japan are obliged to dissociate themselves from their old motives, eschewing Ahrats, Bodhisatvas *et hoc genus omne*, they are already evolving worthy substitutes and treating them with success. As to the hybrid school, no salient progress has to be noted. WATANABE SEITEI'S methods, carried to their zenith a dozen years ago, have undergone no change since then, nor have they found any greater master than the late HASHIMOTO GAHO. It is in the school of pure Japanese art that the most interesting features are observable. Attention is attracted, first, by the dimensions and shape of the pictures. There is a distinct tendency to break away from alcove restrictions and to cater for a wide range of utilities. Folding screens, friezes, wall-panels and other objects of large dimensions are conspicuous. The artists have evidently awaked to the fact that in transitional Japan fashions have to be suggested as well as ministered to. Buyers who would not be attracted by a solitary picture or even by a triptych may well be tempted by a screen or a frieze. There is always the consideration that householders who have alcoves and who are happily opulent enough to furnish them strikingly, prefer an inferior work by an old master to a superior by a new. But in the case of other decorative objects the supply is so small and the units are so costly that the modern painter is in a more promising position. Passing from this striking departure in shape and dimensions to the painting itself, a visitor to the Exhibition will note that there is a very marked emancipation from the tyranny of outlines. All the productions of the old Chinese School, as copied by the Sesshu Academy of Japan, were disfigured by sharply limned outlines, such as are not to be found in any realm of nature. KANO MOTONOBU was the first to eschew that error. He passed at once from salient contours to masses that defined themselves; and the change was delightful. But it is only now that the modern artists of Japan have appreciated MOTONOBU'S genius in this respect. Some are still in the trammels of the old error, but the great majority of the pictures shown at Uyeno to-day are free from that blemish. Another very striking feature is full utilization of the exceptional facilities that silk offers for effects of aerial perspective and chiaroscuro. These are the features which, next to strength of line, constitute the special charm of Japanese paintings, and they are conspicuous in the Uyeno display. Therefore there is reason to applaud the exhibition for astute use of the old and intelligent deference to the new.

IMPENDING PROBLEMS AND "THE GRAMMAR OF RUIN."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 28.*)

SEVERAL of our Japanese contemporaries have published reports, telegraphed from London, to the effect that the Constitutional Conference, which began its sittings some four months ago, has agreed in principle to a settlement. The terms of that settlement are alleged to involve a recasting of the Constitution and a species of Home-rule all-round; but the possibility is thoughtfully intimated that the Conference may not agree on the details. We may remark, in passing, that the difficulty in agreeing to details is more likely to be found in the House of Commons then in the Council of Eight; but as to the broad outlines of the alleged settlement, as given above, it would be as well to await confirmation from other sources. If there is any foundation for the wholesale-devolution report, it would explain the remarkable discourse on Home-rule-all round which Mr. BIRRELL was put up to deliver at the Eighty Club in August. There is a species of Home Rule to which Englishmen as a whole—leave alone the Loyalists of Ulster—would never agree: a Home Rule which could hardly be anything but the first Act in a Drama of Imperial Dissolution. Fortunately, however, the term is an elastic one, quite consistent with a slight enlargement of the scope of the Local Government Act; and a compromise on such lines might conceivably satisfy Mr. REDMOND and his ex-Fenian friends—at least for a time. As to the "recasting of the Constitution," we should be disposed to regard that as a hyperbole for "definition of the powers of the Upper House in matters of finance"—a definition which would probably point to that blessed path which the perplexed politician is so wont to pursue—a *via media* between the claims of contending parties. But quite apart from the Veto Conference—as it has been loosely called—and any settlement that may, or may not, have been reached, there are several questions of more than ordinary importance which press for speedy solution. In fact, as has been observed, in the excitement aroused by these questions the House of Lords seems to have been forgotten altogether. There is the awkward situation arising out of the Osborne Judgment, which may yet eventuate in a revolt of the Labour Party; there is the steady pressure of public opinion in the Dominions in the direction of Tariff Reform with Inter-imperial Preference, as an instrument for unification of the Empire; there is the Irish Sword of Damocles hanging over the Ministerial head; and last, but by no means least, is the naval question, to which Mr. BALFOUR'S Edinburgh speech and Lord CHARLES BERESFORD'S open letter to Mr. ASQUITH have drawn fresh attention, and to which sundry verbose indiscretions on the part of the younger members of the Cabinet have added a certain piquancy. In this direction Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and his *fidus Achates*, the HOME SECRETARY, have been airing their views in a manner which would seem to show that all is not for the best in the best of all possible Ministries. Liberal Governments in the past have stedfastly set their faces against the principle of a naval loan, as an evil departure from time-honoured traditions of British policy; and the present Liberal Government is no exception to the rule. Only a few days ago Mr. MCKENNA vigorously denied the existence of any such intention on the part of the Government, and repudiated the suggestion put forward by the Unionist Leader that the condition and comparative strength of the Fleet were such as to necessitate recourse to a naval loan. On the other hand, the hot-heads of the Cabinet, led by the pushful solicitor from the Caernarvon Burghs, have been saying otherwise. "In the grammar of ruin," declared Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, in an interview which he confided to the redoubtable W. T. STEAD (who, by the way, is a persistent advocate of the two-keels-to-one policy), "there are three degrees: Positive, Protection; Comparative, Armaments; Superlative, War." Mr. GEORGE did not linger long over the first—its absurdity was probably as apparent to himself as it is to most people; but he unburdened himself to a considerable extent on the subject of armaments. After complaining that out of every million of revenue he raised, half a million had to go in armaments, he observed regretfully—"*We cannot disarm in the midst of an armed camp.*" Britain had piped to other nations, but they would not dance to her music. On the contrary, they had stopped their ears to the toot of the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Chancellor's penny tin-whistle, and had set themselves to the construction of Dreadnoughts with renewed vigour. Then followed, *mirabile dictu*, those very arguments for the maintenance of British naval supremacy that we are accustomed to read in "Jingo" Unionist journals, in service publications, and in the organs of such iniquitous associations as Navy Leagues. Of course they were duly interlarded, for the benefit of Radical readers, with pious expressions of regret concerning this terrible game of beggar-my-neighbour at which the nations insisted on playing; but all these carefully arranged preliminaries were merely intended to lead up to a climax. The consummation of Mr. GEORGE's homily, immediately prefaced with the quotation of that good old adage—"*He that goes a-borrowing goes a-sorrowing*," was judiciously, almost reverently, wrapped up in these words:—*We still have the untouched reserve of a naval loan*—a resource of which our competitors have long since had to avail themselves." Now, as all the world knows, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE is Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. REGINALD MCKENNA is First Lord of the Admiralty. History is familiar with the spectacle of a First Lord knocking for funds—whether ordinary or extraordinary—at the door of the Treasury; but it is something new to have an over-burdened Chancellor coming forward with an offer (cautiously expressed, of course) to assist in the raising of a special loan on that most wasteful of all objects—ships of the line. What is the inner meaning of this strange proceeding? We fancy that the explanation is not far to seek. Thanks to the costly course of "Social Reform" on which this most modest of Governments has embarked, there will be a very big bill to foot next year—a bill, moreover, which gives promise of continual increase, while its popularity is not enhanced by the inquisitorial character of Mr. GEORGE's land-Taxation scheme. Meanwhile the country will insist on a further large addition to to the already swollen naval estimates. The bulk of the expenditure on the "contingent" Dreadnoughts of last July will have to be met in the coming financial year; and there is a general demand for six or eight new ships to be included in the 1911-12 programme. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE should be anticipating, with some anxiety, the roar of Radical Socialist protest which will inevitably greet his next Budgetary statement. If some of the cost of armaments now looming ahead could be borne by a naval loan, the Chancellor's relief would be easy to understand. Verily, adversity makes strange bedfellows. The breezy Lord CHARLES, and the indefatigable secretaries of the Imperial Maritime League—not to mention the 350 distinguished signatories of the Hundred-Million-Loan petition to the PRIME MINISTER—must be congratulating themselves on assistance from an unexpected quarter. At all events, the Session which is to open in a few weeks gives earnest of strenuous and fateful debate. However strong the natural desire to avoid another General Election before the Coronation, it is difficult to see how an appeal to the country can much longer be deferred.

WRECK OF "TIMES" BUILDING IN LOS ANGELES.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The wreck of the *Times* building in Los Angeles throws into vivid light the dangerous side of the American Labour situation. Few people who are not connected with this great struggle, either as employers or employees, realize in even the slightest degree, the intensity of the questions involved. Two vivid pictures serve to present the whole matter; first, this awful crime in which a great building has been blown up, with its entire force of over 100 employees; the building and its $500,000 worth of machinery—a total value of over a million dollars—utterly destroyed; nineteen lives lost and twenty other workers seriously injured—an awful affair, for which some one must pay in awful punishment, or government itself must be a failure. This is one picture. The other follows: Marshall Field's big store in Chicago is one of the greatest and finest retail establishments in the world. Its owner was originally a poor man. But when he died he left an estate of $223,000,000.00. Marshall Field lived in every luxury that man's heart could desire, including, it is asserted, mistress and illegitimate children. But thousands of his employees had not income enough to properly clothe, feed and educate their children. At the time of Marshall Field's death estimates published by serious conservative citizens stated that at least 1,000 of his girl employees had fallen to moral wreck and lives of infamy, due almost wholly to the starvation wages to which he ground them down. Yes, it is true, they could have left his employ and gone somewhere else to work—where? It is stated frankly that there are certain immense industrial establishments in Chicago to-day where a girl will not be permitted to continue work who insists on retaining her virtue.

The Los Angeles criminals must be hunted down and punished, we all agree. They have destroyed a million dollars' worth of property and nineteen lives. Marshall Field amassed 223 millions of dollars, at the sacrifice of a thousand souls—nobody was punished!

The above is not an attempt to justify for an instant the awful crime at Los Angeles. It is only written to illustrate the intensity and needs of the situation, of which the Los Angeles outrage is only one of the dramatic incidents.

In connection with all the columns and columns of details of this calamity printed by American newspapers, occurs a little paragraph many may have overlooked. It is the statement that the authorities of Los Angeles recently made "picketing" a crime, and arrested and sentenced men who persisted in it. Do you know what "picketing" means? Picketing is the simplest, most innocent form of fight with which a labour organization can oppose an employer. It consists in detailing men to stand on street corners, and, without threats or violence, request "strike-breakers," as they go and come, to resign their positions in the "strike" plant. It is an effective weapon. The immense Conkey printing establishment near Chicago was picketed for five years before it finally surrendered, during which time not a single assault, fight, or criminal offence occurred. But hundreds of "strike-breakers" were persuaded to leave Conkey's employ. As one of these men expressed it, "The situation simply became unendurable. I dreaded to go out of the house, and I could see those reproachful eyes in my sleep." The same process was at work in Los Angeles. It was successful in a measure. The owner of the *Times*, aided by his immense wealth and influence, has fought the unions bitterly for twenty years. When picketing was made a crime the last weapon was taken from the latter. In other words the city had tried the case and decided it in favour of the employer, without any hearing or arguments. Whether there be any connection between the two or not, it is still the fact that the awful calamity occurred almost as a sequel to the arrest of picketers.

Summing up the whole affair, the Los Angeles crime is only a vivid illustration of the fact that other methods than coercion must be found to deal with the labour situation in America, where over 50 per cent. of the labouring men belong to unions and over 90 per cent. of large employers to employers' Associations.

The situation in the United States has grown serious very rapidly during the last ten years. Ten years ago it was an axiom, generally accepted, that a man might buy for what prices he could secure merchandise and sell for the highest prices he could obtain; that he might form whatever partnerships he chose; might pay men what he could secure them for, and, if the men could do better, they, in turn, were free to go elsewhere. Every man was equally free to follow out this law to wherever it might lead. Theoretically, the matter appeared absolutely just and reasonable. But practically, it was becoming a tyranny worse than any absolute Monarchy in existence; until, as a famous American banker expressed the situation, "the absolute control of America was already in the hands of twelve men." The worst feature is that these powers of finance are not content with the immense fortunes already accumulated, but are using these facilities just as earnestly as ever to acquire more and still more, each year increasing the ratio at which they are able to grasp; until the masses of people are already wholly dependent on the facilities, markets, means of communication, etc., owned by these few.

The reason ex-President Roosevelt is so popular to-day, is not, as many think, due to personal magnetism, but because he is the leader of a tremendous movement of the people against the force of insatiable wealth, and the real issues in the United States to-day are not tariff or navy, imperial or domestic policy, but the old problem of liberty—of existence—for the man who works. It seems to be almost a choice between Anarchy, as illustrated by the Los Angeles outrage, or a higher phase of Socialism.

Most of us would be seriously offended if we were called Socialists and yet so serious has become the struggle between Consolidated capital and United Labour in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the United States that the great masses of common peop'e are ready to say: "If ideal Socialism will save us, then let us be Socialists." The briefest definition of Socialism, as they understand it, is a condition of society where the same law and privileges do not necessarily apply to the rich man which are extended to the poor man The statement that this condition already prevails in no small degree in Great Britain would surprise many an Englishman, but it is true nevertheless, and whatever may be said to the contrary, and whatever the right or wrong of the case may be, that is the heart and centre of the doctrine known as Rooseveltianism—legal discrimination against the rich.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, October 21.

Bottom seems to have been reached except in the case of the oils, which are specially affected.

Saturday, October 22.

It was supposed on Friday the 21st instant that bottom had been reached in the share market, but Saturday showed the fallacy of that idea. Everything fell sharply, including the 4-per-cent. State securities which dropped to the level of 93.

Monday, October 24.

Considerable recovery was witnessed yesterday owing to the good effect produced by the Premier's speech at the meeting of the Clearing Houses, and to the bankers' endorsement of his policy.

Tuesday, October 25.

Prices were firm yesterday, with an upward tendency, but profit-taking sales caused cheapening in some cases.

Wednesday, October 26.

Prices were firm yesterday with an upward tendency. The oils were quite active. Rice is falling and that fact has a wholesome effect.

Thursday, October 27.

The market opened firm with an upward tendency on the forenoon of the 27th but profit-taking sales drove prices down in the afternoon. We append the quotations for December delivery :—

	Oct. 26th.	Oct. 27th.		
Tokyo Railway	71.75	71.90	+	.15
Kei-Hin Railway	44.20	43 95	—	.25
Yusen Kaisha	93.25	93.60	+	.35
Toyo Kisen	23.55	23.60	+	.05
Specie Bank	270.00	269.60	—	.40
Tanko Kisen	30.80	30.30	—	.50
Tokyo Gas	103.85	103 75	—	.10
Tokyo Dento	80.25	81.20	+	.95
Fuji Gas Spinning	78.15	79.20	+	1.05
Tokyo Spinning	40.35	40.35		.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	101.20	102.35	+	1.15
Beer	77.05	77.85	+	.80
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	55.05	52.60	—	2.45
Nippon Oil	72.45	69.65	—	2.80
Rice Exchange	121.20	121.70	+	.50
Stock Exchange	177.95	178.00	+	.05

PRINCE ITO'S MEMORY AT HARBIN.

On the 26th instant a solemn and largely attended ceremony was held at Harbin to mark the anniversary of Prince Ito's assassination. The occasion was taken by Mr. Consul-General Kawakami to announce that all the preliminaries have been arranged for erecting a monument to the Prince on the spot where he fell, and that the liberal coöperation of the Russian Authorities have been secured.

PRINCE TSAI HSUN.

Prince Tsai Hsun and the naval mission of which he is the head, arrived in Yokohama on Sunday forenoon and were received with all the honours, the Japanese warships in harbour firing a salute and a detachment of blue-jackets being drawn up on the pier. The party proceeded to Tokyo, after having been greeted by the Governor of Kanagawa, the Mayor of Yokohama and a number of naval officers and leading citizens of Yokohama. The reception in Tokyo was even more brilliant. A large force of cavalry and infantry paraded at the station and an Imperial salute was fired in the Hibiya Park. We may mention that Prince Tsai Hsun is the younger brother of the present Prince Regent of China, that he is now in his 26th year and that he occupies the post of President of the Board of Naval Affairs. His Imperial Highness is accompanied by Admiral Sah Ching-pin and by twelve other high officials. The Tokyo newspapers pub'ish photographs of the Prince and welcome him in very warm terms.

His Imperial Highness Prince Tsai Hsun was entertained at dinner by Marquis Katsura on the 24th instant. The Marquis spoke in very warm terms of the expediency of sincere friendship between China and Japan. He said that the two nations were of the same stock and used the same script, and that upon the nature of their relations the peace of the world largely depended. He trusted that his Imperial Highness' visit would tend to increase the mutual feeling of amity, and he promised to afford to the Prince every possible facility for seeing whatever Japan had to show.

Prince Tsai Hsun replied in almost identical terms. He expressed sincere gratitude for the hospitality extended to him, and he agreed that the two nations were related by consanguinity and bound together by a common script, and that a great responsibility devolved on them as guardians of peace in the East.

Prince Tsai Hsun, Chinese Naval Envoy, and suite comprising Admiral Sah Cheh-peng and several other naval experts, arrived at Yokohama on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock on the steamer *Chiyo Maru*, escorted by the warships *Tsukuba* and *Takachiho* which had received the steamer early in the morning off Tateyama. As soon as the steamer passed quarantine, the Prince and suite were taken aboard a torpedo-boat specially provided for the purpose, and landed at the Hatoba where a large welcome arch had been erected by the Municipality. A salute of twenty-one guns was fired by the warships in the harbour and fireworks were set-off at intervals. The students of the Yokohama Commercial and the Middle Schools, and the girls of the Girls' High School lined both sides of the street close to the Hatoba. The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce gave a reception to His Highness at the Yokohama Bankers, Association, before he took the train for Tokyo, when a beautiful floral tribute and a pair of cloisonne vases were presented to the Prince by the Chamber of Commerce and the Municipality, respectively.

The Chinese Naval Envoy Prince Tsai Hsun who arrived in Tokyo on Sunday, will repair to the Imperial Palace at 11.50 a.m. to-day, and be received in audience by His Majesty, the Emperor in the Howo Hall. An Imperial luncheon will be given in his honour. Yesterday the First Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, with the Paulowina Flower, were conferred on the Prince, the First Order of Merit and the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun, on Admiral Sah, and subordinate decorations on the rest of the suite.

Under the auspices of Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, a dinner party was held in honour of Prince Tsai Hsun on Sunday evening at the Suikosha in Tsukiji, Tokyo. At 5.50 p.m. the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Nagasaki, Master of Ceremonies, arrived at the Suikosha, when His Highness was met at the entrance hall by Baron Saito, Admirals Togo, Ito, and Inouye. Not long after the Prince entered the reception-hall, a splendid feast was served to His Highness and the party of Chinese and Japanese dignitaries, numbering 121 in all. When the feast was at its height. Baron Saito, the host, proposed three cheers for the Emperor of China while the band played the Chinese anthem. Subsequently Prince Tsai Hsun proposed a toast, and called for three cheers for the Emperor of Japan, the *Kimigayo* being played by the band. The Minister of the Navy then presented an address of welcome on behalf of the Navy, to the effect that it would be a great honour to have the Japanese Navy personally inspected by His Highness, and he (the minister) was willing to afford all possible facilities in compliance with the Prince's request. The Prince replied to the above through Interpreter Hyo, returning thanks for the trouble the Minister of the Navy had taken, and stating that he would make full report to the Court of what he had studied in Japan, as well as make every effort towards the maintenance of peace in the East. When the feast came to an end, His Highness and suite were entertained with jugglery and cinematograph performances. The Prince retured to the Shiba Detached Palace at 9.20 p.m.

Prince Tsai Hsun inspected the Naval Department on Monday morning, accompanied by Admiral Sah, Minister Wong, and other members of his suite. Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy, Vice Admiral Ijuin, Chief of the Naval Headquarters, and other high officers acted as guides. At noon His Highness gave a luncheon party at the Shiba Detached Palace, entertaining Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama, Count Matsukata, Baron Iwasaki, and others guests to the number of over 40. In the afternoon the Prince visited the Mercantile Marine School and Baron Iwasaki's villa at Fukagawa.

Prince Tsai Hsun repaired to the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. on Tuesday and was received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in the Phœnix Hall. Luncheon was served for His Highness and suite in the Homei Hall, there being also present Prince Fushimi, Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household; Marquis Tokudaiji. the Grand Chamberlain; Marquis Katsura, the Premier; and Baron Saito, Minister of the Navy. On the same day, just before Prince Tsai Hsun proceeded to the Palace, His Majesty the Emperor had sent Grand Chamberlain Tokudaiji to the Shiba Detached Palace and decorated the Prince with the First Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun with Panlownia Flower. Admiral Sah and other officers also received decorations through the Foreign Office. In the afternoon His Highness paid a visit in turn to the Palace of the Crown Prince, the residences of otheir Imperial princes and Ministers of State, and the Embassies and Legations. The Chinese Minister Mr. Wong gave a dinner party in the evening in honour of the Prince at the Legation. Some 600 dignitaries, both foreign and Japanese, were present.

At 9.15 a.m. on Wednesday Prince Tsai Hsun left the Shiba Detached Palace and inspected the Naval College, the Naval Medical and Paymasters' Schools. A little before noon Prince Fushimi paid a visit to the Chinese Prince, returning the latter's visit to the Imperial Palace yesterday, when Prince Fushimi handed an Imperial letter to Prince Tsai Hsun, who asked the former to offer sincere gratitude to His Majesty the Emperor. After seeing the Imperial Prince off, Prince Tsai Hsun with his suite pro-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BOOKSHELF.

Administ ative Problems of British India, by JOSEPH CHAILLEY, Member of the French Chamber of Deputies. Translated by Sir William Meyer, K.C.I.E. London, Macmillan & Co., LP., 1910.

M. CHAILLEY, a barrister who had given special attention to just such problems as face the British Administration in India, spent something like twelve years in careful, personal study of those problems, and while his modesty leads him to disclaim having been granted any marked privileges for prosecuting his investigations, such as might have been afforded by the officials in India, yet it is manifest that he had excellent opportunities made for him; and it is equally clear that he made the best use of his advantages. Such being the case, we have in his book something which must appeal with peculiar force to all, of whatever nationality they may be, who are interested in the excessively difficult task which now, perhaps more than at any other time, faces the British Government in India, in its efforts to maintain a right that was acquired through large cost, both of life and of money, and at the same time to do that justice to the many different classes of the natives of India to which the British spirit naturally lends itself. That such an excellently qualified stranger should have expressed himself in general terms as satisfied that the present Government is, all thing considered-doing the best which can be done, must be pleasing to the Briton. It must be admitted that M. Chailly's work suffers a little at the hands of his so-called translator after Sir William's admission that "the English version which I have prepared does not profess to be a literal translation of the French text. Some portions of the latter, as, for instance, in the chapter on States and Chiefs in Burma, have been condensed, and in some cases I have given paraphrase of the author's statements and conclusions rather than an absolute reproduction." In reading this English version, one thinks there are many places where we could wish that the French idea had been more carefully followed. Frequently by misplacing the word "only," the sense is unpleasantly distorted; but this little particle is one of the most awkward to handle correctly. We sometimes have to re-read a whole sentence, in this volume, to get at the precise meaning which the translator intended to convey.

It is not necessary to speak of the enormous native population in India, or of its varied and complex units: all know these things so well that M. Chailley's stupendous figures come merely as confirmation The author's book, either in the original text or in the English version, is one that may be highly recommended to Japanese readers, for while there is everywhere a keen appreciation of what Japan has done in the last fifty years, and is trying to do to-day, there is a perfectly frank admission that the native Indians can hardly follow Japan's lead implicitly and with perfect safety. The problem of Education is a conspicuous example of this: the tendency in Japan to make higher education almost wholly a matter of lectures, without any pretence at actual personal study on the part of the undergraduate, is condemned for India, as it should be everywhere. Again, with instruction in the lower schools, the slavish adherence to "text-books," without any original expounding by the masters, is something that all educationists in Japan should condemn, and for India M. Chailley vehemently characterises it as pernicious.

It is pleasing to note the broad and liberal spirit which M. Chailley displays when considering the needs of India in the matter of religions, and it is surprising to see that, in this respect, he is quite in accord with the leading teachers of Christianity, who have, for the most part, admitted that there is so much to be respected in the native religions as to render it expedient, if not absolutely necessary, that for India there ought to be a national religion—based upon the teaching of Christ, it is true—and yet so adapted as to meet the special needs of all. Indeed, the long chapter on "Religions" (and its very length indicates the great importance the author attaches to this subject) is one that deserves careful attention from every reader. The same thing may be said, in perhaps slightly less emphatic terms, of the chapter on "Caste," that "most remarkable social phenomenon in India;" and the one thing, probably, which has been *the* obstacle in the British scheme of advancement. In the chapter dealing with "Political Reform," M. Chailley sounds the key-note of his whole composition in unmistakable tone when, in discussing the possibility (or it would be truer, undoubtedly, to substitude the word "impossibility') of "evacuation," he says: "India is one of the main pillars upon which the grandeur of the British Empire rests, and England will not willingly let her go; nor can a foreigner judge, or any one prophesy, in regard to a matter such as this."

There is a striking parallel between what M. Chailley says of the "Social Relation between Europeans and Indians," in Chapter XI, and the existing conditions in Japan; for it must be admitted that there is hardly a European in that country who really knows the home-life of his most intimate Japanese friend; and, possibly, the limiting "hardly" is not actually necessary or even correct. Those who have lived longest in Japan, those who (and this is not written with any thought of depreciating the good work of Christian propagandists) have nothing in the way of an axe to grind when seeking to get at the very heart of their Japanese friends; these are unanimous in saying that practically all there is of social intercourse between native and foreigner is based upon an exotic standard, with nothing that is really Japanese life about it. and this statement does not imply any sense of offensive superiority on the part of the European or American, it simply connotes that (as yet) impassable barrier between Asiatic and European.

Is it not well worth while for the Japanese educational authorities to give careful attention to the opinion of such a disinterested and intelligent observer as M. Chailley when he declares that "language is a living organism, and not dead matter; and just as there is reason to doubt whether natives, however, learned, intelligent, sincere, and devoted, can become effective interpreters of Western science, so, too, we have to ask ourselves whether the indispensable vehicle for conveying the elements of this science to the native mind must not be a European language, which alone possesses a sufficiently supple and extended vocabulary—one which has grown up concomitantly with the ideas it expresses? Now this, it must be borne in mind, relates to India where, as a matter of fact, the study of Western science and cognate branches has been of longer experiment than in Japan. The fullest measure of appreciation for the adaptation and absorbing of European ideas by the Japanese is cheerfully accorded; yet it is still open to discussion whether the education could not even now be better imparted by those who have lived the ideas rather than acquired them: after an intimate personal experience of five and twenty years in the Japanese Government schools, the writer of this article is compelled to say that there has never come under his observation a case where the mathematics, science, and all else, would not have been better taught by a Western man who had grown up to it, and more readily and more clearly understood by the student.

In closing this very brief reference to specific matters, it may be noted that there is rapidly developing in Japan a passion for litigation which is almost amusingly similar to the same spirit that has existed in India for many years. It is something that the outside observer in both countries must condemn, and for Japan there is the added objection that Court procedure lends itself most shamelessly to a degree of procrastination which is hardly known in India.

One finds it almost impossible to believe that a Frenchman could have written such a book as this; for it is filled with evidence of the closest study and patient investigation of a subject which, we should have thought could hardly attract such a writer; the results of these studies and investigations are supplemented by a frank exposition and a sympathetic appreciation that lead one to think they must have been penned by an English-speaking person. Yet such matter would not quite round out the volume, and the finishing touch is found in the last chapter of suggestions. As is always the case when Messrs. Macmillan & Co. decide to print such a book, the mechanical part leaves nothing to be asked—in paper, type, or make-up. G.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR SEOUL CORRESPONDENT.)

Annexation is completed and Korea settles down to a new life of beginnings. Old traditions have ended. Customs, superstitions, habits, will have to adjust themselves to a new age. New horizons outline themselves on the four sides. The changes of the next ten years, one may not be able to guess, but they will be very great, undoubtedly.

A long farewell will be said to ancient modes of thought. The Korean's hills will fade away and other prominences project themselves, to which he can pin his faith. As mentioned before, the Korean has always lived under the guardian peaks that convey their influences some 200 miles from the high ridges of the east coast. Shortly after the completion of the palaces, on the first founding of the city, it was discovered that there were hostile mountains twenty miles to the south, that kindled fires in the palace enclosure. Geomancers guarded the dynasty against this mountain by placing two stone-lions or fire-eaters before the palace. These stone-lions still stand to-day and look with meaningless faces at the age into which we have been ushered. Graves too must have their guardian peaks or the family will not prosper. The spirit of the dead must see itself properly adjusted, and spirits do not see as men see. There is a saying "Dragons do not see stones, men do not see dust (in the air), dogs do not see snow, tigers do not see paper."

People were born according to the formation of the hills on which their ancestral graves are situated. A craggy hill brought forth warriors, a smooth well-rounded hill brought forth scholars, a sharp peak brought forth writers, an opposing peak brought forth robbers, jade peaks brought forth beautiful women.

A long farewell will be said to much of this shadowy spirit world, but something else must take its place, for the Korean is undoubtedly a man of spiritual instincts and appreciation. One of my most delightful friends used to pray for a hundred days at a time on the hills to some god or other that he was not quite sure of, but he took much more pains to satisfy and please and win over that god of his than most Christians do to please the Creator of the world.

Just now a campaign for the propagation of Christianity is on foot, and a wide proclamation of the Gospel is being made. Years ago all sorts of discontents, political suspects etc., came to the meetings, but it is not so to-day. Those come who are "weary and heavy laden" and a fair percentage of them are said to find rest.

SPECTATOR.

DEATH OF MRS. W. W. GREENE.

We regret to record the death at San Francisco, of Mrs. W. W. Greene, the wife of Captain W. Woodus Greene of the steamer *Chiyo Maru*, and to whom we extend our sympathies in his sad bereavement.

Most residents will remember Mrs. Greene (then Miss Jessie M. Booth) for her kindly sympathy towards all good causes both before her marriage and after. Although during the last few months her health was precarious, it was thought the change of climate would do her good.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUED)

CLIX.—Sale of Government Enterprises.

From about the year 1887, as a step preparatory to the opening of Parliament, the Government began on a large scale the sale of its enterprises. The prices were originally payable in fifty annual instalments, free of interest; but a new plan was subsequently devised by which the payments were made in advance. Thus, if, for example, a man bought an enterprise valued at *yen* 500,000, he could pay one lump sum in advance, instead of having to pay fifty yearly instalments of *yen* 10,000 each. These sums were calculated in a most absurd manner. It was reckoned that, if a certain sum of money were paid in to the Government at once, that sum together with the interest accruing therefrom would at the end of fifty years reach the full estimate of the value of the enterprise purchased, and that thus the Government would be no loser. None but a Japanese financier would have thought of such a plan. And yet at the time their reasoning was considered most sound and just.

CLX.—The Treaty Revision Project falls asleep.

During the years 1880-1, Marquis Inoue, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, had repeated negotiations with the European and American Ministers in Japan on the subject of Treaty Revision, and his proposals were forwarded to the Powers concerned through their respective representatives.

During these negotiations, as I heard from a very reliable source, the British Minister spoke very little. At the end of the conferences, when asked to transmit the proposals to his Government, he replied that he would do so, but that at the same time he was quite sure that his Government would not accept the suggestions.

When I was in Paris in 1882, I was told by a Foreign Office official that the Treaty Revision drafts were lying fast asleep in the pigeon-holes of the Department, and that he could not tell me when they would awaken. When I asked him what he thought would be likely to happen in London, he said that he supposed the Draft would meet with the same fate there as in Paris.

CLXI.—Treaty Revision, Ito and Inoue.

Treaty Revision came upon the *tapis* again during the years 1885-6. A man who had much to do with the negotiations told me the following story. The Draft contained a clause, which had been prepared by Viscount Aoki, then Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, in collaboration with the British and German Ministers, to the effect, that a translation into a European language should be made and submitted to the Foreign Ministers for their approval previous to its being promulgated.

The American Minister, who had heard of the clause, told a member of the Revision Committee that it was tantamonut to giving the Foreign Ministers the right to interfere in Japanese legislation, and that it would cause much embarrassment to everybody. The official, thus warned, undertook to bring up the question at a meeting of the committee, but only succeeded in getting himself into hot water with the Viscount. He was told to hold his peace, and the Draft containing the clause in question was duly signed by all the Ministers and Foreign Ministers concerned.

Finally, the minutes and the Draft were submitted to the Cabinet Council, where Prince Ito pulled the whole thing to pieces. The draft Treaty which had been approved by the Revision Committee was rejected by the Cabinet, and Inoue resigned.

The public has generally looked upon this incident as the commencement of the discord between the two statesmen. My opinion is somewhat different. It is my belief that Marquis Inoue saw the mistake he had made made when it was too late to get things altered, and that he then came to a secret arrangement with Prince Ito to get out of the difficulty by means of a pretended defeat [The Japanese word is (八百長) "Yaochō"]. I have found much that bears out my suspicions.

CLXII.—Count Okuma's Big Words.

Marquis Inouye was succeeded at the Foreign Office by Count Okuma. Okuma entered into negotiations separately with each Power. He succeeded in putting through his negotiations with Germany, Russia and America, but the attempt on his life, when he was on the eve of commencing negotiations with Great Britain, brought further proceedings to a standstill.

Parliament was to be opened, according to the Imperial promise, in a very few years, and the different political parties were working tooth and nail to get the start of their rivals and secure a majority of seats.

I heard from a friend that Okuma one day boasted at a Cabinet Meeting that, if he succeeded with his plan of Treaty Revision, his followers of the Progressive Party would secure an overwhelming majority in the Diet.

The heads of the other Departments were not a little alarmed when they heard Count Okuma's words. They looked upon a Progressive victory as a sort of political revolution, and set to work to combat the danger. They recommended their subordinates in the Departments to go down to the country and become candidates for Parliamentary seats. Thus many sober officials turned politicians in order to fight Progressivism, and not a few of them ruined themselves in the process.

CLXIII.—The Attack on Treaty Revision.

Count Okuma's plan of Treaty Revision now became most unpopular. Its unpopularity was not, however, based on the provisions of the scheme itself; but arose rather out of the envy of Okuma's colleagues, who looked with jealous eyes at the success which attended his efforts. Many of them secretly joined hands with Count Gotō and his Daido Danketsu party, and thus fostered the attack on Treaty Revision.

CLXIV.—The True Inwardness of the Affairs in Seoul.

The troubles at Seoul in 1884 were mainly the work of Kin Gyoku Kin. It was however rumoured that Marquis Inoue had a finger in the pie. The Marquis, taking advantage of the troubles between China and Japan, tried to recover Japan's lost prestige in Korea (lost since 1882) by making a cat's paw of Kin Gyoku Kin. If this is true, it was a great mistake on his part to entrust matters of such moment to so simple a diplomatist as Mr. Takezoe, and to neglect the simple precaution of keeping in Seoul a troop of Japanese soldiers capable of holding their own against the Chinese.

CLXV.—Vices of Local Governors.

I have noticed elsewhere that the officers of the Government began to be luxurious from about the 12th or 13th year of Meiji. Their extravagance increased year by year, and reached its culminating point about the 20th year (1887). The bad examples of the higher officers of Government soon spread to their subordinates. I will here give one or two instances.

There was a local tax, known as *Bukin*, which was imposed by Prefectural Governments upon *Geisha* and other women of similar callings. The proceeds of this impost were reckoned to belong neither to the Imperial Treasury nor to the Prefectural Governments, but to be entirely at the discretion of the Governors themselves. Certain expenses (often merely nominal) were supposed to be paid out of these funds,—the prevention of venereal diseases, hygienic institutions and "high police."

The incomes derived from this impost were in some cases very considerable. Thus, in Osaka, it produced from *yen* 130,000 to *yen* 140,000 per annum, and in Kobe between *yen* 60,000 and *yen* 70,000. Three per cent. of these revenues were to be paid to the Central Government as a contribution to those Prefectures which had no local imposts of this sort: the rest was left to the absolute discretion of each local Governor.

Most of the prefectures had their own special hotel in Tokyo, subsidized out of these funds, and the local Governor, when he came to town would put up at the subsidized hostelry to which he would sometimes give a "tea-money" gift of several hundreds of *yen*. Grand dinners would be given at these hotels, and there was always a rivalry of entertainment among the Governors. All these expenses were defrayed out of the *Bukin* funds. Some Governors built villas for themselves out of these moneys, others kept and entertained costly mistresses, and some invested the money in their own names in banks.

But in 1887 the control of the *Bukin* funds was transferred to the care of the Prefectural Assemblies, and a death blow was struck to gubernatorial extravagance.

CLXVI.—The Cunning Policy of the Governors.

Road making was being much pushed at this period throughout the Empire, and the improvement of means of communication brought a great influx of population to the country towns. The consequence was naturally a great appreciation in the values of suburban lands, and of this the Governors knew how to avail themselves. The building of roads was entirely in their hands. They knew where developments were going to take place, and they were able by virtue of their knowledge to buy lands cheap and to sell them again at a very great profit.

The same thing happened with Railway shares. A railway-building fever had seized the people at this time and each Prefecture had its own railway schemes. On the pretext of encouraging enterprise the Governor would get a large number of promoters' shares allotted to him. He would then bide his time, wait for the shares to reach a high quotation in the market, and then sell out, making his own fortune and leaving the railway scheme to ruin. I know of several most painful quarrels which arose out of crooked transactions of this sort.

CLXVII.—The Benefit of Constitutional Government.

In the days of the autocracy, before the promulgation of the constitution, the Local Governors had many ways of increasing their private incomes. Some were connected with publishing firms, and compelled all the schools in the Prefecture to buy their text-books. Some created imaginary officers, whose names were entered on the books as having been sent for study or investigation, or what not, to other Prefectures, and whose (not imaginary) salaries were pocketed by their creators. Bribery, fraud, peculation of all sorts, was rife.

The opening of Parliament did not cure these evils at once. But it provided an organ by means of which these crimes could be brought to light, investigated and exposed, and the increasing difficulty of maintaining secrecy has undoubtedly diminished official dishonesty.

This is certainly by no means the least of the many benefits conferred on us by the Parliamentary system.

CLXVIII.—Herr Mosse.

In the days when our people had not yet got over their astonishment at the great wisdom of western nations, and when every foreigner was an object of admiration, a certain Herr Mosse was employed by the Government as an expert adviser in the Department of Law. Before coming to Japan, he had been a judge in his own country, and he came on the recommendation of the German Government, to assist the Japanese authorities in the establishment of local self-Government.

But the following instance will show that he did not understand his business very well. When he paid a visit to Nikko, the inhabitants sent three or four of their number as their representatives to give him a welcome. And from this simple fact he inferred that the Japanese people had given ample evidence of their fitness for self-government,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CLXIX.—Marquis Inoue and the Jiji-to.

When Marquis Inoue resigned his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs in consequence of the failure of his efforts to obtain Treaty Revision, Viscount Aoki (who was then Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Viscount Nomura (then Vice-Minister of Communications) exerted themselves to form a political party, to be called the Jiji-tō, with Marquis Inoue as its leader. Out-of place politicians, business men, and others were invited to join it, and the movement was inaugurated by an introductory lecture on Self Government in the Hall of the Rokumeikwan. A goodly company assembled for the lecture, and were very politely received by the two Viscounts, who even busied themselves with finding chairs for their hearers.

I was at the time serving in the Department of Communications. Many of the officials of that Department went to the lecture at the Vice-Minister's most urgent request. People were saying that the tension between Ito and Inoue was become very severe, and that it behoved them now to determine which of the two leaders they should follow, for hesitation might mean the ruin of their future careers. A great many persons pinned their faith on Inoue and the organization of the political party which was to endorse his views was showing great signs of life, when all of a sudden the Marquis re-entered the Cabinet and became Minister for Agriculture and Commerce. Then it was discovered that the talk of a discord between Ito and Inoue was nothing but idle rumour. After that, the whole great scheme of the Jijito for the promotion of local autonomy vanished speedily into thin air.

One day I had an opportunity of asking Mr. Ito (as he was then) about the Jijito. He smiled at my question. It was very foolish, he said, of Nomura and Aoki to make an idol of Inoue. Any one would have foreseen that they would one day find themselves left in the lurch.

I was afterward told by a friend of mine who had done much work for the organization of the Jijitō, that it was Ito himself who had persuaded Inoue to abandon the idea of forming a political party by pointing out the many disadvantages to himself which it would entail.

CLXX.—I become a Prefectural Officer.

On the 3rd of December 1887, I became Governor of the newly instituted Kagawa Prefecture. A few days later, I went to my post in Sanuki. The Matsudaira family, the ancient lords of the district, were a branch of the Mito Tokugawas, and therefore more distantly connected with the House of the Shōgun. Towards the end of the Tokugawa period, these Matsudairas had behaved with considerable haughtiness, so that they were not at all in good odour among the other daimyō families of the neighbourhood.

In the changes which followed the Restoration Sanuki had never been an independent prefecture, but was attached, sometimes to Nato and sometimes to Ehime, arrangements which caused much annoyance to the good people of the old province. But the province had now recovered its autonomy, and I, its first Governor, had been an adherent of the Tokugawa. The people were much pleased with the appointment and gave me every facili y of administration in their power.

I remained at this post for about one year, after which I was transferred to Kobe. In this connection I will relate a very insignificant occurrence It is true that a Prefectural Governor is not one of the very highest of Government officials, but yet he is the head of the Prefecture and is expected to keep a certain amount of style. Now when I came to be removed from Sanuki to Kobe, I found that the allowance to which I was entitled for the purpose was only 27 *yen*! It was the height of absurdity. Our Finance authorities had not yet arrived at a sense of proportion.

Similarly, when I was sent as Minister to Peking I was allowed *yen* 100 for travelling expenses for myself and family! On arriving at Taku, I took two boats that Li Hung Chang had provided for our conveyance up the river. We went in these boats as far as Tientsin, where we found a guard of honour sent by Li Hung Chang to escort us.

The cost of the boats, and the usual tip of two dollars a piece for the guards, did much more than swallow up the whole of my Government travelling allowance.

I do not know whether this system of allowances has been changed. A Japanese gentleman hates to have to speak about pecuniary matters, but it is highly important that common sense should be employed in the settlement of a matter like that.

CLXXI.—The Sugar Affairs of the Kagawa Prefecture.

It was a very great satisfaction to me to be able satisfactorily to settle the so called *tonya* difficulty which had been for a long time a much vexing problem. It had been the custom of the Matsudaira lords, in the feudal days. to make large advances from the family funds to nine creditable farmers of the clan, who in their turn made smaller loans to the agriculturists to enable them to cultivate the sugar cane and make sugar. The nine farmers thus selected were called *tonya* and were personally responsible for all the money advanced from the clan treasury.

The sugar thus produced was sold at Osaka by an official appointed by the clan, and the proceeds, after deducting the loaned capital, the interest, the working expenses, and the taxes, were divided amongst the farmers. The same process was repeated the following year, and the thing had been going on for quite a long time.

When the clan system was abolished and all clan property transferred to the Government, there was an outstanding loan of some *yen* 600 000 which had been loaned to the farmers. It had not yet come in, and the debt was transferred from the Matsudaira family to the local Government.

Then arose complications of all sorts. The farmers were not over well disposed to the new regime and did nothing to facilitate matters for the Governors of Ehime or Nato, and there had even been threats of bringing the matter before the local Law Courts.

After I had been appointed Governor and had got the affairs of the Kagawa ken into something like working order, I thought I would try my hand at an amicable settlement of the dispute, a thought in which I was encouraged by the fact that the erection of Kagawa into an independent Prefecture had undoubtedly produced a most salutary effect on the people of the Prefecture.

So one evening I invited the nine *tonya* farmers to my official residence, talked with them very frankly about the circumstances of the case, asked them to bear in mind the great trouble which the business had already given to individuals as well as to the Government, and besought them to do their best for the prosperity of the Prefecture. Then I sketched out for them my programme for adjustment, and added that if any of them had a better scheme to propose I should be very glad to adopt it. The farmers met me half way. They met together several times for the discussion of my proposals and finally agreed to accept them. The accounts were then made out on the basis I had suggested, and thus the question, which had caused much trouble throughout the province, was amicably settled in the course of a month or two.

CLXXII.—The necessity of giving the People Access to the Ear of the high Authorities.

If the Governor of a province should want to know the thoughts of his people on any particular point and should order the police authorities to make an investigation for him, the Police will first enquire what the wishes of the Governor are and will make their report accordingly. They will not trouble themselves about the real feelings or wishes of the people.

For instance, if the Progressist party should happen to be in power the police authorities in any district would report in a sense favourable to that party, but the same officials investigating the same question would give a very different report if the Liberals should happen to be in power. Whenever a Government office has a dispute with a private individual the police will always side with the Government office. A Governor who relied wholly and solely on police reports would be constantly in danger of being misled. He should check the police reports be means of information acquired by free intercourse with the people. Then and then only will he by enabled to come to independent and impartial decisions.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The first reports written from Lisbon by the correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* were on Oct. 5th and are as follows:

The first sign of the revolt was the presence of rioters parading the streets on Monday night and exciting the populace by versions of the assassination of the Republican member for Lisbon, Dr. Bombarda.

Early on Tuesday morning the rioters, evidently by prearranged plan, fired their signal outside the barracks of the 16th Infantry Regiment. Then the trouble began. The soldiers, murdering their captain, Celestino Costa, burst into the armoury and distributed arms to the people. Out they sallied with the 1st Artillery, who joined the revolt.

They then signalled news of the rising to the warships in the Tagus.

There was the greatest difficulty in maintaining communication. The streets were impassable, the Municipal Guards (then loyal to the Throne) forbidding all traffic.

The trains ceased to run, for the lines were cut by the Republicans, who were most thorough in the measures they took.

My residence is situated right in the middle of the fighting. This enables me to obtain news from the soldiers on guard under the windows. Troops are now (Tuesday morning) filling the square.

I am writing at dawn on Wednesday. There has been a terrifying cannonade all night long, and it is now increasing in violence. The artillery from Santarem (forty-five miles away) have arrived and joined the Republicans.

An attack is being made on the Carmo Convent, the stronghold of the Municipal Guards. Shrapnel bullets are falling like hail round the windows, smashing the glass as I write.

Municipal Guards under the windows of the office of *O Mundo* (a Republican newspaper) have just been shot dead. The ambulances are full of dead and wounded and are constantly passing. The Red Cross is hoisted all over the town, even on the newspaper offices. The streets are deserted except for the troops. The bakeries have been raided by the soldiers for bread.

At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning I was informed that the hitherto loyalist troops hoisted the white flag and surrendered to the Republicans.

Suddenly the streets filled with crowds shouting "Viva a Republica!" (Long live the Republic), The people then began rushing down to the Avenida (? da Liberdade).

The Municipal Guards, who were absolutely heroic in their defence, have also now surrendered.

I have absolutely trustworthy information that all the Royal Family are safe at the Mafra Monastery (twenty three miles north) and will leave Portugal either in the royal yacht Amelia, anchored off Ericeira, which is not far from Mafra, or by motor-car for Spain.

It is now one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The Republic of Portugal has been proclaimed at the town hall amid the enthusiasm of the people. A Cabinet has been formed, presided over by Senor Theophilo Braga.

The English cruiser Newcastle has just crossed the bar of the Tagus.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM TO "DAILY MAIL."

The following is the translation of the official

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

telegram received by the *Daily Mail*, as published by that paper:

Lisbon, October 5.

I have pleasure in informing you that the Republic was proclaimed this morning, and has been recognised by the people and by the Army.

The deposed Royal Family is in flight.

The Government, of which I am President, has taken every precaution to guarantee the lives and safety of the King and his family, whether they embark in some foreign vessel or leave Portugal by land.

Public order has been perfectly maintained by the Republican forces and even the peopla themselves. Their enthusiasm is indescribable.

Several Army officers who were partisan to the monarchy until yesterday have now joined us.

Several of the country towns are enthusiastically on our side.

The stability of the Republic is assured by the desires of the whole country.

It will respect all the national covenants of Portugal, and will be pleased to further the consolidation, on a moral and practical footing, of good relations with foreign peoples and of the alliance with England.

IN THE NAME OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT,

DR. THEOPHILO BRAGA,
PRIME MINISTER.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWS LETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent*)

M. ISVOLSKY.

St. Petersburg, October 6.

The appointment of M. Isvolsky to the Embassy at Paris is gazetted together with an Imperial Rescript conferring upon him the order of the White Eagle. That *enfant terrible* of the press, M. Menshikov, whose slashing articles form one of the attractions of the *Novoe Vremja* improves the occasion to express in several columns what the *Novoe Vremja* has been endeavouring for years to instil into its readers. Briefly put, the article says: "M. Isvolsky is a failure, a 'might-have-been'; who has now at last found a hole in which to hide his shortcomings. Of course he took office as Minister of Foreign Affairs at a moment when only the highest genius of a statesman could have done more than M. Isvolsky did. Had he been content to pull together modestly and quietly the fragments remaining from the wreck of old Russia, criticism would have been unkind whatever his achievements or want of achievements. But he must forsooth pose as a new Bismarck, run all over Europe advertising himself. As a fiddler compelled to play on a battered fiddle, he might have escaped condemnation by doing his best; but why give concerts on this instrument? The achievements which his friends put to his credit, the relations with England and Japan—well, the first is injurious to us, for where is the good of being friends nowadays with a country that has no army: and the second might have been really useful if it had been kept strictly a secret. On the other side is the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the manner of its accomplishment, as well as the drawing into the German orbit of Turkey and Romania. Nothing will ever counterbalance the failure to keep Germany our friend, the friend of ages past with whom Isvolsky quarreled in favour of England. Russia foresees the imminent and inevitable Anglo German War, and whether Germany goes to war with England or France is no concern or interest of Russia's, always providing she avoids being the aggressor. Our treaty with France binds us to join her in resisting-aggression, but nothing more. England of course will utilise the position given her by M. Isvolsky to turn Germany upon Russia. Therefore the first and foremost duty of all Russian Ambassadors abroad and of Russian Ministers at home is to put all possible pressure upon the Minister of War and of Finance to force the pace at which the Russian Army is being re-equipped for power. M. Isvolsky found things bad enough when he took up office: but he leaves them a good deal worse than he found them." And all this because M. Menshikov is a true-blue Anglophobe of the old school, and the *Novoe Vremja* finds its profit in providing interesting reading matter written in verjuice, that titillates the ears much as a breath of scandal that reaches one about a friend—not believed, of course, but—interesting.

There is one great and far-reaching piece of work accomplished by M. Isvolsky which deserved from the discernment of the *Novoe Vremja* a better comment than sneers at the "globe-trotter." M. Isvolsky entirely recast the Russian Foreign Office in one respect: very few of its members nowadays but have seen the world outside Russia and lived the life of that world. In the old days the Russian F.O. was a hide-bound department of ultra-Russian officialdom, knowing as little as possible of anything outside its own four walls. In those days Russia's representative abroad had to fight tooth and nail only too often with their own Department and appeal to the Sovereign when anything had to be done for the advantage of their country: the Sovereign then issuing his autocratic commands to the F.O. All this has necessarily been changed, but it is to M. Izvolsky that must be credited the filling of the F.O. with officials who have served their country in various parts of the world, who can meet foreign colleagues with perfect understanding of both sides of every question, and no longer present the stone-wall face to every new idea that may impinge upon them. M. Izvolsky's predecessor never went a step beyond the frontier!

POSITION OF NEW TURKEY.

The possibility of New Turkey becoming a tool in the hands of the Triple Alliance, practically those of Germany, is causing considerable apprehension among Russian publicists. The first fruits of the new order of things is seen in the extensive armaments by sea and by land undertaken by Turkey. The reply to the new move taken by Turkey is to be found, according to Russian writers, in a federation of the Balkan States. Meantime Turkey is reminded that for whatever purpose her armaments are intended they will hardly do more for her than further to deplete an already almost exhausted treasury. Europe has shown unmistakably that no extension of the Turkish empire will ever be permitted this side the Bosphorus. Nowadays, says the *Novoe Vremja*, "Europe is divided into two camps, that of the Triple Alliance and that of the Triple Entente: the former proceeds towards its ends by force of arms, and is continually threatening the use of that force. The Triple Entente of England France and Russia, on the other hand, is based upon the sincere desire for the continuance of peace in the world. Every step taken towards the Triple Entente is a further guarantee of peace. A constitutionally governed and peaceful Turkey is for Russia an essential factor in her own national policy." The warning to Turkey is clear: what will happen if it is disregarded?

RUSSIAN EXPENDITURES

The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce publishes an admirable conspect of the revenue and expenditure of 111 cities and townships of Russia. From this it appears that the budgets of the two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, total nearly half the aggregate budget for the 111 townships. But the most striking figures are those showing the increase in the income and expenditure of townships in Russia in the past five years. Thus St. Petersburg has more than doubled, Moscow has added 55 per cent., and a number of smaller centres have doubled their budget during the past five years. In 1904 there were only 7 towns with a budget of over 200,000 pounds sterling; now there are 9. Between 100,000 and 200,000 pounds five years ago there were 8 townships, now 12, and the increase is maintained all down the line St Petersburg in the past 18 years has tripled its budget; its total indebtedness is 9,870,922 pounds sterling, or about six pounds per head of population, largely guaranteed by municipal property, which, exclusive of water-mains and tramways, is valued at 14,770,000 pounds sterling.

A NEW WAR TAX.

The Ministry of War has projected a new scheme for a special tax to be levied throughout the Russian Empire and to be entitled the War Tax. The scheme will have to pass through the Committee of Ministers and be presented to the Duma before becoming law. It is based on the fundamental idea that all subjects of the Emperor owe war-service to their country. Many pay this obligation by actual service. Many more escape actual service in the army by being allotted to various categories of the reserve, some are disqualified by physical unfitness, while whole regions of the Empire, notably Finland, for example, have hitherto neither served in person, nor paid in money in lieu thereof. The scheme proposes to impose a tax of five roubles (half a guinea) per head on all who for whatsoever reason do not serve the Emperor as soldiers at the regulation age. It is proposed to impose the tax for four years, which presumably will imply the fixing of the number of Russia's soldiers also for periods of four years at a time. The amount expected to be paid into the State treasury on account of this tax will be not less than one million sterling per year. As projected the scheme is somewhat draconic: the only absolute exemption from payment is in the case of men so physically helpless as to be incapable of earning any living at all, or secondly, the case of men physically unfit whose unfitness is the result of service already incurred. The tax is to be levied on the parents of young men of service age who for any reason do not serve in the ranks.

THE AVIATION MEETING.

The aviation meeting yesterday was a remarkably successful one in every way. The place of honour must be accorded to Lieut. Piotrovsky, who with a student of the polytechnic as passenger flew from the aerodrome northwest, passing Sestroretsk, and then crossed the sea to Kronstadt. The boldness of the feat is unexampled: it was already late in the afternoon, there was a mist over the sea, and none of the usual safeguards and precautions for an oversea flight had been taken. In landing some slight damage was done to one wing of his Bleriot pattern plane, but if it is repaired in time the lieutenant has announced his intention of returning to the aerodrome to-day through the air. For the first time the great military dirigible made its appearance on the ground after a flight from Gatchina, whither it returned at the close of the day's flying. Among the passengers who took a flight yesterday was the Premier Minister, M. Stolypin, who was taken up in a Farman for a flight that lasted over five minutes round and round the aerodrome at a fair height. The interest of the public in aviation is increasing rapidly in Russia, and flying is reported from half a dozen towns all over the country.

STATUS OF SYNDICATES IN RUSSIA.

The question of Syndicates in Russian business will be settled this Autumn. A Government Commission, which has been gathering evidence up and down the country for some months past, will meet shortly to decide the line to be taken. The civil and criminal codes of Russian Law do not mention Syndicates in any way, and a new clause will have to be inserted. Up to the present the law-codes only recognise what is called "stachka," i.e. a combination, whether of employers or employed, that is detrimental to the public interest; in other words the Russian existing law says that penalties attach either to those guilty of a 'strike' or to equivalent action on the part of employers, a 'lock out.'

The River Lena is now frozen over, and snow has fallen in several parts of Russia already. The abundance of game reported in the near neighbourhood of St. Petersburg at a date considerably earlier than is usual likewise indicates an early and severe Winter.

The Japanese Prince Tokugawa, President of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the Japanese Lower House, is at present in St. Petersburg. Yesterday after making visits upon the Ministers he inspected the Tauris Palace where the Duma will be in session next month, paying particular attention to the Chamber itself now undergoing extensive alterations.

A police-officer named Golovko has been sentenced to death by the court of Ekaterinodar for having shot down and caused to be shot down prisoners whom he was escorting to gaol in 1908. He explained the death of his prisoners by saying that they were shot down in an attempt to escape from their escort, which consisted of police, armed, of soldiers, and of mounted Cossacks. There were three prisoners!

A number of seventeenth century frescoes in a fair state of preservation have been discovered under many layers of paint on the walls of the Cathedral of the Assumption at Moscow. The "Coronation" Cathedral was buried many inches deep in whitewash up to 1896. The inside is now yielding up discoveries even more interesting than those then made on the exterior of this most ancient Russian Church.

The wildest rumours are current here about the assassination of the notorious Azeff, who is reported variously to have been killed at half a dozen different watering places in France and Germany, always by the same three persons who persistently kept on his track in every kind of disguise. It is likewise reported that the assassination is a "diplomatic murder," the news of its having been passed about by Azeff himself who is in St. Petersburg.

The tramway employees have struck at Warsaw for more pay and shorter hours. The tram service has been maintained imperfectly by various devices. Not only have the instructors and other superior classes of employees been pressed into service as drivers and guards, but a select number of strikers—all of whom are either in prison or expelled to their country homes—have been escorted daily to the depots by soldiers, planted on the driver's seats between two soldiers and compelled to do a normal—perhaps an abnormal—day's work: in the evening they are taken back to gaol. It is not expected that the strike will last long under these hard but decidedly humourous conditions.

After two days without a case or a death from either form of plague at Odessa a case occurred to-day followed by death with such suddenness as to suggest foul play, says the telegram reporting the recurrence of the more virulent form of the plague.

The trade returns for the first six months of the current year show a total increase of six million pounds sterling. Both imports and exports increased, the balance of the latter over the former leaving a profit "in favour of Russia" of some twelve million pounds sterling. In exports nearly the whole increase is accounted for by bread-stuffs, though a notable increase is recorded in tobacco in leaf, timber, iron ore and manganese; the only notable decrease is in the export of sugar.

Pending the revision of the entire Russian Consular service, orders have been issued circularly to all Consuls to place themselves in direct communication with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on all matters connected with trade opportunities for their respective districts. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry is preparing for issue to all consular officers a handbook containing all matters upon which the new duties laid upon them necessitate instruction and reference.

The Russian Imperial Aero-Club has collected four thousand pounds sterling by public subscription throughout Russia towards the cost of providing an "ærial war fleet for Russia.

Advertisments are appearing in the official press of Russia calling upon all holders of shares in the Lena Goldfields Company who are Russian subjects to register their names with a view to ascertaining what influence upon the affairs of the company can be brought to bear by the Russian shareholders. The latter are believed, says the advertisement, to hold about 70 per cent. of the shares, whereas the affairs of the Company are administered from London, and prices are quoted only on the London and Paris Exchanges.

The Finnish-Diet farce is summed up by the *Novoe Vremja* in the following words: "Finnish patriots may apprehend the loss by Finland of her autonomy. But the only basis for any such apprehension lies in the Finns themselves and the Swedo-Finns. If Finland shows due respect for the Imperial and national interests of the Russian Empire the Finns may rest easy about the privileges that have been accorded them."

The *Novoe Vremja*, the property of M. Suvorin is to be converted into a company with 800 shares, of which M. Suvorin for his family retains 500, the staff will take 100 and the rest have been privately sold, a prominent Moscow member of the Duma taking fifty.

The manœuvres of the Russian Black Sea Fleet continue to be marked by serious mishaps, which in the small number of ships engaged become painfully significant. Following upon the news of a collision between torpedo boats comes the intelligence of a burst cylinder on board the warship *Tri Svjatiteli* causing serious injuries to several men.

The estimated cost of an overhead electric railway deriving motive power from a waterfall seventy miles away from St. Petersburg has been put at five million pounds sterling. The project, which is one of many that have been discussed for years without a decision being arrived at, is to be realised only by the aid of foreign capital.

Notwithstanding the extremely large number of specialist schools of late years established throughout Russia, their doors are this Autumn besieged by an overwhelming number of applicants for every vacancy. In former days it was mainly the pupils of the socially inferior Real-Schools who provided the students of these special technical and scientific finishing establishments. To-day the flower of the youths at the gymnasia of Russia generally endeavour to secure a vacancy in the higher special schools. This is taken to be a symptomatic sign of a great change coming over Russians: in the old days a general education was regarded as ample for all purposes, and only the well-to-do were able to get this much. Nowadays the tendency is all towards specialisation. At the same time foreigners are struck in Russia with the views now so commonly accepted on higher education, which is carried so far on into life that little time is left for doing the work of the world. It is no uncommon thing to meet a man of parts aged from 25 to 30, or even a few years over, who has spent all his time since childhood in one school or another, passing each in turn successfully, and still hoping to do some work in the world when he finishes just one more special school!

ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

[TRANSLATED FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

In the October number of the *Chūō Kōron* appears a very lengthy article on the above subject from the pen of Mr. Yosaburō Takekoshi. The following is its verbatim translation.

The Japanese Government has at last effected the amalgamation of Korea, placing it under the control of the Governor General, and establishing the prefectural system all over the Peninsula. Nobody can see the Government, with sword in one hand and open purse in the other, trying to set up critics and controversialists to roars of applause for what it considers a grand achievement, without being reminded of that theatrical scene where our Ichikawa Danjūrō, the most distinguished actor of the old school, representing a rough warrior Fukashichi, brandishes a sword in a manner most appalling. The performance our Government played in annexing Korea was a dramatic scene no less sensational than that of Fukashichi, but at the same time it was a drama as historical as the latter, which must account for the Government's failure to command so much loud and enthusiastic applause as it expected. So far as I have heard, the Government at first intended to annex Korea in the early part of October so as to force its way toward the coming session of the Diet with an overwhelming demonstration. But the amalgamation was executed even prior to the Government's coming to any definite decision on the flood-relief measures. This is interpreted in political circles as solely because the Government desired to resuscitate the depressed hearts of the general public consequent upon the recent floods. However that may be, I, for one, cannot but consider that the annexation of Korea was in every point premature, in view of the incalculably bad effects it is to work on our financial conditions. According to the report, for instance, made in the English language by the Residency General last winter, the annual expenses Japan defrays for Chosen amount to some 32,000,000 *yen*, which in detail stand as follows:

For Residency	1,523,180
For Afforestation	300,000
For Colonisation Company	300,000
For Patent Office	43,915
For Railways	7,691,533
For Communications	2,276,695
For Navy and Army	15,229,116
Money advanced	5,259,580
Total	32,624,019

In this connection we must observe also that the total amount of the mutual trade aggregates no more than 33,900,000 *yen*, of which Japan's portion amounts to 21,850,000 *yen*, and Korea's to 12,080,000 *yen*. In these circumstances, for our Government to spend 32,000,000 *yen* for Chosen means pouring out the aggregate amount of the mutual trades. Where then can Japan find her funds? Since to every purse there is a certain limit, every country has some standard for its expenses to be invested in its own colonies. The common standard is in most cases a fraction of the total amount of the commerce transacted between a country and its colony; some countries, for instance, disburse 20 per cent. of the amount of the mutual trade, some 50 per cent, and so forth. But no country has ever poured out on its colony the whole amount of its commerce. Of course it may sometimes be found necessary for a country to invest in its colony even double the total amount of the commerce; but such defrayment is justified only on the assumption that its colonial policy is in the first stage of progress. The case is quite different with Japan. The rather long period Japan has been administering the affairs of the Peninsula can only convince us of the ruinously detrimental effect on our country's welfare, of continuing disbursements which absorbs the total sum of the mutual commerce. For this reason I could not but wish for curtailment of the present expenditure. But what does the amalgamation mean to our State finance? It means, instead of lessening, almost doubling the present expenditure, since, in the first place, the Government must issue capitalised pension bonds to the amount of 30,000,000 *yen* for the purpose of conferring due grants on the household of Prince Li, the Yangpan and the Literati in accordance with the new treaty; and in the second place, Japan has to hold herself entirely responsible for the Korean national bonds floated in Japan and other countries, to the amount of almost 44,900,000 *yen*, which, detailed, would stand as follow:—

	Yen.
Treasury Bonds	1,000,000
Consolidation Bonds	3,000,000
Gold coin Fund Bonds	1,500,000
First Enterprise Capital Bonds	5,000,000
Second Enterprise Capital Bonds	12,000,000
Enterprise Loan Bonds	1,000,000
Money borrowed of Japan	11,682,623
Coin Improvement Fund Bonds	8,819,448
Total	44,002,071

To these old public loan bonds, add the aforesaid new loan bonds of 30,000,000 *yen*, and they total approximately 75,000,000 *yen*, for which Japan must now accept full responsibility. But this is not all; for by no means small is what she has had to defray under the head of extra-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ordinary expenditure regarding the two divisions of her soldiers posted in the peninsula. When to these are added such future expenses as will be required for the suppression of the possible upheaval of rebellions, and for numerous other undertakings necessary for the complete administration of the new territory, our state expenditure will surely increase to a most colossal amount.

The Governor General is said to have at first contemplated lessening the present expenditure by *yen* 2,000,000, but to have found it utterly impossible. Now, even if that sum could be saved this year, since the actual condition of things points to the imperative necessity for an increase of the expenditure by 4,000,000 *yen* next year, and by another 4,000,000 *yen* the following year, the inevitable result is that the total expenditure of the new territory rises up to some 42,000,000 *yen*, which means an increase of over 10,000,000 *yen* in the course of but a few years. Furthermore, since Chosen can not be expected to find herself financially self-supporting before at least 20 years elapse, the total investment Japan has to make during that period, amounts to over 800,000,000 *yen*. Add to this the 75,000,000 *yen* of bonds that Japan has taken over, and none can fail to see how really dear was the annexation of Korea. I am of opinion that Japan could have, with the best advantage from financial view-points, left the former Korean emperor and nobles to govern their own country, only holding herself responsible for the general administration of the Peninsula. Now that the die is cast, however, no further comment on such matters can avail.

In the next place, in connection with the annexation of Korea, what presents itself to our mind most acutely is the question of our naval expansion project. The 47th year of Meiji, just four years hence, is the time for us to decide whether to still carry forward the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and is the time, also, when the canal work at Nicaragua comes to an end, thereby enabling America to station her fleets within easy reach of the East at any moment's notice. Meanwhile, who can tell what significant changes the Celestial Empire may not undergo politically or otherwise, and also what grave aspects the world's political horizon may not come to assume, because of the diplomatic activity that will be shown by the world's Powers in that short course of time? Careful observation, as above, of the general trend of the times, renders all the more conspicuous the prematureness of the amalgamation of Korea, and accentuates the necessity of our navy's enlargement so much that it claims the first care and attendance of our nationals, as the only way leading out of the possible difficulty into which otherwise our country might find herself precipitated hereafter. From the outset therefore I wished for expenditure, if at all, on naval expansion, instead of on the Peninsula, the annexation of which was not within the range of immediate necessity. It is amazing that so few people subscribed to this reasonable proposition, and it is almost incomprehensible that our authorities should have remained so indifferent to this urgent state of affairs. The financial capacity wasted by neglecting it, seems unforgivable to those who realize its absolute necessity if the best results are to be attained. But on the strength of their misguided belief that no increase of our state expenditure would be brought about, all the people welcomed amalgamation. And what was the result? The truth is, our country has had its expenses increased, as we observed before, by no less than 75,000,000 *yen*, with every promise for further increase a few years hence. Thus the once much ventilated talk of curtailment of State expenses proves no better than an empty assurance on paper. But I am aware that the amalgamation is already executed, and that to discuss it at this moment avails no more than counting, as the Eastern proverb has it, the age of a deceased child. Whether the amalgamation was timely or not, is not therefore what I have in mind at present, but as to how it was made I should like to call the closest attention and observation of cool headed thinkers.

The essential object of an amalgamation lies, in any case, in ensuring the security and welfare of the peoples from a political standpoint. But with regard to Chosen, Japan has already obtained that object, in establishing the protectorate over the peninsula. To annex it, therefore, means no substantial change. It is no more than the alteration of expression—from protectorate into prefecture. But we must note that some statesmen are sometimes mad in their chase of such high-sounding but vague and shadowy names—or what we call vanity, impelled by the raw ambition to command the enthusiastic applause of the general public. On this weak side of their natures I would refrain from wasting any comments; but let me suggest that those who are in charge of our state administration should make it a point to derive even from the use of such a term at least some grains of substantial profits. But what good has Japan been able to glean from that nominal change from protectorate into prefecture? The annexation has brought about no new departure of things. It has gained to Japan no new profits of its own. Whenever other foreign countries execute amalgamations, they never fail, as history proves, to profit themselves thereby by the enactment of new customs tariff law. To cite an example, France on her annexing Madagascar, decided to profit herself by placing the mutual imports and exports on the free list. How, then, about our authorities? One must rather deplore their tremendous stupidity and consider that they have wasted their efforts on what signifies no more than a nominal, not substantial, change, thereby adding to their burdens *yen* 75,000,000, but grasping nothing wherefrom to derive even an iota of profit in compensation, keeping the Korean conventional tariff unchanged for so long a term as ten years. With regard to this tariff question, several comments seem to be in the mind of the public, and barely kept back for the present by the satisfaction they feel in having realized the amalgamation. Critics and controversialists at this moment, however, need not hesitate to ventilate their free opinion on the matter. It is one thing to be delighted at the annexation; to discuss the profit or loss attending the means by which the annexation was effected is quite another thing. There is no jumbling of the two. The explanation given by Foreign Minister Count Komura when asked why he decided to leave the customs tariff unchanged for ten years, is sufficiently incomprehensible; being, that it was because the amalgamation was effected not from the economic, but the political, point of view. Chōsen long ago lost its existence in the eye of international law. What is more, for the maintenance of its integrity nearly two divisions of our soldiers were stationed there, while our officials of various ranks were stationed throughout the entire length and breadth of the Peninsula. The Korean government in fact had to depend upon instructions of the then Residency General for everything. Under such circumstances what important thing could the Koreans have done even though they had been left alone. If the former ex-emperor liked to adhere to his old intrigue, why, have him reside in our capital and all would go well. We fail to see what there was, from the political view point, that necessitated such a hasty amalgamation. For with such a firm, close grip as Japan had on Korea, if she must view things with so much concern, of what, let us ask, could she ever be free from anxiety? It is a great pity that Count Komura, with vague fanciful term of diplomacy and of administration, tries to charm away the public from the sight of the error he committed in deciding to leave the customs tariff unrevised for ten years to come. France's amalgamation of Madagascar was made from as much a political standpoint, of course,—but not nearly are independent, as ours is, of an economic view point. Such was also her annexation of Annam and Tongking. In each case France was careful not to neglected benefits for herself by drafting a new tariff law. Nor did England hesitate, either, to reap the full commercial profits, when she annexed Egypt—annexed from the political view point, too. Now the hold, as we said before, that Japan had upon Korea was, from the political standpoint, so secure and consummate that there was no room left for other Powers to interfere with our administration in the Peninsula. The amalgamation of Korea, under such circumstances, therefore presuppose that its motive emenated from economic considerations. With this theory in view, it is manifest that to leave the customs tariff unchanged for ten years is to invert the right relation of things So far as I understand, it was true that England desired the conventional tariff to be left unchanged for the time being, but it was equally true that the term she wanted to set up for it was a very short period. America was also desirous to have the tariff rates left unaltered, but cannot have anticipated so long a term as Japan set forth. It comes as an irritating surprise to us to find our foreign policy so weak that our authorities should endeavour to ingratiate themselves into the Powers' favour and good will approaching them with so costly a present as the tariff rates unrevised for ten long years. I am one of those who do not wish to employ such terms as "strong foreign policy" or "weak foreign policy" in connection with any diplomatic negotiations or conference. But of this tariff question, the present cabinet, however they may plead, can never escape from the fact that they have been abnormally weak in their foreign policy. Of course in pursuing our own policy in our territory, it is important to give, at the same time, due consideration to the interests of other countries concerned; but it is as much important to note that this never binds any country to refrain from giving preference to its own interests over these of other countries

The relations, for example, existing between France and Great Britain were, as at present, most cordial and satisfactory. But in the sequel of the former's annexing Madagascar, the latter's product was the sufferer under the new tariff rates. The British merchants lodged a strong protest thereanent, to which, however, France did not listen, carrying at last her point to apply to her new territory her own conventional tariff law.

In the case of Tunis and Algeria also, French statesmen successfully insisted on what they wished to do, notwithstanding the strong protests from British as well as Italian merchants who suffered most under the new tariff rates enforced by France over her new colonies. Due consideration should of course be given to the interests of the Powers in Chōsen, but with their universal cognizance of the complete right Japan has acquired in the Peninsula, what is there that justifies our authorities' hesitation in acting up to that right? Not that I insist on the completion abolition at this moment of the conventional tariff so as to have all the Japanese goods to be imported into the Peninsula free of duty, applying to Chōsen the Japanese domestic tarift law. Now that Korea is annexed to our Empire, every inch of the land, every person of the populace, claims as much care and consideration as in Japan proper. We should therefore carefully abstain from measures such as would introduce radical change in the economic relations of Japan and Chōsen. On the contrary, none could take exception to the enforcement of some specific customs tariff in Chōsen for the promotion and encouragement of the Korean trades and industry. For instance, in the peninsula monopolising, as in Japan Proper, such businesses as tobacco and salt, is next to impossible in view of the administrative state of the new territory. In such a case the enactment of some specific customs tariff would be most advisable. Examples of the tariff law modified according to the local conditions, are not difficult to seek in foreign countries also. To Algeria, to begin with, France applies her conventional tariff, but abstains from the tobacco monopoly there, imposing an import duty of 50 centimes per kil. on foreign leaf tobacco, and 2 fr. on cigars and cigarettes. Some articles are taxed at two-thirds of what is imposed in France proper. Alcohol and wines con-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

taining over 15.9 of alcohol are taxed at the same rates of duties as in France, while wines imported into Algeria from France proper are also taxed. In Tunis, noted for wine production, special tariff, is also enacted on wines imported into France all being subject to the same import duty as foreign products, so that the French wine merchants may not suffer too much. Then again in Madagascar at first French goods were subject to no import duties while every foreign import was taxed. Later in consideration of local circumstances, consumption taxes were levied on every foreign product, French products being not exempted in this case. But such French products as textiles were asses ed at 3 per cent. *ad valorem* while similar foreign articles paid 13 per cent. *ad varolem*. This for a time naturally brought about brisk demands for French stuff. Afterwards however, seeing that 13 per cent. was not enough to drive away foreign products, France decided to levy a very heavy tax on them, creating new items of tariff. To observe further, in French Indies, France is applying on the whole her domestic tariff rates, but according to local conditions such articles as hemp cloth and hemp bags that possess but little chance of being imported from France, are placed on the free lists. In France proper, milk and domestic animals are subject to duties, but not in French Indies, nor is there a monopoly on the manufacture of tobacco. As for goods and articles to be exported from French Indies into foreign countries, export duties are imposed on them, but not those coming into France, while such as Chinawares, honey, hides and skins, and wooden wares can be exported free of duty whether into France or other foreign countries. Thus, as is clear from the above observations, France is not applying all her domestic tariff rates to French Indies, but there she is endeavouring to encourage various branches of industry and to ensure the prosperity of every trade and commerce, introducing special customs tariff in response to the requirement of the local conditions. Turning to England, we find her working in the same direction also with regard to her several colonies. For, notwithstanding her wedded belief in the advantages of free trade, she levies in Egypt an import duty of 8 per cent. and export duty of 1 per cent. on every product British or foreign, except tobaccos which should of course be placed under a special tariff rate. As to some Egyptian products going into the interior of the African continent, an export duty of 5 per cent is imposed, while on such as gums a pretty high rate of duty is levied. In India, the uniform rate of 5 per cent is imposed on all imports except live stocks which are on the free lists. As regards exports they are for the most part free of duty with the exception of rice. Thus England it will be observed, does not adopt for her colonies the free trade system wherein she believes so heartily The French are a people who are fond of uniform systems in regard to every matter. But in Guinea both France and Portugal impose export duties, but no import duties. Later however the tariff rates seem to have been a little modified since France came to place Guinea and Genegar together under one Governorship. In Java, Holland imposes both import and export duties on all products whether domestic or foreign—but under the varied rates of tariff, so much for Java, so much for Sumatra, and so on, according to local conditions in the islands. Such a wise policy speaks eloquently of the talent and wisdom of the authorities. It is a most striking contrast that while every other country thus attaches so much importance to the tariff policy regarding her own colonies, Japanese authorities can remain so reproachfully indifferent toward the tariff policy in the new territory and put aside its consideration for ten long years. We cannot but doubt whether our authorities can ever comprehend what the colonial policy is and also what is the real significance of our possessing the Peninsula. Many are the deplorable failings we can find about the way our officials proceeded in the annexation of Korea, among which the failure in their tariff policy stands most conspicuous and must deal a death blow to our general commerce and industry—I mean that failure which they made in leaving the conventional tariff unchanged for ten years. Not that this is unchangeable, inasmuch as it is no more than their declaration. Yet as a matter of fact it would be almost next to impossible to alter at this moment what they have already decided and communicated as the will of our country to all the Powers, without exposing the country to possible loss of countenance. So all that we can now do is to pity the inability and ignorance of our authorities at large.

The affairs of the state should not be administered with such a simple aim in view as to command the temporary applause of the general public. Farsightedness is the essential quality that makes up an able statesman. Detail is necessary to perfection; but at the same time large understanding must underlie progressive attainment. The valleys must be cultivated, but a general range of view must be sought from hill tops. The execution of the amalgamation that means an additional national burden of *yen* 75,000,000, and eventually over *yen* 800,000,000 naturally claims the exercise, to the utmost, of the most careful consideration and calculation regarding the interests and welfare of our State. To launch into any course without exercising due consideration and proper circumspection, impelled by the raw ambition to win, like the "Sōshi" actors, the general public's applause only, is absolutely prohibitive of successful discharge, as good and faithful ministers of State, of that grave, weighty responsibility which devolves upon their shoulders.

It is my most sincere desire that those who may is future be in charge of our State should take warning from their predecessors failures, and bear in mind that any raw ambition aspiring for vague, temporary popularity alone, when given the free rein, will produce in its immediate train ust such an irrecoverable blunder.

PRESENT PROBLEMS OF TOKYO.

By Professor Abe.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN.")

Problems concerning the general interest of Tokyo city naturally require solution when approached from the view point of the city itself. Partial interest may therefore, with all propriety, be sacrificed if necessary, for the general interest of the city. It is plain the improvement of the city is impossible so long as each ward is ready to consider its own interest alone. We cannot but regret that the various problems of Tokyo as a city spring from nothing but conflicts of interest, general and local, the former too often being sacrificed to the latter. Instances in point are not hard to find; some good illustrations being such problems as "unification of the primary school systems," "fish-market-removal." and also that old question of "tramfare increase."

While the citizens' indifference toward the municipal administration must be a matter of profound regret the decided lack of the sense of public interest on the part of the ward and municipal councils is astonishing. Those elected as honorary members, considering the no small measure of burdens the citizens are bearing for city improvement, should reckon, not the interest alone of each ward they represent, but the general interest of the city *en masse*. This is the only way for them to prove themselves worthy of the important trust reposed in them by the citizens.

None but the pugnacious and near-sighted who can see nothing ahead but their own interests, would fail to recognize the paramount necessity of unifying the primary school systems. So this problem leaves little room now for any further comment, but we may in brief point out some of the weighty reasons that render the unification imperative.

In the first place, we must notice that there is striking inadequacy in the number of primary school houses for the reception of children who have attained school age. We learn that such elementary schools as are following the so called "bi-daily instruction" method, number just 69 at present, receiving 30,500 children. This shows that, supposing the whole number of the school-children to be roughly 150,000, one fifth are being instructed, and that under an imperfect system of education. And since, according to this make-shift method of instruction, one-half of the first year class children are to attend school in the morning, and the other half in the afternoon, the immense loss to which the latter half are inevitably subjected, is quite obvious. Everyone wishes to study in the forenoon while the brain is fresh, and to take rest or exercise in the afternoon when feeling dull and tired. This must expecially be the case with children. Besides, in such a hot month as June or July, children can not attend school in the afternoon without more or less injury to their health, while it must really be hard work on the part of school-teachers, too, to teach daily, as they have to, under the present system, for eight consecutive hours from morning till evening. Of course as they are granted a special remuneration for this extra work, no complaint is heard from the teachers, but this nevertheless produces bad effects upon the children's instruction, resulting from the doubling of the instructors' usual duty hours of 4-5 a day. This is one of the most serious losses children suffer under the present defective system.

In this connection, turning as far back as some ten years, we remember that the Governor of Tokyo-fu instructed the city as to the increased construction of primary schools. Accordingly the municipality, in the 32nd year of Meiji, formed the so called," Ten Year Plan,"—or a scheme spread over a period of ten years, deciding to establish new primary schools and affording each ward the necessary funds for the construction. Now the fixed ten years have passed but no more than 74 schools have been added, falling short by 16 of the required number. This situation, coupled with a timely suggestion recently made by the Governor to the municipal assembly for the establishment of 18 elementary primary schools, brings us face to face with the urgent necessity for increased construction of primary schools. To abolish entirely the present make-shift method, so as to give perfect education to the school boys and girls to the number of 30,000, presupposes the speedy construction of at least some 42 schools buildings. When to this we add 15 higher primary schools, that is, one per ward throughout the city, the gross number of school-houses to be built is 57, while the cost of their construction will amount to some £4,000,000. Such an enormous expenditure is far beyond the taxation capacity of the ward. There is, therefore, no way but to leave the undertaking with the competent municipality and thus unify the school system.

Another reason calling for the unification of the school system is found in the decided inequality of the burden of educational expenditure borne by the different wards. For instance the ward of Koishikawa, bearing the heaviest burden of educational expenses, imposes on its residents 20 per cent. additional taxes, the maximum amount permitted by law, whereas such a ward as Kojimachi, only levies 10 per cent. additional taxes.

Then again, we can see a similar range in the salaries of school teachers: a certain principal of a school in Nihonbashi is said to draw a monthly salary to the amount of £75, while one in Azabu receives but £35. We may further observe that the salary of a fully qualified teacher of the elementary primary school in Nihonbashi is 28 *yen*; in Azabu, 24 *yen*; and that of the higher primary school teacher is 32 *yen* in Nihonbashi, but 25 *yen* in Azabu. Such inequality in the remuneration of teachers in the same city is a very undesirable condition.

Coming on to the subject of school accommodations, some schools have playgrounds paved

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

with asphalt while some others have grounds coated with ballast; in winter season, stoves are provided in some schools, while in others no heating arrangements are provided. A comparison of educational cost, shows that in Nihonbashi to be *yen* 14,152, while that in Akasaka, is no more than *yen* 7,905. All these observations bring into view a great disparity existing in the method of providing for schools. On the strength of our belief that the same education should be given to all children living in the same city, we should most positively stand against such inequality in both school accommodations and treatment of school teachers and maintain that unification of school system be effected by all means. To our regret and surprise, however, this long discussed question of the school system unification at length came up, late last year, crystallizing into the "Bill of Compromise" as it was called, which fixed that:

"The ward, in case of new building, reconstructing or augmenting primary schools prescribed by the Go ernor, is to have one-third of the construction expenditure supported by the municipality."

"When the ward finds itself unable to meet the above indicated proportion, the municipality is to construct special schools instead."

Thus the question came to an end. And yet we feel hardly relieved of the anxiety as to whether such a partial—for it cannot but be partial—solution of the question can promptly make good the supplementary construction of the required number of schools, and also whether such wards as stood against the school system unification can bear the two-thirds of construction expenses which they fixed for themselves; we fear that the construction of schools may, on many wise pretexts as before, be postponed and protracted. Moreover, as things point, even though the present make-shift method may be dispensed with, and the increased construction of necessary schools be carried out, it means nothing but a partial solution of the pri ary school problems of Tokyo city, while immediately ahead are the weighty questions bearing on the aforesaid disparity of educational expenses, the inequality in the treatment of teachers, and also in school accommodations.

Now why is it that the members of the ward and municipal councils did not endorse the unification of the school system? The reason is clear. Such anti-unification wards as Nihon-bashi, Kyobashi, Kanda and Koji-machi, hitherto finding more or less surplus in their educational expenditure, anticipated the possible increase such unification, when realised, would add to their taxation. It must have been partly because of this, that they tried to veto the school system unification bill, with every plea and pretext, hung upon whatever peg possible. We should not, however, fail to look deeper into the bottom and find some "bigger" reasons for their dissent.

UNION CHURCH LADIES' AUXILIARY.

In printing the following we acknowledge the courtesy of the *Japan Gazette*:—

The members of the Union Church Ladies' Auxiliary gave a very successful "social" Monday, in the form of a "house warming" in the Parlours of the new Church. The parlours were opened in the afternoon from four to six, and again in the evening from eight o'clock, when between two and three hundred members and friends were present. The large Schoolroom and the Church Parlours were converted into one large room, which was very tastefully decorated with greenery, etc. Mrs D. H. Blake with Mrs. L Pollard and Mrs. A. L. Bagnall, formed a Reception Committee, and welcomed the guests. The various stalls were presided over by the following ladies:—

FANCY WORK.—Mrs. A. E. Hinch, Mrs. F. Booth, Mrs. L. Watson, Mrs. J. A. Rabbitt, and Miss Griffin.

HOME MADE SWEETS.—Mrs. D. MacKenzie, Mrs. H. S. Stetson, and Miss Colton.

HOME MADE JAMS.—Mrs. Manley. Mrs. W. F. Fellowes Lukis, and Mrs. W. M. Squire.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Mrs. A. Cabeldu, Mrs. H. Geddes, and Miss Bunting.

POSTCARDS (containing views of New Church Building)—Miss Booth.

In addition to the above there was a Gallery of Famous Paintings—a very artistic arrangement for which Mr. and Mrs. P A. Holt were responsible, and which was very largely patronised during the evening.

A short musical programme was presented under the direction of Mr. S. H. Somerton (Organist and Choirmaster). To this Miss Booth, Miss Bunting, Mr. J. E. Moss and Mr. Somerton contributed songs, and Miss Moulton a pianoforte solo.

Refreshments were served under the direction of Mrs. E. S. Booth, Mr. L. Pollard, and Mrs. J. L. Dearing, assisted by Miss Manley, Miss Lippett, Miss Graham, Miss Scott, Miss Worden, Miss Hans, and Miss Mitchell.

We are asked by the Ladies' Auxiliary to express their hearty thanks to Messrs. Curnow and Co., Messrs. Vincent, Bird & Co., and Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. for contributions; to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted in the musical programme; and to the local Press for assistance.

THE FIGHTING IN LISBON.

REVOLUTIONARY LEADER'S ACCOUNT.

Lisbon, October 7.

Senhor Machado introduced me, writes the special correspondent of the *Daily Mail*, to a prominent revolutionary, black-bearded professor with dark mane of hair. He gave me the first detailed official account of the fighting in the capital in which he, as commander of the Alcantra district under the revolutionary directorate, played a prominent part.

Alcantra was, as the working men's residential quarter, the hotbed of disaffection, and the leaders of the conspiracy appointed Da Silva to organize the revolution there.

Da Silva said: "According to our arrangement one of three cruisers in our secret gave the signal for the rising by three cannon shots at 1 a.m. on Tuesday morning, and the signal was duly acknowledged by the artillery firing three shots.

"People, hearing the cannonade, went to the barracks of the 26th Regiment of Infantry, crying 'Viva a Republica!' The soldiers fraternised with the crowd.

"The 16th Infantry and the 1st Artillery then proceeded to the Avenida da Lib rdade, on the heights near the Edward VII. Park, to take up the positions assigned to them by the conspirators. If at this moment the monarchy had possessed a general of only average ability the revolution could have been nipped in the bud, for of seven regiments in the garrison five were loyal to the Crown.

"The hated Municipal Guard turned out to quell the rising and popular excitement, and fired on the crowd, which retaliated with hand grenades. The 16th Infantry, reinforced by hundreds of citizens with rifles and bandoliers, together with a battery of artillery, drove back the Municipal Guard with heavy loss.

"After the fight in the Rua Saraiva de Carvalho, the Municipal Guard fell back on the Commercio Square, while the Chasseurs and the 2nd and 5th Infantry regiments were entrenched on the Rocio Square.

"The revolutionaries now held two positions on the Avenida Heights and the Marine Barracks at Alcantra, where I was in command.

"At 5 a.m. the 4th Loyal Cavalry passed the barracks. We gave them a hot reception from behind our fortifications, I using my rifle like the rest. The cavalry fled, and then for seven hours there was a truce.

"At noon the Queluz battery made a last desperate attempt to redeem the fortunes of the day. Their six guns bravely challenged our twenty-one pieces. Their half a hundred of men made a splendid, if vain, resistance against our two thousand or more. We drove them back and captured two guns.

"An hour later the 1st and 2nd Infantry regiments attacked our position, but the cruisers in the harbour opened fire, so that the Monarchists were taken between the fire from the Avenida heights and from the river.

"As the royal palace was near and the moment had come for energetic measures, we bombarded the royal residence. Desultory firing continued all day, and at 8.10 next (Wednesday) morning, the loyal troops on the Rocio square surrendered and were disarmed, amid cries of 'Long live the Republic.'"

STATE OF THE CITY.

Lisbon, Oct. 7, 3.20 a.m.

I have just walked through a great part of Lisbon, and the most absolute tranquillity prevails. No serious fighting has occurred since Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, although as late as this (Thursday) evening there were some skirmishes.

Estimates of the dead and wounded vary enormously, but 500 seems to be near the truth. Pickets of troops hold the principal squares, and soldiers, and sailors are posted at street corners.

As I write, sailors with fixed bayonets sit right and left of me in the principal telegraph office. A huge sheet of glass at the counter has been shattered by a hand grenade.

The most remarkable thing about the Portuguese revolution is that on no side is any expression of regret for the monarchy to be heard. People do not even take interest in the fate of King Manoel, whose whereabout does not seem to be known.

Lisbon, October 7, 3.30 p.m.

Morning impressions of Lisbon after the revolution confirm the fleeting impressions received last night beneath the stars. The capital has resumed its normal life. Save for the red and green cockades seen everywhere, knotted in the soldiers' epaulettes, twisted in the fishwives' hair, fastened on horses and mules, a visitor would never dream that Portugal has just witnessed the passing of the House of Braganza.

Now and again bodies of soldiers in dirty linen uniforms, preceded by a band playing the stirring Republican hymn, pass across the squares, arousing tremendous enthusiasm. But order is nowhere disturbed. In fact, the perfect tranquillity everywhere reigning seems wholly incompatible with the fact that the people has had the capital in its power for the past three days.

I was received this moring by Senhor Bernardino Machado, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, at his house in the Estrella quarter. The Minister, who had slept only one hour during the night, is a short, bright-eyed lawyer, with a neat white beard.

After assuring me of the desire of the Republican Government to continue the monarchy's traditional friendly relations with Britain, he begged me to assure myself that abs lute order was now reigning everywhere, not only in the capital but throught the new Republic.

"The Portuguese people," he said, "go from one extreme to another. They have long patiently suffered the worst abuses of monarchy, but finally the national pride was roused. The supreme moment came, and it shook itself free of the yoke. But even in the moment of revolution the proud dignity of the race revealed itself. Once the initial resistance was overcome, the people's one desire was not to exact reprisals, but to recollect that all the Portuguese are one race.

"Thus you might have seen the captain of the Municipal Guards, after been overcome, walking about Lisbon unmolested, and on the Rocio square the populace applauded the loyal troops when they surrendered on the triumph of the revolution."

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ceeded to the residence of Prince Fushimi. A banquet was given in honour of the Chinese Prince, Marquis Katsura, the Premier, and other Ministers of State General Oku, and Vice-Admiral Ijuin being present. In the afternoon Prince Tsai Hsun visited the Military Academy, where he inspected the training of the students from China, at which he expressed his great satisfaction.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH AT THE MEETING OF CLEARING HOUSES, OCT. 23RD, 1910.

(TRANSLATION)

Looking back at the financial and economic changes that have taken place since the meeting held in this place the year before last, it is a source of much gratification to me as, doubtless to you also, gentlemen, to find that, although there have been some deviations, the general course of events is steadily advancing as foreseen.

With regard to the state of affairs that existed at the time when I first set myself to the work of adjusting the finances, it is fresh in the memory of us all that to meet the heavy expenses incurred during and after the war, not only were our national debts abruptly increased, but in the matter of taxation also addition after addition was inevitable, the result being that an uneasy feeling was engendered concerning our finance; our State securities fell seriously in domestic and foreign markets, which influence spread widely throughout economic circles at home, and, happening to synchronise with a period of disturbance in Japan and foreign countries, developed profound dimensions, so that our economics experienced a time of many events and numerous difficulties. Fortunately the Government and the people alike appreciated the roots of the trouble, and uniting their strength, applied it to measures of aid, so that finally we have arrived at the conditions existing to-day. The Government has devoted its energies to adjusting the finances; has had due regard to equilibrium between income and expenditure in the yearly budgets; has consolidated the finances and strengthened them; has carried out a scheme for redeeming State securities; has conducted adjustment during the current year so as to ease the people's burdens; is endeavouring gradually to bring about harmony between finance and economies, and, following the policy of habitual concord between official and private measures of finance, is exerting all its strength for that purpose. Thus our country's finance and economics are mutually and gradually tending to a condition of strength, as is plainly perceptible. Hence it is not only essential and proper that this fixed financial policy should be continued long and thoroughly, but also in proportion as the horizon of the national destiny expands and as the responsibilities of the Empire at home and abroad grow weightier, the bases of our finances and economics must be made firm, so that that most essential desideratum, the country's strength, may be fully developed. Nothing is more imperative, and therefore the Government is determined resolutely to maintain its fixed policy in the matter of finance. It is true that in compiling the Budget for next year many enterprises and institutions present themselves for consideration, but the Government will adhere to its policy.

I. In the general budget equilibrium shall be maintained between outgoings and incomings, and recourse will not be had to loans.

II. The plan shall be adhered to of redeeming at lest 50 million *yen* of State bonds with the object of strengtheing confidence in these securities. This policy shall be regarded as fundamental. Not even a partial change shall be permissible, and fullest care will be taken to preserve harmony between the above two courses, while at the same time providing for the necessary expansion of administrative duties at home and abroad and having due regard to expediency. The Budget for next year has been drawn up in accordance with these principles, and you may rest assured, gentlemen, of the fact.

The uniform and cardinal policy of this Empire ever since the opening of the country has been to preserve the peace of the Far East and to guarantee the safety of the State. All countries are now firmly convinced of our earnest desire for peace. Our alliance with England grows steadily closer, and the two countries, walking hand in hand, are labouring for the preservation of peace as a matter of course. Moreover, our relations with other countries are perfectly friendly and satisfactory, which is a matter of sincere congratulation in the nation's interests. Since my assumption of office I have had profound regard for the actual conditions of the Empire, and have considered the history of the past, my resultant conviction being that nothing is more imperative than to preserve peace. Therefore from the outset I devoted all my energies to cultivating a pacific policy, and day and night I have never ceased to toil for the increase of the nation's prosperity. Since then preparedness of the national defence has a large and important bearing upon the preservation of peace, I have habitually paid most careful attention to this point; and in view of the fact that there has been a change in the tendency of ship-building, so that the form of war ships has materially altered, it becomes necessary for the preservation of our country's naval position that we should keep pace with this change in other lands by adopting corresponding alterations. This is unavoidable, and as a consequence alterations have to be made in our plan of naval construction. Fortunately the practical operation of our fixed financial policy has so consolidated it that we find no difficulty in meeting this necessity in the national defences, and while preserving harmony between them and the finances, we are able to provide the required funds out of the ordinary Revenue. Thus in a period of 6 years, commencing from next fiscal year, a sum of 80 million *yen* will be added to the fixed continuing expenses of the Navy. I am persuaded that it will be fully understood at home and abroad that this step is taken solely with the object of preserving peace and that it will be carried out within the limits of supplementing the naval strength strictly with a view to the imperative dictates of national defence. It also affords me great satisfaction to be able to say that the problem of national defence has been solved without any conflict with the financial policy and that its solution is feasible without producing any effect upon the people's finances.

The floods this year were of extraordinary dimensions and the degree of damage wrought was proportionately large. The greatest sympathy must be felt with the sufferers. It is matter for the deepest thankfulness that all classes showed chivalry in devising and giving effect to measures of relief. The Government also instructed its subordinates to spare no pains in indicating and superintending remedial devices suitable to the emergency. Full investigations have not yet been carried out as to the works needed for purposes of restoration, but the amount required has been ascertained approximately, and the Government has made arrangements for paying out relief funds with all expedition so soon as the examination is concluded. Further, in the case of outlays which will have to be borne by the localities and which will call for the issue of local loans, the Government will give every facility to lighten the result. Since, however, the question of river control has a vital bearing on the permanent well being of the country and on the security of life and property, temporary measures or works of mere restoration can not by any means be deemed sufficient. Therefore steps will be taken for investigating the problem in all its bearings and carrying out some permanent and sufficing measure. To that end a committee of investigation has been appointed and on receipt of its recommendations the Government will give due consideration to the subject.

With regard to the annexation of Korea, you doubtless gathered his Majesty's intentions from the Rescript issued on the 29th of August, and as you are already acquainted with the subsequent course of events I need not detail them. It is enough to say that annexation was effected without any disturbance whatever, and that it has contributed materially to the cause of peace in the Far East. That by this measure more than 10 millions of persons have become direct subjects of His Majesty and are placed in a position to enjoy the blessing of his rule as well as to promote their own prosperity by adopting the appliances of civilization, is an unprecedented achievement. I venture to trust that my countrymen, appreciating His Majesty's intention, will treat their new fellow-subjects with kindness and consideration. As for the expenses of administration in Korea, it is true that they will have to be borne by this Empire, but as considerable sums have already been advanced under various headings and as the Chosen outlays are to be included in a special account, while, at the same time, every precaution has been taken to make them go as far as possible, a small amount by way of supplement to the outlays hitherto made will suffice. It is thus expected that Korea, after annexation, will not prove to be any incubus on the general finances. As for the bonds and other pecuniary obligations incurred by the Korean Government, means of redeeming them had already been devised, so they will not constitute any new burden or exercise any influence on the Empire's finances. In a word, while the political relations resulting from amalgamation are large, the financial bearings are comparatively small, whereas the developments of the Peninsula's resources in future are of great financial importance to Japan and demand careful consideration. It is to be sincerely hoped that you, gentlemen, will, by earnest investigation and effort, establish constantly closer economic relations with the new territory, hasten the assimilation and amity of its people and thus consummate the purpose of the amalgamation.

With regard to the consolidation of bonds commenced this year, extraordinary progress was made owing to your great assistance, so that, up to to-day, out of the bonds whose redemption period had arrived, some 500 million *yen* have already been dealt with. The success of such a great undertaking as consolidation cannot be predicted until a long time has passed, but that such a large number of bonds have been dealt with in the short space of half a year, and that the new four-per-cent. are keeping their value in the market is a clear proof that consolidation has progressed favourably thus far. It is the Government's intention to proceed similarly with the high interest bearing bonds. Having once commenced this work, it is only right and proper to carry it to completion. But as some misapprehensions appear to exist, I take this opportunity of making a definite statement.

In connexion with consolidation it is of course important not to disturb the market by the introduction of large blocks of foreign capital. As a matter of fact the total sum thus introduced hitherto does not exceed 20 millions, and I bespeak your attention to the obviously insignificant effect that such a small sum is capable of producing. Nevertheless it cannot be doubted that because of consolidation an unexpectedly large movement of capital has been witnessed at home, and as a result there has been an increase of idle capital in the domestic market. Unceasing attention has been devoted to this subject and measures have been taken to call up a part of the unemployed capital; as by floating industrial debentures which constitute an avenue of distribution; or by endeavouring to equalize the rates of interest throughout the country; or by issuing exchequer bills, and by other devices. Happily up to the present, in spite of continued dullness of the money market, no evil phenomenon has hitherto presented itself. The Government, fully conscious of the many factors that influence the money market, will continue to exercise the utmost circumspection. The history of finances in our country shows a tendency to localization,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and endeavours will now be made to distribute the surplus capital lying idle in the great centres to the provinces so as to equalize the rate of interest and encourage the spirit of enterprise The finances of the localities are still in an undeveloped condition and means of correcting that defect so as to promote the progress of agriculture and industry are still needed.

As to economic conditions, examination of facts and reference to statistics show that beyond question sound enterprises are developing and strengthening their bases. From January to September this year, the sums devoted to increasing and establishing banks and companies reached a total of 363 million *yen*. This indicates a really great rate of development. Especially when we observe that the above total includes 60 millions on account of enterprises started during the era of industrial fever, and temporarily abandoned until taken up again this year. These facts make it easy to perceive that the economic conditions are undergoing a change. Issues of debentures are also numerous. They reached 60 millions in the above period; a most significant figure when we observe that the total issue of such securities at the close of 1909 was only 130 millions. Moreover, the rate of interest showed marked decline. On every side evidences are visible as to the strength of the financial position and the ease of the money market. The evil state of affairs which we had all to lament some time ago, has now made way for the dawn of a better era. It must be observed, however, that the unhealthy elements of our economics do not come from external causes only: they are derived also from want of confidence in our business-men and from the nature of their enterprises. It is therefore to be earnestly hoped that every effort will be made to correct what is defective and strengthen what is worthy, so as to promote the development of the country and consolidate the national strength.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held in Tokyo on October 19.

The Secretary reported as elected to membership:—Montgomery Schuyler, Esq., American Embassy, Tokyo; M. T. Paske-Smith, Esq., H.B.M. Consular Service; Rev. J. J. Chapman, Nara; H. Ball, Esq., (*Japan Herald*); Miss Katherine M. Ball, San Francisco; Rev. J. C. Pringle, Hiroshima, Rev. W. A. Richards, St. Andrew's House, Tokyo; M. D. Dunning, Kyoto; R. M. P. Austin, Esq., Tokyo.

The Chairman, Rev. Arthur Lloyd, then introduced G. B. Sansom, Esq., of the British Consular Service, who read his Translations of the Lyrical Drama (Nō) as follows.

TRANSLATIONS FROM THE NŌ.

I have ventured to preface these translations with the following observations on the value of the Nō, which I should have spared the Society, had there not recently fallen into my hand a translation of Sumidagawa, in the Trans. R.S.L. xxix., where one of the translators, Dr. Marie Stopes, sets forth in some detail her estimate of these plays—an estimate which appearing in such a place, I felt ought not to pass unchallenged.

It is a commonplace of literary history that critics are often in danger of overpraising works in a language foreign to them. They do not realize their imperfections, and they see their beauties veiled, distorted, and sometimes magnified in a mist of incomplete understanding. In this present case the danger is increased by more than usual divergence of language and customs, by wider difference of time and space.

LANGUAGE OF THE NŌ.

It is hardly necessary to premise that the text of the Nō can be roughly divided into prose and verse. The prose is in a stilted mediæval dialect, with free use of *sōrō*, and rather compressed in form. The verse varies from flat descriptive portions, roughly divided in the 5-and 7-syllabled phrases, to more correct and lyrical passages. There is no definite line between the two, but the actual spoken prose is invari bly the "sōrō bun" above mentioned, while some of the chanted portions are really nothing but prose with some metrical phrasing. The following quotations will serve to make this clear:—

(SHOSON)

Benkei, speaks. Sara ni mono-mōde no keshiki wa niyenu yoshi mōshi sōrō.

Yoshitsune, speaks. Moto yori kakugo no maye nareba
Nanihodo no kotono aru beki zo to

Benkei, chants. Sono mama yagate on za wo tachi
Shidzuka wa kisenaga mairasu-u
Yoshitsune kore wo mesaretsutsu
On hakase wo totte shidzu shidzu to
Chumon no ro ni ide tamai

and so on. The first spoken sentence is purely colloquial, a litt'e high flown, perhaps, but prose. The next is roughly phrased, and the succeeding descriptive passage, sung in strophe and antistrophe by actors and chorus, is in fairly regular 7-5 succession. I insist upon this point, because Dr. Stopes renders the prose speeches into a sort of blank verse which strikes me as being particularly inappropriate. The reason is that "English prose is too prosy, and a very different thing from the Japanese prose chants in the originals." Certainly English prose is different from the Japanese prose. It does well to remain prosy, and not to usurp the functions of verse. But it is quite untrue to assert that because these spoken words are "well nigh indistinguishable fr m the songs," they are any the less prose. The solution is that some of the songs verge on the prosaic. Hence the similarity of prose and verse.

To come to details regarding the style of the more important part of these plays—that is, the chanted lyrical portions—the chief features may be set forth as follows:

CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS.

(1) Wealth of classical allusion.

(2) Classical quotation, and generally unstinted borrowing of phrases and passages from older literature.

(3) The play on words, in all its manifestations.

Of (1) and (2) it need only now be said that the reverence for antiquity, which has alwas been a sterilizing influence in Japanese literature, makes of plagiarism and wholesale adaptation a literary virtue and not a crime.

WORD PLAYS.

Coming to word plays of all sorts. These occur with great frequency. There are numbers of regularly recurring puns which the experienced reader can always foresee. Thus in the *michiyuki*, or passages describing a journey, an almost sure find is some phrase like

Omoitatsu tabigoromo
hi mo haru baru koshiji no suye

where *tatsu* has the double sense of 'to set out' and 'to cut out' (garments), while *hi mo* refers both to 'days' and to 'cords' (for tying up garments).

Take such a passage as the *michiyuki* from Hanjo. "Mata tachi kayeru Tabigoromo Urayama sugite Mino no kuni Nogami no sato ni Tsuki ni keri." It is laden with word-plays. *Tachi* is there, the inseparable companion of *Tabigoromo*, *Ura*, the lining of a garment, *mi*, the body, *no*, linen. The plays bristle with them and in some editions the less obvious ones are carefully pointed out by the editor.

ALLITERATION, ETC.

A similar form of ornament is, strangely enough, one which is considered a blemish by us—the repetition of a sound at close interval. Thus

Akatsuki goto no aka no midzu,
Aware yo ni awaba ya,
Shinobu ni nitaru Shinowara no,
Mi no hakanasa yo Suyohime ga,
...Naniwa Na ni wa Yefima to iinagara,

where we have a sort of perverted internal rhyme, and

Kami wa Kamogawa, Shimo wa Shirakawa.
Tasuke tamae ya, tabi bito yo.

with alliterative effect.

CONVENTIONAL EPITHETS.

The conventional epithet is used freely. Now it is the ordinary pillow word, and now a less stereotyped phrase, as

Chikuba ni izaya nori no michi

where, in order to introduce the word *nori* (law) we have the preliminary sentence about mounting (*nori*) on stilts,—of comp'ete irrelevance.

Of course these had long been favourite devices in Japanese verse and prose. The Heike Monogatari, for instance, (the immediate source of much that characterises the language of the Nō) swarms with pivots, puns and pillow words, with conventional epithets and stereotyped phraseology. In the face of the great popularity of the Nō among the educated class it is useless to deny that there is a certain attraction in this welter of literary stratagems. The charm exists, it is true, and even the foreigner, who attends with sympathy, cannot fail to be interested. There is a pedantic pleasure in piecing together scraps of classical learning, and a thrill, no doubt, on recognizing apt quotations from some ancient favourite. But this is the charm of the curio shop, not the beauty of language and thought.

TO WHAT EXTENT JUSTIFIABLE.

It may be objected, that, after all, rhyme itself is artificial, and constricts the limits of expression in verse, and that it is therefore illogical to condemn mechanical ornaments which are as much the natural outcome of the spirit of this language as rhyme and metrical ornament of another. All this is a question of degree, in deciding which it must be remembered that our finest verse is neither rhymed nor charged with metaphor. Its sole essentials are rhythm and elevation.

The gentlemen who have favoured me with instruction in the various branches of the Nō have all insisted upon its suggestiveness and some have pointed out that it was excellent moral discipline. It speaks, they say, not to the ear, but to the heart. The meaning does not lie in the words, which are few, but outside them, and this is the secret of their beauty. In theory this is excellent, for we know the success which attends this principle of suggestiveness in other domains of art, but here I mistrust the genuineness of much of the sensation evoked. Conventional stimulus will produce conventional response. Generally speaking the Japanese claim for the Nō these beauties—compression, elevation and suggestion—which they derive from the methods sketched above.

ATMOSPHERE.

The other components of the style are naturally such as defy classification and, unluckily, vanish in translation. Over many pieces there seems to breed an indescribable atmosphere of melancholy, a weird feeling of woe and disaster. This is a distinct charm, but I imagine it to be due more to the fine restraint of stage setting, much assisted by the monotony of the chant and the solemn, impassive gait of the performers, than to any qualities of the text.

MUSIC.

As for the music of the Nō, which is really all-important, the chanting of the chorus is most effective, though at times monotonous. It is as a rule both impressive and appropriate and has, on occasion, a stirring rhythm. The orchestral music, accompanied by shrieks of "Ha O" with variations, I confess to hearing with resentment. At times the flute strikes in with a long drawn note that has a strange and moving quality of sadness. But so has the amma's pipe in quiet streets at midnight, or, for that matter, a syren from the heart of a sea fog.

DR. STOPES' ESTIMATE.

Such being roughly the features of these plays, we may now examine the statements in the work of Dr. Stopes above quoted. Speaking of the Nō in general she says "There is in the whole a ring

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of fire and splendour, of pain and pathos, which none but a cultured Japanese can fully appreciate, but which we Westerners might hear, though the sounds be muffled, if we would only incline our ears. I have knelt for eight hours at a time at a Nō performance, listening to sounds which seemed to me to express more perfectly the poetry and unutterable sadness of life than any other combination of sound man has devised, Wagner's musical dramas included." I can truthfully say that I have inclined my ears (more particularly in the early days of my enthusiasm for the Nō) and listened to more than one performance with sympathy and enjoyment. Few of us have sufficient staying power to cope with eight hours of even the finest literature and music in the world; from which I infer that there must have been something outside the Nō which held Dr Stopes' attention—the comparative novelty, the exotic speech and surrounding, the mystery of the half-revealed? Frankly, I must admit I never heard the ring of fire and splendour, nor did I discover any perfect expression of the poetry of life But it sounds reasonable to say that none but a cultured Japanese can appreciate these beauties to the full. Let us hear what a cultured Japanese has to say on the subject. According to Mr. Tanaka Shōhei :—

JAPANESE ESTIMATES.

"From every point of view it is one of the pre-eminent arts of the world. It is the flower of the Yamato stock. Every art reflects the spirit of a given people at a given time and remembering this, we must hold it remarkable that the affections of our people should be retained by an art which arose 600 years ago. In the West there is no art with such a pedigree. This shows that the Nō represents the national spirit, and is complete in every respect. Its endurance for 600 years is moreover a gratifying proof of the flourishing growth of the Yamato race."

One is breathless before such criticism. He continues

"The use of old Chinese and Japanese poems is frequent. This from an artistic point of view, is a very effective device. These classical quotations suggest ideas. They are a sort of token or tally, the use of which brings connected scenes and facts before the eye. Similarly with the word-plays. They allow of great compression in the style, they are terse and yet full of elegance and feeling"

Mr. Ōwada Kenjū, a well-known scholar and a most prolific editor and commentator of the Nō, says of the use of certain catchwords and catch-phrases in the enacted dialogues that

"On the one hand they assist the harmony, on the other make them easy to learn by heart."

He points out as a praiseworthy feature the skilful manner in which the dialogue is kept from wearisome length by one of the parties' purposely changing the subject. Thus (Tamura) :—

Waki,...and what is yonder temple, whence comes the noise of people thronging in?

Shite,...That is Onodera. But see, how from behind the ridge of Otowa the moon emerging shines, etc.

And so on throughout.

One cannot be expected to adopt such principles of criticism as these, though it is sometimes urged that any one literature must be a law unto itself, and that its achievements must be judged by their approach to its ideals. This is to deny the existence of absolute standards of taste, and I know of no warrant for assuming that beauty is a question of geography. No less than in matter, there is an orderly evolution in standards of art and letters, and it is plain enough that we have an early stage of progress in a style whose chief merit lies in verbal dexterities, limited alike in number and scope, in the iteration of an unvarying set of moral and aesthetic sentiments, and in an abundant display of classical lore; where the learned sock may not be taken off, and where freshness of thought and expression is regarded almost as impertinences.

It would be idle to deny any value to these works. They have considerable beauties, and having regard to the period and the environment in which they were produced, are not unworthy monuments of Japanese literature. The point I wish to make is that there is no need for Schwärmerei, and that their extraordinary popularity during the last few years is hardly merited. It is, moreover, likely to influence production adversely. Dr. Stopes says "I found that many of the most intellectual men in Tokio were deeply interested in the Nō," and that they are studied by "University professors, leading lawyers and statesmen, men who would scorn to enter a theatre door." A little more interest in the modern theatre door, and a little less attachment to the productions of a mediaeval priesthood, would perhaps help to raise the Japanese stage to its proper place as a power in the national life.

SECTIONS FROM BENKEI-IN-THE-SHIP, (FUNA BENKEI) ARGUMENT.

Both this and the following piece deal with incidents in the career of Yoshitsune, one of the most romantic in Japanese history, and a strange compound of success and failure, of honours and persecution. It is a favourite theme of the Buddhist priests who compiled the No, for it gives them ample scope for dilating on the uncertainty of life and the impermanence of rank and power.

It will be be remembered how, fresh from Dannoura, Yoshitsune came in person to Kamakura to announce his victory. He lay at Koshigoye, only a mile or so away, for three long weeks; but Yoritomo would not meet him, for his ready ear had been poisoned by Kajiwara Kagetoki, who could never forgive Yoshitsune's successes at Ichinotani, at Yashima and now in the Straits. It was then that he sent to his unrelenting brother (or rather to Oe no Hiromoto, that he might communicate its purport) the letter, of which the priests of Koshigoye still claim to have the draft, begging for justice, and urging his innocence of all the misdeeds imputed by his enemies.

"Here am I," he wrote," weeping crimson tears in vain at thy displeasure. Well was it said that good medicine tastes bitter in the mouth, and true words ring harsh in the ear. This is why the slanders that men speak of me remain unproved, why I am kept out of Kamakura unable to lay bare my heart. These many days I have lain here and could not gaze upon my brother's face. The bond of our blood-brotherhood is sundered. . . .

But a short season after I was born, my honoured sire passed to another world, and I was left fatherless. Clasped in my mother's bosom, I was carried down to Yamato, and since that day I have not known a moment free from care and danger. Though it was but to drag out a useless life, we wandered round the capital suffering hardship, hid in all manner of rustic spots, dwelt in remote and distant provinces, whose rough inhabitants did treat us with contumely. But at last I was summoned to assist in overthrowing the Taira house, and in this conflict I first laid Kiso Yoshinaka low. Then, so that I might demolish the Taira men, I spurred my steed on frowning precipices. Careless of death in the face of the foe, I braved the dangers of wind and wave, not recking that my body might sink to the bottom of the sea, and be devoured by monsters of the deep My pillow was my harness, arms my trade." . . .

So he goes on. But the letter never reached Yoritomo, for it was pocketed by Hiromoto, who saw there was no purpose to be served by its delivery. At last Yoshitsune turned away from Kamakura, and made his way to Kyoto, where he tried to assemble forces and work up a rising against Yoritomo. Finding the Capital more frightened than sympathetic, he set off to see what could be done in the way of collecting followers in the Western province. It is a part of this journey that forms the theme of *Funa Benkei*.

Accompanied by his mistress Shizuka, his henchman Benkei and a few trusted followers he arrives at Daimotsu (now Amagasaki) on the coast of Settsu, meaning to take ship to Shikoku and there to live in retirement, so as to prove his innocence of all design on Kamakura. (This is the romantic view. Actually he had been persecuted out of all loyalty, and was only kept from active rebellion by insufficient following). In a bold speech Benkei advises him to send Shizuka back. She leaves him regretfully, after a song of farewell, a dance and an improvised chant, foretelling a turn in her lover's fortunes. Then the boat puts out. A high wind arises, and wraiths of women come clinging to the sides, omens of disaster. Presently a great host of spectres rises from the waves. They are the ghosts of the men of the Taira clan, drowned in the great seafight at Dannoura. The young Emperor is there, the nobles, the generals, the captains, and at their head is Tomomori. He in a loud voice names himself, and advances upon Yoshitsune to avenge as a spirit his defeat while in the flesh.

Yoshitsune would defend himself with mortal weapons, but Benkei pushes to the front, and by dint of prayer exorcises the unfriendly ghosts. They withdraw, and yet approach again, but, bending to their oars, the boatmen drive the ship on, leave them at last behind, and again the shore.

THE CHORUS.

Deep in the night[1]
yet the moon from the cloud-vault
coming forth from Miyako
is sad, and loth to leave,
unlike that other time
when he set out in former years
from Miyako pursuing
them of the Taira host,
to-day he leaves stealthily
with but half a score of men
in the ship to bear company,
the ship that sails and rocks
rising and falling
as the sea and the clouds
unfixed and uncertain
as the Fate of Men.
"Ye of the world cannot tell,[2]
"Ye of the world cannot tell,
"The Rockspring's waters
"Be they clear or troubled,
"Only the Gods may know."
Thus he passes,
bowing low before the God's great shade
he goes on his way,
and straightway as he goes
lo! the spirit of travel rises in him,
the tide of his grief and the waves
recede together—
Now he has come to the shore
to Daimotsu no Ura
Now he has come to the shore
to Daimotsu no Ura.

YOSHITSUNE.

Benkei, set wine before Shidzuka.

BENKEI.

Yea, my Lord.

(TO SHIDZUKA).

Here I reach thee out the winecup,
the chrysanthemum winecup,
to drink at my Lord's outset,
wishing him a Thousand Years
of Fortune on the way before him.

SHIDZUKA.

O! at parting from my Lord
helpless am I with grief,
blinded with tears
and can but sob with weeping.

1 A typical example of the "dissolving-view" style. The passage is almost meaningless in the original, and a translation can only hope to preserve the same degree of vacuity. It is constructed as follows :—

Mada yo fukaku mo	Although yet deep in the night
kumoi no tsuki	the cloud-vault moon
idzuru mo oshiki	even emerging is sad
miyako no nagori	regret for the capital

where *idzuru* pays a double debt, and *kumo* is a punning repetition of the preceding syllables.

2 This verse, attributed to Hachiman, is supposed to pass through his mind as he goes by the shrine of Iwashimidzu (Rock-spring) dedicated to that deity.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BENKEI.

Nay, nay,—'tis well. Sing but a song of setting out on a sea-journey,
Sing but a verse, he presses her,
and Shidzuka uprising
sings straightway in the season's time and tune[1]

SHIDZUKA.

"The ship from the haven
goes as the wind drops,
the place of exile
shews as the day clears
over the wave-tops."

BENKEI.

Here is an Eboshi. Pray put it on.

SHIDZUKA.

It is not seemly that I unworthy
should rise and dance

CHORUS.

Even the fluttering of my sleeves
is shame to me.

A PAUSE. SHE DANCES AND CHANTS.

I have heard tell
how the prince Hanrei[2]
went up with Kōsen,
and, shut in the fastnesses
of the mount Kwaikei,
how they revolved
a multitude of plans,
and in the end
achieving Kōsen's purpose
o'erthrew the King of Go.
So the tale runs.

THE CHORUS TAKES UP THE CHANT.

But though Kōsen took again
the reign of power and wiped out
the shame of Kwaikei,
still with Hanrei lay the glory.
Yet though he, a prince of Yetsu,
had in him to rule a nation,
rich in wealth and high in honour
might have wrought whate'er he listed,
he, holding it the law of Heaven
fame reached and great deeds done
to leave the business of the world,
rowed away in a frail boat
and lived contentedly
in a far isle of the lake Goko.

1 Each season of the year having its appropriate style of music.

2 The story of Hanrei (Fan-li) and Kosen (Kou-chien) is a favourite in Japan, as a classical example of great services rendered by a subject to his sovereign. It was to their story that Kojima Takanori alluded in the verse he carved on the cherry-tree. Briefly, it is as follows:—

In the 5th century B.C. the powerful state of Wu (Go) had frequent wars with the neighbouring kingdom of Yüeh (Yetsu). In 493 the Wu forces, under Fuch' ai, penetrated into the enemy's country, and surrounded Kou-chien, King of Yüeh, with his picked troops, in their fortress on Mount Kuei-chi (Kwaikei). Yüeh was forced to sue for peace, which was made on fairly easy terms, thanks to a present of eight beautiful damsels to Fuch'ai's ministers, with a promise of more to come.

Kou-chien now began to prepare for revenge. Fan-li, his trusted counsellor, cast about for a plan. Remembering, perhaps, the effect of the eight beautiful damsels, he took the lovely Hsi-Shih, and had her taught all manner of graces and accomplishments, carefully attended, gorgeously dressed. Then, after three years of such preparation, he accompanied her to Wu, where he presented her to the king. The result was what he had foreseen. Fuch' ai abandoned himself to dalliance with his new toy, his people were neglected, his army went to ruin; and he was soon attacked and utterly defeated by his wily neighbour.

When, on the return march, the victorious army reached Lake Tai-hu (太湖), Fan-li took leave of his astonished sovereign, jumped into a small boat, rowed away towards the middle of the lake, and was never heard of more. A different version, hardly so romantic, is that he transferred his allegiance to another king, in whose service he amassed great wealth; and indeed, the name Tōshiūkō, by which he is mentioned in the original passage of Shidzuka's song, is used in China as a synonym for 'millionaire.'

RETAINER.

Truly, truly, thou art right,
everywhere are foemen
and the evening waves[1]

BENKEI CHORUS.

rising and clamouring the boatmen
cry Eiya E'ya as they launch
the ship on the evening tide.

BENKEI.

Ah! Woe is me! The wind has changed. With the breeze that blows down from yonder Mukoyama[2] and the storm that comes from the peak of Yuzuriha there is no means of reaching the shore in this ship. Pray, all of ye, pray from your hearts.

(Here ensues a dialogue between the occupants of the boat and the sailors, which does not appear in the text, but is always introduced at representations of the piece. The boatmen beat down the evil spirits with their poles, all the time, according to the superstition, pretending they are waves, and avoiding the word ghost). Finally—

RETAINER.

Musashi Dono, there is a sea spirit clinging to the ship.

BENKEI.

Be still! Such things may not be said on shipboard.
But lo! How wonderful!
Looking over the sea
behold arising
floating on the waters
all the men of Taira
that we defeated in the West
Well might they seek
this present moment for revenge.

YOSHITSUNE.

Ah Benkei.

BENKEI.

I stand before thee

YOSHITSUNE.

There is no cause for fear. What though evil spirits should threaten to wreak vengeance on us, how can aught happen? . . .
The whole house of Taira
sunk by the will of heaven in the sea
for piled-up perfidies and disregard
of Gods' and Buddhas' holy grace.

THE CHORUS.

First his High Majesty
and the moon nobles
and the cloud-guests
like mists on the mountains
have appeared floating
over the waves.

TOMOMORI'S GHOST.

This is I.
Offspring of the Emperor Kwammu
in the ninth generation,
Taira no Tomomori
his ghost!
Lo! Yoshitsune, 'tis thou! Strangely met.'

CHORUS.

Just as Tomomori sank
so he would overwhelm
Yoshitsune in the waves
the floating waves
around him his long halberd
in circles like the tomoe,
splashing in the tide,
breathing vile vapours.
Their eyes grow dizzy
their breasts perturbed
their senses gone almost.

YOSHITSUNE.

Then Yoshitsune, all undismayed,
Then Yoshitsune, all undismayed,
drawing his weapon
and as one facing
a living foeman
would with him strive.

1 An attempt to represent in the translation one of the 'pivot' constructions. 'Rising and clamouring' refers both to waves and boatmen.

2 The present Rokko-zan.

But Benkei arising
thrusts him aside
and as he cries
Here will sword-work nought avail!
grasping his rosary
rattles the beads between his palms.
"On the East Gosanze
"On the South Gudariyasha
"On the West Dai Itoku
"On the North Kongo Yasha Mioo
"In the Middle Daisho, Fudo Mioo."
He casts the bond around them,[1]
he conjuring, they conjured,
the evil spirits
draw ever further from them,
and Benkei aiding the boatmen
they drive the ship forward
on towards the water's edge.
And still again the vengeful ghosts
come clinging round them
and they beat them back
and drive them off with prayer
till once again
rocked and driven on the falling flood
rocked and driven on the falling flood
they are swept away and vanish
with the white waves leaving
never a track behind.
[End.]

SELECTIONS FROM ATAKA (BENKEI AT-THE-BARRIER).

CHORUS.

Then here in the mountain shade we tarry,
sit softly in a ring, and let us drink
wine on the hill-path, chrysanthemum wine.[2]

BENKEI.

O! merrily, launched on the mountain stream,
the wine-cup on the current borne
floats down the winding waters,[3] where
we plunge our hands to catch it
and with flowing sleeves
I'll dance a dance.
For Benkei knew the priestly dance of old,
therefore he sings the song they chant
to the dance of Lengthening Years.[4]
Here as the mountain stream
falls booming on the rocks beneath

CHORUS.

"Tis the sound of the cataract's waters".....

BENKEI.

Ah, I am drunken. Let me, the Guide, pour out wine for thee.

WARDEN.

I thank thee. I will take some. But, Sir Guide, wilt thou not dance for us now?

BENKEI.

As thou wishest.

CHORUS.

"Tis the sound of the cataract's waters."

BENKEI.

"Tis the sound of the cataract's waters."
.....
..... (Dance) .....
.....
Up! Up! Tight strung as the bow,
let not your care relax.
The barrier guards take leave, and they,
feeling as men who've trod
scatheless upon a tiger's tail
or 'scaped the serpent's poisoned fangs,
shoulder their chests, and cry farewell,
and down to Mutsu make their way.
[End.]

1 Referring to the rope which Fudo holds for the binding of evildoers.

2 Wine drunk at chrysanthemum time, sometimes flavoured with the petals. Often used to mean 'a farewell drink'

3 In allusion to the "winding-water banquets" where the Courtiers, seated on the banks of a winding stream, catch a winecup as it comes floating down. Each, as he catches, and drinks from the cup, must make an impromptu poem.

4 Danced at the great festivals at Hiyei-zan, and therefore well-known to Benkei, who had been acolyte and priest there. 延年の舞

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SELECTIONS FROM SAKURA GAWA.

The waters flow, the flowers fall,(1)
forever lasts the Spring.
The moon shines cold, the wind blows high,
the cranes do not fly home.
The flowers that grow in the rocks
are scarlet, and light up the stream.
The trees that grow by the caverns
are green and contain the breeze.
The blossoms open like brocade,
the brimming pools are deep and blue.

WOMAN.

My straying footsteps brought me here.

CHORUS.

to the river that rouses a longing within.
"The shade of a tree, the flow of a stream"—(2)
Alike the name, alike the place,
they must be together bound
by a Link of former Life.

CHORUS.

The water is the mirror of the flowers,
but as the year grows old
and blossoms fade and fall,
then can ye say the mirror tarnisheth?
What shall we do,
well knowing that the blossoms fade
and later turn to dust?
'Tis vain to hold
then blossoms which in truth are dreams.
For from the treetops
scattered and come to nought they fall,
fall on the waters, and, alas,
vanish as bubbles and are gone.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL")

SIR,—While I entirely agree with the main argument of the recent articles contributed to the *Mail* on Rationalism in Europe, I feel that the references to the French Revolution are quite too narrowly limited to the Terror, and tend to convey the impression (all too prevalent among English people) that the Terror *was* the Revolution. As a matter of fact the Revolution as a whole was beneficent; its real work was constructive. People talk of the reign of Terror, of the massacres of the innocent, the cruelty of proscription, the uprooting of old institutions, even of the murder of the King and of the Queen. All these happenings do, indeed, strike terror to the heart, and they give colour to the charge of anarchy, made just now once more by your Contributor.

But, what about the age-long cruelties, miseries, outrages, inflicted upon the people of France? What about the oppressions, the trumped up wrongs they endured? What about the legal injustices, the robberies, worked out under the shelter of *Privilege*, which shut the door upon opportunity, which forbade redress? What about the bankruptcy of the French nation? Anarchy, does some one say? Was not the France of *l'ancien régime* the victim of anarchy?

The Revolution brought all France under the rule of one law for every man, administered with even justice. Before, there was no law but local custom, and there was a system of exemption even from the force of custom, by innumerable special privileges. And the system of privilege was especially felt in the matter of taxation, for the exemptions and the imposts were so made that the heaviest burdens lay on the lowest labourers, on the inhabitants of the miserable villages, and on the small farmers. The fiscal system of the Old Regime was so oppressive that the people as a whole welcomed the revolutionary movement as soon as it was seen to be strong enough to be capable of demolishing the old tyranny.

Any thoughtful man can see that I need add no more. If one law is now equally applied over all France, all that seething confusion of the Terror marked merely the forces needed to bring into being *justice*. I do not condone or justify the deeds of the Jacobin Clubs;—they were *damnable*. But, bind down volcanic energies beneath a mountain mass, and then suddenly pour in upon those imprisoned fires the boundless sea. Will that burst of steam come forth with the soft whisper of my lady's teakettle at 5 o'clock to-day, or will it stun the world with the overwhelming shock of a secular cataclysm?

I might add much more, but will conclude with these remarks: The growth of privilege in America under no better claim than that of wealth is one of the most disquieting features of recent days. A well known political agitator there spoke once of "malefactors of great wealth." Yet though the phrase was vitriolic he himself, in the day of his power, never dared sacrifice himself in order to make away with the corrupting system which erects though wealth a barrier of privilege, to the destruction of the Commonwealth.

In that way lies danger; for privilege sets those free from the reach of law who most need its restraints.

And in Russia it is the same. Nothing can be more opposed to social order, to social justice, than the government of organized plunder there. Just now the powers of unrighteousness are in the ascendant. They need not weep or complain if one day they learn the exceeding bitterness of the cup they have given to a simple, kind hearted people to drink.

But men need not look to find liberty, equality, and fraternity under any Lord but one, or in any society but one. That Lord is Christ, that Kingdom of peace is the Catholic Church. C.

1 These ten lines are transferred bodily from Chinese verse.

2 "To shelter under the same tree, to dip one's hand in the same stream." Even such trifling affinities as these are preordained, so that there must be some previous cause from a previous existence connecting Sakurago with the Sakuragawa. The Japanese view of life was strongly coloured by the Karma doctrine.

CHRISTANITY IN EUROPE AND JAPAN.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Looking through a contributed article entitled "Rationalism in Europe" which appeared in your valuable paper of the 19th inst. I find that the Christian apologist has created a misunderstanding as to Rationalism and that the truth is completely obscured by this misunderstanding. This old fierce antagonism which is entirely besides the fact is again in this century raging among us. These tempests in the mental world are ordained by the same all-wise and all merciful God who sends the atmospheric storms. This God ordained Christian priests to butcher many people in 1212, in the south of France, some of whom had their eyes put out, others had their teeth pulled out. From love of Christ and his maiden mother Christians made war on innocent people and depopulated towns, districts and whole provinces. In answer to the atrocious summons flocked many devout Christians from all Europe. This pious Christian leader gave orders, saying 'Lay waste every field, slay every human being and blessing will be with you.' Soon word was sent that Christians could not distinguish the orthodox from the heretics; the answer came back; 'Slaughter all; God will know his own.' These persecutions were all by the Catholics. But even after the Protestants gained the ascendency, there was not much abatement of those cruelties. Luther and Calvin, while claiming the utmost liberty of conscience for themselves, denied it to others. Luther denounced Copernicus. As for Calvin, after a controversy with Servetus on the dogma of the Trinity he had him arrested, brought to Geneva, tied to a stake, green wood piled around him and a fire applied, where Servetus was slowly roasted to death on Oct. 26th, 1553.

Now Christianity never pays any respect to the National faith. According to the Christian doctrine they deny the existence of any authority higher than their God and their Jesus, Myths, and therefore deny the faith on which Japanese loyalty and patriotism rest. Consequently Christian religion is noxious to the public peace and the public morality of Japan. We can not take the Christian God as the head of the World or of Japan. What evidence can we find, if we are absolutely honest in the history of the world, that this universe is presided over by an infinitely wise and good God?

There are many things in Christian doctrine that we, pure Japanese subjects, cannot accept. Our objection to orthodox religion is that it destroys national patriotism. They say, leave everything and follow Jesus. This is a very dangerous doctrine. We cannot agree with these noxious doctrines. We can not receive Christianity. We will stay with our patriotism; loyalty to our own country is better than fidelity to Christianity. You know Christianity urged to seek first the Kingdom of God (Matt. Vi. 33; Luke Xii. 31). It forbade the laying up of treasures upon earth (Matt. Vi. 19-21). Christianity demanded of those who wished to join them to sell all their possession and to divide it among the poor brethren (Matt. Xiv. 21; luke. xii. 33). Christianity put all its members on the same level, forbidding the exercise of authority of one over an other, and enjoying mutual service (Matt. XX. 25-28, Mark. X. 42-45) Jesus commanded his disciples to call no man master upon the earth (Matt XXIII. 8-10). Many other evidences that Christianity is Socialism might be shown, but these are sufficient to show that Christianity and Socialism are one and the same. I do not wish to war against such a big man who is capable to misunderstand the truth, but I only advise him to investigate the truth and the fact and to avoid God's everlasting fire.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, Yours truly.

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The writer of the article "Ratio alism in Europe," contributed to your paper of the 19th inst., which I only read to-day, in his scathing condemnation of Rationalism, thought it opportune to refer to the Revolution in Portugal, which he considers the outcome of Rationalism, in the most disparaging terms.

Whatever his political creed might be—however much he might abhor Rationalism,—to ascribe to the latter the birth of the Revolution in Portugal, only to treat its leaders as a band of assassins, is to go beyond the mark.

The assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince was condemned by the Republicans and it is not fair to connect their names at this late hour with that foul deed.

To all who have followed the trend of events taking place in Portugal since then, the present form of government is welcomed as the only means of saving the country, and on this account—all praise and honour to the men responsible for its success.

Any attempt to besmirch their names should not go unprotested—hence this letter, for the publication of which you will greatly oblige.

Yours, etc., M.

Yokohama, October 23rd, 1910.

RATIONALISM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—So much surprised was I when I read your recent article on Rationalism, that I thought the word might have some other meaning than that which I had always attributed to it. I therefore looked in the latest dictionaries and encyclopædias, but I found that the word still has the same meaning as when Lecky explained it as "A certain cast of thought, or bias of reasoning . . . . that leads men on all occasions to subordinate dogmatic theology to the dictates of reason and of conscience, and, as a necessary consequence, greatly to restrict its influence upon life. It predisposes men, in history to attribute all kinds of phenomena to natural rather than miraculous causes; in theology to esteem succeeding systems the expressions of the wants and aspirations of that religious sentimant which is planted in all men; and in ethics, to regard as duties only those which conscience reveals to be such." In the article to which I refer, you "ask the Rationalists whether they are prepared to claim that their attitude to life has had any moral influence on the world," a very naive question from one who poses as an authority on Rationalism. You will find yourself fully answered if you read Lecky's *History of the Rise and Influence of Rationalism in Europe* and Buckle's *History of Civilization in England*. In these two books the claims are set forth clearly and supported by much evidence. Other books which might with advantage be read are Leslie Stephen's *History of English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* and Draper's *History of the Intellectual Development of Europe* and his *History of the Conflict between Science and Religion*. Space would not suffice for me to more than point out that the greatest moral effects of rationalism have been the decline of the spirit of persecution with all its attendant cruelties, and the growth of a hatred of hypocrisy. Can it be that the belief in witchcraft and the horrid persecutions of witches had no moral effect? Yet the decline in the belief in witches, according to Lecky, works the rise, and its destruction the first triumph, of the spirit of rationalism in Europe. The Protestant Reformation, in so far as its was a protest against the dogmatism of the priests and a claim that each man might read and interpret the Bible for himself, was a rationalistic movement. Milton, that ardent Protestant, says: "If a man believes things only because his pastor says so, or the assembly so determines, without knowing other reason, though his belief be true, yet the very truth he holds becomes his heresy."

Furthermore, sir, you say: "It can truly be said of Rationalists that for every upright member there are a thousand bad members among the revo-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

lutionaries, the criminals and the law-breakers o the world." This, sir, is a *vile slander*. In Japan many upright rationalists must be known to you and few criminal ones. Without their consent I would not publish men's opinions. But the Editor of the *Japan Herald*, the Editor of the *Japan Chronicle* and the learned writer of the *Monthly Summaries* in the *Japan Mail* reveal themselves as rationalists. If there is such a large proportion of upright publicists who are rationalists, is it probable that in other lines of life there is a very small one? You must have referred to Europe and America, but with these continents you can have no modern personal acquaintance.

The Cristian Church is not well served by those who make blind vituperative attacks on unbelievers. She is best served by those who are poor in spirit, who judge not that they may not be judged, who, while that they are valiant for the truth, upon the earth, in meekness instruct those that oppose them, who think no evil. Happily there are many such to serve her.

Yours truly, A.

October 24th.

[The article referred to was marked "communicated" to show that the editor of this journal must not be construed as endorsing the views there set forth. That fact seems to have escaped "A."—ED. *J.M.*]

THE ATTACK ON RATIONALISM.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The dead silence with which three articles on Rationalism recently published in your columns have been received by all your readers is a sure indication that the general opinion is that the writer of th se articles is suffering from obtuseness that is incurable. Sometimes silence means consent, but in this case it certainly is to be interpreted as unequivocal dissent.

It is not my intention to go into all the silly nonsense which the Rev. I Bryan has given the reading public on the alleged connection of Rationalism with bloodshed. I say Mr. Bryan, as I feel quite sure he is the writer of the articles referred to. One would have supposed that the murders which the Church of Christ committed in the name of religion centuries ago, and a very recent murder in Spain, supported and approved of by leading Christians, would have taught him that ordinary caution required him to keep silent on such a subject. But no, he is the sort of gentleman who "rushes in where angels fear to tread."

As Mr. Bryan has tried to represent the Rationalistic movement in a very unfavourable light, your readers will be interested to have before them a list of some of the foreign gentlemen living in this country who in a most open manner have shown their strong sympathy with this movement. They are all either members of the Rational Press Association, or without being members are subscribers towards its work, or they purcha e large numbers of the cheap Rationalistic books which that Society has been pouring out of the press for many years. Here then is the list :—

Messrs. G. J. Anderson
B. H. Chamberlain
H. V. Herson
J. Carey Hall
Jones—
J. Kennedy
W. B. Mason
G. H. May
J. Murdoch
M. Ostwald
R. Young
W. Dening
Dr. C. H. H. Hall
Dr. N. G. Munro
Dr. J. N. Seymour

This list is by no means exhaustive. Many important additions might no doubt be made to it.

As an authority on modern Western thought, Mr. Bryan's name carries little weight when placed side by side with many of these gentlemen, despite all his bluster. And as to Japanese thought, of that his first article showed the most profound ignorance. Rationalism is not coming here as a new thing. It has been rooted here for centuries and has been immensely strengthened by the influx of Western literature, and nobody need be anxious about its future in this country.

As to the wild state ents made in Mr. Bryan's three articles, into those I decline to go, as it is quite evident they are not of a character to do any harm to so strong and well-supported a movement as that carried on by the Rational Press Association of London, in Great Britain and her various colonies. These articles are plainly not worth discussing seriously.

Yours, etc., "X.Y.Z."

October 22, 1910.

BRITONS AND GERMANS: A SUGGESTION RELATING TO THE INTENDED VISIT OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—P olonged residence in China and Japan has brought me into contact with a great majority of German residents in these countries, with the natural creation of sincere, disinterested, and, I trust, lasting friendship between English and Germans, the latter being as fine a race, intellectually and physically, as can be found in any part of the world. When Germans and Englishmen meet on neutral ground they quickly earn to value the good qualities with which both peoples are happily endowed. If any proof were required to support these assertions I would cite the evidence afforded by Hongkong, the Straits Settlements, and other British colonies, which, open to all people, give particular welcome and hospitable reception to Germans, who in return identify themselves with the best interests of their adopted places of abode where they participate in public duties and are held in general respe t and esteem. It is most gratifying to realise that between the German and British peoples in lands foreign to both the feeling of esteem is genuine and lasting, founded, as it is, on the rock of mutual respect

These few words are intended as a preface to a suggestion I desire to put forward for consideration. As at present arranged His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, son of the German Emperor, grandson of Queen Victoria, nephew of King Edward VII. and cousin of King George V, is to visit Japan in the latter part of April. Among foreign residents in Japan the British preponderate, and it would be an act of graceful courtesy and kindly feeling towards our German fellow residents if the British community were to extend to his Imperial Highness a respectful, cordial and genuine welcome on his travels. The form this movement should take can only be decided after consideration by a committee to be specially appointed for the purpose, which would have the advantage of conferring with the leaders of the German community, and between them something might be devised which would give pleasure not only to the Imperial visitor but to the German Emperor himself, who has more British admirers than the British people care to confess.

As I do not wish to put myself forward in the matter I do not append my signature to this communication; but if there should be any response to the suggestion I will gladly communicate with others and take my share in the promotion of this act of respect, courtesy and kindliness.

Yours etc., BRITANNICUS.

Tokyo, 26th October, 1910.

[We most heartily endorse every word of this letter. —ED. *J.M.*]

THE RATIONALISTIC "CREED."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—The more one reads the more one sees that the whole rationalistic creed (?) is a menace to society at large. When one has read a book dealing with the subject, one is apt to say at the finish "words, plenty of words," but nothing convincing, for or against. After all is said and done, how can it be convincing?

Each man, nowadays, is entitled to his own opinions, good or bad; but to try to lead others in the same path by a series of specious pleadings is where danger lies.

Yours truly, STUDENT.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 63.

	WHITE.	BLACK.
1.	Q—R5	R—Q5
2.	R—(Q3)—K3 mate	
		R any other
2.	Q—K sq mate	
		Kt—Q B 4
2.	Q x R mate	
		Kt—Q4
2.	Q x Kt mate	
		Kt—Kt 4
2.	Q—R8 mate	
		B—K B3 or —Qsq or R5
2.	Q x R mate	
		K B—any other
2.	Kt—Kt5 mate	
		Q B—Kt sq
2.	B—Kt 6 mate	
		Q B—B4
2.	R(KB3)—K3 mate	
		Kt—K B3
2.	Kt—Kt5 mate	
		P—Kt7
2.	Kt—B2 mate	

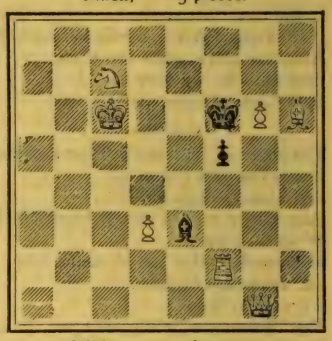
Correct solutions received from J.S., Omega, W.H.S., J.W.E., "G.B.," and Omicron.

* * *

PROBLEM NO. 65.

By K. MUSIL.

Black, 3 pieces.



White, 7 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME NO. 65.

The following game was awarded one of the Brilliancy prizes at the Oxford Congress. Notes from the *Field*.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

	WHITE. Dr. Smith.	BLACK. Blackburne.
1.	P—K 4	P—K 4
2.	P—Q 4	P x P
3	P—Q B3	P x Q 4 (*a*)
4.	KP x P	Q x P (*b*)
5.	P x P	Kt—Q B3
6.	Kt—K B3	B—Kt 5
7	P—K 2	Kt—B 3
8.	Kt—B 3	Q—Q R4
9.	Castles	Castles
10.	B—K 3	B—Q B4
11.	Q—Kt 3	B x P
12.	Kt x B	Kt x Kt
13.	B x Kt	R x B
14.	B—B 4	R—B sq
15.	QR B sq	B—Q 2
16.	Kt—Kt 5	K—Kt sq
17.	Q—Kt 3 (*c*)	Q—Kt 3
18.	P—Q R4	KR—Q sq
19.	Q—Q R3	Kt—K 5
20.	P—R 5	Q—B 4
21.	P—Kt 4	Q—Kt 4
22.	P—R 4 (*d*)	Q—B 5
23.	P—B 3	K—Q 7 (*e*)
24.	QR—K sq	Q—Kt 6
25.	R—K 2	R x R
26.	B x R	B—R 6
	Resigns.	

(*a*) The capture of the pawn, accepting the Danish Gambit, is good enough, as it should give Black a won game after a somewhat troublesome but temporary attack

(*b*) The Queen is liable to attack at Q 4, as in the Scotch Gambit

(*c*) P—Q R4, as played subsequently by Dr. Smith against Wainwright, is much better and gives White a telling attack.

(*d*) P—B 4, followed by Q—K 3 would be the alternative.

(*e*) A pretty manœuvre, which leaves White without a defence.

* * *

We hope the movement in England to recognize in a practical way the services rendered to Chess by Mr. Blackburne will meet with the success it deserves. A national testimonial to this veteran player would be a fitting reward for the fifty years he has devoted to maintaining the standard of British Chess. A few years ago the Yokohama and Tokyo Clubs might have responded to such an appeal; to-day it is doubtless idle to make even the suggestion.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE WORLD'S LARGEST STEAMER.

London, October 21.

The White Star liner "Olympia" 45,000 tons burden, the largest steamer in the world, has been launched at Belfast.

COMMENTS ON THE PERSIAN SITUATION.

Commenting on the Persian note the Turkish newspapers abuse Great Britain and Russia and accuse them of being the joint authors of the Anarchy in Southern Persia.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The new Viceroy Harbinge has been banqueted in London. He paid a tribute to Lord Lansdowne and Sir Edward Grey for negotiating the Anglo-Russian entente. He said that the Convention had already stood the test of practical trial and had been of incalculable advantage to India. This happy issue was largely due to King Edward and the Czar. The latter, to his personal knowledge, had always been a strong advocate of the most friendly and peaceful relations with Great Britain.

BRITISH NOTE TO PERSIA.

London, October 20.

The British Note to Persia has made a profound impression in Turkish circles and the Press, and is regarded askance by Turkish and German papers. The Persian Government will probably reply to Great Britain on Friday or Saturday.

Later.

Têheran—The President of the Mejliss has telegraphed to Nasir el Mulk begging him to return to Persia without delay and to resume the Regency.

London, October 23.

Teheran.—Persia has replied to the British note pointing out the improvement of conditions owing to the new regime. The Government while suggesting an additional charge of ten per cent. on Customs in connection with the proposed loan cannot agree to the presence of British officials in the Country. The note dwells on the increase of general trade and adds that consequently foreign merchants have no right to complain.

SITUATION IN PORTUGAL.

Reports of a Portuguese ministerial crisis are viewed as of some importance. A rigorous censorship continues, nothing certain being known of the present situation, but notable dissension appears to exist.

Later.

Lisbon—The Government, desirous of pleasing the Socialists, has promulgated decrees abolishing all exceptional laws restricting the freedom of the press.

THE PORTUGUESE BISHOPS.

London, October 22.

All the bishops in Portugal have given their adherence to the republic.

REWARD OF SOLDIERS IN PORTUGAL.

One of the rewards of the revolutionary soldiers is four months' holiday and full pay. Troops from the provinces will replace the holiday makers.

KING GEORGE GUEST OF DUC DE ORLEANS.

King George will lunch to-morrow at Wood Norton, the seat of the Duke of Orleans, where King Manuel and Queen Amelie of Portugal are staying. Queen Mary will remain in town.

THE PAPAL NUNCIO IN PORTUGAL RECALLED TO ROME.

The Papal Nuncio in Portugal has been recalled to Rome, the Vatican being annoyed at the Patriarch's adhesion to the Republic.

KHEDIVE'S VISIT TO TURKEY.

The Khedive has returned to Egypt from Turkey. Replying to an address of welcome at Alexandria he referred to the marked kindess and consideration with which he was treated by the Sultan, and ridiculed the rumours of his pending abdication as contemptible nonsense.

ENGLISH SHIPBUILDING LOCKOUT CONTINUES.

A meeting of shipbuilding employers unanimously decided to continue the lockout.

AUSTRIA'S NAVY.

London, October 21.

Vienna — Admiral Montecuccoli, announced that the Government in 1911 would submit a naval programme the cost whereof would be spread over several years.

Later.

Admiral Montecuccoli, justified the Government's acceptance of the offer of a Trieste firm to build two Dreadnoughts without awaiting the voting of the credits, by pointing out that the Austro-Hungarian Navy was totally inadequate to the needs of a Great Power.

DR. CRIPPEN SENTENCED.

London, October 23.

At the Old Bailey court Dr. Crippen has been found guilty of the murder of his wife and sentenced to death.

KING OF SIAM DEAD.

London, October 24.

Bangkok.—The King of Siam is dead after a few days illness. The cause was uræmia. The Crown Prince has been proclaimed his successor.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Athens. — In the Chamber Minister Venizelos made a statement that the Government would maintain discipline in the army and would enforce the law. He said that Greece required a long period of peace and tranquility for trade regeneration. He demanded a vote of confidence. After a heated debate the supporters of Mavromichaelis withdrew, and the Chamber rose owing to a quorum not being present. Venizelos has told his friends that he intends to resign.

FRENCH REWARD TO FAITHFUL RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Lyons.—The Mediterranean Railway has given £100,000 sterling as a reward to the men who remained at work during the strike.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE BILL.

The Council of Scottish Liberals at Dumferline has resolved to ask the Government to introduce a bill of Scottish home rule.

LIEUT. SUTOR REARRESTED.

Later.

Lieut. Sutor has been rearrested in connection with press interviews.

THE TURISH LOAN AGAIN A FAILURE.

The Franco-Turkish loan negotiations have been broken off. Turkey objects to the extent of supervision of her finance to be given to French officials.

COMMENTS ON PERSIAN SITUATION.

Later.

Berlin.—Referring to the press anticipations that the British note to Persia is the forerunner of partition, the semi-official *Norddeutscher* contains an announcement that Great Britain has no intention of encroaching upon the integrity of Persia. This has induced a calmer view of the situation both in Europe and Persia.

PORTUGAL.

AGENTS IN PLACE OF MINISTERS.

London, October 25.

Lisbon.—For financial reasons Portugal proposes to substitute Agents for Ministers in foreign capitals, extending a diplomatic importance to the consular service.

STRIKE IN LISBON.

Later.

Lisbon. — Eight thousand transport workers have struck. The firemen have been mobilised to ensure supplies.

STEAMSHIP DISASTER.

The Portuguese mailboat *Lisbon*, with 250 passengers on board, has been wrecked a hundred miles to the north of Capetown. Seven Britishers out of her crew were drowned, the rest were saved. It is feared that the steamer will prove a total loss.

THE BRITISH NOTE TO PERSIA.

STRANGE RESOLVE OF PERSIANS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, October 25.

At a meeting of the Persian colony at Constantinople speeches were made denouncing the British action with regard to Persia, and it was resolved to telegraph to the Kaiser appealing to his Majesty to prevent the partition of Persia.

CLOUD BURST IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

Torrential rains the result of a cloudburst have devastated the provinces of Naples and Salerno, and a rush of mud from Vesuvius has partially destroyed the townships of Casa Nicciola, Cetara, and Torre del Greco. Up to the present 26 bodies have been recovered.

Later.

Rome.—It is estimated that there were a hundred victims at Cetara, while Majori street collapsed and twenty were killed. In Minori there were four deaths.

THE GREEK PREMIER.

The Chamber at Athens by 108 to 31 passed a vote of confidence in the Premier, M. Venizelos.

THE KAISER IN BELGIUM.

October 26.

Brussels. — The Kaiser, Kaiserin and Princess Victoria were warmly welcomed.

SEQUEL TO THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

M. Briand stated that the Government had proofs of an Anarchistical insurrectionary movement and that no Government worthy of the name would have acted differently when confronted by a plot to ruin the country. There are rumours of dissensions in the cabinet on the subject of measures for preventing a repetition of the strike.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, October 26.

Berlin.—German officials quarters are tranquil regarding Persia. Germany has no intention of interfering.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

The Sublime Porte has turned to a big combination of German and Austrian banks to effect at least a temporary loan.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

NEW GERMAN DREADNOUGHT.

Later.

Berlin.—The dreadnought *Vonderstans*, on her trial, averaged 28 knots. She is superior to any battleship in the world.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Athens.—The Assembly has been dissolved. The election for a new Revisionist Chamber will take place on the 28th of November.

THE KAISER'S BANQUET AT BRUSSELS.

The Kaiser at Brussels had a State banquet and most cordial toasts were exchanged.

AUSTRIA'S NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Admiral Count Montecucoli stated that the construction of dreadnoughts would involve an increase of personnel amounting to 20,000 men.

SCENE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

There has been a scene in the French Chamber. The Socialists attacking M. Briand's action about the strike. The Chamber was adjourned amidst an uproar.

PORTUGAL.

AMNESTY TO MILITARY OFFENDERS.

London, October 27.

Lisbon.—A decree has been issued granting an amnesty to the military offenders who fought in the revolution, which it describes as "a heroic act."

DISASTER TO HAITIAN WARSHIP.

Port-au-Prince.—The Haitian gunboat *Liberta* has been lost off Port de Paix, on the northern coast of the island, in the sequel of an explosion. It is estimated that 70 men were killed or drowned, while 20 were rescued.

TSAR AND KAISER.

It has been settled that the Tsar will visit the Kaiser at Potsdam on the 4th prox., return to Darmstadt on the 5th.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE SEQUEL TO THE RAILWAY STRIKE IN FRANCE.

London, October 21.

Paris.—The Premier states that all public services are resuming normal activity. Viewing the unpopularity of the strike movement among the humbler classes, the Socialist and Radical parties in the Chamber are likely to find their difficulties greater than those wherein the Government may be involved in consequence of past imprudent utterances of some members.

HOPES OF PORTUGUESE REPUBLICANS.

London, October 22.

Lisbon.—It is hoped by the Portuguese that Great Britain will soon recognize the Republic. Differences of opinion between the adherents of two cabinet ministers prevail. Ambitious revolutionists are impatient at the retention of Royalist officials. It has been decided that the six Royal palaces are national property.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* London Correspondent reports a highly interesting special conversation with Commissioner General Wada in reference to immediate results of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition from the standpoint of commercial, industrial and social relations between the two allied empires.

Mr. Wada declared that the visit of large numbers of influential Japanese has already produced an appreciation of the English character; various mistaken ideas have been corrected and the countries will now know each other better. He also considers that great results ought to accrue from the knowledge thus acquired of the requirements of Great Britain and Japan. Mr. Wada expressed the belief that there will be a great increase of imports and exports after the close of the exhibition compared with the volume of trade prior to its opening.

BRITAIN'S DEFENCES.

In connection with the anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar the Imperial Maritime league state that the movement in favour of a hundred million loan for National defence is receiving wide-spread support.

PRESENT FROM KYOTO TO KEW GARDENS.

A replica of the gate Chokushimon has been presented by the City of Kyoto to the Kew Botanical Gardens in London to be re-erected there.

THE FRANCO-TURKISH LOAN.

London, October 24.

Paris.—Negotiators of the proposed Franco-Turkish government loan of £6,000,000 admit that the negotiations are broken off owing to Turkeys refusing to allow two French officials to be appointed in the Finance department.

THE BRITISH SHIPYARD LOCKOUT.

The British shipyard lockout is not yet settled. It has lasted seven weeks and cost £350,000.

SPECIAL FROM PORTUGAL.

Lisbon.—A special dispatch to Reuters states that the ex-Dictator Franco has been summarily relieved of financial controllership. By a government order there is to be no religious instruction in state schools.

PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH NOTE TO PERSIA.

Constantinople.—At a crowded meeting to protest against the British note to Persia it was resolved to ask the Kaiser again to be the saviour of a Mohammedan state as was previously the case with Morocco.

THE GREEK MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

London, October 25.

Athens.—Although the new premier Venizelos has withdrawn his resignation, he expects the Chamber to express complete and unreserved acquiescence in the declaration of the Government. The impression prevails that a dissolution is imminent.

STORM OFF NAPLES.

Rome.—A violent storm has caused terrible destruction at Ischia. Heavy loss of life is feared.

SPANISH MAJESTIES VISIT VALENCIA.

Valencia.—The visit of the King and Queen to this home of republicanism has been a triumphant success. Their Majesties joined heartily in the battle of flowers, and were everywhere cheered. The visit is a personal triumph for the premier and a good omen for the Liberal Government.

INTERNAL DISSENSIONS IN GREECE.

October 26.

Athens.—The King dissolved the Chamber, the Premier considering colloboration impossible in view of the lukewarm attitude of many deputies. The old political parties are greatly exasperated and denounce Premier Venezelos as a dictator and deny the right of the Crown to dissolve the Chamber.

PERSIA'S REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

St. Petersburg.—The terms of the Persian reply to the British note evoke amazement not unmixed with indignation. The *Novoye Vremja* wonders how the Persian Government could seriously assert that the presence of Russian troops in the North creates lawlessness in the South. Persia's promise to restore order is regarded as perfunctory and meaningless.

KAISER'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

Brussels.—The visit of the Kaiser was received by the population with marked absence of enthusiasm; also the elaborate police precautions caused annoyance.

PERSIA AND THE NEAR EAST.

GERMAN PRESS CAMPAIGN.

London, October 27.

Berlin.—A press campaign on Near Eastern and Persian affairs is in full swing. Copious references are made to the necessity of helping Turkey in not tolerating the Anglo-Russian action in Persia, which is described as intended to raise a great Eastern crisis. It is reported from Constantinople that further Turkish troops have been sent to the Persian frontier.

THE ANGLO RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

St. Petersburg.—The *Novoe Vremya* is printing a leading article which prominently emphasizes the beneficent results of the Anglo-Russian agreement, and declares inability to understand the attitude of Germany.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

Athens.—The country seems to approve of the King's action in dissolving the Chamber. There are indications of improvement both in the internal and in the external situation.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN NAVAL CONTROVERSY.

Vienna.—High naval officers are conducting a candid controversy in the press whether the Austrian navy is doomed to defeat or has a good chance of victory whenever it engages Italy.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

INCREASE OF DISCOUNT RATE.

The Bank of England has raised its discount rate from 4 to 5 per cent.

DEATH OF KING OF SIAM.

His Majesty the King of Siam died of kidney disease at 4 a.m. on the 23rd instant. The Crown Prince was at once proclaimed King. The members of the Corps Diplomatique and the Foreign Consuls took part in the religious service at the death of the King.

CHOLERA AT YINKOW.

Cholera has ceased at Yingkow, and, with the exception of Tsaohokau and Shahochin, trains have not to undergo medical inspection.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA."

On the 23rd instant the *Ikoma* passed Galambi Cape, which is the southern point of Formosa, at a distance of 100 miles. She signalled "all well." She is now steaming northward up the east coast of Formosa.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "JAPAN MAIL")

INTERPORT BASEBALL.

Kobe, Oct. 21, 4.50 p.m.

Yokohama won the first game by 8 to *nil*.

Kobe, October 22.

Exciting good game this morning Kobe won by a score of three to one.

Later

Afternoon game —Yokohama six Kobe nothing.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD")

ANGLO-RUSSIAN SECRET AGREEMENT DENIED.

Berlin, October 21.

The German Government is not in the least alarmed as to British action in Persia. The *St. Petersburg Telegraphic Agency* declares all rumours as to a secret Convention between Great Britain and Russia with regard to Persia are unfounded.

AMBASSADOR TO PARIS DEAD.

Count Khevenhüller-Metsch, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Paris, is dead.

BIRTHDAY FUND TO BE RAISED IN BAYERN.

A national fund is being prepared by the people of Bayern in honour of the 90th birthday of the Prince Regent Luitpold. This fund is to be applied for the relief of veterans and the improvement of the education of young people.

NEW N.D.L. PORT OF CALL.

The *Nordd Lloyd* will order its steamers to call at Cherbourg in future instead of Boulogne.

THE TSARITSA AT NAUHEIM.

Berlin, October 22.

The "cure" which the Tsaritsa is undergoing at Nauheim seems to be attended with very favourable results.

THE MEETING OF KAISER AND TSAR.

M. Sazanoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be present at the meeting between the Tsar and the Kaiser at Potsdam. The visit of the Tsar will probably be followed by a return visit of the Kaiser to Friedberg.

GERMAN WINS NOBEL PRIZE.

Dr. Albrecht Kossel, the well-known Professor of Physiology at Heidelberg, has won the Nobel Prize for medical research.

EX-KING OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

King Manuel and Queen-Dowager Amelie of Portugal have taken up residence in England at the seat of the Duke of Orleans at Wood Norton.

THE ASSASSIN LUCCHENI COMMITS SUICIDE

Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, has committed suicide by hanging himself in the prison at Geneva.

VATICAN WITHDRAWS.

The Nuncio at Lisbon has been recalled by the Pope. The Republican Government will abrogate all harsh laws against Socialism.

THE NEW RÉGIME.

Berlin, October 23.

The Governments of the various European States will recognise the Republic of Portugual as soon as it has been properly constituted.

HEALTH OF CROWN PRINCE IMPROVING.

The state of health of the Crown Prince of Servia, who has been seriously ill, is reported to be daily improving.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to October 8th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on October 23rd.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, October 24.

The programme of the tour of the Crown prince to the Far East has finally been fixed as follows:—

Departure from Genoa on Nov. 3rd and arrival at Colombo on Nov. 20th, from whence a vist with the Crown Princess to Kandy will be carried out. On Dec. 14th the Crown Prince will arrive at Bombay and a tour lasting two months through India will follow. The departure from Calcutta is fixed for the middle of February and the arrival at Singapore will take place on Feb. 20th. From here Bangkok, Batavia and Hongkong will be visited. The Crown Prince will arrive at Shanghai on March 31st and stay at Tsingtau until April 4th. After visits to Peking and Tientsin the Crown Prince will arrive at Yokohama on April 24th and pay visits to Tokyo, Nagasaki and Kobe. The return voyage will be begun on May 16th from Vladivostok and a visit to Petersburg from Moscow will conclude the whole tour.

DEATH OF SIAM'S KING.

King Chulalongkorn of Siam is dead. The German Press expresses the greatest regret as to his death and says that the Crown Prince would have been much pleased to visit him on his tour in the Far East. It further states that he was very well versed in European matters and had taken great efforts to establish good relations between Siam and the other foreign Powers.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS.

The Venizelos Cabinet in Greece has already resigned owing to its failure to form a quorum to pass a vote of confidence in its policy.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, October 25.

Count Dohna, the Commander of the Cavalry Guards, will take the position of Lieutenant-General Freiherr von Schenck, on the Crown Prince's tour to the Far East, the latter having fallen sick.

GERMANY OPENS RELATIONS.

The German Legation at Lisbon has opened diplomatic relations with the provisory Government of the Republic of Portugal.

CABINET OBTAINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The Venizelos Cabinet has at last succeeded in obtaining a vote of confidence and has, as a consequence, withdrawn its resignation.

VIOLENT STORMS RAGING.

A violent storm has been raging in Southern Italy, causing enormous damage.

LOAN NEGOTIATIONS TRANSFERRED TO GERMANY.

The Turkish Minister for Finance is negotiating with a group of German Banks for the purposes of concluding a cash advance on a loan or to settle a fixed loan.

THE TSAR'S VISIT.

Berlin, October 26.

The meeting between the Kaiser and the Tsar at Potsdam has been fixed for Nov. 4th.

AVIATOR KILLED.

The aviator Menthe has been killed by an accident to his aeroplane at Magdeburg.

THE KAISER'S VISIT.

The Kaiser and King Albert of Belgium have exchanged very cordial toasts at the banquet at Brussels in honour of the former and the Kaiserin, the Kaiser speaking in German. The reception of the people was very friendly and not marred by any counter-demonstrations.

GREEK CHAMBER DISSOLVED.

The Greek Chamber has been dissolved by the King. New elections will take place in November.

MEETING OF SILK FABRIC ASSOCIATIONS.

A combined meeting of the silk fabric associations in Kanagawa and nine other prefectures, was held on Wednesday at the Social Club in Yokohama, over 130 persons being present. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, attended the meeting, when he made the following speech:—

"I have pleasure in stating my views with regard to the silk business before the gentlemen who are influential in this line of business. Now is the time to carry on the post-bellum programme. There are many things to be improved. Above all the improvement of the industry at home and the development of trade abroad are the most important. As armaments are indispensable for a country, prefectural policy should also be given earnest attention. Every locality should develop its proper industry in accordance with a fixed policy. When I was on an inspection tour abroad last spring, I asked the opinion of *habutae* merchants at Lyons, and was told that the Japanese stuffs which were exported during the first half of last year were of inferior quality, while those shipped towards the later part of last year and the beginning of this year, were better in quality. It then occurred to me that when I inspected the *habutae* business in Fukui prefecture during May last year, dealers had complained of too much strictness on the part of the prefectural government in conditioning *habutae*. At that time I advised the *habutae* dealers in the prefecture that the conditioning of *habutae* should be conducted with the greatest strictness. It seemed to me that *habutae* which was strictly examined in Fukui prefecture gained a good reputation in the market of Lyons. This shows how important is the examination of *habutae*. When I reached London the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in that city called on me and stated his view on the Japanese *habutae*, mentioning in the first place that the Japanese stuffs are not well glossed; secondly, many stains are found on the stuffs; and thirdly, the silks are generally shorter in length and in width than the samples. Therefore it seems to me that morality in commercial circles in Japan is far more rudimentary than in England. From this point of view I am ashamed to visit Europe again. Another thing which struck me in journeying through Europe and America, was that the Europeans and Americans are full of vigour and perseverance in carrying on their business. I hope you will endeavour in developing this line of business, to follow the example of foreign countries. Should commercial morality be slighted and only immediate small profits be craved, the business will end in great loss. In the meantime the Government is undertaking to make up estimates for conditioning *habutae*, and it is hoped that it will produce a satisfactory result in the interests of you and all merchants dealing in *habutae*.

The revised law with regard to the election of the members of the House of Representatives, which had obtained the Imperial sanction on the 24th instant, was published in Wednesday's *Official Gazette*,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS

It is very surprising to find a Japanese Doctor of Divinity, who, it goes without saying, has studied various religious creeds and the history of the origin of each separate form of faith still adhering to the belief that the Japanese people have one advantage not possessed by any other nation —they are descended from gods. In the April number of the *Yūben* (Elocution) we find a full report of a speech made by Dr. Hiraiwa last February entitled *Shinsei naru Shinkokumin* (Real People of God). Parts of that speech we propose to reproduce here in an abbreviated form for the sake of showing how tenaciously highly educated men cling to theories which a very large number of Japanese regard as wholly mythological. Looking back over our history, says Dr. Hiraiwa, we find that at the commencement, when our State was founded by Amaterasu-ō-mikami there was no difference between gods and men (*Sunawachi Kami to hito to no sabetsu ga nai yo* (世) *ga aru*). It was not until Ninigi-no-mikoto was begotten that the difference between gods and men began to appear and by the time of the Emperor Jimmu this distinction may be said to have been thoroughly established. We see then that our early ancestors were gods and that at one time this country was governed by gods that came down from Heaven *Waga kuni wo osame tamau tokoro no mono wa Ten yori kudararela tokoro no kata de aru to kangaeraremasu ni yotte, kono kuni wa Kami no osame-tamau tokoro no kuni de aru*). It is because of this that we Japanese call our country Shinshū (神洲) or Shinkoku (神國), God's Country. This Divine origin of our nation is something of which we may well be proud. But it carries with it great responsibilities. More may reasonably be expected from a people which has such an illustrious origin than from ordinary nations. It is in vain for us to boast of our ancestry while doing nothing to show that we are a superior race of people. When the Jews boasted to Christ that Abraham was their father, he retorted "If ye were Abraham's children, ye would do the works of Abraham." Now, it seems to me that there are at least four characteristics which a nation that boasts of its Divine ancestry should possess (1) *It should have strong religious faith.* It should be known throughout the world for the sincerity of its belief in God. (2) *The life of such a nation should be marked by purity and holiness.* The relations of the sexes should be pure. In mind and body all contamination should be avoided (3) *Seeing that benevolence is Divine, our people should be distinguished for their kind-heartedness and brotherly feeling.* A certain generosity of nature and general friendliness are certainly to be classed among the original endowments of our people, but in recent times, partly perhaps as a result of our wars, an anti-foreign spirit has displayed itself among us. This is anything but godlike. (4) *A nation which is descended from gods should have high ideals.* Japan talks too much about her past. A glorious past can never make up to us for the want of a glorious future. Satisfaction with our recent achievements even is not a feeling that should be encouraged.

* * *

By far the most powerful writer in the *Shin Bukkyō* is Mr. Katō Totsudō, one of the most eloquent of living Buddhist priests. In the October number of this magazine the opening article entitled "A Glance at the State of the World and Human Affairs" is from his pen. We have no space for a full epitome of the essay, but in order to show how keen-sighted an observer of the world's passing show Mr. Katō is we will make a few quotations from his article. In all times men have been controlled in the main by their interests or their tastes. The great changes that have taken place in the world may all be traced to the influence of special interests or special tastes. Common interests and common tastes bring families, friends, communities and nations together and enable them to accomplish great things. But on the other hand it is the conflict of interests that causes so much suffering in the world. Where the demand is large and the supply small, competition that kills off the weak is bound to set in. The inequalities of human lot would be unbearable were there not three different agencies engaged in ameliorating the condition of the majority of mankind. These are (1) Governments, which administer justice, make laws, and devise means for promoting the general welfare of subjects; (2) an economic system which arranges for the collection, and distribution of raw produce, and for the development of various industries, and (3) education and religion whose function it is to teach men how to behave towards each other, to sow the seeds of kindness in the human heart and thus to diminish somewhat the amount of suffering among mankind. The more perfectly these three agencies do their work in each country the happier are the people living there. Happiness depends on the realization of all lawful desires. It is desire that supplies the impulse to all human action.

In an article on *Religion in Korea* published in the October *Shin Bukkyō* Mr. Z. Abe says that Buddhism there is in a deplorable state. The priests are ignorant, idle and irreligious. Confucianism, though accepted by the upper classes, nominally exercises next to no influence over the lives of educated Koreans. Christianity is at present by far the most active religion there is in Korea The Roman Catholics have about 42,000 converts and the Protestants some 6,000*. A few other creeds are professed in Korea, but they are comparatively insignificant.

The *Shin Bukkyō* has always advocated the abolition of what are deemed by sensible Japanese to be useless customs. In an article entitled *Bad Japanese Customs that ought to be discontinued*, Mr. D. Suzuki enumerates and discusses at some length six different practices that he thinks should no longer be followed. Most of them are probably so familiar to our readers that we need do little more than call attention to them in a brief manner (1) *Visiting and giving presents to sick persons.* The custom of insisting on seeing sick persons widely prevailing among us is a bad one, as it often does much harm to patients. The presents of food given to sick people do not usually consist of articles they can eat and so are useless. (2) *The custom of giving and taking presents common among us is most troublesome and useless.* The occasions on which presents are expected to be received are so numerous that those who are punctilious in such matters and whose circle of friends is large have to busy themselves in purchases all the year around. (3) *The custom of regarding all help given to subjects of the empire by officials as acts of grace on their part ought to be discontinued.* This is a relic of feudalism. During the recent floods the whole bearing of officials was not that of men who felt sympathy for fellow-citizens who were unfortunate, but that of superiors condescending to help inferiors. (*Kami yori shimo wo awaremu to iu sensei-teki taido ni idetari.*) Real autonomy has yet to come in this country. The high sense of self-respect which spurns the notion of becoming the object of official charity is as a rule wanting among our people. (4) *It is high time that the reign of the ideographs should cease.* The ideographs are to us no more than symbols of thought. Since it is thought that is important and not the symbol which stands for it, it becomes plain that symbols which are easily acquired are infinitely to be preferred to those which take years of study to master. To the remark that the Chinese character is a work of art, we reply that with the majority of people who use these signs their beauty counts for nothing. The age calls for simpler symbols both here and in China. (5) *The habit of using such out-of-date Chinese dictionaries as those to be seen in our libraries to-day ought to be given up.* Though Giles' Chinese Dictionary is far from perfect, it is an immense improvement on any work to be found in this country. The fact is we have no dictionary worthy of mention. (*Nihon genzai no Kango Jiten ni ittate wa kataru ni tarazu*). Our dictionaries give the meaning of single characters and of a few compounds consisting of two characters only, but of terms made up of three or four ideographs there is as a rule no explanation given. The difficulty of studying Chinese is immensely increased by the unscholarly fashion in which our dictionaries are compiled. (6) *The indifference we show to neighbours and foreigners ought to be abandoned.* Here in our own country we are only polite and deferential to relations and friends. Neighbours are neglected and there is little sympathy shown with the weak and the oppressed. In foreign countries, in China and Korea, for instance, the manners of our people when associating with aliens are anything but deferential, as was pointed out in an article which appeared in the *Tōkyō Asahi Shimbun* on Sept. 12 entitled *Shinajin no Nihonkwan.* Is it not a fact that Chinese students who have attended our schools become intensely anti-Japanese when they return to their own country? This is nothing but the natural result of the treatment they have received in Japan.

* * *

The two first copies of the *Junri* (Rationalist) have reached us. This is the Japanese organ of the Rational Press Association of London, which for a series of years has been doing magnificent work in Great Britain and her colonies by supplying the reading public with millions of cheap editions of eye-opening books. The October number of the *Junri* contains English letters from Professor B H. Chamberlain, Mr W. S. Mason, and Mr C. A Parry* all expressing strong sympathy with the promoters of the rationalistic movement in Japan. Mr. Robert Young, the scholarly editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, also welcomes the publication of the new journal and wishes it success. It is as yet a very tiny monthly, but it will no doubt gain in size as time goes on, and we are told that it is to eventually become a Weekly. Among the Protestant journals there are several which are pronouncedly rationalistic in character. Such as the *Rikugō Zasshi*, the *Michi*, the *Shinjin*, the *Universalist* and the *Kirisutokyō Sekai.* The *Kaitakusha* publishes rationalistic articles from time to time, and it goes without saying that magazines like the *Taiyō*, the *Tō-A no Hikari*, the *Waseda Bungaku* and the *Chūō Kōron* welcome articles which advocate free thought.

Hence it may be questionable whether there is room for another rationalistic journal. But if the *Junri* devotes itself to the task of translating articles which appear in the *Literary Guide* and of drawing attention to the rapid progress of thought on religious subjects in England, it will be serving a very useful purpose.

* * *

Pressure of other matter has prevented our noticing Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō's organ the *Tō-A-no Hikari* for several months. As we indicated some little time ago, the matter which appears in that Magazine almost exclusively consists of reports of speeches delivered before the Tō A Kyōkai, a learned Society connected with the Tōkyō Imperial University, with a very large and influential membership. Both religion and morality as well as philosophy are constantly discussed at the Society's meetings on broad lines by well known scholars. Notwithstanding his great age, Dr. Katō Hiroyuki is still able to make long speeches on his favourite topics. The August number of the *Tō-A-no Hikari* contains a full report of one of these on evolution and selection in morality. Dr. Katō traces the development of morality through three different stages—that of natural selection, artificial selection and what he calls individual selection, based on personal character and power, somewhat as follows:—(1) When a nation begins to emerge from a state of

* These figures are certainly not correct.—(WRIT EROFSUM MARY).

* These gentlemen are according to the Rev. Ingram Bryan on the road to lunacy. But in this lunacy of theirs they are in the company of Herbert Spencer, we are told by this authority.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

barbarism it overhauls its many customs, reasons about them, and judges them by its standard of knowledge. This leads to the rejection of some and the retention of others. As a rule the fittest survive. This is what I call natural selection. (2) The next kind of selection is brought about by rulers, religious teachers or learned men undertaking to furnish a moral standard to the masses, to act as guides to ordinary people. This is artificial selection. (3) In recent times quite another kind of moral development has been going on. Men and women have become their own instructors and their own guides in morality. Each individual chooses his or her path and refuses to be dictated to by others Self-control, self-guidance, self-development, self-culture—these are prominent to day. This is the latest and in many ways the finest of all the stages through which morality passes in its onward march. What is right and what wrong, what is desirable and what undesirable, what is superior and what inferior each man determines for himself, nowadays. Unenlightened and ignorant people only bow to the authority of priests or ministers of religion. Religion may be necessary for such persons; for the enlightened it is certainly not necessary. (*Shūkyō wa koto ni muchishiki shakwai ni nomi hitsuyō de aru to iu koto wa dangen suru*). The history of Christianity in modern Europe seems to show this quite plainly, says Dr. Kato.

In the September number of the *Tō-A-no Hikari* appears the report of a very interesting lecture delivered by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō to the To-A Kyōkai on (聖人) *Seijin*. This term has been rendered sage, wise man, philosopher, saint, holy man and perfect man, and is one of the titles by which Confucius is known in China and Japan. Dr Inoue rightly contends that since it is Chinese in origin it is only by consulting Chinese books that we can settle on its precise signification. Dr. Williams gives the signification of *sei* as "instinctively wise and good, possessing universal knowledge, holy, sacred, sage, unattainable by common mortals." Dr. Inoue is of opinion that neither sage, *Weiser* or *Weltweiser* is a correct rendering of *seijin* The first is the equivalent of *kenja* (賢者), the second of *chisha* (知者) and the third of *tetsugakusha*. By the definition Dr. Inoue gives of the term *Seijin* it will be seen that it stands for certain intellectual and moral qualities, combined with didactic talents, exemplified in conduct of a very superior order. Here are the eight characteristics of the *Seijin* as stated by Dr. Inoue. (1) *A Seijin is a man whose virtue far surpasses that of ordinary men.* Cæsar, Charlemagne, Napoleon, Bismarck and our Hideyoshi were all great men, but they were not *Seijin*, as they were not conspicuously more virtuous than other men. (2) A *Seijin must be a man with a great personality, with character that occupies a higher level than that of ordinary men.* Confucius tells us he was born wise. (*Ware umarete shikōshite kore o shiru mono nari*). Without extraordinary natural endowment no man can become a *Seijin*. (3) A *Seijin must be a teacher of men.* A *Seijin* is the teacher of a hundred generations of men," says Mencius. We may add that he is the teacher of ten thousand generations. He teaches morality, but he may not confine himself to that. (4) A *Seijin practises what he preaches* He is not a mere expounder of moral principles or doctrines. In his life he exemplifies what he teaches. He is invariably a man of strong will who is prepared when occasions call for it to take an active part in human affairs. (5) A *Seijin is always a man of great intelligence.* His knowledge of subjects bearing on human life and conduct surpasses that of ordinary men. Technical knowledge of the scientific kind he may not possess. He may be no astronomer, no chemist, no mathematician, no physicist. That *seijin* are all-wise and all-powerful (*zenchi, zennō*) is of course untrue. There are things they do not know and things they cannot do. (6) A *seijin must be a man of great influence over other men.* This influence comes from a powerful personality. Men readily subject themselves to one whom superior virtue qualifies for leadership. The influence of *seijin* extends to distant generations and to remote countries. It is almost illimitable. (7) *The Seijin fulfils a great function in the world's history.* Every man who is worthy to be called a *seijin* is the author of a moral revolution, the opener of a new era. Take the world's four great *Seijin*, Confucius, Socrates, Shaka Muni and Christ. They were all born at a time when men's minds were prepared for an abandonment of old ways, theories and principles and for the reception of new teaching. They were the creators of new worlds of thought, of new forms of civilisation and so men have regarded them as messengers of Heaven, sons of God, as intrusted with a Divine mission, and they themselves, while displaying the most wonderful humility; gave abundant proofs that they fully realized the loftiness of their aims and the exalted character of the function they each filled. (8) *Seijin are hasteners of the coming of new epochs* (*Seijin wa ichi tenki* (轉機) *wo unagasu mono nari*). Such men come into the world at a time when society is eager for a change, when new demands are being made The great power they wield is partly the effect of the superiority of their knowledge and partly the result of the adroit use they make of the spirit of the times. Mencius says that the utilizing of tendencies counts for more than the possession of knowledge. The age and the man are the counterpart of each other. Remarkable ages have brought into existence remarkable men. The ripeness of the age for the inauguration of great changes and the appearance of a man with sufficient force of character to sway the minds of men and predispose them for reforms, are necessarily the complement of each other.

Now, a question which suggests itself to us is this. The world's four great *Seijin* lived some nineteen hundred or over two thousand years ago. Has the appearance of *Seijin* among men ceased. Rather than admit this is it not more reasonable to suppose that *Seijin* have been appearing all along, though in type they have differed from the four great men named above? Is not the term *Seijin* applicable to men like Kant and Darwin? Dr. Inoue Enryō observed once that the world's four *Seijin* were Confucius, Buddha, Socrates and Kant. If Darwin is to be included among the world's greatest men, it is owing to the theories which he succeeded in establishing and not on account of superiority of character or on account of the bearing of his teaching on morality. Kant did write much on morality, but he was more of a philosopher than a mere moralist and hence differed from the four ancient *Seijin* named above. Though successful in a certain class of charitable work, "General" Booth can not be considered a *Seijin* on account of the deficiency of his knowledge. Tolstoi fulfils the ancient ideal in a greater degree than Booth, but his eccentricities, morbid sentiments and tendency to run to extremes disqualify him for rank among the world's greatest men. He is an apostle of Christian renaissance rather than an advocate of radical reform. It is perhaps allowable to apply the term *Seijin* to great poets like Dante, Shakespeare and Goethe, or to great painters like Raphael and Michelangelo, or the founders of religious sects, in a limited sense, and the term *Seijin* has been applied to enlightened monarchs and also to local magnets, such, for instance, as Nakae Tojū (1608-1648) who is known as the Ōmi *Seijin*. But there are only four men, or, if the names of Kant and Darwin be added, certainly only six whom the whole civilised world regards as *Seijin*.

The four greatest men the world has produced each has his own special merits; so to accept the guidance of one and reject that of another is not the proper course to follow; for by so doing we should miss certain benefits to be derived only from one or other of the four. Since each of these men was a very great personality and very highly endowed intellectually, to learn from them does not imply attainment to the standard they reached (*Seijin wa taijin, tai tensai ni shite, kanarazu shimo manande itarubeki mono ni arazu*). But not to study the life and teaching of each of these is to dwarf the development of one's own powers. It may be beyond our powers to imitate these great men in many things. But to have a good model before one even if it be too difficult to imitate thoroughly is conducive to progress. If we can't proceed a thousand miles on a given course, we can perhaps manage a hundred. We must not come to the conclusion that all that we have to learn can only be learnt from the four men named above. In all times and in different countries there have been talented and far-seeing men who have in various degrees embodied in their speech and their lives the highest wisdom the world has known. At the feet of such men too should we sit. Butsu Sorai says:—"One must be a *seijin* oneself in order to understand a *seijin*." Though this is true to a certain extent, yet *seijin* are still men, and so we and they have much in common. Mencius says *Seijin ware to rui no onajū suru mono* "The *seijin* is of the same class of beings that I am." In as far as we cultivate the higher parts of our nature, so far shall we find that we have much in common with *seijin*. The conditions which conduce to the appearance of great moral heroes are the same everywhere. Riku Shōsan says: *Tōkai seijin arite, izu; kono kokoro onajiki nari, kono ri onajiki nari. Saikai seijin arite, izu; kono kokoro onajiki nari, kono ri onajiki nari.* Whether a *seijin* appear in the Eastern Sea or the Western, the mental state and the reasons which cause him to appear are the same. We all have the germs of greatness in us, but to develop those germs to the extent of producing a personality that shall command the homage of our fellow-men far and wide is an extremely difficult task. The title *seijin* is one which can only be correctly applied to the very greatest men and we should beware of misusing it in any way, as this can only lead to confusion in the spiritual world In order to make clear what is really signified by a term which is often employed in various senses I have delivered this speech thereon.

* * *

The *Koe* (Roman Catholic) maintains a high standard of unworldliness, or other-worldliness, which is comparatively rare among Christian journals. Year in and year out this magazine protests against the secularization of Christianity habitually practised by the members of certain Protestant Sects. In an excellent editorial which appears in the October number of this organ entitled *Demand and Supply in the Propagation of Religion* the subject is thus discussed:—The law of demand and supply not only holds good in the business world, it is applicable to the dissemination of religious doctrines, with certain limitations. Merchants, in order to get rid of goods, have to consult the tastes of their customers. In religion this can only be done to a very small extent Evangelists have a fixed message to deliver; they are not at liberty to alter doctrines in order to bring them into agreement with the spirit of the age. But this is just what is being done by Buddhists, Shintoists and numerous Protestant sects. In order to attract the lower orders, gross superstitions are retained and made the most of by certain priests. With the object of making religion palatable to certain minds, Pantheism, Buddhist philosophy or Confucianism is taught or various works of charity are relied on for creating an interest in the workers and gaining adherents for their sects. We do not mean to say that works of charity are not to be carried on by the Church. No church perhaps has done more of this sort of work than the Catholic Churches of Europe and America. But this kind of effort can never be regarded as not the chief object religious teachers have in view. On every hand we see much trimming to the times, much lowering of standards in response to the demands of the public. Now we do not for a moment say that the aspirations of mankind are not to be considered by religious teachers and efforts made to satisfy them when these aspirations are

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the right sort. Everything depends on the attitude of various minds to the religion we preach. If it is a friendly attitude, then care should be taken to inquire into the nature of the demands made and to satisfy them as far as possible. But in the case of persons who absolutely refuse to bow to the authority of the church or to accept its teaching, who demand entire liberty to settle on their own creed and accept or reject what doctrines of Christianity they please, they must be told that this is an improper attitude for them to take to God's messengers. But before unbelievers it is as a rule impolitic to be dwelling on the authority of the church. Appeals have first to be made to the conscience and to reason and attempts made to show that the religion of Christ is adapted for satisfying the higher aspirations of mankind. Among the demands made by worldly persons some are reasonable and to be encouraged, others deserve no encouragement. To alter his creed to suit inquirers, to trim to the times and to prevailing opinion whatever it may be, this can only be done by the man who has no deep religious faith in his soul.

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* publishes a letter on *Family Worship* written by a Japanese lady whose husband is a Christian. She says that the family worship in her house lasts less than 15 minutes. The whole family assembles at 6.45 a.m. around a table that will sit about 10 people. Each person reads his verse of scripture in turn, the little children and the servants often making rather amusing mistakes. (*Kodomo ya jochū no yomi-mawashi ni wa zuibun mendō kusakattari okashikattari suru yō na koto mo arimasu*). Each member of the household has his or her morning for choosing a hymn. After the scripture reading is over, the master of the house explains the meaning of certain verses and chooses a text to be taken as a motto for the day and makes a few simple remarks thereon. Each member of the household takes it in turn to pray morning after morning. The children's prayers are very very short, but impressive in many ways, and the way the servants repeat the same prayers day after day is rather funny. Whatever happens in the house family prayers are not given up. Every member of the household is prompt in getting ready for the morning meeting at the breakfast table to worship God. "As you know," says the lady, "my good man is a bit of a sleepy head and often the children go into his bedroom and remind him that the time for worship is at hand (*Ototsan mo jiki o atsumari yo*!)." Our family worship has made us all punctual and has made us early risers, as after breakfast the children have to go off to school. When the head of the house is away I conduct the expository part of the ceremony, giving simple explanations of texts of scripture. Mothers of families should follow this practice.

AEROPLANES AND WIRELESS.

An aeroplane equipped with telegraphic apparatus by means of which it can communicate with the land is an auxiliary in warfare which far surpasses the aeroplane without it. Ascent and descent are not always an easy matter in uncertain or awkward country, and an airman reconnoitring for an army is at a great disadvantage if, having flown ten or twenty miles to ascertain the enemy's positions, he must return that distance and descend in order to communicate his information.

During the recent Army manœuvres, when recognition of the aeroplanes was somewhat tardy, it occurred to me, writes Mr. Thorne Baker in the *Daily Mail*, that if the machines were fitted up with wireless they would immediately assume an importance which could not be ignored. A day afterwards we were carrying out experiments on Salisbury Plain.

Many problems of intense interest to the general public arise out of such experiments. Only a few weeks ago a public demonstration was given of an aircraft being directed by wireless. This means that power can be controlled in the aeroplane by people on the earth; and though the advantage of such a thing appears somewhat problematic there is no doubt that it demonstrates the possibility of operating apparatus in the aircraft which could be used as a means of receiving messages.

STRICTLY WIRELESS

Wireless telegraphy from air to earth is a very different problem from ordinary wireless, though to the lay mind it would seem simple enough. In an ordinary wireless station there is a mast, from which depend one or more aerial wires; but there is also a very strong connection with the earth (or the metal sides of a ship, or even the sea, in the case of a station afloat), which acts as an essential complement of the aerial and forms a vital part of the wireless system.

Now, when you are in the air there is obviously neither earth nor water; one has to deal with wireless in the strictest sense of the term, and signals sent from the aeroplane are liable to die out very quickly when it gets any distance from the receiving station. This absence of an "earth" is the stumbling block to wireless telegraphy from the air, but, like most other electrical difficulties, it can be overcome. In the apparatus used by me at the recent experiments on the War Office flying ground, two separate aerial elements, or antennæ, were employed: a wire of special construction, very large superficially, but very light, ran from each side of the airman to the extreme side of the front planes of the machine, and thence backwards to the tail; in this way two equal aerial wires some forty feet long were obtained one of which performed the same office as the "earth" would in an ordinary wireless station. A powerful, but small, sparking coil was fixed in a light wooden box to the passenger seat, behind the airman, and in this box also was the whole of the apparatus necessary to generate the electric waves.

VALUE OF WIRELESS TO THE AIRMAN

Needless to say, extremely careful calculation is necessary in order that each component part of the apparatus shall work in with the others: it is possible, for example, to waste a great deal of energy by not having the aerial wires of a length suited to the generator of the Hertzian waves, and so on. For long distance work it will be possible greatly to increase the efficiency of the apparatus without necessarily making its weight much greater. The Morse key, with which the airman taps out his messages, is fixed to his seat at his side, and with his left hand he can keep up communication in comfort with the army to which he is attached.

Signals of distress are already being discussed for airmen whose machines will be fitted with wireless. Consider the advantage of the system in a long flight oversea, when the aeroplane, by reason of its speed, may get a long way ahead of a tug or ship following it, and may then, through some accident, fall into the sea; a short, quick code signal—and it is known that the airman is in danger. It will even be possible, when directive wireless systems are a little further advanced, to locate with good approximation his actual position.

Some experiments were carried out a month ago in America from an aeroplane to a land station, when Mr. James McCurdy sent a message to a wireless operator from Barren Island to Sheepshead Bay race track; in this instance a long aerial wire trailed behind the machine, fifty feet in length, weighed down with a lead bob. Such a system, however successful it might be, would be very dangerous for serious work. Any loose wire might get caught in the propeller, which would instantly be smashed owing to its high speed. The aerial wires must be fixed rigidly, yet they must not touch either the wooden stanchions or the steel wires of the aeroplane itself, as any contact would greatly diminish the efficiency of the apparatus.

THE OBNOXIOUS GRASSHOPPER.

A few words relative to the receiving apparatus may be of interest. The amount of electrical energy received from wireless signals even a few feet away from the sending apparatus is of such an exceedingly weak character that most delicate instruments are required to "pick it up." Two long wires suspended parallel to and about fifteen feet above the earth run north and east from one antennae and two more run south-west from the other. These wires are attached to the ends of a little coil of fine copper wire wound round a tube of glass, through which an endless band of fine iron wires travels, driven by clockwork; over the coil is wound another coil, the ends of which are connected with a pair of delicate telephones, which are kept to the ears by a spring iron band fitting over the receiver's head. Two small steel magnets are placed together opposite the glass tube through which the wire band is travelling, and the net electrical result is that when a "wave" is detected by the aerial wires a dull buzz is heard in the telephones. Long and short buzzes correspond to the dashes and dots respectively of the Morse code. This electro magnetic detector, as it is called, is one of the most successful pices of apparatus invented by Mr. Marconi.

An experienced ear is required to hear these signals, and one has to make a strict convention with one's conscience not to be misled by sounds in the telephones which might easily be mistaken for real signals. For unately, with my scheme of aerial wires, there are practically no noises heard due to atmospheric or ground effects: but lying on the ground at Salisbury Plain the other day the grasshoppers' buzzing sounded in the telephones so like the actual signals that it was necessary to stand up to receive and have the effect of the noise of the wind in one's ears instead. In subsequent experiments a portable sound-proof telephone box will be used for the receiving operator, though in actual warfare it would be essential to have the receiving station very portable and not incommoded with such a thing.

It is probable that within the next few months wireless communication with aeroplanes over considerable distances will be practicable, more especially since the Marconi Company have expressed their desire to coöperate in this latest branch of the wonderful science of telegraphy without wires.

COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE.

When one sees the fine results of military service in Germany, which is not only a training for war but an education and discipline which fits men better to enjoy the life and occupation of peace, it is hard to understand the almost universal objection to such a system in Great Britain and the United States. The horrified expression is often heard "what, waste three years of the life of every young man?" Such an exclamation is far from the truth. The German boy comes out of the army—after his few years of discipline and service—a man. Our boys spend twice as long, many times, in their wayward independence, ruining themselves financially and physically to accomplish the same result.

A Canadian paper surprises us with a little editorial which shows a full understanding of the fact, which appreciation, is unfortunately, not general in Canada or her big neighbour. The following is taken from the Victoria *Colonist* and indicates that more or less discussion has taken place on this subject.

"The Montreal *Gazette* very truly says that compulsory training will require more support than has yet received before it can be brought about. The British people are averse to the principle of compulsion, and it will take a good deal more than has yet been advanced to convince them that they must adopt it in respect to military training. The *Colonist* would like to see every person of reaching man's estate fitted to bear arms in the defence of his country. Indeed it is unable to understand why any healthy man should object to so qualifying himself. To us it seems a poor sort of spirit that relies upon some one else to defend his home, his family and himself.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Hence our strong advocacy of the cadet and boy scout movement. We are familiar with the claim that such things encourage militarism, but to our way of thinking it would be about as reasonable to say that a fire department is an encouragement to incendiarism and a police force to rowdyism. In Canada we have a rich land. If we publish to the world that, because we are opposed to militarism, we will not fit ourselves to defend it, we invite thereby other nations to come in and possess it, for surely, being opposed to militarism ourselves, we would not ask military people to defend us. Yet we are not going to advocate compulsory military service in Canada for two reasons. One is that it ought not to be necessary and the other is that it would be useless at the present time. It ought not to be necessary, because out militia system, supplemented by the youthful organizations above named, and rifle clubs, that ought everywhere to be organized, should be sufficient for the defence of the country."

The final paragraph of the above article shows however that lack of full appreciation of what up-to-date war really means; England, Canada and the United States all show excellent militia organizations, but men of experience know well that the militia of either of these countries would prove sadly deficient if thrown against the solid wall of the German or Japanese armies. It would be the old story of impulsive courage against scientific organization.

In this connection it is exceedingly interesting to note that a Japanese expert recently made the statement that it takes twenty years to make an army division. It may take twenty years to make a perfect machine, but it has been proved again and again that a good enough one can be made in a year. The point is—there might not be that year to give, for in the present state of the world many things could happen in a year.

A recent writer in an English magazine, whose article showed him to be a man who knew what he was writing about, prophesied that within ten years compulsory military service would be established in both Great Britain and the United States. Such a statement is surprising, but by no means impossible.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER EXHIBIT AT CRICKET GROUND.

An exhibition of the Star Chemical Fire Extinguisher was given at the cricket ground last night to Chief of Police Ikariyama and Fire Chief Morgin. A large crowd of both Japanese and foreign business men also attended. The "house" consisted of a large box 14 x 6 x 5 feet, covered with coal tar and filled with loose paper, shavings, straw and kindling wood. Mr. Baring, the demonstrator, waited until the fire was going merrily and Chief Morgin gave the word. when he succeeded in extinguishing it in a matter of a minute or so, much to the surprise of the spectators.

MR. MORGIN'S OPINION.

Mr. Morgin expressed his apprecia ion of the extinguisher and said that he thought it would be especially useful for hospitals and schools on account of the ease with which it could be handled by women. He says that it is the best thing of its kind he has ever seen, especially as he understands that the chemical being dry will do no damage to furniture, clothing or carpets on which it might fall while extinguishing a fire.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ending October 21st are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	1	13	2	—	—
Died	—	—	15	2	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	15	22	8	—	—
Died	—	1	4	—	—	—

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. B. Cunningham, British Vice-Consul at Osaka, being transferred to the Consulate General at Manila, Mr F. C. Greatorex, assistant in the Kobe Consulate General, has been ordered to act for Mr. E H. Holmes, the newly appointed Vice-Consul at Osaka, until the latter assume the office. Student Interpreter Mr. R. M. Austin belonging to the Embassy in Tokyo, has been ordered to proceed to Kobe to temporarily fill the place of Mr. Greatorex.

Austro Hungary having no Consulate at Dairen, the British Consul at Dairen has been entrusted with the interests and protection of the Austro-Hungarian residents in Dairen and Port Arthur.

Mr. Thomas J. O'Brien, the U S. Ambassador, having gone home on leave of two months' absence, Councillor Mr. M Schuyler will be the Charge d'affaires *ad interim* of the Embassy.

BASEBALL AT KOBE.

The first of the series of Baseball matches between Waseda University and Chicago University, arranged by the *Osaka Mainichi* to be played at Koroen, was played this afternoon in excellent weather conditions and before a crowd of six or seven thousand, says the *Kobe Herald* of the 25th inst. The result of the game was 8 to 4, in favour of Chicago University. The score by innings being as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Waseda	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	=4
Chicago	0	0	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	=8

LOCAL NEWS.

His Majesty the Emperor is pleased to announce his intention to attend the military review to be held on November 3 in honour of the Emperor's birthday on the Aoyama Parade Ground.

On the 20th inst. being the anniversary of the birth of the Heir to Prince Yi of Chosen, the event was duly celebrated in the Torriizawa residence. At noon a luncheon was given in honour of the occasion.

The Chicago team left Shimbashi on Monday morning for Osaka where they will play three matches with the Waseda team, both the teams accepting the invitation of the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*.

A mass meeting of directors of the Agricultural Banks throughout the country, was held on the 21st inst. at the Japan Hypothec Bank. Several important bills were discussed. Forty directors were present.

The *Taisei Maru*, the training ship of the Mercantile Marine School, with graduates of the School on board, arrived at Yokohama on Monday afternoon, to start on a cruise round the world. The training ship will leave here to-day.

As a result of the dismissal of three judges of the Administrative Litigation Court, Messrs. Hida Heijiro and Kawase Rensaku have been appointed judges in that court, and Judge Kinoshita of the same court has been raised to the first official grade.

Prince Tokugawa, who has returned from his inspection tour in Europe and America, arrived at Shimbashi at 3.10 p.m. on Monday. Over 1,000 persons including many peers, peeresses, and other dignataries, went to meet His Excellency at the station.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held a committee meeting on the 19th inst., when it was decided to propose to the Government that the Treaties with foreign countries should be revised so that an invoice furnished by any Japanese chamber of commerce would be acceptable to any foreign Customs, and that the Japanese parcels post system should be extended to the South American countries. A committee was appointed at the meeting to investigate the new American Tariff rates.

At a meeting of Yokohama motorists it has been decided to organize an automobile association, Messrs. E. C. Davis, Spencer Smith, E. W. Frazar, L. Suzor, Pors, Barmont, and Hors, were appointed members of a committee for drafting rules of the association.

Viscount Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, waited on the Prince Imperial at the Aoyama Palace on the 21st inst. The Governor-General explained to His Highness full details of the annexation as he had done to His Majesty the day before.

The bill for making the Hakone road a state road was rejected in an extraordinary meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held on Monday. It is, however, reported that Governor Lufu will, despite the rejection, take action to make the road a state road.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress sent a cordial telegram of condolence on Monday morning to the Siamese Court on the demise of the King of that country. Imperial messengers were sent by Their Majesties to the Legation in the afternoon, to express condolence.

The celebration of the seventieth birthday of Baron Shibusawa was held on the 16th inst. at the Baron's residence in Takinogawa, Tokyo. Some 600 persons were present. Count Okuma delivered a congratulatory address as spokeman of the guests, speaking in high terms of the character and conduct of the Baron.

At a committee meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on the 20th inst., it was decided in connection with the construction of the proposed Yokohama boulevard that no definite plan could be adopted before fixing an exact estimate of the cost of construction, and it was passed to spend 3,500 *yen* for the purpose of making close investigation.

According to investigations made by the Yokohama City Office, the amount of imports and exports transported between Tokyo and Yokohama during the first six months of this year, was 1,080,796 tons, valued at 89,622,846 *yen* the import being 89,817 tons valued at 10,744,757 *yen* and the export, 1,081,979 tons. at 16,078,089 *yen*.

The Tokyo Local Court has given a decision with regard to the action brought against Mrs. Carroll of Yokohama, by two advocates, claiming their fees in connection with the case of compensation for damages in a railway accident. The decision was in favour of the plaintiffs, ordering the defendant to pay one-third of the amount (2,600 *yen*) which Mrs. Carroll had received from the Railway Board.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Mikawa Maru*, which arrived at Yokohama on Mondy morning from Kobe, has been detained at Nagahama Quarantine Station on account of a suspected case of cholera.

The supposed case of cholera on board the steamer *Mikawa Maru* lying at Nagahama Quarantine station, being found to have been a case of diarrhœa, the vessel has been released from detainment.

According to the report of the Central Meteorological Observatory, the earthquake which occurred on Tuesday had its epicenter in the southern part of Shimotsuke province, and its sphere covered some 6,700 square *ri*, extending to Kofu on the west, and to Kinzan, Fukushima, Ashio, and Utsunomiya, on the north. Dr. Omori, however, states. that the epicenter appeared to have been at the district adjoining Shimotsuma and Yuki on the west of Tsukuba san.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WOMAN'S



CHARMS

Of Skin, Hands and Hair
Preserved by

CUTICURA

For preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands; for allaying minor irritations of the skin and scalp and imparting a velvety softness; for sanative, antiseptic cleansing and, in short, for every use in promoting skin health and bodily purity, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are unsurpassed.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Book, post-free, a Guide to the Best Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, October 29.

The market for Raw Cotton is fluctuating. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.00 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE.

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	—
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
" " Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.35 to 6.40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	4.07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4.70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3.22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Oguna	2.90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3.73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11.40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Little business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5.00 to 5.20
Red " " "	4.80 to 4.85
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have risen all round, and stocks of all the qualities which have been most in demand are for the present very much reduced.

On October 25th stocks were: Filatures 13,923 bales; Re-reels, 1,836 bales; Kakeda, 1,031 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 930
Filature—Extra No 2, Coarse	900
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	900
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	885
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	845
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	885
Re-reels—No. 1½	800
Re-reels—No. 2	845
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	885
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	855
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	835
Kakedas—No. 2	815

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

October.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
21st	893	—	883	893
22nd	910	886	897	909
23rd	—	—	—	—
24th	912	901	911	911
25th	913	896	903	914
26th	915	—	—	915
27th	915	—	910	915

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On October 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 1,600 piculs; Kibiso, 4,700 piculs; Sundries, 1,200 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best, Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium, Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142½
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium, Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices for the lighter grades have advanced a little, while heavier grades remain practically unaltered

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and there has been a general advance in prices and the market is weak in consequence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	8.45	7.95	7.95	7.90	7.75
27″	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.60	7.65
36″	8.25	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.65

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8.20	7.95
27″	8.20	8.25	8.00	7.80
36″	8.15	8.05	8.00	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.10
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12.60
30″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of October 26th the quotation was £58.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,018,047
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	101,543

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Delivery.	Closing Price
October	15.42
September	15.17
December	15 30

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
October 14.39	October 14 86
November ... 14.61	November ... 14 65
December ... 14.77	December ... 14.77

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 16.10
Medium	15.30
Common	14.50
Average	15.30

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed. Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till October 14th, amount to 6,700,000 *kin* against 8,650,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is active.

Delivery.	Yen.
October	138.10
November	136.55
December	136.00

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Oct. 28.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower. China sterling quotations not yet received and local rates close as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0¾ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0 $\frac{9}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{11}{16}$
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{15}{16}$@1
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$@⅛
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	261½@2
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
India—Bank sight	151¼
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	93½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	91½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	79¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	80¾*
Bar Silver (London)	25⅞@26 $\frac{1}{16}$

* Nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Telena, British tank, 3,124, Stratton, 21st Oct.,—Palembang via Singapore, Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Leclere, 21st Oct., — Antwerp via ports, General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Shinchiku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,938, K. Muto, 21st Oct.,—Soerabaya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 21st Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1 997, R. Igawa, 21st Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Astyanax, British steamer, 3,021, Read 22nd Oct., —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, A. R. Stewart, 22nd Oct.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Katori, Japanese Battleship, 15,950, Capt. O. Mano, 22nd Oct ,—Yokosuka.

Takachiho, Japanese cruiser, 3,907, Capt. J. Hirose, 23rd Oct.,—Yokosuko.

Tsukuba, Japanese cruiser, 13,750, Capt. K. Hirose, 23rd Oct.,—Yokosuka.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 23rd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 23rd Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Soyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,230, T. Ota, 23rd Oct ,—Romania, Oil.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 23rd Oct.,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, W. H. S. Hall, 23rd Oct.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Perseus, British steamer, 4,299, E. Warrall, 24th Oct ,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 24th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 24th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, Von Senden, 24th Oct.,—Melbourne and Sydney via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hanzaki Maru, Japanese steamer 973, T. Osawa, 24th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, K. Sato, 25th Oct.,—Keelung, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 25th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamo Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,284, F. L. Sommer, 25th Oct ,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 26th Oct.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 29th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Yunnan, French steamer, 4,213, Lerequier, 21st Oct.,—Antwerp via ports General.—M. M. Co.

Telena, British steamer, 3,124, T. W. Stratton, 22nd Oct.,—Kobe, Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Yebeshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 22nd Sept.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 22nd Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yorck, German steamer, 5,133, J. Randermann, 22nd Oct.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T, Irizawa, 23rd Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antilochus, British steamer, 5,796, A. R. Stewart, 23rd Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, General —Butterfield & Swire.

Amiral Exelmans, French steamer, 3,013, Leclere, 24th Oct.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R Smith, 24th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Prinz Waldemar, German steamer, 1,737, Von Senden, 25th Oct.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 25th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 25th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hanasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 973, T. Osawa, 25th Oct.,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Astyanax, British steamer, 3,021, Read, 25th Oct., —Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tango Maru, Japanese steamer, 4,627, C. Christiansen, 26th Oct.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. W. Greene, 26th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 26th Oct ,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 26th Oct.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 27th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 27th Oct ,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per R V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock: Mr. Lender, Mr. Gartner, Prince Tokugawa, Mr. Shibara and Sedgoku in cabin; Mr. Pavloff and Miss Matveeva in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—H.I.H. Prince Siiun and 10 servants, Mr. S. Akatsuka, Mr. R. H. Baker, Mrs. D. G, Browne, Mrs. G. Bancroft, Miss B. Clawson, Hon. Ho Lin Chao, Hon. Pu Ching Chang, Hon. Tsz Chi Chow, Capt. Cheng Peng Chu, Mr. H. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman and servant, Mr. Wm. L. Coleman, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Curtis, Master S. Curtis, Miss D. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cooke, Mrs. J. V. Carroll, Miss G. V. Carroll, Dr. E. M. Davis, Mr. and Mrs Jas. Darsie, Mr. W. W. Darsie, Miss M. Darsie, Rev. Father L. Delhon, Mr. Wm. H. Dawes, Miss H. L. Dithridge, Dr. and Mrs. T. N. Eastman, Miss R. D. French, Hon. S. Fung, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fukushima, Mr. F. Gensen, Mr. A. Greenberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. C. Grange, Mr. B. A. Harnett, Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Holtom, Mr. H. A. E. Jaehne, Mr. K. Kawana, Mr. H. F. Kidder, Hon. King Woh Li, Capt. Pao Heng Lin, Mr. A. Krajewski, Miss S. Krauber, Mr. A. Lavassor, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVickar and valet Master D. McVickar, Mrs. H. E. Mainwaring, Mr. H. Molden, Mr. S. Nakagawa, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Newman, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Osgood, Mr. S. Ozaki, Mr. P. R. Peters, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Ross, Dr. and J. W. Robertson, Miss R. Robertson, Miss M. Robertson, Master J. Robertson, Vice-Admiral Chen Ping Sah, Mrs. M. S. Sanborn, Mrs. J. S. Scott, Lt. Com. K. Shibanai, I.J.N., Mr. R. Simeterre, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Swain, Mrs. H. J. Such, Miss F. Such, Mrs. J. W. Sefton, Mrs. J. W. Sefton, Jr., Capt. Ju Yi Tseng, Capt. Yu Cheng Tseng, Capt. Yu Yan Tsao, Mr. T. H. Tanaka, Rev. Father Tiberghien, Mr. K. Tsushima, Miss N. Tuxbury, Mr. J. Walker, Mr. E. S. Wilson, and Mr. K. Yamanouchi. For Kobe:— Rev. C. S. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Higgins, Mr. B. Higgins, Mr. S. Koshnitzsky, Mr. H. Nose, Rev. C. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Master R. Wilson, Miss D. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson and Miss E. Wilson. For Shanghai:—Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Cressy, Miss E. M. Deyoe, M. D. Eubank, M. D., Mrs. M. D. Eubank, Mr. C. Eubank, Master D. Bubank, Master A. Eubank, Miss M. Eubank, Mr. J. S. Fearon, Mr. and Mrs. F. L Fearon, Miss B. A. Fetzer, Mr. C. L. Foster, Mr. O. B. Gainsborough, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hibderdine, Rev. T. D. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, infant and maid, J. C. Humphrey, M.D., Mrs. J. C. Humphrey, Rev. L. C. Hvlbert, Mrs. L. C. Hvlbert, Com. J. G. Heugh, R.N., Mr. Y. W. Keng, Miss M. Murphy, Miss E. D. Nairn, Miss G. M. Rowley. Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Russell, U S M.C., Miss B. Russell, Mr. K. Sah, Jr., Mr. L. S. Stem and Miss L. Zung. For Hongkong:—Mrs. G. M. Adair, Miss Sarah Allin, Dr. E. Bacon, Mr. B. A. Boning Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Bousfield, Master W. Bousfield, Master N. Bousfield, Mr. W. C. Boothby, Mrs. H. Caswell, Miss H. V. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Coleman, Dr. C. H. Decker, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Dudley and infant, Master R. E, C. Dudley, Miss E. L. Dudley, Miss H. P. Estes, Mr. E A. Fetrow, Mrs. Ada Francis, Dr. Gong Tyng, Mr. Roy Hopping, Miss A. B. Honger, Dr. A. H. Julien, Mr. Lee Loong Kan, Dr. & Mrs. C. B. Lesher and infant, Miss E. Lund, Dr. A. D. Miller, Judge and Mrs. Maurice D. O'Connel, Mr. and Mrs. H. Oliver, Mr. L. S. Perkins, Mr J. J. Rafferty, Mr. E. C. Salmon, Mr. E A. Seidenspinner, Miss K. Smith, Miss M. Solliman, Capt. N. C. S. Simson, R.A., Mr. W. C. Taylor, Dr. O. Teague, Mr. C. J. Weed, Dr. A. P. West, Miss E.G. Williams and Mr. L. B. Whittemore in cabin; 66 in second class; 670 in steerage.

Per R.V.S. steamer *Orel* from Vladivostock:—Mr Malevich-Malevsky, Miss Malevich-Malevsky, Mr. Umeda, Mr. Messulan, Mr. Tokugawa, Mr. Hehno, Mr. Tsukui, Mrs. Biekart, Mr. Billington, Miss Muhanoff and Mr. L. Billington in cabin; Mr. Kittelsen, Mr. Jensen and Mr, Kumazawa in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Palawan*, for London and Antwerp, via ports:— Mr. F. Cummings, Major M. Warwick, Miss Corlass, Mr, P. M. Whotton, Miss L.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Lloyd, Miss M. Ragner, Miss N. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. Sweet, Mr. R. Brampton, Mr. Ridington, Mr. G. Story, Mr. R. Garland, Mr. C. Osborne, Miss Denry, Mr. P. Stevenson and Mr. H. J. Blatchford, in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—Mr. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. Rymer, infant and nurse, Mr. C. W. Evans, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. C. Cohen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker Smith, Col. F. V. Whittell, Mr. D. Baird, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrance, 2 infants and amah, Mr. L. M. White, Mrs. George Mooser, infant and native servant, Mr. Meinenn, Mr. B. W. Fleisher, Mr. W. Willnes, Mr. Lung Sue Hong and Mr. Show Panfai, in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* for Vladivostock :—Mr. and Mrs. Brard, Mr. Kroeger, Mr. and Mrs. Clausen, Mr. and Mrs. Wolle, Miss Wolle, Mr. Mouck, Miss Black, Mr. Smith and Mr. Guezin in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nippon Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. W. J. E. Cox, Mrs. W. B. King, Mr. L. F. Pye, Mr. M. B. Russell, Mrs. J. Anderson, Rev. R. W. Andrews, Mrs. R. W. Andrews, Master Andrews, Miss R. Andrews, Mr. N. R. Crum Ewing, Mr. C. Curtis, Mr. R. R. Dunlop, Mr. E. C. Evans, Mr. A. C. Evans, Mr. H. L. Q. Henriques, Lt. Col. K. Inouye, Mr. H. Junger, Com. S. Kurose, Mr. H. Y. Liang, Mr. John Livingston, Mr. W. D. Mamonoff, Mr. F. L. Oliver, Mr. H. W. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. R. H. Snelling, Mr. H. Tsuda, Mr. C. F. Wainwright, Mr. N. Watanabe, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mrs. Yoshida and Mr. J. L. Johnston in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Orel* for Vladivostock :—Mrs. Keswick, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Walter, Mr. Sugitani, Mr. and Mrs. Dzemeshkevitch and Mr. Pescio in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru* for Hongkong via ports :—Rev. C. S. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Higgins, Mr. S. Koshnitzsky, Mr. H. Hose, Rev. C. L. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Master R. Wilson, Miss D. Wilson, Miss A. Wilson, Miss E. Wilson, Rev. and Mrs. E. H. Cressy, Miss E. M. Deyoe, M.D. Eubank, M.D., Mrs. M. D. Eubank, Mr. C. Eubank, Master A. Eubank, Master M. Eubank, Miss M. Eubank, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fearon, Miss B. A. Fetzer, Mr. C. L. Foster, Mr. O. B. Gainsbrough, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hibderdine, Rev. T. D. Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Honigsberg, infant and maid, Mr. J. C. Humphrey, Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert, Com. J. G. Heugh, R.N., Mr. Y. W. Keng, Miss M. Murphy, Miss E. D. Nairn, Miss G. M. Rowley, Maj. and Mrs. J. H. Russel, U.S.M.C., Miss B. Russell, Mr. K. Sah, Jr., Mr. L. S. Stem, Miss L. Zung, Mr. H. J. Such, Miss G. Macfarlane, Mr. E. H. Grimer, Mrs. F. F. Speelman, Capt. J. F. Woodham, Miss R. D. French, Mrs. Tung and infant, Mr. Meh Fung Chen and family, Mr. F. L. Laurence, Mr. L. Martinie, Dr. and Mrs. P. Wakefield, Miss M. Wakefield, Mr. V. Wakefield, Mr. L. D. Stone, Mrs. G. M. Adair, Miss Sarah Allin, Dr. E. Bacon, Mr. B. A. Boning, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Bousfield, Master W. Bousfield, Master N. Bousfield, Mr. W. C. Boothby, Mrs. H. Caswell, Miss H. V. Caswell, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Coleman, Dr. C. H. Decker, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Dudley and infant, Master R. E. C. Dudley, Miss E. L. Dudley, Miss H. P. Estes, Mr. E. A. Fetrow, Mrs. Ada Francis, Dr. Gong Tyng, Mr. Roy Hopping, Miss A. B. Houger, Dr. A. H. Julien, Mr. Lee Loong Kan, Dr. C. B. Lesher, Mrs. C. B. Lesher and infant, Miss E. Lund, Dr. A. D. Miller, Judge, and Mrs. M. D. O'Connel, Mr. H. Oliver, Mr. L. S. Perkins, Mr. J. J. Rafferty, Mr. E. C. Salmon, Mr. E. A. Seidenspinner, Miss K. Smith, Miss L. Sollman, Capt. N. C. S. Simson, R.A., Mr. W. C. Taylor, Dr. O. Teague, Mr. C. J. Weed, Dr. T. P. West, Miss E. C. Williams and Mr. L. B. Whittemore in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—

	RAW.			WASTE.			
	England.	France	France.	Moscow.	England	France.	Bombay. Peignes France.
Nalbholz & Co.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	— —
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	53	—	—	—	—	— 18
L. Mottet	—	32	—	5	—	—	— —
Jewett and Bent ...	—	25	—	—	—	—	— —
C. Eymard & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	— —
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	40	—	—	—	—	— —
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	—	—	—	—	1	22	— —
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	64	— —
Total	—	175	—	5	1	86	— 18

Per British steamer *Palawan* for London and Antwerp via ports :—

			Waste Silk. France.	New Yk
Coomptoirs Soies	—	—	4	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co	—	—	81	—
Siber Hegner & Co ...	—	—	92	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	166	—
C. Eymard & Co.....	—	—	114	—
Total	—	—	457	—

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
America.....	P. M.....	Asia 1	Sa	Oct. 29
Hongkong..	O. S. S....	Mexico Maru	M.	Oct. 31
Europe	N.D.L....	Prinzess Alice	M.	Oct. 31
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia 2	Tu.	Nov. 1
Europe	M.M.....	Tonkin 3	W.	Nov. 2
Vancouver...	C. P. R..	Em. of India 4	W	Nov. 2
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Tacoma Maru	Th.	Nov. 3
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Kumeric	Th.	Nov. 3
Hongkong..	C. P. R..	Em. of China	Su.	Nov. 6
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Redhill	M.	Nov. 7
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Awa Maru	Th	Nov. 9
Hongkong...	G. N	Minnesota	W	Nov. 16
America.....	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru	F.	Nov. 18
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru	M.	Nov. 21

1 Left San Francisco on the 11th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 25th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 19 h inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K..	Chikuzen Maru	Sa	Oct. 29
Europe	M. M. ...	Dumber	Sa.	Oct. 29
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Asia	Su.	Oct. 30
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Mexico Maru	Tu.	Nov. 1
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	W.	Nov. 2
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	W.	Nov. 2
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Kumeric	F.	Nov. 4
ongkong...	O. S. S ...	Tacoma Maru	F.	Nov. 4
Europe	N. D. L....	Prinzess Alice	Sa.	Nov. 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su.	Nov. 6
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Redhill	Tu.	Nov. 8
Europe	N.Y.K. ...	Kamo Maru	W.	Nov. 9
Seattle	N.Y.K. ...	Sado Maru	W.	Nov. 9
Australia ...	N. Y. K..	Kumano Maru	Sa.	Nov. 12
Tacoma	B. & S....	Protesilaus	Sa.	Nov. 12
Hongkong...	N. Y. K...	Awa Maru	M.	Nov. 14
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa.	Nov. 19
Hongkong...	T.K.K	Tenyo Maru	Su.	Nov. 20
America.....	T K K....	Nippon Maru	W.	Nov. 23

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Aki Maru	London	At H'kong	Oct. 26
Arabia	Hamburg	Left	Oct. 4
Armenia	Hamburg	At S'hai	Oct. 15
Asia	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 11
Atsuta Maru	London	Leaves	Oct. 29
Belgravia	Hamburg	Left	Aug. 11
Benmohr	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 11
Bingo Maru	Hongkong	Left S'hai	Oct. 23
Bombay Maru	Singapore	At Kobe	Oct. 17
Ceylon	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 7
Colombo Maru	Singapore	Left	Oct. 19
E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste	Passed Canal	Oct. 4
Em. of India	Vancouver	Left	Oct. 19
Ernest Simons	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Oct. 14
Glenroy	Hull	Passed Canal	Oct. 4
Glenstrae	Mid'bro'	At Kobe	Sept. 28
Hallamshire	New York	Left Natal	Sept. 17
Henrik Ibsen	Astoria	Left	Oct. 12
Hitachi Maru	London	Leaves	Nov. 12
Japan	London	Left S'pore	Oct. 11
Kabinga	New York	Left	Aug. 30
Kaga Maru	London	Left Marseilles	Oct. 23
Kansas	New York	Passed Perim	Oct. 5
Karema	New York	At Manila	Oct. 5
Katsuna	New York	Leaves	Oct. 30
Kawachi Maru	London	Left H'kong	Oct. 22
Kintuck	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 7
Kioto	New York	Leaves	Nov. 10
Kleist	S'thampton	Left	Oct. 11
Kumano Maru	Manila	At H'kong	Oct. 26
Laertes	Liverpool	At S'hai	Oct. 15
Luetzow	S'thampton	Passed Canal	Oct. 11
Memnon	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 11
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 16
Mishima Maru	London	At Colombo	Oct. 27
Mongolia	San F'cisco	Left	Oct. 25
M'mouthshire	London	Left N'saki	Oct. 22
Namur	Antwerp	Left S'pore	Oct. 15
Orestes	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Sept. 30
Palermo	Antwerp	Left	Sept. 17
Patroclus	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Oct. 12
Peking	Gothenburg	Passed Canal	Sept. 20
Peshawur	Singapore	Left S'hai	Oct. 17
Polynesien	Marseilles	Left	Oct. 23
Priam	Singapore	Left S'hai	Oct. 15
Prinzess Alice	S'thampton	Left H'kong	Oct. 25
P. Waldemar	Hongkong	At Kobe	Oct. 26
Selja	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 20
Senegambia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 25
Shimosa	New York	Left	Oct. 8
Siberia	Hongkong	Left	Oct. 17
Sikh	Singapore	Left	Oct. 9
Suevia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Oct. 19
Suruga	New York	Left	Sept. 20
Swazi	New York	Left Aden	Sept. 29
Tonkin	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Oct. 25
Westphalia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 6

BOVRIL
gives you
Strength.

NOTICE.

THE Manager of the *Japan Mail* invites attention to the fact that the system called *Furikae-Chokin* enables accounts to be paid to persons at a distance without the expense of a Post Office Order. Any one desiring to transmit money due to this journal need only pay the amount to the nearest Post Office by filling in the form which accompanies the Bills sent from the *Japan Mail* and handing in the form, with the amount in question, to the nearest Post Office. The number of the *Japan Mail's* Post Office Savings Bank account is 6,498.

Yokohama, February 28th, 1910.

（毎土曜日一回発行）
編輯人兼発行人 エフ ブランクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
発行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ウヤクハンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 19 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 5TH NOV., 1910. 明治四十三年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 565
The Tariff ... 566
Count Hayashi ... 567
The Chinese Parliament ... 567
Chinchow-Aigun Railway ... 567
The Tokyo Thersites ... 567
The "Seiyu-kai" and the Government ... 567
The Chinese Loan ... 568
Peking ... 569
The Macao Question ... 569
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 569
Chosen ... 570
Pension Bonds in Korea ... 570
The Viceroy of Manchuria ... 571
Yi Pong-Yun ... 571
The Yalu Lumber Enterprise ... 571
The Chinese Constitution ... 571
The Oil Companies ... 571
The Income Tax ... 572
Manchuria ... 572
The "Ikoma" ... 572
Sugar ... 572
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 572
The Gas Companies ... 572
Police Irregularities ... 573
The Chinese Senate ... 573
Japanese Finance ... 573
Theatrical Performance in Honour of Prince Tsai Hsun ... 573
"Annotated Civil Code of Japan" ... 573
Notes on Current Events ... 573
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 574
Copper Poisoning in Besshi Mine ... 574
The Law Courts ... 574
Leading Articles:—
The Campaign against Consumption ... 575
Chinese Finance ... 575
The New Import Tariff ... 576
South Africa ... 577
The Korean Visitors ... 577
Notice to Mariners ... 577
Tokyo Notes ... 578
Korea ... 578
Our Russian Newsletter ... 579
Present Problems in Tokyo ... 580
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 581
The Nippon Race Club ... 583
The Concert Season ... 584
Correspondence:
The Defenders of Rationalism ... 585
Russo-Chinese Banks ... 585
Turning Point in Human History ... 585
Chess ... 585
Telegrams ... 586
Death of Bishop Turner ... 588
England's Army ... 588
The Mineral Wealth of the Island of Sakhalin ... 589
Labour Leader's Demand ... 589
A.B.C Alliance ... 589
News of the Week ... 589
Latest Commercial ... 590
Latest Shipping ... 591

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 5TH, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

IT is reported from Shanghai that a large silver mine has been discovered in Szechuan province. Mining has already been set about, and the ore is of good quality.

A HANKOW telegram says that British merchants there are actively engaging in exporting bean-cake. The exportation of sesame and raw cotton has also commenced.

AT 3.21 a.m. on Monday a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting 56 seconds. The oscillations were principally in a south-south-easterly and north north-westerly direction.

ON the 31st ultimo the summit of Mount Asama in Nagano prefecture was covered with the first snow of the season. The function of closing the ascent to the mountain was held on the previous day.

THE Exhibits Association of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition reports that the Association has taken up the management of affairs in connection with the opening on a small-scale of an Art Exhibition at Budapest in Hungary. The Exhibition is to be held in a building (some 380 *tsubo*) in the national Art Museum there, charges for transportation within the frontier of Hungary to be borne by the government of that country.

ABOUT one o'clock on Tuesday morning a fire occurred at Irifune-cho, in Otaru, resulting in the destruction of 62 houses and other buildings. The loss of a lumber yard which was burnt out, is estimated at 20,000 *yen* or more.

MR. GRAHAME-WHITE in his aeroplane astonished the officials at the White House, Washington, on the 14th ult., by alighting on the roadway in a narrow street from a height of 800 feet, and afterwards reascending, an even more difficult feat, without touching lamp-posts or railings.

IT is reported that a mercantile firm has been established at Hamburg with a capital of 1,000,000 marks. The chief object of the establishment is to import soya-bean from Manchuria, having a branch office at Harbin. The German Government is said to be giving great aid to the firm.

THE Karafuto Government has decided to receive 300 immigrants in 1911 from various prefectures in Japan Proper, and the expenditure for this purpose is added to the next budget for that office. Each prefecture is getting this favour, while the western sea shore districts are properly prepared for it.

A DESPATCH from Seoul states that the Bishop of the Church of England in Korea, Rt. Rev. A.B. Turner, who has been receiving treatment in the Chemulpo Hospital, succumbed, after a short illness, on the 29th ult. The cause of death is believed to have been blood poisoning.

IT has been agreed between the Japanese Department of Communications and the Great Northern Telegraph Company, of the United States, that the submarine cable between Tsushima and Fusan will be bought by Japan at a cost of 150,000 *yen*. As a result, a reduction in the telegraphic charges will be made.

WE are in receipt of an elaborate pamphlet published by the Lighthouse Bureau, containing two lists of foreign vessels coming to Japan, one showing the names of vessels arranged alphabetically with other particulars, and the other representing the same classified according to the nationality of ships.

IN Karafuto 74,000 *koku* of trout was caught during the fishing season this year, against 30,574 *koku* in last year. The catch of salmon, having so far amounted to over 10,000 *koku*, is expected to reach more than double the amount of last year (7,000 *koku*) by a month from now, when the fishing season closes.

THE German armoured cruiser *Gneisenau* (Commander Captain von Usslar) will leave for the Far East on November 10. The cruiser squadron in the Far East will thus be increased to two armoured cruisers, the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, with three smaller cruisers, *Leipzig*, *Nurnberg*, and *Emden*. All are of the most modern type.

THE well-known French Tyre factory "Michelin & Co.," for which Mr. L. Suzor of Yokohama is General Agent, offered a prize of 100,000 francs for the first aviator who would fly from Paris to the summit of the "Puy de Dome," a mountain about 5,000 feet high, situated in the Centre of France. This flight is to be performed in a maximum time of 6 hours, and the aviator must also carry one passenger with him. Mr. Weymann tried to win this prize on the 8th of September, and had to stop his flight, at about 4 miles from the summit of the mountain, on account of dense fog. The result of the first successful flight will be communicated to the papers by cable.

THE Russian Government, it is reported, proposes to hold an international exhibition of commercial and industrial lines of business at St. Petersburg. It seems probable that Japan will participate in the exhibition.

THE projected establishment of a gas company in Hokkaido has been sanctioned by the Government. A meeting of the promoters will be held in the course of next week in order to have a consultation. The work, says a promoter, will show so rapid a progress that a considerable part of the Hokkaido will be furnished with gas light by next winter.

THE total number of the military cadets to be entered this year is reported to be 508. The following is the classification:—

Infantry	314
Cavalry	34
Field Artillery	75
Heavy Artillery	15
Engineers	23
Commissariats	47

THE FOURTEENTH MEETING of the Constitutional Conference was held at the Treasury on the 12th ult., and lasted about two hours. All the members were present—Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, and Mr. Birrell (representing the Government), and Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, and Mr. A. Chamberlain (representing the Opposition). It is understood that further meetings are in contemplation.

A LONDON TELEGRAM, transmitted from San Francisco, says the *Kokumin*, indicates that the British forces in Egypt are being organized on a war footing, and that the officers are rejoining their commands. The War Office fears an uprising on the lines of a Mahomedan holy war. It is expected that Sir Eldon Gorst, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt, will be recalled, his successor being Sir Reginald Wingate, Sirdar of the Egyptian Army and Governor-General of the Soudan.

THE penetrating power of the 12-inch gun was recently demonstrated at Sandy Hook, when a concrete wall twenty feet thick and heavily reinforced with steel beams was pierced by a 12-inch shell fired at high velocity. The equivalent penetration for this shell would have been twenty-two inches of armour. Although the concrete was mastered by the gun, the way it stood up to the attack was, we understand, gratifying to the authorities and confirms its fitness for use in coast fortifications.

THE long-prevailing depression over the Japanese raw silk market seems to have gradually cleared away, and a marked activity has recently been witnessed. A certain Government official is quoted as saying that the recent briskness of the raw silk market is due to restoration of the American financial world from its depression, and to the increase of demand for silk. The summer and autumnal sericultural industry in Japan was estimated to show an increased output of cocoons, but the recent floods and bad weather afterwards caused the output to decrease, making it almost the same as that of last year. Despite these circumstances, however, the future prospect is believed to be bright.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF.

Saturday, October 29.

Count Hayashi is quoted by all the leading newspapers of Tokyo as speaking very emphatically on the subject of the tariff. He claims to have some knowledge of the character of Englishmen, and that knowledge induces him to declare that British objections to the new rates are based on a firm conviction of commercial necessity, and have nothing to do with domestic politics. His Excellency considers it inevitable that unless some concession be made to England's legitimate requests, an injurious effect will be produced upon the Alliance, which result would be an international calamity. He therefore urges the Japanese Government to draft for presentation to the Diet a duly amended tariff, accepting all the responsibilities for such a step. Possibly these responsibilities may be unpleasant, but that is a mere question of domestic politics, a question between the Legislature and the Administration. It is not to be compared in importance with the international problem involved. As to the plea that to reduce the rates on certain English staples would represent a privilege of which other States would necessarily take advantage under the most-favoured-nation clause, the Count insists that the staples in question are specialised goods, not supplied or suppliable by other producers.

The *Mainichi Dempo* undertakes to set forth the views of the various political parties with regard to this question. It quotes the *Seiyu-kai* leaders as declaring that some concessions to British merchants are absolutely necessary, and that if a suitably amended bill be introduced in the Diet, the *Seiyu-kai* will pass it, but will at the same time carefully differentiate between the question of domestic and foreign policies. The Katsura Cabinet *en bloc* will not be held responsible, but the resignation of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs will be expected.

The Popular Party, that is to say, the quondam Progressists, are represented by the same newspaper as adopting a still more resolute attitude. That was to have been expected. They take the line that the Diet will be humiliated if it is asked to amend a bill almost before the ink on it is dry. For bringing that humilation upon the National Assembly the Katsura Cabinet must be held responsible, and must therefore be required to resign. The Popular Party's leaders apparently ignore the obvious fact that they themselves are subjecting the Diet to much greater humiliation when they represent that body of legislators as having obeyed the Government's instructions without subjecting them to anything like due scrutiny.

The Central Party takes the just line that the Diet and the Cabinet must divide the responsibility equally between them and that there need not be any occasion for resignations.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* continues to take an extreme line. It contends, in effect, that nothing can be done until the Cabinet resigns.

The *Asahi Shimbun* makes a suggestion. It starts by pointing out that if always, since the days of Sir Harry Parkes, English fiscal interests and Japanese have seemed to clash, the explanation is not that any unfriendly feeling is entertained by England towards Japan, but simply that Great Britain's free trade policy places her in a specially vulnerable position. In the present instance there is right on both sides. English merchants are right in endeavouring to protect their own interests and Japan is right in maintaining that if concessions be made to England, they will have to be made to other Powers also. In these circumstances our contemporary suggests that the Japanese Government should adopt the course pursued by the United States in 1894 with regard to salt. On that occasion the Washing on Government announced that certain tariff privileges would be granted to any Powers which admitted American salt duty free. Why should not Japan now announce that she will reduce the rates upon certain fixed products of any Powers which give certain privileges to Japanese goods? Then if it were arranged that the specified products included those on account of which Great Britain is particularly interested, the problem would be solved. The *Asahi* advances this proposition with all deference, but we fear that our contemporary's idea is untenable for the simple reason that the most-favoured-nation clause is unconditional. It provides that any privilege, favour or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ships, subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships subjects or citizens of the other contracting party. The notable fact is that Great Britain has always been a staunch upholder of this unconditional clause, although she herself is least qualified to benefit by it.

The *Chuo* thinks that after due consultation with the British Government a suitable arrangement will be elaborated and submitted to the Diet next February. The *Chuo* calls for the resignation of the Cabinet *en bloc*.

Monday, October 31.

There continues to be much talk about the tariff question. The *Shogyo Shimpo* discusses it in two leading articles. In the first it denies that the problem has really been invested with a political character by the British Government. It is true that attempts have been made to extract party capital out of a purely fiscal programme, but the British Government is not likely to be swayed by such devices, nor will the British nation fail to recognize that Japan's action was inevitable in connection with her emergence from the era of conventional tariffs into that of statutory. An earnest effort should therefore be made to explain the situation fully to the English Government, and if that be unsuccessful our contemporary suggests one of two courses To ask the Diet to amend a law which has just passed and which has not been tested by even one day's operation is of course out of the question. What is wanted is some method of materialising for the purposes of special negotiation the free trade policy pursued by England towards all nations. The *Shogyo* thinks that among England's many colonies and over-sea dominions it should be possible to find some means of making to Japan concessions which would serve as an equivalent for a modification of the new Japanese tariff. But if that also proved impossible, there remains one resource, namely, to ask the Diet to pass a supplementary law providing that the duties imposed by Japan on imports from any country which practises free trade shall be determinable by Imperial Edict irrespectively of the General Tariff. If that were done, concessions could be made to England and the situation would be solved. But the *Shogyo Shimpo* thinks that even then the resignation of the present Minister of Foreign Affairs will be inevitable. For our own part we are inclined to doubt the possibility of reconciling the *Shogyo's* suggestion with an unconditional most-favoured-nation clause.

It is interesting to observe that Japanese publicists, while deprecating the notion that a political aspect should be imparted to this question by Englishmen, pervert it themselves into a palpable political weapon. Attacks upon Count Komura are made from all directions, even leaders of the *Seiyu-kai* being now included among his assailants. One comfortable feature of the commotion is unanimity in asserting that the Anglo-Japanese alliance must be preserved, *coûte qu'il coûte*. The incident, unpleasant as it is in itself, has at least served the useful purpose of showing how deeply rooted is Japan's loyalty to the alliance.

Wednesday, November 2.

Our readers may remember that sometime ago several Tokyo journals, evidently inspired by one of those delightfully untrustwortly sources of information, a news agency, attributed to Mr. Abe, a Secretary of the Foreign Office, certain statements about the tariff. He was made to say that a portion of the tariff would be amended, and that the responsibility for that step would have to be shared by the Diet as well as by the Government. It now appears that Mr. Abe said nothing of the kind, though so far as the Diet is concerned he might have said it with perfect propriety. The *Hochi Shimbun*, however, is now up in arms. Another news agency claims to have interviewed the Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 1st instant and to have been assured by him, apparently in Mr. Abe's presence, that the words attributed to the latter had not been used. The *Hochi* waxes quite irate over this incident. It frames an indictment from which there is no possible escape. One count is that Mr. Ishii insults the press when he accuses it of publishing incorrect matter; the other count is that if Mr. Abe did not speak in the sense reported, steps should have at once been taken to correct the error. This is really quite comical. The idea of the Tokyo press girding against the insult of being supposed to publish incorrect news can scarcely be received with any show of gravity. As for the contention that anything left uncontradicted must be regarded as true, it is a plainly unpractical argument. To carry out such a principle would virtually amount to editing the whole of the newspaper press. Newspapers have a certain measure of responsibility. Their first business is to tell the truth and to avoid misleading their readers. In no really civilised country are the Authorities held accountable for contradicting any erroneous statements made by the press, and among no sensible persons is the truth of a statement assumed because it is not contradicted.

It must have been recognized by this time that a number of Japanese party politicians are diligently endeavouring to make capital out of this tariff question, and that they would rejoice exceedingly could they convert it into a weapon for overthrow-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ing the Ministry. Some of their methods of compassing that end do not appeal to any high canon of fairness or moderation, but these are qualities which seldom make their presence very conspicuous in party politics.

COUNT HAYASHI.

Count Hayashi is again quoted as affirming that the only practical course for Japan to pursue is to lower her tariff rates with regard to special British manufactures. Concerning the apprehension that difficulties would then arise with other States under the most favoured nation clause, the Count thinks that such a fear is idle. Japan would merely have to say, "All right; if you claim the same privilege, it shall be extended in your case also to the same goods." Inasmuch, however, as the articles mainly in question are confined to British manufactures, other Powers could not qualify. Count Hayashi appears to us (*Japan Mail*) to overlook the fact that other Powers might interpret the most favoured nation clause as entitling them to concessions for their own special manufactures if concessions were made to England for hers. His Excellency's solution is too simple, in our opinion

In this context we observe that the *Jiji Shimpo* makes a practical suggestion. It is that the Government should adopt for its policy in negotiating with other countries a reduction of the import duty on cereals. The tariff as originally presented to the Diet, provided for a duty of 15 per cent. on rice, that being the equivalent of 64 *sen* per picul. But at the instance of the *Seiyu-kai* the figure was raised to one *yen*. It is plain that for a country like Japan which is yearly consuming more food stuffs than it produces, a tax upon the import of these is very unwise, especially as it will hit the import of rice from Korea, which is now a part of the Japanese Empire. The *Jiji* sees here a margin for negotiating with foreign States. This does not refer to England, however. In her case the *Jiji* continues to advocate frank reduction of rates.

The *Nippon* observes that if English iron continues to be admitted on the present easy terms, the chances of the Edamitsu Foundry becoming an independent and prosperous concern are very small, and if the Government asks the Diet to make special concessions to English iron, then the proposed appropriation for extending the Foundry must be at once struck out of the budget.

THE CHINESE PARLIAMENT.

It is now stated that a memorial has been addressed to the Throne by all the Viceroys and Governors in combination. The *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent undertakes to give not only the gist of this memorandum but also its motive. The gist is that that if a National Assembly be opened, the Empire will immediately become strong and its finances plentiful. This, the memorialists think, is proved by the experience of Japan, which prior to the opening of the Diet had a revenue of only 80 million *yen*, whereas her income now amounts to 600 millions. The motive ascribed to the memorialists is said to have been furnished by the resolution adopted by the Mukden Local Assembly and other public bodies in the sense that only in national union can safety be found against the dangers consequent on the Russo-Japanese alliance and the annexation of Korea. It appears that this memorial was forwarded telegraphically, and there is collateral evidence that it actually was presented, for in an Imperial message, read to the Senate on the morning of the 28th instant, allusion was made to the fact that such a memorial signed by four Viceroys and other high officials had reached the Throne. The message further convoked a meeting of Privy Councillors and other State magnates to be held in the Palace for the purpose of considering the question. It is alleged that public opinion inclines to the belief that this problem will receive a speedy solution.

It must be a time of intense anxiety to Chinese statesmen, as it is indeed to all friends of the great Far-Eastern Empire. It has been well said that China for many centuries has been a constitutional though not a representative country, inasmuch as her Sovereigns have held the sceptre practically by the fiat of the people. But between an autocracy which can only be disturbed by a rebellion and a government elected by the representatives of the people there is an immense interval, and no country has ever tried the experiment of bridging that interval in a night and a morning, as China is now asked to do.

THE CHINCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

It would seem that the new Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. Tang Shao-yi, is not at all disposed to abandon the project of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway. The telegrams say that, at a recent meeting of high officials from the Department over which Mr. Tang presides as well as from the Waiwupu and the Department of Finance, the question came up for discussion in immediate connection with the raising of a loan in America for the purpose of building the line. Mr. Tang is said to have represented that the railway was originally planned by the former Viceroy of Manchuria, and that it had been shelved owing to Russia's opposition. Mr. Tang, however, considered that result very regrettable and intimated that he had a plan of his own for restoring the situation. The meeting therefore decided to leave the matter in his hands.

According to the *Mainichi Dempo* the Governments of the United States and China are equally reluctant to abandon the construction of the Chingchow-Aigun Railway. It is now an open secret that Mr. Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of Manchuria was never intended to be anything more than a stepping stone to the consummation of the above railway project. In Washington the belief is evidently entertained that the most effective method of preserving the open door is to have open avenues passing though it. We can well understand, therefore that Mr. Secretary Knox desires to see this Chingchow-Aigun road built, and is reluctant to abandon the project on account of one rebuff. The latest phase of the affair, according to our Tokyo contemporary, is that the projectors are now agitating for the construction of a road from Chingchow to Yaonang, with the intention of subsequently carrying it to Aigun, not via Tsitsihar but by some more circuitous route. Inasmuch, however, as no route can possibly emerge at Aigun without having previously crossed the Russian railway, it is not apparent that this partial change of programme can accomplish anything towards eliminating Russia's objections. The *Mainichi Dempo* nevertheless affirms confidently that the Chingchow-Yaonang scheme has entered the region of practical politics and that it includes the building of a harbour at Lienshan.

A TOKYO THERSITES.

The *Nippon*, under the editorship of an ex-official of the Bank of Japan, is curiously conspicuous at present for intemperate criticism of everything connected with the Cabinet. Nothing that savours of officialdom can be right in the *Nippon's* eyes, and among other polite suggestions it bids the *Japan Mail* hold its tongue, as insufficiently informed. Practically the whole policy declared by the Prime Minister and endorsed by the leading bankers at the recent meeting of the Clearing Houses is denounced by the *Nippon* as either a sham or a blunder, and our contemporary has not sufficient respect for the reputation of its own country to refrain from accusing its financiers of deliberate chicanery. Thus it asserts that in connection with recent Conversion operations the Treasury announced public subscriptions to the extent of 130 million *yen*, whereas 100 millions of that sum were in reality put up by the under-writing syndicate of bankers; and it extends the same slander to the case of the Seikosho loan, to which it affirms that only 3 millions were really subscribed by the people, and 10 millions were put up by the banks. Consequently, whereas the issue of the transaction is reported to have been a total subscription of 13 millions odd, the real result was that the syndicate of banks will themselves have to take up 7 millions out of the ten required. We imagine that if any foreign journal were to charge Japan's leading bankers and Ministers of State with gross deception such as the *Nippon* deliberately accuses them of, that journal would be the first to denounce the foreign traducer.

THE "SEIYU-KAI" AND THE GOVERNMENT.

The Kwanto section of the *Seiyu-kai* held a meeting on the 1st instant in Maebashi, and if we may judge from a speech made by Mr. Matsuda Masahisa, the big Party is assuming an attitude of hostility to the Cabinet. The principal accusations preferred against the Ministry are that instead of reducing the taxation, it proposes to spend a large sum upon implementing the navy, and that it shows no disposition to deal drastically with the problem of riparian works. According to Mr. Matsuda's calculation, the losses annually incurred owing to inundations amount to a sum which if capitalized at 4 per cent., would reach 700 million *yen*, whereas these ravages might be effectually guarded against by an outlay of 200 millions. The *Seiyu-kai* leader did not hesitate to denounce the Katsura Cabinet as the Military Party and to declare that the administration of the Empire's affairs was rapidly drifting back to the conditions which existed in pre-restoration days.

Dr. Hatoyama is reported to have spoken in very strong terms against the idea of changing the Empire's tariff to suit the convenience of a group of foreign merchants. But we suspect that the stenographer did not take down the Doctor's words with thorough accuracy.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE LOAN.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from Washington saying that China's proposals for a loan of 50 million dollars (gold) have been accepted by a syndicate in the United States under the leadership of the Morgan Bank and the Standard Oil Company represented by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb and Company. The loan is to carry 5-per-cent. interest and will be issued at par, so that the sum actually received by China will be about 48 millions. Nothing whatever is stated as to the purpose to which the money is to be applied, neither is there any mention of security. It may be, as the *Jiji* suggests that for the sake of appearances the loan will be called a capital fund in connection with the new currency system, but the fact that the amount corresponds almost exactly with the deficit in the budget suggests very plainly that the proceeds of the loan are to be devoted to general finance. Such a policy, however, is almost incredible. It would be recklessly shortsighted on China's part to enter the market as a borrower for the purpose of making up a deficiency of revenue which, according to present appearances, will recur every year. The shrewd American financiers who are reported to be negotiating this transaction do not appear at all likely to put their hands into their pockets in such circumstances, and in spite of the explicit nature of the *Jiji's* telegram, further confirmation is required.

There appears to be no longer any room for doubt that the Chinese Government has concluded a loan of 50 million dollars (gold) with the syndicate represented by Mr. Straight. The document was signed on the 28th ult. and was ratified on the following day. Ten million dollars of the total are to be applied nominally to developing productive enterprises in Manchuria, the remaining 40 millions are for railway purposes in China and for forming a fund to secure the new paper currency. The security given is said to be the customs duties and the revenue derived from *likin*, but as the customs duties are already hypothecated up to the hilt, it is evident that this security is of the slenderest description. The prevalent report in official circles is that a large part of the money will go to clear off the mortgage on the Kin-Han (Lu-Han) Railway, but on the whole the conviction is that the proceeds of the loan will be used to make up the dificiency in the revenue. We stated in our last issue that China would probably receive $36 for each 100-dollar bond, but it appears that she is not to be quite so well treated as that: the net sum coming to her will be 95, and, as the rate of interest is 5 per cent., such terms cannot be considered at all favourable. In our opinion China has embarked upon a very hazardous policy when she contracts such an obligation. The only saving clause is that her *vis à vis* is the United States of America. Washington's foreign policy has always been distinguished by a spirit of moderation and justice. It may therefore be reasonably hoped that the aggressive potentialities of such a transaction will be reduced to a minimum in this case.

The Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* says that this loan had been virtually under discussion from the beginning of the year between the Prince Regent's commissioners, on the one hand, and the United States Legation and Mr. Straight, on the other. The loan includes a provision for Manchuria's needs, so that the negotiations hitherto carried on at Mukden by Mr. Cloud may be said to have fallen through. The correspondent adds that, according to current belief, the attitude taken by the President of the Board of Finance when presenting the budget to the Senate was dictated by a desire to obtain public approval of the projected loan. On that occasion Mr. Tsai, after insisting that reliance on increased taxation was impossible, went on to advocate the speedy opening of a National Assembly, his aim being to secure the approval of the Senate when the loan came upon the tapis. The transaction, however, is said to be regarded with strong disapproval by the representatives of the other Great Occidental Powers, who consider it to be essentially an affair of political finance.

This subject is of such importance that great interest attaches to the outlines of the budget, as telegraphed by Mr. Ishikawa Hanzan, the well-known correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun* in Peking. The statement has evidently undergone some mutilation in transport, but on the whole it is intelligible enough. The figures are as follow:—

REVENUE.	Taels.
Land tax	48,101,346
Salt and tea tax	46,312,355
Customs	42,139,287
Miscellaneous taxes	26,163,845
Likin	43,187,907
Proceeds of State industries	46,600,899
Additional transport tax	5,652,333
Miscellaneous	35,244,750
Bonds (?)	35,600,000
Total Revenue	296,962,722

EXPENDITURES.	
Administrative expenses (including the Imperial Household)	26,921,274
Foreign Affairs	4,001,308
Domestic Affairs	22,460,761
Finance	25,161,855
Festivals	799,797
Education	16,149,540
Justice	6,835,325
Military and Naval	97,498,657
Communications	56,703,264
Buildings, etc.	5,087,394
Government enterprises	7,696,361
Service of foreign debt	51,640,962
Defence of the frontiers	1,239,908
Bonds (?)	4,472,613
Total Expenditures	326,669,019
Excess of Expenditures	29 706,297

It will be understood that the above figures relate to the Central Government only.

From Mr. Ishikawa's account it appears that things are not so hopeless as they have hitherto been represented to be. So far as the expenditures are concerned, it is alleged that they have already been reduced to their lowest possible point, and that to bring them to the figures shown in the budget has needed untiring exertions on the part of the President of the Board of Finance. The important point is, however, that the Government never had any intention of asking the Senate to endorse a budget wherein the expenditures exceeded the income by nearly 30 million taels without proposing any contrivance to make ends meet. There has been talk of the impossibility of increased taxation, but the Minister of Finance, with the approval of his colleagues in the Cabinet, has drafted a bill to meet the situation by increasing the taxes on *samshu* (*sake*) and business and by imposing a new tax upon incomes. This bill would have been presented to the Senate simultaneously with the budget, had not the question of a National Assembly been given precedence, and the Government then conceived the plan of acceding to the petition for the immediate opening of a National Assembly on condition that the Senate agreed to vote the necessary financial measures. Mr. Tsai is reported to have said that as China is frankly following Japan's example in the matter of an income tax, the law relating to that impost has been taken *en bloc* from the Japanese original. There is a difficulty about meddling with the land tax, inasmuch as a rescript issued by the late Emperor pledged the Government not to augment that tax, but investigations have been commenced with a view to a State monopoly of tobacco. At all events the Chinese Government is not behaving in the unpractical manner described in previous telegrams. It has a definite plan for balancing the budget. The mystery remains, however, as to previous financial management. If the utmost exertions of the Minister of Finance were needed to reduce the deficit to 30 million taels, in the budget, what can have been done to tide over similar situations in the past? We know that the Imperial Household, at all events, can never have been in urgent need of money inasmuch as the late Empress-Dowager left behind her a treasury containing 100 million taels.

It appears to be a fact that the new Chinese loan of 50 million dollars gold is unsecured. There is no hypothecation of any Chinese asset, but there is an important provision that an American financier shall be appointed to oversee the monetary affairs of the Chinese State. There are rumours that recent changes of officials in the Central Government as well as the visit to Europe and America paid by Prince Tsai Hsun were all preliminary to this transaction, but such stories are apt to be circulated in the first excitement caused by an event so momentous.

Shanghai telegraphs that the loan is to be repayable in 45 years, that it is absolutely without security other than the promise of the Chinese Government, that it carries 5 per cent. interest and that China is to receive 95 per bond. From the same source we learn that only one million dollars of the money is to be diverted to Manchuria, and all the rest will be employed to make ends meet in the budget. Of course it is evident that Shanghai has no special qualification to speak with authority on this subject.

Nothing is more remarkable than the secrecy which has been successfully observed throughout all the preliminary processes of this negotiation. The almost invariable rule when transactions of such importance are on the tapis is that rumour far outruns fact, but in this case there has not been even a whisper of America's intention. We say "America," but of course it must always be remembered that the Washington Government is not a direct party to the loan, and therefore the arrangement cannot properly be called international, the creditors being simply a group of private American capitalists. Nevertheless experience has shown that these same capitalists have immense power in their own country and can always sway officialdom in any given direction provided that justice is not sacrificed. Moreover it seems plain that the United States Representative in Peking has lent every legitimate assistance to the agents of the syndicate.

A very interesting point is the probable attitude which the other Powers will assume with regard to the loan for railways in the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Yangtsz valley. Great patience has been shown in the matter of this transaction. The foreign financial agents are fortified by a distinct pledge from the late High Chancellor Chang Chih-tung, and nothing has restrained them from insisting on the practical observance of that pledge except the plea that popular sentiment in China, as represented by the rights-recovery party, is implacably hostile to contracting any monetary debts to foreign countries. Was that merely a specious pretext? We are almost constrained to answer in the affirmative, for the rights-recovery party seems to have faded altogether out of sight so soon as its disappearance was dictated by the convenience of the Central Government. Of course it may be pleaded that no security is given by China in this instance. But against that has to be set the doubly humiliating condition that China's national finances are to be under the supervision of an American expert. If the rights-recovery party quietly swallows that pill, it must have a much stronger digestion than the public supposed.

Another reflection is that had Sir Robert Hart been in Peking this transaction would never have been completed. And indeed we are disposed to think that it puts an end to all hope of Sir Robert's return, for at his time of life and in view of the services he has rendered to China, it is not at all likely that he will consent to resume his functions under the supervision of another foreigner.

We repeat that in our opinion the only bright feature of this incident is the nationality of the creditor. It is possible for the world to be quite sure that no Government occupying the seats of power in Washington will agree to pervert to any evil purpose the power that the United States has now acquired in China.

It might have been predicted confidently that the newsmongers would place Germany on the stage sooner or later in the financial drama which is now being acted at Peking. Therefore we are not surprised to find that, according to a telegram to one of the leading Tokyo papers, the pending visit of the ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce of Germany and of the Commander-in-Chief of the German Naval force in the Far East is associated with some loan transaction on Germany's part, and with a settlement of matters relating to railways in Shantung. The message is very brief, but reading between the lines, one can easily perceive that the intention is to ascribe to Germany a desire to compete with the United States as a lender of money to China. We do not place the slightest faith in this rumour, but the circulation of such stories cannot be without significance in Chinese eyes as well as in Occidental.

Washington telegraphs under date of the 31st ultimo that the United States Secretary of State has made a declaration with regard to the Chinese loan. He is quoted as saying in effect that the furnishing of this money to China will enable her to discharge her obligations towards America, England and Japan, and will also enable her to proceed with her new currency scheme on a sound basis. His Excellency concludes by observing that as the details of the transaction are still under consideration by the financiers concerned, he refrains from any explicit statement about that part of the affair.

This statement is somewhat vague but it could scarcely have been expected to be more definite. At all events it suffices to show that the Washington Government is content to associate itself indirectly with the loan. Such at least would be the interpretation attached to a similar declaration on the part of a British Minister of Foreign Affairs.

PEKING.

As a somewhat novel experience the intelligence telegraphically received from Peking during the past few days is confirmed from point to point. The meeting of the Senate on the 26th instant will be classed among the important historical events of the Chinese Empire. Thirty-two Government delegates were present and 171 Senators took their seats, while the audience numbered over a hundred, including several members of the Corps Diplomatique. It will be remembered that the attitude of the President of the Board of Finance towards the question of shortening the period of parliamentary probation was represented in two very different lights. According to one account, Mr. Tsai Tsz opposed all concessions in that direction; according to another account, he strongly endorsed the people's petition. The latter version is now confirmed, and it is added that Mr. Tsai had previously obtained approval of the Prince Regent for his utterances. His allusion to the question of a National Assembly was made at the conclusion of his speech introducing the budget. It is to be noticed again that although the figures of the budget, as now telegraphed, tally with those previously given in these columns, no explanation whatever is forthcoming as to the methods hitherto pursued to make ends meet when the separation extends to such a sum as 74 million *taels*. No questions appear to have been asked on this important topic at the first reading of the budget, and the only partial explanation we can find as to the sudden deficit of revenue is that 20 million *taels* stand for losses incurred on account of the anti-opium legislation. The Finance Minister in introducing the budget is represented as merely having dwelt upon the necessity of retrenchment, and as having announced that all high officials would be instructed to confine their outlays to the assets actually in sight. But that suggests itself as a mere platitude, for if the budget be adopted by the Senate and approved by the Throne, its details will have to be carried out by the administrative officials. It was in the sequel of this speech that the President of the Board of Finance announced his approval of the immediate opening of the National Assembly, and, as stated above, rumour credits the Excellency with having echoed the sentiments of the Prince Regent, who is reluctant to oppose the wishes of the people. A striking feature of the subsequent debate on the petition for a National Assembly was that one Senator solemnly declared that should the petition be rejected by the Throne, the only feasible course for the Senate would be to resign *en bloc*.

There is another point to which attention must be paid in considering this Peking budget. It is that the estimates for the provinces are based on statistics relating to the 39th year of *Kwang-su*, and cannot therefore be taken as conclusive with regard to the immediate present. So far as we can judge, none of the Viceroys has submitted a local budget to a provincial assembly, and these bodies are reported to be urgently insisting that no time should be lost in supplying the defect. It is believed that the present state of the provincial finances is worse than the budget now before the Senate represents it to be.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that his Excellency Yuan Shu-hsun, Viceroy of the two Kwang provinces, has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted. Illness is the cause assigned, but we suspect that the true reason is to be sought in the recent difference of opinion between the Viceroy and the Local Assembly with regard to the prohibition of opium smoking and of gambling dens. It will be remembered that the Assembly resigned *en bloc* because the Viceroy refused to forward its petition to Peking. Subsequently news came that the petition had been forwarded and that the Viceroy had courteously urged the Assembly to continue its session, but probably the incident overstrained the relations between the Assembly and his Excellency.

THE MACAO QUESTION.

It has probably occurred to many of our readers to speculate on the effect the change of polity in Portugal is likely to exercise upon the problem of Macao. There exists a written promise by which the King of Portugal pledges himself not to surrender Macao to any foreign Power without China's consent. But with the disappearance of the monarchy this pledge ceases to have any validity unless or until the new Republican Government in Lisbon engages itself to observe all the foreign obligations previously contracted by the Throne. In view of this state of affairs the Chinese society for the conservation of the Macao boundaries is said to have memorialised Peking in the sense that Portugal should be approached with a demand for the surrender of Macao. Such a memorial is tolerably sure to elicit a negative reply, if it gets any answer at all. But we cannot wonder that the people of China feel some anxiety. Macao would undoubtedly have been reckoned among the outlying properties of which a certain German newspaper lately proposed the partition between Germany and Great Britain. Of course such a proposition did not represent the opinion of either nation, but the fact that it was put forward gravely and with some insistence can scarcely have failed to inspire the Chinese with alarm.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The telegraph reported on Friday last that a banquet had been given in London to mark the closure of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and we learn from a report published by the Exhibition Committee in Tokyo that telegrams of congratulation were despatched by Prince Fushimi to Prince Arthur of Connaught and by Baron Oura to the Duke of Norfolk and Mr. Kiralfy. We read in the report that out of the 2,080,000 *yen* granted by the Japanese Government no less than 870,000 *yen* went to Mr. Kiralfy. The total number of visitors was 5,260,000, being 180,000 more than the number at the Anglo-French Exhibition, and the goods sold aggregated 464,500 *yen*. It is stated that the fine-arts exhibits will be subsequently sent to the expositions at Budapest and Rome.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, October 28.

The Korean residents of Washington are keeping up their curious agitation against the sale of the building which has hitherto served for a Korean Legation in that city. They insist that the ownership of the building cannot be legally determined until after the annexation of Korea by Japan has been placed beyond all reach of reversal. Doubtless they have found some barrister willing to endorse this idea, but to us it seems very quaint. To carry it into practice would mean the indefinite postponement of any step for finally dealing with the property in question. Probably the Legation was originally purchased with Korean money, but since Japan has now made herself responsible for all the financial obligations of her new dominion, there cannot be any doubt that the Legation building at Washington becomes Japanese property.

Saturday, October 29.

More than once of late we have taken occasion to observe that the some-time unquiet in Korea has been replaced by a complete dearth of insurrectionary news. One hesitates to interpret this in an over-optimistic manner, but we may quote the following paragraph from the *Seoul Press* :—

Signs point to the complete suppression of insurgents whose existence has constituted so great a counteracting element in the ever-increasing prosperity of Chosen during the past few years. Of late we have heard nothing of insurgents, and reports available from those provinces formerly disturbed lead us to believe that there is now little fear of seeing a revival of insurrection. Many causes may have combined to bring about this prevailing tranquility, and among them one must not overlook the value of the studiedly precautionary measures taken by the Police force since its late re-organisation. On the other hand, it seems, the majority of insurgents have come slowly to understand the reliability of the Japanese administration and to appreciate the liberal principles of the new regime, concurrently with which fact some or other influential members of the *yangpan* class on whose secret backing many of the insurgent bodies relied, withheld their support from a similar reason. Indeed the liberal measures of the new Government evidently satisfied all Koreans, and the *literati* and men of local fame whose influence has had much to do with the insurrection are stated to be exceedingly glad over the recent revival of old local educational institutions. Under such circumstances the recent tranquility appears to be based on very sound ground.

Sunday, October 30.

It is stated that the amount which will be paid in the form of gratuities to widows, orphans and persons distinguished for filial piety in Chosen is 200,000 *yen*. The distribution will take place on the Emperor's birthday, and the gratuities will range from two to ten *yen* per head.

The Korean tourists, numbering 61, arrived at Shimbashi at 4 p.m. on the 29th instant, and were met by a party of 30 bonzes representing the Nichiren Sect and by a party of ladies belonging to the Aikoku Fujinkwai. The tourists proceeded to the Hotel Metropole and the Okamoto Inn. Presumably accommodation for such a number was not obtainable at the Imperial Hotel.

Countess Yi Wan-yong and Baroness Chou were interviewed at Shimonoseki by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*, and on being asked what had struck them most on arrival in Japan, they are quoted as having replied the mountains, the trees, the quantity of washed garments hung out to dry, the women working in the fields, and the mothers who, with babies on their backs, push carts along. These ladies shrewdly observed that such industry on the part of females is doubtless one of the sources of Japan's prosperity. Viscount Cho, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, explained to the same reporter that among the ladies was one who had acted as nurse to the Korean Prince Imperial now in Tokyo. The ex-Minister's son is one of those forming the Prince's entourage.

Audience is to be granted by the Emperor and Empress to the members of the party on the 4th proximo, and they will afterwards be entertained by Viscount Watanabe, Minister of the Imperial Household, at luncheon in the Shiba detached palace.

Monday, October 31.

It is confidently asserted that his Imperial Highness, Prince Li Junior, will visit Japan next spring, and that the necessary investigations are now in progress. At the present rate it will soon be necessary to make special provision in the Japanese budget for the expense of entertaining foreign dignitaries. Prince Tsai Hsun is to-day receiving a most costly welcome, and his visit will be followed in quick succession by those of the Prince Imperial of Germany and the ex Emperor of Korea. It is commonly rumoured that the entertainment given to the Chinese Prince at the Kabuki theatre on the 27th instant cost altogether 70,000 *yen*; but unfortunately folks like the Directors of the South Manchuria Railway are not always available for such purposes, and the resources of the Imperial Household Department are limited.

We may mention here that the Korean tourists are evidently having a fine time in Japan. Early on the 30th instant they were driven in carriages of the Imperial Household to the Emperor's Palace and to the Palace of the Prince Imperial to write their names, after which they proceeded to the botanical gardens in Shinjiku where the carriages were admitted to the grounds as a special concession to the Korean ladies, whose accomplishments do not include pedestrianism. Thence they proceeded to the mansion of the former Prince Regent of Korea, and finally drove to the Sanyentei, where they lunched with the Prince. The ladies are said to be greatly pleased and interested, and it appears that they are driving about with their faces uncovered, which is very unusual on the part of Korean females.

Tuesday, November 1.

The correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* has just paid a visit to Hongju in the south of the province of Chungchong-do. He reports that the behaviour of the Korean Auxiliary Gendarmes and of the Korean police in that district is very arbitrary and offensive. He thinks in short that they are a veritable case of men clothed in a little brief authority and that they stand in urgent need of efficient restraint.

We gather that Chosen has now attracted the earnest attention of speculative Japanese, and that enterprises of various kinds are being busily promoted there. In fact something like a mania seems to exist, for it is stated that the Authorities, while sedulously avoiding any interference with the legitimate expansion of industry, have drafted a law for the better control of such enterprises.

There is talk of engaging Japanese Buddhist priests for the purpose of imparting religious education in Korea. For centuries back the Buddhist clergy in the Peninsula, owing to causes which have never been clearly analysed, have fallen into such a state of ignorance and corruption that they have come to be regarded not as moral guides but as mere parasites. Certainly the part they act in encouraging the growth of a religious conscience may be said to be virtually *nil*. The Japanese Authorities are therefore said to be thinking of asking their countrymen at home to send duly qualified Buddhist teachers to the Peninsula.

There is a story that over 50 of the Yangpan claim to have been accidently omitted from the list of those entitled to gratuities. They are accordingly drawing up a petition for presentation to the Governor-General. But it is said that these men have no real grievance, and that they are acting at the instigation of agitators.

Wednesday, November 2.

A telegram received in Tokyo from Seoul says that the result of investigation shows the number of Yangpan and Literati who are entitled to gratuities to be 8747. All these are at least 60 years of age, and a very few have reached the great age of 107. The gratuities begin at 25 *yen* and go up to a hundred. It will be understood that these figures relate solely to aged folk.

According to semi-official accounts, Yi Pong-yun, who is mentioned in another paragraph, is now in the hands of the Russian Authorities. Nothing has been settled yet as to handing him over to the Japanese, but as his apprehension was an act of good will on Russia's part, some means will probably be found in the end for giving him up

PENSION BONDS IN KOREA.

When pension bonds were issued to the members of the new nobility and to other deserving persons in Korea, it was enacted that no sales or assignments of these securities would be permitted. The object of this policy was evidently to avert incidents such as those that took place in the case of the original Japanese pension bonds, which were freely sold and hypothecated by their inexperienced holders who thereafter found themselves reduced to dire straits. The veto in Korea's case has now been slightly modified by the issue of an Ordinance declaring that in special circumstances pension bonds may be disposed of, provided that the explicit approval of the Governor-General has been obtained, and provided that the bonds are sold to the Bank of Korea which will take them over at par value. It is plain that the recipients of these bonds, finding themselves placed in unwonted possession of the equivalent of a large supply of ready money, might easily be tempted to realize a part of these securities, with the result that the market price of the bonds might be seriously depreciated, and something like a panic might occur. No precautions calculated to avert such a misfortune can be deemed excessive. On the other hand, it is easy to conceive cases where inability to dispose of the bonds might constitute a great hardship. Hence the discretionary power of sanction now given to the Governor-General.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE VICEROY OF MANCHURIA.

From Tsingtau in Shantung comes news that the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has appealed to the Governor of Shantung for assistance and cöoperation. The Viceroy evidently labours under obsession by the Russo-Japanese bugbear. He represents to his Shantung colleague that Russia from her basis in Siberia, and Japan from her foothold in Korea, plainly menace the integrity of the Three Eastern Provinces, and that Shantung and Mukden must join hands to avert a huge catastrophe of territorial aggression. His Excellency explains that Manchuria, being of wide extent and very sparse population, is ill equipped for purposes of self-defence, and that the only effective remedy appears to lie in immediate colonization. With that idea in view the Viceroy has been investigating the measures taken by Japan for the colonization of Hokkaido, and having found in them a good model, he proposes that Shantung and Manchuria shall combine to operate a similar system. We should hesitate to agree that Japan's policy towards Hokkaido has been always of an exemplary character, but undoubtedly a large measure of success has attended it; and as the Viceroy is doubtless right when he claims that Manchuria offers to agricultural settlers many more advantages than Hokkaido does, he may accomplish with the aid of Shantung something even more signal than Japan has accomplished in the case of Hokkaido. But there is one great essential, namely, money. Japan spent large sums on the development of Hokkaido and was freely ridiculed by foreign critics at the time. When the late Count Kuroda was Governor of the island, a sum of a million *yen* yearly was granted to him with a perfectly free hand as to its expenditure, and if the total sum spent by the Japanese Government on the development of the northern island were set down, it would probably give the Viceroy of Manchuria something to think about. Needing already 10 or 15 million *taels* to establish budgetary equilibrium, his Excellency must be very sanguine if he puts his hand to the costly work of encouraging colonization.

YI PONG-YUN.

This disturber of the peace has at last been apprehended by the Russian police in Nikolaievsk. It has been evident from the outset that the Russian Authorities in Siberia were anxious to render every possible assistance to the Japanese in averting any riotous results of the annexation. They accordingly made things so hot for the Korean agitators who had their head quarters in Vladivostock that these gentry found it expedient to clear out. Of course the break up of their headquarters meant a serious check to their propaganda. But this did not satisfy the Russian Authorities. They evidently instructed the police to maintain a vigilant attitude, and the final result has been the apprehension of Yi Pong-Yun, who has long been known as the leader of the Korean insurgents in the north-east. At the time of Prince Ito's assassination there were several indications that the crime had been assisted, if not planned, by the Vladivostock revolutionists. But unfortunately sufficient evidence was not forthcoming. That defect may now be remedied. The telegraph does not say whether any of Yi's accomplices have been seized at the same time.

THE YALU LUMBER ENTERPRISE.

The public has been regaled with all kinds of rumours about the Yalu Lumber Company. On one day we have been assured that the affairs of the enterprise are in an almost hopeless condition, and on the next we have been told that things are moving quite satisfactorily and profitably. The latest story is that the Company is seeking to extend its market to Shanghai, and has floated down a large number of rafts with that object. But thereafter the message becomes somewhat mixed, for it says, in one sentence, that owing to the inundations this year business has been greatly interrupted; and, in another, it asserts that the Company will pay a dividend of 5 or 6 per cent. This is the first we have heard about damage caused by floods along the upper reaches of the Yalu.

Items of news about the Yalu Lumber enterprise constantly come across the wires. They are nearly always unfavourable in their accounts of the undertaking, but in no instance have they received official confirmation. The latest story is that the building of a spacious store-house at Antung was projected some time ago and should have been commenced in the spring of the current year. The S.M. Railway Company granted, free of charge, the use of a plot of land measuring 250 acres and further agreed that a branch line should be built to connect the store house with the main road. It was found, however when the work was about to be commenced that the plans for the store house were defective from an engineering point of view, and so far from commencing the building at the appointed time, nothing whatever has been done about it and nothing seems likely to be done even next spring. In these circumstances an agitation has been set on foot with the object of restoring the property and the conduct of the enterprise to private management.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

There have been so many conflicting accounts about the prospects of a National Assembly in China that the public must be perplexed to decipher any grains of truth anywhere. Some time ago we were explicitly informed that a meeting of the Council of State had taken place in Peking at the Palace, and had resulted in a determination to sanction the convention of a parliament in the year 1914. Thereafter this news was explicitly contradicted, and the whole affair was wrapped in an atmosphere of doubt. Now, however, comes a distinct assertion that at a meeting of the Council of State held on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo from 2 to 5 o'clock, the matter was carefully debated, with the result that the Council decided to recommend to the Throne the year 1913 as suitable for the opening of parliamentary institutions. This resolution was to be submitted to the Prince Regent on the 31st ultimo, and up to this moment of writing (Tuesday morning) the result has not been telegraphed. It may be mentioned that according to the original plan the National Assembly would not have been opened until 1916.

It is to be noted that the Provincial Assembly of Amoy has memorialised the Throne in the sense that parliament should be opened a year hence and the Viceroy has forwarded the memorial.

THE OIL COMPANIES.

It is now very plainly hinted that the Japanese oil companies, namely the Hoden and the Nippon, are concocting a plan to save the situation by recourse to a protective duty. When two huge companies like the Sun and the Standard engage in rivalry, it becomes impossible to fix any limit of their contest. But the Japanese companies, which are conducted on a much smaller scale, and have comparatively petty resources, find themselves in danger of annihilation from collision with such giants. The only visible resource is to put upon imported oil a duty sufficiently high to leave a margin of profit for the home industry without setting any limits to the competition of the foreign companies. The directors of the Hoden and the Nippon are said to be now agitating with that object in view.

The two principal Japanese Oil Companies, namely the Nippon and the Hoden, have decided to place their oil upon the market at 2.21 *yen* per box, which is the price now asked for the Rising Sun's staple. Tokyo journals state that this price cannot possibly leave any margin of profit, and that the prospect is extremely gloomy, considering that the season of great demand is in sight.

The acts of the competing oil sellers read like a page from a work of fiction. Prices were supposed some days ago to have reached their bottom, but that was evidently a premature conclusion, for further reductions of various kinds are said to have been devised until the actual receipts per case have fallen to the neighbourhood of one *yen*. This means that the oil is practically being given away, and Japanese producers are completely driven out of the field. We hear nothing more about restoring the situation by means of a protective tax. Of course this is affecting the paraffin wax industry. Paraffin being a bye-product of kerosene the foreign wax has fallen so sharply in price that the domestic vegetable product finds practically no market.

THE INCOME TAX.

Several publicists have attacked the Government for not bringing forward during next session of the Diet the promised bill for amending the income tax. But on behalf of the Government it is explained that this bill was withdrawn last session in deference to the Diet's clearly expressed wish that precedence should be given to reduction of the land tax. Nevertheless the income tax bill would have been re-submitted in the approaching session had not unforeseen expenditures presented themselves. Special grants had to be made in aid of the inundated regions; extraordinary outlays had to be incurred in connection with the annexation of Korea, and a fund had to be created for implementing the navy. All these special items are unavoidable. As to the first, no demonstration is required. As to the second, to withhold the necessary funds would be tantamount to disapproving annexation; and, finally, the naval appropriation is dictated by the necessity of keeping Japan up to international standards. If the bill for amending the income tax be introduced, money to meet the above expenses will not be forthcoming. There is no alternative.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

No settlement has yet been reached in the matter of the Taoel trouble or in that of the Korean settlers at Hsinmintun. It is unnecessary to repeat the details of these complications, as they have already been made familiar to our readers. But we may say that their settlement ought not to involve so much time and trouble as the Chinese Authorities appear to find necessary. The telegrams now represent the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Koike, as having made a strong representation to Mr. Han, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Bureau in the Mukden Government. The Consul-General is quoted as having pointed out that, in their dealings with Japan, Chinese officials seem to be largely influenced at present by sentiment, which is a dangerous guide in international affairs. Mr. Koike therefore conjures his Chinese colleague to see to it that a different mood is entertained. He promises that if any legitimate fault can be found with the conduct of the Japanese officials, it shall be remedied on due representation, and, on the other hand, he entreats the Chinese officials to deal with questions on their own merits quite apart from feeling or prejudice.

This is decidedly an unusual course, and if it has really been taken, we must infer that Mr. Koike, who has hitherto proved himself a very competent official, sees good reason to protest against the methods of Chinese diplomats in Manchuria. It is in these frontier problems that we have to seek the danger of strained relations between the two neighbouring Empires. The hospitality lavished on a Chinese prince in Tokyo has little practical meaning after all.

It is said that a decision has at last been arrived at with reference to the relative advantages of the competing projects for building a line of railway from Tiehling to Hailungchen or from Kaiyuan to Hailungchen. The decision is in favour of the former route. That the Hailungchen district should be brought into communication by rail with either Tiehling or Kaiyuan has long been recognised, but choice between the two lines has been deferred until the present. The comparative proximity of the Liao river is said to have proved a determining factor. Tiehling is almost on the banks of this great river, whereas Kaiyuan is considerably remote from the water-way; and it is thought that the new line, if carried to the latter place, would serve simply as a feeder of the South Manchuria railway and would deflect the carrying trade of Hailungchen from Newchwang to Dairen. The Chinese make no secret of their desire to promote the interests of Newchwang in preference to those of Dairen, but they would prefer to develop Lienshan at the expense of both. Meanwhile it remains to be seen whether Japan will sit silent in the presence of this programme. A railway from Tiehling to Hailungchen would be unquestionably parallel to the Mukden-Antung road, though at a considerable distance from the latter.

THE "IKOMA."

The *Ikoma* arrived at Yokosuka at 10 a.m. on the 29th ultimo, having travelled 31,700 miles since her departure 198 days ago. She is the first Japanese warship, or indeed the first ship flying the Japanese flag, that has made such an extensive tour. Probably the most enjoyable moment of her whole voyage was on the 25th of May when a crew of her bluejackets won the international boat race in connection with the centenary of the Argentine Republic. It will be remembered that the *Nisshin* and the *Kasuga* were originally destined for the Argentine Republic and were purchased by Japan on the eve of her war with Russia. In commemoration of this event the *Ikoma* carried to the Argentine Government a quantity of fragments of Russian shells by which the two ships had been struck, and the Republic acknowledged the gift with a bronze statue of a warrior carrying the legend "to the last man." The Republic also presented a large oil painting representing a street scene in connection with the final days of Spanish supremacy in the Argentine. The officers of the *Ikoma* speak in enthusiastic terms of the welcome given everywhere to the vessel as a unit of the Japanese post-bellum navy. They allude specially to the visit paid to the ship by the King of England and to the entertainment given to the officers by the President of the French Republic. The cruiser seems to have been particularly fortunate as to the health and safety of her crew. She had one man washed overboard when passing south of the Cape of Good Hope and she lost two others by sickness. That was her whole tale of casualties. The gale encountered off the Cape of Good Hope seems to have been extraordinarily violent. The waves are said to have attained a height of 50 feet.

SUGAR.

The great fall which took place during this year in the price of sugar on European markets, has naturally affected the raw sugar of Java, so that the latter is quoted to-day at a lower figure than the raw sugar of Formosa commands in Japan. Nevertheless the *Mainichi Dempo*, from which we take this statement, explains that there is not likely to be any importation of Java sugar into Japan. The Formosan producers have already bargained with Japanese refiners to supply 100 million catties of raw sugar, and are now negotiating for a further quantity. There is very little probability of any departure from these agreements in deference to slightly cheaper rates for the Java staple.

In this context we note that a new company has been formed under the title of "Imperial Sugar-Refining Company." The President is Mr. Yamashita, but neither his name nor the names of any of the directors are particularly well-known in the business world. No facts are published as to the capital of the Company or its programme.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of the foreign trade during the last 11 days of October are:—

	Yen.
Exports	17,104,000
Imports	13,354,000
Excess of Exports	4,450,000

The figures for the period Jan. 1st to October 31st are as follow:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	372,338,000	+43,129,000
Imports	380,526,000	+ 6,487,000(?)
Excess of Imports	8,188,000	

THE GAS COMPANY.

Friday, October 28.

The Public Procurator has declined to take up the case instituted by the Chiyoda Gas Company against the Gas Fittings Company of Tokyo. This fact, together with the complication about the Shibaura site, seems likely to be a heavy blow to the Chiyoda folks.

Saturday, October 29.

The Municipal Authorities of Tokyo have decided that the price of the reclaimed land at Shibaura shall be fixed at 38 *yen* per *tsubo*, and as this price includes the space required for roads, a purchaser will have to pay in reality 45 *yen*. The Chiyoda Gas Company had counted on getting the land for 20 *yen*, and its estimates will be correspondingly upset. The *Niroku Shimpo* approves of this valuation, but urges that the land be put up to public tender, when it will command a still higher price.

Sunday, October 30.

The question of land at Shibaura has assumed a curious complexion. It appears that the Chiyoda Gas Company, having been the first to respond to the Municipality's offer to sell the land at 38 *yen* per *tsubo*, the Municipal Council virtually agreed to the transaction. Accordingly the Tokyo Gas Company was informed that, as it had come into the field after the Chiyoda, it must wait until the next process of reclamation was completed. Thereupon the Directors of the Tokyo Gas Company insisted that the land should be put up for public tender, as they were willing to pay more than 38 *yen*. The Municipality is thus placed in a somewhat awkward position, being more or less pledged to the Chiyoda Company and being at the same time constrained by the interests of the city.

POLICE IRREGULARITIES.

It would seem that the Chinese police are behaving with a very high hand towards Japanese subjects in various places. Thus from Chientao comes news that on the 24th instant a posse of constables broke into a house where some Japanese were dining, treated the inmates very roughly and arrested several of their number. Subsequently the same constables laid hands on some Japanese subjects in the street and hauled them off to jail. These things happened at Chutszche, which is the Chinese headquarters in Chientao. There also comes news that Chinese police stationed along the Tumen river are illegally interfering with the transport of Japanese mail matter.

Side by side with the above it may be right to place a statement attributed to the Chief public Procurator of the Court of Appeal in Seoul. He has just returned to Japan, and he is alleged to have stated that Japanese subjects constitute one-fourth of the law-breakers carried before Korean courts. Out of 20,000 culprits, 5,000 are Japanese. The Chief Procurator rightly describes this state of affairs as disgraceful to the reputation of his countrymen and urges that the Japanese emigrating to Korea should endeavour to set a good example instead of becoming a by-word.

THE REWARD of £250 offered by Scotland Yard for information leading to the arrest of "Dr." Crippen and Miss Le Neve has been paid to Captain Kendall, of the liner *Montrose*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE SENATE.

The tenth meeting of the Chinese Senate on the 31st ultimo seems to have presented some features of exceptional interest. Several members of the Council of State were present, and Prince Yu Lang, Vice-President of the Board of the Interior, delivered a speech which was evidently intended to placate the Senate. The Prince dwelt upon the importance of the functions which that body is called upon to perform and upon the gravity and unanimity which have hitherto marked its proceedings. Unfortunately symtoms of discontent in the provinces, a bad harvest, and complications in foreign affairs have invested the situation with some elements of uneasiness, but the Prince said that the Government looked to the Senate to conduct its deliberations in a spirit of harmony and patriotism, and, on the other hand, he and his colleagues undertook that if the Senate desire to have any of its views conveyed to the Throne, they themselves would willingly act as channels of communication. After this speech various questions were asked with reference to the opening of a National Assembly. The Prince replied that as he was present that day in his official capacity as a member of the Council of State, he was precluded from making any statement about his personal views. But he assured the Senate that the memorial with reference to this important subject was now under consideration, and would come up for debate by a council in the Palace within a few days, when a definite statement would be made in writing. He himself professed a full sense of the importance of a National Assembly as the basis of efficient administration.

This declaration, although it did not bind the Government to anything except a reply in due season, seems to have satisfied the Senate.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

The *Jiji Shimpo* undertakes to give a detailed statement of the operations of redemption and conversion that the Goverment will have to undertake next year. The results of our contemporary's calculations are these. In the first place, the total sum of the war-loan which falls due for redemption next year is 270 million *yen*, to which must be added 63 millions, being the amount of the Third-period bonds and the Tobacco Monopoly Bills similarly falling due. To meet this obligation the Government has two assets. One is a sum of from 70 to 80 millions in ready money, which remains over from previous transactions of redemption or conversion, together with a sum of 50 millions which is appropriated in the budget for purposes of redemption. These two sums make 130 millions, and then there is the second asset, represented by a 100 million *yen* of 5 per-cents. held by the Bank of Japan, the Imperial States Bureau and the Deposits Bureau, which bonds the Government can command for conversion. If we subtract the total of the above items, namely 230 millions, there remains a sum of 103 millions against which no provision is in sight, unless the holders of 5-per-cent. bonds can be induced to agree to the conversion of that amount. Our contemporary thinks that the latter hope cannot be entertained, in view of the fact that the 4-per-cents. of the second issue are now quoted at 93½.

In the immediate context to the above it has to be noted that the Minister of Finance in his recent speech distinctly explained that the Government would adapt its procedure to the state of the market and to economic conditions.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE IN HONOUR OF PRINCE TSAI HSUN.

The South Manchuria Railway entertained Prince Tsai Hsun and his suite, together with practically all the leading residents of Tokyo, at a theatrical performance given in the Kabuki theatre on the evening of the 27th ultimo. These performances have become quite a recognized feature of the welcome given by Japan to Imperial and Royal visitors to this country. The expense must be immense, but as a means of displaying the features of Japan's old-time civilization the method is evidently successful. The whole force of the theatrical staff took part in staging the four pieces performed, and the costumes were positively splendid, while the scenery was comparatively fine, but, as is usual in Japanese theatres, not specially realistic. The performance lasted two hours and was watched with keen interest by the Chinese guests. The Prince arrived at eight sharp and shortly afterwards the curtain rose, the first act being the meeting between Yoshitsune and Benkei on the Gojo bridge in Kyoto. The other pieces were semi-mythical, but the whole constituted a very beautiful specimen of Japanese mimetics. It need scarcely be added that refreshments were served on a sumptuous scale and that the arrangements were all excellent. Before the curtain rose Baron Goto, in his position as President of the South Manchuria Railway Company, delivered an address of welcome, which was rendered into Chinese by Mr. Tei. His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi Jr. entered and left the theatre simultaneously with the Chinese Prince.

On the 27th ultimo Prince Tsai Hsun gave a luncheon party at the Shiba Detached Palace, entertaining a number of distinguished Japanese. In the afternoon His Highness witnessed a polo match and later went by motor car to Uyeno Park and visited the Art Exhibition there. The Prince was entertained in the evening by the Municipality at the Imperial Hotel, which was followed by an entertainment at the Kabuki za Theatre.

On the 28th ultimo Prince Tsai Hsun visited the House of Peers, where he was received by the Presidents, Chief Secretaries, and other officials of both Houses. His Highness was pleased to inspect the assembly-hall and other rooms. Documents dealing with parliamentary procedure were presented to the Prince, and in the assembly-hall the ballot apparatus was operated. The inspection being over, Prince Tsai Hsun and suite left Shimbashi by the 4.10 p.m. special train for Saseho. Princes Fushimi and Higashi Fushimi, Cabinet Ministers, and a large number of officers and civilians of higher ranks assembled at the platform to see the Chinese Prince and suite off. It is reported that after the inspection of the naval stations at Kure and Saseho, the Envoy with his suite will leave Japan for home on November 1 by the Chinese cruiser *Kaiseki*.

"ANNOTATED CIVIL CODE OF JAPAN."

Mr. de Becker has finished the 4th and last volume of his invaluable work, "The Annotated Civil Code of Japan." Messrs. Kelly & Walsh are the enterprising publishers. We note that the complete work runs to about 1,100 pages, giving practically a full page each to the 1,146 articles in the Code.

Vol. 4 contains an appendix giving a translation of the "Law relating to Foreigners' Right of Ownership in Land," "Succession Tax Law," "Rules concerning the Enforcement of the Succession Tax Law,", "Public Notaries Law," Rules concerning the Enforcement of the Public Law," and Rules relating to Fees of Public Notaries." The first volume of the Code was published on the 1st of July 1909, the second volume on the 5th November 1909, the third volume on the 13th March 1910, and the present volume on the 20th October 1910.

Forty-seven pages of this last volume are devoted to a comprehensive classified topical index to the whole Code, which index adds incalculably to the serviceability of the work.

It is a mere truism to say, and yet it must not be left unsaid, that Mr. de Becker has placed both the foreign residents and the Japanese Authorities under a debt of gratitude for his arduous and able labours in giving this Code to the world in an English dress, and in accompanying it with comments which elucidate its spirit and explain its significance from point to point. There is no longer any reason for an alien to complain of ignorance of the Japanese Civil Code or to suffer loss or inconvenience by inadvertent violation of its provisions.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

Another source of hydro-electric power is spoken of as likely to be tapped. It is Lake Inawashiro in Aizu, a sheet of water brought prominently into public notice by the eruption of Bandaisan twenty odd years ago. Inawashiro Lake lies at a very high level, and a great head of water could be obtained, but on the other hand, in order to reach Tokyo the power would have to be transmitted over a distance of 170 miles. The projector of the new company is Mr. Watanabe Kaiichi; the capital is put at 12 million *yen*; the horse-power obtained is estimated to reach 30 or 40 thousand, and the project is said to have the support of the Mitsubishi Company.

The *Kokumin Shimbun*, speaking apparently from official authority, says that it is a misconception to think that the standing army of the Empire exceeds 19 Divisions. The error in the public mind is due to ignorance of the manner in which the forces in Formosa, Chosen and Saghalien are made up, and also to the fact that the officers in command in these localities hold rank commensurate with larger bodies of men than those under their actual leadership. But the truth is that there are only 19 Divisions in all, and that the talk of 21 or 22 is idle.

The Government's policy of allowing the people to construct light railways throughout the country, and of granting every possible facility for the purpose, is rapidly bearing fruit. Our readers doubtless have observed that on the occasion of his recent visit to the provinces Baron Goto spoke here and there in most encouraging tones about this enterprise, and the Government has given assurances that the nature of the lines built will not be severely scrutinized except in the matter of bridges and tunnels. The policy of light railways was announced on the 3rd of August, and already twenty

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

charters have been applied for, out of which twelve have been granted and eight are under consideration. One of the twelve contemplates the conversion of a permanent line originally planned into a light road, and the remaining eleven represent 157 miles of line, the total cost of which is estimated at a little over 4 million *yen*. It is thought that this policy will be eminently successful, and that it will have the effect of resuscitating the spirit of enterprise.

On the night of the 28th inst. a burglar broke into the residence of Mrs. Silver Hall, in the Azabu district of Tokyo, but was arrested and handed over to the police. Mrs. Hall and her two daughters were at a dance, from which they happened to return just as the robber was searching for valuables. Two of the three *jinrikisha* coolies who accompanied the ladies seized the burglar and held him in spite of his desperate struggles to escape, while the third went for the police. The rubber tyres on the *jinrikisha* probably contributed not a little to the fortunate issue, for ordinary *kuruma* would have warned the burglar by the noise of their approach.

A group of forty capitalists headed by Baron Shibusawa has applied for a charter to supply gas in Hokkaido, and as the Government considers that such an enterprise will contribute materially to the prosperity of the northern island, it is thought probable that the charter will be granted on very easy terms. The capital of the proposed company is 3 million *yen*, one-fourth of which will be paid up at once. The money will be allotted as follows:—to Sapporo 175,000 *yen*; to Otaru 285,000; to Hakodate 235,000; to working capital 50,000, and to establishment expenses 5,000.

Mr. Braham, *The Times* Special Correspondent, left Peking on the 25th ultimo and proceeded to Shanghai by way of Hankow, his intention being to put up at the Palace Hotel in Shanghai, and to leave the latter place on November 8th by the steamer *Manchuria*. Thus Mr. Braham will be in Tokyo about Nov. 12th; but as his intention is to continue his homeward journey by the *Manchuria*, his stay in the Japanese capital will not exceed four days.

The Yamanote-sen Electrical Railway is again the object of severe criticism at the hands of the *Jiji Shimpo*. The Railway Board some time ago announced its intention of increasing the number of cars and therefore reducing the present interval of fifteen minutes. But according to the *Jiji* the prospect is that that interval will have to be increased for, owing to the defective nature of the cars, they are quite insufficient to do the work imposed on them. Moreover the Uyeno-Nippori section is not yet completed, and there is very little prospect of its speedy completion, as a heavy piece of tunnelling has to be done. Thus in existing circumstances the cars will have to make a long detour.

It is stated that the postal authorities have now completed arrangements for a system of rapid delivery (*Sokutatsu*) for correspondence and parcels within the limits of Tokyo and Yokohama and between those places. Letter boxes will be cleared by cyclists every thirty minutes for the purposes of this service and the increased postage will be 8 *sen* within the limits of the above two cities and 20 *sen* for the carriage between them. The extra charge for parcels will apparently be from 5 to 10 *sen* but the statements published on this subject are not very clear.

We take the following from the *Times*:—

The export of human hair from Swatow was nearly doubled in value last year, amounting to £28,467, according to the report of the British Consul issued last night. All classes of natives, more especially in the Kia Ying Chow regions, have, it is said, invested their money in the business, some even borrowing for the purpose at 4 to 5 per cent. per month, whilst the poorer classes have found a new and paying occupation in collecting combings and preparing them for the market. The business, however, adds the Consul, is being considerably overdone, and it is reported that there are several tens of thousands of pounds lying at Hongkong "godowns," the importers in Europe having telegraphed to stop all further shipments.

On the 17th of October the Russo-Chinese Bank absorbed the Bank of the North and the combination took the name of the "Bank of Russia." The new Bank will possess all the privileges and discharge all the functions of its two components. It has 150 branches and a capital of 35 million roubles, with a reserve of 17,005,147 roubles. The Chinese Government has in the Bank a capital of 3½ million taels and a reserve of 1,670,000 taels.

Tokyo journals state that the railway Authorities have decided to issue special excursion tickets to foreigners from the beginning of the current month. These tickets will be available for 60 days, and it is said that they will confer special privileges on the holders, but as to the nature of those privileges nothing definite is explained.

Japan having now been brought into direct cablegraphic communication with Formosa, Saghalien, Chosen and Kwantung, it is announced that from the 1st instant the rates for sending messages from Japan to these outlying districts are not only made uniform but also reduced by 50 per cent. We need not enter into details as to previous charges further than to say that instead of having to pay twice the existing home-prices, it will suffice to add 10 *sen* per message to the latter, the number of words in the message being fifteen. Moreover special consideration is given to newspaper telegrams. As to messages in Romaji, those to Formosa, Saghalien Chosen and Kwantung will cost 40 *sen* for the first five words and 5 *sen* for each additional word.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

The 29th was settling day on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, and the number of shares dealt with was 79,430, the total price being 5,482,660 *yen*, or 69.025 *yen* per share. These figures, as compared with those for last month, show a diminution of 2,960 shares and 111,490 *yen* in aggregate price, but an increase of 1.12 *yen* in average price.

Friday, October 28.

The general tendency yesterday was upwards, though no signal rise took place except in the shares of the Exchange itself.

Monday, October 31.

There is nothing special to report of Monday's market except that the shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange leaped up nearly 7 points making a rise of about 12 points in the past two days.

Tuesday, November 1.

Prices were greatly disturbed yesterday. A sharp rise took place in the forenoon owing to greatly reduced quotations in the rice-market and to a favourable balance of trade. The afternoon, however, witnessed a slump. The Specie Bank's shares were affected by a prospect of an increase of capital.

Wednesday, November 2.

Wholesale purchases of Stock-Exchange shares by the Matsushita firm of brokers—acting, it is alleged, for Mr. Hiranuma Junin—drove up the price of these securities yesterday by 26½ *yen*, in spite of the bargain money having been increased to 16 *yen* per share. Somebody will be very hard up presently. We append the figures for January delivery:—

	Nov. 1st.		Nov. 2nd.		
Tokyo Railway	72.65	...	72.60	... —	.05
Kei-Hin Railway	44.00	...	—	...	.—
Yusen Kaisha	95.30	...	95.15	... —	.15
Toyo Kisen	—	...	—	...	.—
Specie Bank	290.00	...	288.60	... —	1.40
Tanko Kisen	—	...	30.50	...	.—
Tokyo Gas	85.05	...	84.50	... —	.55
Tokyo Dento	81.75	...	81.95	... +	.20
Fuji Gas Spinning	77.50	...	78.30	... —	.20
Tokyo Spinning	—	...	—	...	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	99.50	...	100.60	... +	1.10
Beer	—	...	—	...	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	55.50	...	55.00	... —	.50
Nippon Oil	71.00	...	69.45	... —	1.55
Rice Exchange	122.00	...	—	...	.—
Stock Exchange	190.00	...	216.50	... +	26.50

COPPER POISONING IN BESSHI MINE.

With regard to the question of the copper poisoning on Shisaka Island, Besshi, negotiations have been going on between the representatives of the sufferers and those of Mr. Sumitomo, owner of the mine. On account of much difference of opinion, the negotiations are at a deadlock. According to information from reliable quarters, the proposals from both sides are as follows:—

The conditions presented by the sufferers are (1) the removal of the refinery or taking of complete preventive measures against copper poisoning; (2) the paying of compensation for damage done before the completion of the above mentioned preventive measures; (3) the revision of the mining regulations; and (4) the stoppage of the refinery works or the shortening of working hours in the important season for the crops, such as before and after the flowering time of rice and barley.

The proposals made on the part of Mr. Sumitomo are (1) the disbursement of a reasonable amount of compensation for damages will be accepted, providing that the money shall be devoted to the improvement of agricultural products, and (2) the said compensation will be disbursed once for all, and the compromise must be of a permament nature.

THE LAW COURT.

BETTING ON RACES.

The Yokohama Local Court gave its decision on the 28th instant with regard to the case of betting on horse-races as follows:—

Uyekuri Shigeru (Book-maker)	One year imprisonment.
Onodera Jutaro	300 *yen* fine.
Yamaoka Takezo and Ito Sansei	200 „
Ito Risaburo, Onuki Kaname, Wakao Ryotaro, Fujimura Yozo, Abe Jurobei, Kawai Kakutaro, Ninomiya Wakasaburo, Takasawa Kisaburo, and Obata Kanehiro	100 „
Kobayashi Masuji, Komatsu Kichiichiro, Ozawa Joji, A. M. Watt, Kakehi Tsunesaku, and Sato Soshiro	80 „
Ono Einosuke, Nishimura Kisaburo, Takahashi Tokunosuke, Nishimura Ryonosuke, Ozawa Tosaku, and Hiwatari Moriyoshi	50 „

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONSUMPTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 29.*)

THE que stion of the ravages caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, and of the means of combating the growth of this most insidious of diseases, is occupying an increasing amount of attention in Occidental countries. It is a question to which the people of Japan—amongst whom the waste of life from this cause is painfully evident—can not remain indifferent. In the West, Germany and England seem to be taking the lead in endeavouring to grapple with a problem which, in view of the prevalence of the malady, may be considered to have assumed national importance. It is a significant symptom of the popular feeling in the United Kingdom on this subject that proposals for national sanatoria for consumptive patients should bulk so largely among the suggestions put forward for memorials to the late King EDWARD VII. Of course that monarch's personal sympathies with the anti-consumption crusade are well known; but that his people should have so generally taken up the same attitude shows that the matter has become one which touches their own experience. Indeed, the latest statistics fully bear out this suggestion. It is found that from 350,000 to 400,000 persons in the United Kingdom are suffering from tuberculosis, in one or other of its forms; that nearly 100,000 persons die annually from this disease; and that the direct and indirect loss to the country, whether in the form of loss of wages or in the expenditure of charitable institutions, friendly societies and the like, on behalf of persons suffering from the disease, works out to something like £8,000,000 annually. In view of these appalling facts and figures, the irresistible conclusion is that the battle with disease should not be left entirely to individual effort. Some kind of system is necessary for dealwith so ubiquitous a foe. The policy of "muddling through" may serve England passably well in politics, in foreign affairs or even in the matter of her army; but it is accompanied with too many risks to be adopted in the case of a malady which, if left to itself, must necessarily prove fatal. For this reason, the action taken by the British Post Office authorities to check the spread of consumption among their employees will be welcomed as a beginning. A specially reserved ward, with accommodation for twenty patients, has been added to the National Sanatorium at Benenden, in Kent, and was recently opened by the Postmaster-General, Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL. The interesting feature of this new departure is the fact that the cost of the building and its equipment has been met by the subscriptions of the employees themselves, just as the sanatorium as a whole is supported entirely by working-men through their friendly societies. That their prudence and foresight is not in vain is proved by the fact that four-fifths of the inmates of this particular institution, who not many years ago would have been given up as incurables, have so far recovered as to be able to resume their work. Nevertheless such private enterprise, commendable though it is in the highest degree, needs to be supplemented, if not superseded, by some bigger, State-aided scheme. In Germany, this is to a large extent the case. While the funds required for combating "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to," and thus ensuring the healthy vigour of the race, are mainly furnished by the people themselves, the State is a contributor. Moreover, it acts as the trustee for the suitable disbursement of the funds and as the supervisor of the whole system. All members of the working classes, male or female, are obliged to contribute weekly sums to the *Krankenkasse*, or Sickness Insurance Fund; and, in return, the State undertakes to provide medical attendance and medicine free, and to keep patients when necessary during periods of illness. Sanatoria conducted on the open-air-treatment principle have been erected in all parts of the country. Often these institutions are of the simplest description—mere sheds among pine-woods, opened to the south, with a kitchen and hall attached; but this does not prevent the three desiderata of treatment—rest, cleanliness and wholesome food—from being kept constantly in view. Each such sanatorium, of course, is under the charge of one or more medical men, assisted by a duly qualified staff of trained nurses; the period of the cure lasts for about three months; and the cost to the State is kept down to about two marks a day for each patient. As the patients improve they are set to some kind of outdoor work, the proceeds of which not only help to reduce the cost of their keep, but serve to prepare them for the return to their ordinary occupations. The result of this systematic handling of the problem is already visible in the mortality returns, the number of deaths from tuberculosis having fallen, within the past year, from 1.64 per thousand to 1.55. Over and above the numerical improvement, however, there is the educative value, which can scarcely be assessed in terms. Every person who has been an inmate of these institutions has learned something of the theory of health and disease; has acquired habits of cleanliness, and valuable knowledge as to the requisite precautions against infection and contagion. Such knowledge, indeed, is a weapon of the first importance in the fight with any disease—knowledge of its characteristics, its prevention, its cure. In this respect, as well as in coöperation along the lines above set forth, the State can do a great deal. It may not be too much to hope that in this country, which has been marked out by Destiny to lead the awakening East, some such steps may be taken to relieve it of its greatest scourge. The privation, the scanty food and exposure to cold which constitute the lot of so many of its inhabitants are conditions which add greatly to the difficulty of the problem, but it is nevertheless not so difficult as to be incapable of solution. At least we may say that the campaign against consumption is one in which Japan may well join with advantage, and without delay.

CHINESE FINANCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, October 31.*)

NATURALLY considerable interest attaches to the question of China's finance. Her affairs appear to be in a most disordered condition. There is evidently no means in sight to meet the huge deficit, which is variously stated at from 73 to 78 million *taels*. The Chinese Authorities are represented as seriously considering the expediency of a foreign loan of 80 million *taels* to tide over pressing difficulties, and rumour represents the Western Powers as competing for the privilege of lending the money without any specific security and at the lowest possible rate of interest. The natural expedient of recourse to increased taxation is said to be out of the question, quite sufficient difficulty being already experienced in collecting the taxes now imposed. On the other hand, if recourse to foreign money markets for the sake of railway construction or other productive enterprises be exceedingly distasteful to Young China's rights-recovery spirit, it is plain that a big foreign loan for the purpose of balancing the Budget would be quite an intolerable idea. The least intelligent Chinese must appreciate clearly enough that if any foreign Power or group of foreign Powers shows eagerness to furnish money for a crisis which must be constantly recurring, there lurks behind the transaction a political aim highly perilous to the integrity of the Empire. In fact, however reluctant one may be to acknowledge the truth, it is certain that the great Powers of the Occident would welcome the partition of China if they could come to some amicable agreement as to the manner of distributing the fragments. It is therefore imperatively necessary for China to refrain from putting into the hands of foreign States a weapon which would certainly be turned, sooner or later, against her own breast. From that point of view we are inclined to doubt very strongly whether any reliance may be placed on the story that the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has been permitted to negotiate independently for a foreign loan of from 10 to 15 million *taels*. Such an exception cannot reasonably be made in favour of one Viceroy. As for Japan, it behoves her to watch all these transactions with the keenest eyes. At whatever pecuniary

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

inconvenience to herself, she must insist on being allowed to take a part in financing the Middle Kingdom, if it is to be financed on lines anything like those indicated by rumour. After all, these incidents are a natural sequence of the policy of spheres of influence. For several years, the theory of such spheres was openly announced, and many of our readers probably remember the publication of a map on which the various spheres of influence were clearly indicated as a permanent geographical feature. Then when it was found that such brutal frankness began to be intolerable to the Chinese, recourse was had to the device of railways. By financing these and taking them as security for loans, a kind of lien was obtained on the regions traversed by the lines. Against that, too, the Chinese finally rebelled, and now they are confronted by a scheme of money-lending without any tangible security whatever, but involving in reality the hypothecation of the Chinese Empire. Great Britain and Japan have to keep their eyes wide open at this juncture.

THE NEW IMPORT TARIFF.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 2.*)

UNDER the supervision of the International Tariff Revision Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade a translation of the New Import Tariff of Japan, which is announced to be put into force from July 17th 1911, has been made and published in book form. The Committee is formed by representatives of American, Austrian, British, Chilian, Dutch, French, German, East Indian, Russian, Swedish and Swiss firms; the Chairman is Mr. E. C. DAVIS; the Vice-Chairmen, Messrs. D. H. BLAKE and M. PORS, and the Secretary, Mr. EUGENE FOX. The last named gentleman appears to have done the main part of the work of compilation. The New Import Tariff is shown in comparison with the corresponding rates of duty, as levied under the present Statutory Tariff of 1906 and the existing Conventional Tariffs, and there is added an explanatory introduction compiled under the authority and supervision of the Committee. This Introduction, being of exceptional interest, is reproduced here:—

In presenting this Edition of the existing and new Import Tariffs of Japan, the International Tariff Revision Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade has added a few of the views of foreign traders resident in the various business centres of the country, whose experience covers those years which have seen the development of Japan's trade to its present dimensions.

A study of the new tariff, aided by a comparison with that at present in force, reveals the careful and laborious manner in which it has been worked out. The Official Committee to which the work was entrusted by the Japanese Government has made a great effort to produce a tariff which shall ensure the maximum of revenue from such articles as do not require, or would not be assisted by, protection, while affording the benefits of protection to such articles as the Government believes to be capable of being developed into national industries. While the results obtained might at first sight seem to have been successful, the new tariff really exhibits many of the defects which may safely be looked for in every combined attempt to afford protection and obtain revenue. Such a policy may not make itself felt as a hardship in a thinly-populated productive, and expanding country; but it is likely to have far-reaching consequences of a very oppressive nature in a state where the struggle for existence is severe owing to pressure of population, and where the fiscal burdens of the people are already heavy. It is quite true that to a country like Japan the development of industries along health lines is of the greatest importance; but when, as in her case, the principal interests of the people are still agricultural, and the supply of labour available is almost entirely unskilled, it may well be doubted whether the result of an attempt to develop industries on a large scale by means of a high tariff wall can be attended with any immediate success. It is probable that many of the defects of the new tariff will become more distinctly patent after it has been given time to work into shape; meantime, it is possible to criticise it with the aid of such experience as is afforded by a knowledge of the conditions obtaining in Japan, joined to the known results of similar efforts in other countries. One of its first effects must necessarily be the rapid enhancement of the cost of living (not only for the foreign resident, but for every inhabitant of the country), and that cannot fail to prove the final blow at the rapidly vanishing factor of cheap labour, a factor to which so much prominence has always been given. The new tariff will no doubt succeed in reducing the import of many manufactured articles, and to that extent assist in developing in the country a certain number of industries; but on the other hand, it may possibly render the general conditions of life too onerous to admit of Japanese manufactures successfully competing in markets ouside their tariff fence with those who are able to produce under more favourable conditions. As the Japanese home market is by no means sufficiently large to support an extensive and varied industry, such manufactures as may be developed by the protective policy will in all probability have but a limited field for their efforts. Imports must hope to be compensated to some extent for the falling-off of the trade in manufactured goods by the development of the importation of raw materials and partly manufactured articles.

It will be as well to bear in mind that should none of the duties embodied in the new tariff be included in a Convention with any of the Powers (and it is certainly Japan's declared intention not to arrange Conventions, unless under quite exceptional circumstances), the Japanese Government will have reserved the right to effect changes in the tariff without notice, a right which it may confidently be expected will be exercised from time to time. Traders will in that case be always face to face with a disturbing element of unknown limits.

When we remember that these views are apparently endorsed by representatives of all the great firms in Yokohama of every nationality, the value of such an expression of opinion becomes evident. Stated in the briefest terms, the conviction of these eminent merchants is that protection is premature in Japan. They do not condemn the principle. Whatever their own theory may be, they evidently recognise that a dissertation on such a topic would be incongruous in the face of the practice of virtually the whole world, as protection most unfortunately is the practice. They therefore refrain from raising the fundamental issue and confine themselves to observing that Japan's supply of labour is almost entirely unskilled, so that an attempt to develop industries on a large scale by means of a high tariff wall is a measure of doubtful prospects. We are inclined to query, however, whether that argument will have great weight with the Japanese. They will be disposed to reply that the number of factory operatives in this country grew from 498,891 in 1904 to 643,242 in 1909, an increase of more than 22 per cent. in five years, and that, at the same rate of growth, there will be over a million a decade hence. The Committee appear to be on firmer ground when they claim that one of the effects of the high tariff will be to rapidly enhance the cost of living, thus giving a "final blow to the rapidly vanishing factor of cheap labour." Yet even here we question whether "rapidly vanishing" is not too strong a form of speech. Thus the latest official statistics show that the average daily wage of a farm labourer grew from 0.274 *yen* in 1898 to only 0.340 in 1907, and that the corresponding figures in the case of a weaver were 0.304 and 0.420. In fact it would appear that the price of labour throughout the country at large has not increased so rapidly as is suggested by experience in the immediate neighbourhood of the Foreign Settlements. But in drawing attention to these points we do not wish to be construed as attempting to detract from the value of the document. On the contrary, we recognise that it represents the most intelligent expert opinion and the mature judgment of a number of men whose knowledge of the subject is altogether exceptional. Japanese economists and statesmen will be glad to have access to such criticisms.

JAPANESE FINANCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 2.*)

A SECTION of the Tokyo press, headed by the *Nippon* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, continue to attack the Government vehemently on the subject of finance. We are obliged to say that the most careful perusal of the criticisms penned by these journals does not disclose anything like a concrete plan for restoring the situation, if indeed it needs restoration. Their utterances seem to us to be simply destructive, and altogether devoid of any constructive element. The fact is that the people have grown somewhat weary of waiting for the dawn of better times, and certain politicians appear to be fanning this spirit of discontent into a flame for consuming the Ministry. The only practical remedy suggested is that put forward by the *Shogyo Shimpo*, namely, that the Government should change its policy with regard to railway construction, and should boldly enter the field as a borrower of funds for extending the present system of roads. On the other hand the Government itself has taken the intiative in that matter, though not in a manner so radical as the *Shogyo* appears to desire. The Cabinet's plan is to entrust to private enterprise the building of light-lines, which will contribute materially to the development of the country's resources while not calling for any large outlay of capital. That policy promises to be eminently successful, judging by the number of charters that have been applied for. For the rest, we cannot discover that anything more substantial than vague discontent is in the air. Plenty of people are ready to lay on the Government's shoulders all the blame for the industrial stagnation which

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

is said to prevail, but nobody ventures to formulate the remedy which he would himself employ were he placed in power. The *Asahi*, it must be admitted, speaks in more clearly defined tones when it declares that reduction of taxation is the great desideratum of the hour. But even the *Asahi* does not take frank note of the fact that to reduce the taxes would involve a corresponding diminution of national-debt redemption. We observe, however, that a section of public opinion is beginning to openly advocate the latter measure as the less of two evils. What is noticeable in every case is a determined inclination to ignore the fact that the financial policy of the present Cabinet was conceived with the endorsement of the nation's leading men of affairs for the explicit purpose of revivifying the spirit of industrial enterprise, and that, at the time of its inception, the policy was received by the nation with acclaim. Is there not apparent in all this criticism a note of excessive reliance upon the power of officialdom? We seem to be reading articles penned 25 years ago, when the Government was regarded as the legitimate leader of all industrial enterprise and was appealed to as a species of divinity by every projector of a money-earning project. Surely the country should have by this time emerged from that stage of financial swaddling clothes.

SOUTH AFRICA.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 3.*)

WITH the arrival of the Duke of CONNAUGHT on South African shores—an event which was chronicled in these columns yesterday—a new era has opened for the latest of the self-governing Dominions of the Empire. It is more than a hundred years ago since the British flag was first hoisted at the Cape, but the greater part of that marvellous development which has enabled South Africa to take her present exalted rank among the United States of Britain has occurred within a single generation. In that development the spirit of Imperialism and the hand of war have played an equal part. In the one respect, it can not be denied that the British people, as a whole, and those of South Africa, in particular, owe an immense debt to the far-seeing enthusiasm and energy of CECIL RHODES, for whose monument as the greatest of modern empire-builders there remains the vast territory which bears his name and holds his grave. On the other hand, the Dominion which stretches from the Cape of Good Hope to the Zambesi constitutes proof for all time of the unifying influence of war. Just as LINCOLN in 1864, and BISMARCK in 1870, made empires out of the strife of nations, so CHAMBERLAIN, with his able lieutenants MILNER, ROBERTS and KITCHENER, wrought by force of arms in a few years what no other agencies could have accomplished, perhaps, in a century of political and racial strife. The dangerous legacy of Majuba, redeemed at Mafeking and Paardeburg, no longer stands for menace and division. The two masterful races whose differences bulk so largely in the history of South Africa have learned, on stubbornly contested fields, that mutual respect which alone enables such men to inhabit the same land together, and in harmony. Thus it comes that Boer and Briton have at length, after an age-long conflict, agreed to let the dead past bury its dead and to join hands for the common good. No one pretends, of course, that absolute political peace has descended upon the scene. The recent elections, in which General BOTHA himself suffered defeat, were contested with much fierceness. The first Union Ministry derives its majority—of 17 in a house of 121 members—from the Orange Free State, which, as the stronghold of "Hertzogism," represents the old reactionary, and rural, Dutch spirit. On the other hand, the Unionists, with whom the Independents (chiefly from Natal) are expected to throw in their lot, have been elected for the most part by the towns and larger centres of population, and may be regarded as standing for a liberal and progressive policy. Opinion is thus fairly evenly divided, and there are all the makings of a pretty party fight; but these, after all, are only details in the sub-continental story. The mere fact of South African Federation, and its consummation at the hands of a son of that Empress-Queen who breathed her last before the noise of battle had died away—this can safely be set against those minor differences with which commonsense and constitutional government may be trusted to deal.

It was ten years ago that Australia entered upon her career as a nation within the Empire, following the example which Canada had set in 1867. That example furnishes several points of resemblance to the process of unification on which the visit of the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT will set the seal. In the case of the North American Dominion, a hostile element was supplied by the French settlers of Quebec. In the case of South Africa, the natural opposition of the Dutch inhabitants had to be reckoned with. It could readily be imagined that any other State would hesitate before granting complete autonomy to an ostensibly divided community. However, in both these cases the difficulty has been triumphantly overcome. And it has been overcome by the same simple, yet apparently dangerous, device—absolute confidence. The destiny of these young nations has, as it were, been thrust upon them, and they have been bidden to rise to the height of it, while the Empire looks on, as judge and friend combined. In such circumstances, with any people worth their salt, failure is impossible. Responsibility, conjoined with trust—no man with any belief in his own powers, and any solid foundation for that belief, asks more. Under such conditions, all his latent manhood gathers to the task, until the confidence reposed in him is seen to be justified. So it has been, is, and doubtless will be, with the young nations of the British Empire. For the policy of trust, which to many other nations would seem suicidal, succeeds admirably, and the new-made nations make haste to win their spurs in the field of self-government. To an outsider it seems incredible that a Frenchman should hold the reins of power in British Canada, or that the generalissimo of the Boer forces a decade ago should now be Prime Minister of a united South Africa, under the flag against which he fought. Or again, the foreign critic might discern a sinister meaning in the fact that the date selected for the Duke of CONNAUGHT'S departure from England to open the Union Parliament should have been the very day, when, eleven years ago, the Boer armies committed the first act of war by crossing the Rhodesian frontier. But these are the riddles of British Imperial policy—riddles which have now been happily solved in all the four quarters of the Empire. So fortunate, indeed, has been the issue, that it may truly be said, on behalf of the Mother Country, as regards her relations with her Daughter-States across the Seas, that Wisdom is justified of her Children.

THE KOREAN VISITORS.

The ladies' section of the Chosen tourist party visited the Peeresses' School on Monday morning. The visitors seemed greatly interested in witnessing the methods of teaching Japanese girls in the school, and spent some three hours in inspection.

At noon the Women's Patriotic Association gave a luncheon party in honour of the party at the Peers' Club, when Princesses Kan-in, Nashimoto, and Fushimi, Jr., were present with many other members of the Association. After luncheon the guests were entertained with jugglery and other performances. The party broke up at three in the afternoon. As for the noblemen, they paid a visit to the Military Preparatory School in the morning.

It seems that the Chosen peeresses are having a very good time in Tokyo. On Tuesday morning these ladies proceeded to the Mitsukoshi Drygoods Store in specially provided motor-cars, and made purchases amounting to some 700 *yen*. In the evening the whole tourist party was entertained at the Kojunsha, when a threatrical performance was given by the members of the school for actresses. After the performance an elaborate dinner was served. It is reported that invitations have already been issued to the Chosen peers and peeresses to attend a banquet to be given in the Imperial Palace today in honour of the Emperor's birthday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given by the Department of Communications that the light on the experimental acetylene gas buoy off Hommoku at the entrance to Yokohama Harbour, is not shown for the present (see Notification No. 60 of Department of Communications, January 1910).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TOKYO NOTES.

There are two notable organizations in Tokyo, the regular meetings of which form the social events of the month. One is known as the Literary and Musical Society and the other as the Ladies' Debating Club. The former is liberally co-educational, permitting the sexes to vie in reproducing the latest intellectual achievements, and giving various degrees of entertainment, original and otherwise. The other organization is sternly exclusive, and allows nothing below the fair sex to enter its precincts or participate in its good things. And why should a mere man wish to poke his head in where it is not wanted, or attempt the pretence of appreciating what he does not understand? The Ladies' Debating Club accordingly meets at an hour when husbands and sweethearts are busy breadwinning. While the men are engaged in the trifling occupation of raking in a little income, the good angels of the household maintain the more intellectual end of the family honour. Not that ladies cannot debate without practice, but that the common toil of looking after a mere man does not afford a subject sufficiently interesting for debate; and men, moreover, are not good listeners, especially if the subject is pointed and personal. At a recent meeting of the Debating Club a very timely subject was brought under review after the most approved fashion. If you jump to the conclusion that it was Suffragettes these fair ladies were discussing, all that can be done is to inform you that you are mistaken. It was not even the impetuous and ever-increasing visitations of Tokyo burglars; no, nor yet the breaking up of the wet weather. It would be no use to ask any one not in the sacred circle to guess; for it was a subject of no less profundity and importance than the question as to "whether umbrellas or goloshes are a lady's best friends." This subject, which would have taken a man half a lifetime to adjudicate upon, was disposed of by these experts in dialectic in a few minutes. For a still more interesting subject was still upon the programme, namely, "whether a woman without a pocket or a native of Central Africa is the more uncivilized." Now, to a man it would appear as if two persons without pockets were in exactly the *same* condition, but to ladies such an attitude would seem a mistaken one, for ladies naturally take into consideration the saving clause: "other things being equal." A man might argue that this was not a clause, but his contention would, in the opinion of his better half and his *whole* intellect, have no appreciable effect on the conclusion. Intuitively there may seem to be some slight difference between a lady without a pocket and a pocketless central African savage, but whether in this case it is logically so, and that things are really as they seem, or whether it is six of one and half a dozen of the other, well—that is the question. At least it *was* the question previous to the last meeting of the Tokyo Ladies' Debating Club; but it never can become a question again; it is now for ever shelved as a solved problem, like the discovery of the North Pole. Well, it is pleasant and encouraging to know that in the worthy rush for intellectuality woman is in the van; for in this respect man is bound to give the intellectual palm to the sense of the sex that decides for the usefulness of a pocket as against none.

* * *

The subject upon which we now enter is also explicitly a ladies' matter, but a mere man may be permitted to forestall the programme committee of the Tokyo Ladies' Debating Society and inquire into the merits and demerits of Japanese matting. The subject is much to the fore now on account of the marked decrease in the demand for this article in America. As one who has been watching its history abroad for the last twenty years, the writer has strong opinions as to the cause of the decline in exports of Japanese matting abroad. In the first place the Americans and Canadians regard the patterns woven into the average roll of Japanese matting as hideously ugly and inartistic. When colour is attempted it is invariably a loud red, garnet, or green, a *Paris* green at that. Only the most ignorant class of people could fancy these patterns on their floors. The plain matting, or that with a faint stripe of light colour, was always preferred by the more educated classes abroad. At least that is my experience in travelling over the best part of America, Canada and Europe. But it has now come to be regarded as a want of taste to use matting on the floor; and this impression prevails especially in the United States. The cheap stuff was invariably ugly, and the plain was too expensive for the unimportant uses for which it was in demand. The influence of modern education also is against the use of matting on floors. The average American is learning from the lessons in hygiene given in the common schools, that to cover the floors of his house with a strawy substance like matting, is unsanitary; for matting is a harbourer of dust and insects; it usually has walkers *in* it as well as *on* it. Moreover, to sleep in a room covered with matting gives hay fever to an increasing number of those susceptible to that affliction, because there is always a certain amount of fine dust rising from the floor, just like the inflammatory dust that comes out of dry hay. It is pretty safe to conclude that in future the only matting which will command any measure of disposition in America and Canada is the hardest and least dusty quality that can be sold at a reasonable price. And when patterns are attempted they must be designs preferably small, without prominent figures or colours of any kind, but if coloured, the colours as mild as possible. American factories are turning out artistic rugs at such a reasonable figure now that most people in cities are preferring them, as they are easily taken up and beaten once a week, adding greatly to the ease of keeping a house sweet and clean. The only hope for the future of matting is that manufacturers and exporters shall take more carefully into account the radical change that is going on in the matter of floor coverings in America. The old idea of covering a floor all over with carpet is going out. Every house-wife now wants a hardwood floor if possible, and a space two or three feet wide all round between the carpet and the wall. A rug suits this idea best. Consequently if manufacturers would devote more attention to making matting squares, after the *pattern* and *size* and *shape* of the American rug, there would be more likelihood of increasing the demand for matting abroad.

* * *

The Tokyo municipal authorities have a remarkable habit of strewing the streets with pebbles as a means of repairing indentations in the level. This at once strikes a foreigner in more ways than one as a unique manner of improving a highway. In Europe and America when tiny stones collect on the street men are sent out to pick them up, becase their presence inflicts on travellers in vehicles unwelcome jolts which not only add to the wear and tear of the carriage, but make riding in wheeled vehicles unpleasant. Since rubber-tyred wheels are now coming into almost universal use, one would think that an agitation against putting small stones on the streets would begin; for these treacherous pebbles must be very injurious to rubber tyres. When gravel is used for road repairing in other countries, it is always covered with some finer material, so as to leave the street level and even. There appears to be no good reason why the usual manner of repairing streets should not be followed in the capital of the Empire. It seems a pity that streets which otherwise are passable should be disfigured and roughened by these ankle twisting, wheel jerking pebbles.

* * *

Another custom incapable of being appreciated by the foreigner is that of making the renting of a house an excuse for borrowing money without interest. Almost every landlord in letting a house, wants, in addition to the regular monthly rent, a considerable deposit in money which he holds for his own use as long as the tenant occupies the house. Exactly what the reason of this custom is, does not appear evident to a foreigner. If the tenant was of a kind that might be expected to escape in the night without paying overdue rent, the case might be different. But when a tenant is an old resident, and a person of known probity, it comes rather as a shock to his ideas of honour to be dunned for a deposit of 600 or 1,000 *yen* before he can be trusted with becoming the occupant of his neighbour's house advertised to let. The instances cited are not imaginary but actual, and the houses concerned were nothing in the way of palatial residences either, but houses of the common foreign type. Money may be rather plentiful in Japan at present, but there are few (if any) with so much of it that they are willing to hand a thousand *yen* over to their neighbours free of interest for two or three years, merely for the privilege of being allowed to pay 100 or 150 *yen* a month for the rent of a house. Japanese tenants appear to accept the custom as an honourable one that time has sanctioned and experience justified. The foreigner, however, fails to see the force of its application to him, save as a punishment he does not deserve, or even a gratuitous nuisance. Not only so, but when leaving the rented house the tenant is expected to pay his monthly rent up to the moment of departure, and then hold out his hand to the landlord for the return of the deposit money. It appears quite out of place to retain the rent of the last few months so as to save the landlord the trouble of handing over the cash he has borrowed, at the end of the lease. But the feeling of the foreigner is that if *he* cannot be trusted with the use of the house except on a deposit of half a year's rent, then why should he be expected to trust the *landlord* with the honour of returning the deposit money, if the rent is paid up to the date when the lease expires?

* * *

A good many Tokyo residents are anxious that the police shall not suppress the time-honoured custom of the city's poor in setting up their little stalls and selling their wares on the sides of the streets at night. Many of us have thought this the most interesting feature of an evening walk on the Tokyo streets, and have patronized these small dealers freely. The flower-show held every ten days in various parts of Tokyo is a recognized institution, where many go to provide themselves with plants and flowers according to taste and requirement. It is, moreover, a good excuse to get out for a lark when parents would rather have you in. As for the street pedlars, are they not the dealers who provide us with the inexpensive curios which we could not purchase from regular shops without "going broke?" From these one may often pick up beads and *netsuke*, as well as a hundred other relics of old Japan in a way that no other convenience could supply. There are admirers and husbands in Tokyo who look with pride upon fair ones adorned by the fancy chains and other ornaments made from materials in gold, silver, cloisonne and lacquer, picked up at these street-side stalls in the days when love was young. We therefore agree with those who hold that there are other directions in which the police may more profitably employ themselves than in banishing the street pedlars; and in these other directions lies the greater menace to the public, too.

KOREA.

(From our Seoul Correspondent.)

The ancient Korean believes that the hills breathe, and have a pulse that throbs with all sorts of influence. From this current of life there radiates off toward the living and the dead every manner of fortune, glad reward and good gifts, again fierce and awful retribution. The hill-gods cost Korea in the past, ages of devotion, and millions of money. He might truly say:

I to the hills will lift my eyes,
From whence doth come my aid.

In to-day's paper there is a note saying that a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

new religion will be founded, the religion of Tan koon, King Tan, who appeared in north Korea about 2,300 B.C. He was a spirit, made his throne under a sandal wood tree and afterwards disappeared into the hills and became an "immortal." These genii, elfin fairy-folk have had high honour done them in the lore of Korea. Not among the embodied but among spirit existence are to be found the Roosevelts and Bryans of the peninsula. In the Chinese character this Korean erlking is written a combination of man and mountain. He is always associated with the hills and makes his appearance from out of its mists into the view of the startled passer who yields to its influence as the soul of Rip Van Winkle was befuddled by the nine-pin bowlers.

In Whanghai or Long-life Mountain (Changsoo San) there is a temple that sits like an eyebrow over a vast yawning chasm. How was it built and by what unknown method did the gods of those days heave up the rocks and timber necessary for the same. The answer is: "In three days of thick fog the erlkings of Whanghai built it," and there it is to-day still *Tal-am* (Midair Temple).

The wide place that all sorts of hill-spirits have in conversation is an interesting fact. The Elixir Plant of Life (Pool-lo-cho), a vegetable spirit, is talked of by everybody and also its first cousin mountain ginseng (San sam). What, with a good dose of ginseng tea, a man could not do is unworthy of record. As men seek gold in the untracked wildernesses of the Klondyke the Korean seeks mountain ginseng. The right seeker spends first one hundred days in prayer in order that the mountain god may clarify his vision to see the vibrations that enhalo this wonderful plant. Away into the hills he hies beholding its avenues of mystery, and holding converse with all the spirits that people it.

The mountain tops and heaven are just over the way from one another. Once the writer was crossing a high range of peaks, when he met an old mountaineer and remarked on the character of the surroundings. "We are close to heaven up here" said the wrinkled-faced hermit. One pass was called Ma-chul-lung (the Pass that touches Paradise) and two peaks near by were Chun-chu-pong (The pillars of Heaven). Such being the case it becomes the midway camping ground for brigades of spirits.

These hills have each a special great spirit guardian, who seems to live through the pulsations of the mountain spurs. If these spurs are interfered with the mountain spirit (san sil-lyung) is helpless. In many parts of Korea are cromlechs and dolmens that sit with broad back and ponderous weight on these ancestral arteries. They were put there by some unknown enemy of the past, who determined to paralyse the mountain and so render the land powerless. To the Korean, the dolmen is not a grave site, or a grave mark, or a sacrificial table, it is a dead weight on the back of the tentacles of the hill that stops its breath and renders the land impotent.

"Get them off, Roll them over, Blow them up with dynamite and restore the virility of the past."
"No use now" says the Korean, "too late, let him go."

SPECTATOR.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, October 13.

The Emperor has signed the decree dissolving the extraordinary session of the Finnish Diet summoned to consider two points of the new law regulating Russo-Finnish relations. These were the equalisation of the rights of all Russian subjects in Finland with those of the Finnish born: and the payment to be made to the Imperial treasury in lieu of personal service in the Army. The Diet declined to discuss these very moderate proposals and has been dissolved in the usual way. At the same time a decree issues summoning the ordinary meeting of the Diet to assemble on February 1st next. The questions which the Diet declined to discuss were referred to it for its opinion before introducing into the Duma and the Upper House the measures executing these two points. The Emperor, taking the initiative as required by the nugatory amendement in the law passed by the Duma at the end of last session by which the Russian legislative body deprived itself of any initiative in dealing with the affairs of Finland, has decreed that the two measures be introduced simultaneously into the two Russian Chambers on their reassembling at the end of this month.

It is significant of the methods of Finnish agitation that on the very day when these decrees were signed a paragraph was circulated to the foreign press through the usual agencies from Helsingfors stating that M. Stolipin and Genl. Sein, the Premier Minister and the Governor-General of Finland, at their meeting on Tuesday, had discussed the question of abolishing the Diet altogether and of the "division of the Grand Duchy into Zemstvos." Of late years the world has heard a great deal about "provocation" and agents provocateurs in Russian politics. Here is an admirable example of "provocation" calculated, as it was intended, to set all the "friends of Finnish patriotism" snarling once more about the "brutal tyranny" of "barbarous" Russia. As so frequently stated in these columns, the Russian Government will continue in the future as in the past to deal with extreme caution with the question of Finland, for Russia's statesmen understand perfectly with whom they have to deal. Every step taken will be strictly constitutional: reforms will be introduced very gradually: no amount of schoolboy mischief, such as the agitation leaders so frequently affect, will disturb the equanimity of Russia, and in the end the people of Finland will have little difficulty in recognising that their worst enemies are the little nest of agitators, mostly descendants of Swedish stock and no true Finns, whose ends stand self-condemned by the means employed to attain them. There is not a word of truth in the paragraphs so sedulously circulated and appearing even in well-informed English newspapers. Russian Provinces are not "divided into Zemstvos" though perhaps Finland, "an integral part of the Russian Empire," may not yet be aware of this. The Russian Government has no intention of "abolishing" anything in Finland except the ridiculous claims to existence as an independent State put forward by a body of agitators who are strongly suspected of being a very unfair representation of the feelings of Finland as a whole.

The Governor of Vjatka, M. Kamishansky, formerly Procurator of the St. Petersburg High Court, has died suddenly from heart failure at his post. M. Kamishansky will be remembered chiefly as the expert whose interpretation of the law of Russia consigned to prison for three months a number of members of the First Duma, signatories to the unfortunate "Viborg Manifesto." The Russian Law Code contained no clauses dealing with the novel situation created by the summary closing of the Duma, and M. Kamishansky is credited with having discovered a paragraph that suited the case.

The Committee of Ministers has resolved to recreate the Ministry of Agriculture with very much extended powers. In the new Ministry will be incorporated the Agrarian Settlement Department. All questions having to do with the betterment of the conditions of agriculture, including the marketing of agricultural products will be centralised in this Ministry. The veterinary department and the land surveying department, now under the Ministry of the Interior, will be handed over to the Ministry of Agriculture. No candidates are yet named for the post of Minister of Agriculture, but the name of M. Khomiakov, first President of the Third Duma, was generally spoken of some time ago as a suitable appointment for the post if it should be created. It is probable, however, that the present head of the Agrarian Settlement Department, which will form the most important part of the new Ministry, M. Krivoshein, will have the natural preference. M. Khomiakov served for many years in the old Ministry of Agriculture and rose to high position and rank in the service, before the Ministry was reorganised into a mere department.

The Committee of Ministers after considering the project for a War Tax submitted by the Government Commission has returned it to the Commission to be re-cast. In the form presented the War Tax, which, it will be remembered, proposed to raise a million sterling annually from those who for whatsoever reason did not serve their time in the Army at the service age, was made partly dependent upon the regulations for the collection of an Income Tax. As this latter is apparently not yet ripe for introduction in Russia it has become necessary to remodel the proposed war Tax in order that it may be passed as a substantial Bill.

Since the beginning of the outbreak of plague at Odessa there have been registered 123 cases and 34 deaths. Another new case is reported to-day. Moscow and other towns are taking precautions against the introduction of plague from the South. The Odessa municipality is opposing the recommendation of the Imperial Committee concerning plague which required the passports of all persons leaving Odessa to be clearly marked with the name of that town.

The Ministry of Ways of Communication has put in estimates to the Duma for "extraordinary" expenditure in the forthcoming year to the amount of ten millions sterling. Two thirds of this large amount is taken up by additions and reconstructions on the Great Siberian Railway and the building of the Amur Railway.

Mr. Kokovtsev, Minister of Finance, with his family, has left for Paris on leave.

What highway robbers were in the old days of Russian travel by road, when they infested in gangs all convenient spots and swept down upon the unwary much as in other parts of Europe, that to day are the Russian railways, which have replaced the roads. Complaints of losses in transit by rail in Russia are universal among merchants. Goods disappear by bales and boxes, by waggon-loads, and even by whole trains. The *modus operandi* is various, but always requires the connivance of railway officials. While passengers' luggage in Russia is as safe as if in a safe deposit, thanks to the system of registration and perhaps the want of opportunity, consignments of merchandise by the crawling goods trains suffer severely all over the country. Small thefts hardly count amid frauds with lading-bills that make away with tens of thousands of pounds' worth of goods or manipulation of other documents by which whole train-loads are sent to the wrong destination and there dealt with by confederates! Many large Russian firms keep a special lawyer whose sole business is to deal with claims for short weight and losses against railway companies whose annual expenditure on this item, although repayment is delayed sometimes for years, runs into millions of roubles. Doubtless one of the principal causes of this universal system of robbery of goods trains in Russia is the extraordinarily slow speed at which they travel. The distance between St. Petersburg and Moscow is four hundred miles, which the passenger does in a night: a goods train takes a week, most of which is passed in standing—a standing temptation—at wayside stations!

The death of the daring aviator, Capt. Matsievich of the Russian Navy, has cast a sudden gloom over the highly successful fortnight's flying meeting. Capt. Matsievich, who held a high post in the draughtsmanship department of Naval Construction, only a few days ago took up the Premier Minister, M. Stolipin, for a five minutes' flight in his Farman aeroplane. Yesterday he flew several times, and about five o'clock took up Vice-Admiral Jakovlev, Chief of the Naval Staff, for a prolonged flight at a great height over a considerable part of St. Petersburg. He had hardly returned to the aerodrome and made a good landing with his passenger when he declared his intention of trying for the record for altitude prize. It was already getting dark, and before Capt. Matsievich had been long in the air the gun

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

fired to announce the end of the day's official work. The regulations allow an aviator who is already in the air at the moment of gun-fire to continue flying for a certain period longer, but it is supposed that Capt. Matsievich may have been influenced by the gun to make a more than usually daring descent. After losing sight of him and regaining it again with difficulty several times in the increasing gloom of evening the eye-witnesses of the disaster, who numbered only a few hundred enthusiasts, the crowd having departed before, saw the machine describe two curious turns upon itself in the vertical plane; then a black spot detached itself and came vertically down followed by a confused mass of debris. It is difficult to estimate height on such occasions but the unfortunate aviator probably fell vertically at least a hundred yards. He was dead from heart failure before touching ground, and the injuries found by the doctors from this contact included double fracture of the lower jaw, both sides, fracture of the skull on both temples, to say nothing of the injuries to the limbs and trunk. The Naval Department is being urged to regard Capt. Matsievich's flight as service, which would qualify his case for a pension on the higher scale. The unfortunate man's wife and son, a cadet, in his uniform, were on the ground at the time and ran across the ground amid heartrending scenes, to the body.

The funeral of the daring aviator Capt. Matsievich of the Russian Navy took place at St. Petersburg to day, among the pall-bearers being the Minister of War and the Acting Minister of Marine, ex President of the Duma M. Alexander Guchkov and other distinguished persons. The whole length of the Nevsky Prospect was crowded with people to see the passing of the cortege and all traffic had to be stopped. The body was covered with the Russian Naval ensign and a naval guard of honour mounted at the church. Over three hundred wreaths, many of them of silver, and all in someway remarkable, were sent from all parts of Russia from individuals and public bodies whose sympathies were aroused by the tragic death of the Russian aviator. The Government has granted a generous pension to the widow and a separate pension to the daughter, the son being already provided for as a cadet. Flying was countermanded to-day in sign of mourning and all the aviators now in Petersburg attended the funeral. There is more significance in all this than might perhaps appear on the surface. Apart from the painful causes of the death and the attendant circumstances, which were calculated to arouse the sympathies of the most careless, it is plain that something more than public sorrow for a gallant aviator, something more than official honour to a member of the public services, is to be detected in the details of Capt Matsievich's funeral, the manner of which proves conclusively to all who might have doubted it that Russia has now accepted aviation as a national work, in which the honour of the nation is involved. With such feelings it may be expected that Russia will in the near future take a much higher place in the world's newest sphere of competition than was dreamt of a few months ago.

PRESENT PROBLEMS IN TOKYO

By Prof. Abe.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN.")

(CONTINUED.)

II.

Now we must note that educational matters occupy so large and important a place in the ward office work, that of the total expenditures of the ward, amounting to 2,000,000 *yen*, ninety per cent. is appropriated for educational purposes and investments. Hence, those good, full fledged members, ever pleased to swagger about in the feeling of importance imparted by such an honourable title as Member of the Ward Council, wisely foresaw the wreched state their wards would be in when the time came to transfer the educational department over to the municipality. For this reason they wanted to suppress the school unification bill, and, what was more surprising and intolerable, they even went the length of drawing to their side many neutral wards, thereby causing a most sensational conflict with the pro-unification party. It is clear that such a foolish struggle could have been averted, if those who stood against the unification had really had at heart the interests of the city at large. The unification of the school system will always remain unfeasible so long as selfish members of the wards and municipality wish to sacrifice the interests of the city in general to the interests of local wards. We will watch the development of primary school education in Tokyo to learn if the sacrifice of the municipal interests will not act as a boomerang and rebound on the selfish wards who have offered such blind opposition.

Again in the fish-market question we observe a decided lack of regard for public interest on the part of our Tokyo citizens. As far back as the 22nd year of Meiji, if we remember correctly, the authorities, as soon as the City Improvement Bill was passed, ordered the removal of the fish market in Nihonbashi, as well as the vegetable markets in Kyobashi and Kanda, selecting certain proper places for new markets Years have now passed, but the order is still ignored or unexecuted. While we are fully aware of the blameable negligence indulged in regarding the matter by the municipal authorities, we should ascribe this unpleasant state of affairs chiefly to the constant endeavours, on the part of those connected with markets, in blindly seeking their own selfish ends and profits. Deeming it not out of place, we will give a bird's-eye view of the developments, since last March, of this fish-market-removal question.

April 30th last being the final date set for the fish market removal, those interested in the market held a general meeting at the Meiji za on Mar. 24th last, which however resulted in nothing, after much heated discussion. On the 30th of the same month they again held a mass meeting at the Uogashi Fishery Office, when the removal was vetoed by the majority. Let us observe the points argued by the anti-removal parties. The one advocated the purchasing of the warehouse belonging to N.T.K. Company, to transform it into a fish market by means of a spanned wharf. If this scheme were carried out, an area covering over 4,500 *tsubo* could be secured, wherein about 400 fish-agency offices might be built, the estimated cost being nearly *yen* 1,430,000. The other party insisted upon removing the market to Nakasu. In passing we may recall the fact that the municipality at first selected for the new fish-market, three places; namely, Hakozaki-machi, Nakasu and Kitashimbori. But the present condition is that while the contemplated removal was prolonged and protracted, the municipality was obliged to dispose of Hakozaki machi, and, Kitashimbori proving too narrow for this market, Nakasu remains the only place for it. Even here some private residences are already built. But as it is still in the hands of the municipality, the removal, if decided upon, could be carried out without great difficulty. The cost estimated for the removal is said to total *yen* 1,400,000.

Though the general meeting held by the fishmongers of Uogashi, resulted apparently in the triumph of the anti-removal party, they cannot be regarded as having accomplished much toward the solution of this question. On the contrary, the conflicts between the fish agents now tend to gradually precipitate even political party fights. Those against the removal had from the beginning as their counsellors Mr. G. Tsunoda and Mr. K. Oishi. Whether this reminded their opponents of the advantage of obtaining assistance from a political party or not we do not presume to say, but later the pro removal party also came out, backed by Messrs. Matsuda and Ema. April 30th, the last term fixed for the removal, passed away long since, and yet this cumbrous question of 20 years standing not only remains unsolved, but threatened for a time to be thrown into the giddy vortex of political party conflict. And who should be, let us demand, held responsible for such a deplorable development of the situation?

Absolutely without partiality and measuring this question by the criterion of the interest of Tokyo as a whole, who could fail to give ready assent to the reasonable matter of the fish market removal? For it is evident that the existence, in the very centre of the Empire City, of any imperfect fish market, is absolutely intolerable, when we consider that the city improvement work has in view not the facilitation of traffic alone, but also, adding to the beauty of this central city of our country. Thus it was most timely and appropriate that the authorities, immediately after the city improvement work was decided upon, ordered the removal of the markets of fish and vegetables. It is idle to say that the ward of Nihonbashi is the very centre of our Empire city, and that on the completion of city improvements and street repair work, the street from Shimbashi to Manseibashi would prove the best and the most attractive, adding considerably to the beauty of the capital. But to think of the fish market eclipsing almost half its beauty! One can no more tolerate the thought of the existence, in the centre of such splendour, of a fish market than that of soiling a beautiful carpet with muddy boots. Viewed from every point, the imperative necessity of the removal of the fish market is manifest. Those standing against the project can be no other than the blindly selfish, always ready to consult their own convenience alone. It is a matter for infinite regret that even some politicians of both social standing and credit should have placed themselves foremost on the side of the anti-removal party. The e being but little difference between the costs estimated by both, each alike amounting to *yen* 1,400,000, they have no reasonable ground for their opposition to removal. They can only be regarded as wilful,—that is all. We should urge upon the competent authorities the desirability of taking drastic measures for the suppression, once for all, of such an endless annoyance.

To state, in this connection, our further wish, we believe the fish market business could, with the best advantage, be municipalized. As a matter of fact, to keep the citizens constan ly supplied with fresh and wholesome food stuff, requires the authorities to subject to scrupulous examination such supplies as fish and vegetables; which, for all the purchas rs know, may be brought in from the centre of plague-infected districts. Nor is it possible for them to ascertain for themselves whether vegetables may have been well washed with fresh water before they were brought into the market. It is not unusual to see peasants wash radishes, turnips and potatoes with impure water before bringing them to the market in the city. This, is, however, screened from general eyes, but nevertheless a most intolerable state of things, and the remedy is nothing short of official supervision. In th se circumstances, nervous folks must perpetually be ill at ease concerning the sanitary condition of food material. If any sanitary provision serves as a criterion for measuring the degree of civilization, our Tokyo city must be said to be in no position yet to boast any civilization at all. The municipalization, we believe, of the fish market can by no possibility interfere with the welfare and interest of fish agents, but on the contrary, it would, in no small degree, facilitate the necessary examination of fish, enabling them to keep the fish market in the most trim and sanitary condition at all times. From an economical view point also, the municipalization is advisable, since fish agents, who bend and stagger even under the present burden of but *yen* 1,400,000, can hardly be considered capable of defraying an expense amounting to *yen* 3,000,000, which is the estimated cost for putting the fish market in perfect order. Whereas the municipality could, if necessary, easily float public loan bonds to meet the above expenses, thereby being enabled to introduce in our city the most modern market systems to be found in the Western cities,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

And since fish agents are to pay for each section of the market they occupy, the municipality could not only easily meet the market expenditure, but also pay the interest of the loan bonds to be floated for the construction of a new market. In the large Western cities, fish markets are for the most part municipalized. In England in every municipality, the markets enjoy net profits of 7 per cent. of the funds invested. From the above it is clear the municipalization of the fish market is very desirable from both the sanitary and economic points of view. According to a certain paper, read at the Aldermen's Council last May, the Mayor is quoted as having laid before the members, in an informal way, the bill for the municipalization of the fish market, when they were divided in opinion, finally agreeing to submit it to the Municipal Administration Adjusting Assembly, which, after investigations, is reported to have decided, while approving of the project in principle, to reject it in consideration of the financial condition of the city. We deeply regret the miscalculation of the financial state of the city that nipped this important project in the bud. In our opinion there is no need for entertaining any anxiety about the financial condition of the city, inasmuch as public loan bonds can be, as we observed before, easily floated for the market enterprise, which would not only result in no increased burden to the city, but on the contary, when judiciously managed, enable it to pay off even its own debts.

As for the tramcar fare questions, it is as old as history, and residents of Tokyo know it almost inside out. So I will confine myself to but a brief observation. We frequently notice the Tokyo Street Electric Company propose first to increase fares, then the municipalization of the tramways. In every case, however, it is clear the Company's real intention is for the fare increase. The Company never fails to avail itself of every opportunity for the starting of a movement to increase fares. And no wonder, for to raise the fare by one *sen* means an additional income per annum of *yen* 1,500,000. The 6 7 per cent. dividend, received now by this Company, is in itself no small amount of profit. Still the company finds it impossible to remain content—probably because it sees the enviable case of the Tokyo Electric Light Company, which, while possessing no greater monopoly than the Tramway Company, enjoys more than ten per cent. dividend per annum, and even that, unlike the former, with no sort of public attacks poured upon them. Thus far the public voice has succeeded in checking the Company's avarice, which is ever seeking to see ahead some opportunity for the increasing fare. But who can tell but that the most deliberate movement on the part of the Company may gradually ingratiate itself with the members of the municipal council and the Government authorities, totally disarming them and winning them over to its side? The recent sudden change with which the Company came forth to comply with the municipal request regarding the Company's public contribution, naturally causes one to wonder if the Company is not already paving the way for the often contemplated fare-tariff-raising movement. Citizens may be prepared to positively dissent to this project; but is it not a greater loss to waste so much time, money and energy on such an endless question? We should rather hope the authorities would solve it once for all by peremptorily striking at the very root of this ever arising question. The municipalization of tramways is the trend of the modern world. It was a fundamental mistake to leave in the hands of a private company the control of the electric tramways, which may be regarded as the public highways of the civilized world. The public roads are built, from their very nature, for the general interest and convenience of the public, and not at all for amassing wealth to individuals. Our Tokyo authorities were at the very outset already mistaken when they granted to a private company the undertaking of tramcar railways. Hence the frequent crossing of interests of citizens and of the Company, and the consequent upheaval of the fare increase-movement,—in every case where the authorities concerned find themselves dangerously subjected to every possible form of temptation We believe the municipalization of the tramways will not only remove all these evils attendant on the present state of things, but promote the common interest of the citizens in general. At any rate the Company must come, in no less than five years, to be able to declare the dividend of 10 per cent., in view of the rapidity with which passengers are increasing. With such a promising future ahead, should the company be greedy enough to contemplate anything like a fare increase movement, the municipality should not hesitate to discard it and at the same time decide on the purchase of the tramway monopoiy. The municipalisation will surely redound to the great interest of the city at large.

As we observed, the unification of the school systems and the municipalization of the fish-market are most advisable and necessary. But they cost the city at least 7 to 8 million *yen*, while the tramway undertaking, if it were municipalized, calls for at least as much as 4 to 5 million *yen*. Here we must pause and question: will the citizens be able to bear the burden of such enormous expenditure? But let us be persuaded that we need not mind much to run into more or less debts, provided the investment is to be made in whatever is calculated to bring in return a certain amount of income. Even though the city owes some hundred million *yen*, if the city, out of the income accruing from the very enterprise in which it is investing, can pay the interest and also annually some portion of the principal? Excepting the school system unification, the municipalization of the fish market and tramways can be justly expected to prove most lucrative. This is why we regret that the Municipal Administration Adjusting Assembly judged—misjudged—the present financial state of the city as prohibitive of such municipal finance, which they made the ground for the dissent to the bill for the municipalisation. Do they mean the city has no resources? If so, was it difficult for them to consider a step further and find that a city loan could easily be floated abroad, even if difficult at home? They may fear that, for a city already over burdened with debts, further floating of city loans will jeopardise its financial condition. But this is unnecessary anxiety. Let foreign examples prove the case. London has debts amounting to *yen* 450,000,000 and Paris *yen* 740,000,000 (investigated in 1895), while Tokyo has only *yen* 15,000,000. We need not be alarmed if our empire city raised its municipal debts to an amount of *yen* 100,000,000. We may further observe, the gross amount of the debts owed by several cities in France (Paris excluded) reaches *yen* 5,000,000,000, while that in England (London included) totals *yen* 5,772,500,000. Not that we mean to encourage any loan floating policy, but we often find such occasions as not only justify the flotation of municipal loans, but even render it absolutely necessary. For instance the city improvement work, as little reflection would show, could be with advantage commenced as soon as possible, even if by having recourse to loans, since its postponement for twenty years would mean to almost more than treble the expenditure. We fail to find any reasons why we should hesitate to float city loans, even up to some hundred million *yen*, provided the investment is to be made in such enterprises as electric tramways, gas, electricity, water works and markets which will each gave to the city moderate incomes. Because such investments by no means necessitate the citizens bearing even one *sen* additional taxes. Here the distinct line should be drawn, however, between national and municipal debts. Most of the national debts are attendant on warfare, and therefore people have duly to pay the interest and at the earliest possible period should clear off the principal; but the municipal debts stand conspicuously different, in their very nature, from the former. Should the citizans fear any increase of municipal debts, as they must that of national debts, the development of the city would be totally out of the question. We sincerely hope our authorities, both of the municipality and the Central Government, will be decidedly bolder in solving these municipal problems.

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.)

CLXXIII.—AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER BY EX-EMPEROR SUTOKU.

When this unfortunate Monarch was deposed and banished in 1221, he was placed in confinement on the small island of Naojima which lies off the coast by Takamatsu. There was in this part of my prefecture an ancient and weathy family which had many treasures, among them a letter signed by the Ex-Emperor and countersigned by one of the Imperial retainers. The letter was the acknowledgement of a loan of a certain quantity of rice which had been made to the royal exile.

The head of the family brought me this document and asked me to buy it. I examined it very carefully, and found that it had all the appearance of being an old and genuine document. The price asked was *yen* 1,000, which I thought exorbitant, so I refused to buy it.

CLXXIV.—THE SAD FATE OF VISCOUNT MORI.

On the very day of the promulgation of the Constitution (11 February, 1889) Viscount Mori, Minister of Education, was assassinated by a certain Nishino Buntarō, whose religious passions had been roused by the irreverence of which the Viscount was guilty in lifting with his cane the sacred curtain which hung before the Great Shine at Ise.

I was in the antechamber at the Palace when the news of the assassination arrived and Viscount Kaieda was there also. I remember how the Viscount laid his hand on the handle of his sword. "Serve him right" he cried excitedly. The incident showed how deeply the feelings of the conservative classes in the country had been stirred by Mōri's want of reverence.

After returning to my post at Sanuki shortly afterwards, I went one day to worship the god of Kotohira. The priest in charge of the shrine told me that the Viscount had been making a tour in Kyūshū and Shikoku, from which latter island he had gone to Ise. He had come to Kotohira and had taken tiffin at the priest's house. Not satisfied with Japanese food, he had asked for beef. The priest replied that there was no meat, whereupon the Viscount had said that he had some beef in the Hotel and would send to fetch it. It was in vain that the priest urged that the ancient rules of the Buddhist monasteries forbade the taking of life and the eating of flesh. Mōri said the rule was absurd, and insisted on having the meat brought for his eating in spite of all prohibitions.

It seems quite probable that Mori had behaved in this arrogant and irritating manner wherever he went, and Nishino, who had made the same round after him, had probably been excited to the committal of the crime by the stories he heard at various places.

I knew Viscount Mori very well. He was a man who never hesitated to hurt people's feelings when it was a question of reforming a bad custom or usage. He had no bad intentions when he wounded the susceptibilities of the priest at Kotohira: all that he wanted was to demonstrate the absurdity of what seemed to him an antiquated superstition. His misdemeanour at Ise was probably due to carelessness, but unfortunately the thing got to be known, and made a stir. The Government ought to have given him a severe reprimand, or a punishment, and then his life would have been safe. But the Government let the thing slide (as is the way with officialdom), and by so doing fanned a flame of popular indignation which eventually culminated in the deed of Nishino.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mori was too rash and inconsiderate in pushing the reform of old institutions, and his rashness not only made his efforts futile, but cost him his life.

CLXXV.—The First Dinner given to Persons who had no Court Rank.

On the occasion of the promulgation of the Constitution, His Majesty was pleased to issue invitations to dinner to the speakers of the various Prefectural Assemblies. This was the first dinner ever given to persons who held no Court rank.

CLXXVI.—The Visit of the Tsarevitch.

I was appointed Governor of the Hyogo Prefecture on the 26th December 1889. (22nd year of Meiji). The most memorable incident during my tenure of office was the well-known affair at Otsu. The present Tsar of Russia, who was then still Tsarevitch, arrived in Japan in May 1890 for a sight-seeing visit. It was not the first time that a foreign Prince had visited these shores. The King of England's uncle, the Duke of Connaught, had been here the year before and we had given him a somewhat frigid reception, for we well remembered how coldly our Princes had been treated when they visited the British Court.

But we had had nothing to complain of any Russian want of cordiality. They had always received our Imperial Princes with the most distinguished consideration, and we accordingly made most elaborate preparations for the reception of the Tsarevitch. That we should thus honour a Russian prince more than a British one, was by no means pleasing to the meaner kinds of English residents in Japan, and rumours were diligently circulated by them to the effect that the Tsarevitch with his fleet was merely coming to spy out the nakedness of the land, and that Japan was unconsciously preparing to put a viper in her bosom.

These baseless rumours got abroad and found credence among our people, and presently the police force of Kobe got wind of a plot against our illustrious visitor. The authorities at once took steps to crush the conspiracy, arrested some 30 men suspected of complicity and warned them to behave themselves. The Russian Prince and his party landed safely at Kobe, and left it without mishap.

When the Prince visited the Kusunoki Shrine at Kobe the priest in charged wanted to take him into the sanctuary, and I was in an agony of mind for fear the young man should go in with his boots on, or in some other way shock the religious susceptibilities of our people I was much relieved when the Prince stopped short at the step, took off his hat and bowed reverently towards the shrine. It pleased me to see how careful the man who was to be Tsar of all the Russias was to avoid hurting the religious feelings of men of a different nation.

CLXXVII.—A Conversation with the Russian Commander.

At two p.m. the next day I called on the Russian Consul. I found there the Commander of the Russian Squadron whom I knew very well. He told me that he had not had a single moment's peace of mind until he got the Prince to Nagasaki In Japan he could afford to breathe frely as we had no Revolutionists or Nihlists here, and that he intended to accompany his Prince to Kyoto and take part in the festivities accorded the Prince by the Japanese Government. He said all this with a very light-hearted air. No one could have dreamed that in less than an hour an attempt would be made on the life of the Russian Prince.

CLXXVIII.—Imprudent Newspapers.

Some of our newspapers had already shown their ill will at the welcome afforded to the Russian Prince. Some of them had even attacked the Russian Minister for his rudeness in insisting on having the telegraph wires in front of his Legation raised several feet so as not to interfere with the arrangements to be made for the Prince's reception.

Viscount Aoki, who was then Minister for Foreign Affairs, was not on good terms with the Russian Minister and when the latter applied at the Foreign Office for permission for the Russian ships escorting the Tsarevitch to anchor in Japanese ports, he was told that the ship on which the Prince actually was might enter the harbours, but that the other ships must be content to anchor outside.

Altogether there were a good many causes of ill-feeling and estrangement, and a good deal was published in the newspapers which, entering the brain of the policeman Tsuda Sanzo, caused him to conceive the idea of an attempt on the life of the Russian Crown Prince.

CLXXIX.—National Alarm.

Tsuda Sanzo's attempted assassination of the Russian Crown-Prince filled Japan from the Emperor down to the lowest of his subjects with apprehension, grief, and alarm. A Council was held at Kyoto at which Viscount Enomoto cited a previous instance, under the Tokugawa regime, when a Russian subject was murdered at Yokohama, and the Russian Government demanded the execution of the murderer, and the punishment of the officials within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed. He proposed that Japan should forestall any such demand from Russia by prompt punishment of the guilty and by a speedy message of apology to Russia. The proposal was adopted by the Council, but there were certain difficulties in the way of the execution of the criminal, the details of which are well known to the Japanese public.

CLXXX.—Tsuda's Execution.

I could never quite understand on what grounds the execution of Tsuda was thought to be necessary; but it became a sort of fixed idea with the Cabinet that the man must be executed, and a telegram was received at the Hyogo Prefectural office ordering that, according to the Imperial ordinance, Tsuda Sanzō should be charged under Art. 116 of the Imperial Ordinance.

CLXXXI.—Letter from the Russian Minister.

The following incident will show how much our authorities were upset by the event at Otsu. They indeed lost their heads, though they did so out of pure patriotism.

One day, when I was Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Schevitch, the Russian Minister called at the Foreign Office with a letter in his hands. On seeing Viscount Enomoto he addressed him as follows:—"This letter deals with the incident at Otsu. Your predecessor called on me at my hotel and after explaining to me what were the wishes of the Cabinet with regard to Tsuda Sanzo's execution and the difficulty in which they found themselves for want of a law under which to act, asked me officially to demand the execution, in which case your Government would be able to order it on the plea of diplomatic necessity."

"I told your predecessor," he continued, 'that much though I detested the crime of the would be assassin, how could I, the representative of the Czar of Russia, comply with your request and demand his execution, seeing that there was no written law on the subject? So I reported the whole matter to His Majesty the Czar, and I am glad to say that I have had a reply approving of my course of action. I have brought a copy of the letter with me."

The Foreign Minister did not like recording a letter of this kind in the books of the Department, and accordingly persuaded the Russian Minister, with whom he (Enomoto) was on very good terms, to withdraw the letter. A private copy of it was however informally kept at the Foreign Office.

CLXXXII.—Goodwill of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires.

After M. Schevitch returned to Russia, the Secretary, M. Stegloff, became *chargé d'affaires*. Our Foreign Minister was now Mr. Mutsu. One day Stegloff called at the Foreign Office and told Mr. Mutsu that among the letters and papers which had been made over to him, he (Stegloff) had found a letter, signed by Viscount Aoki as Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which the writer pledged himself to have a law introduced into the Criminal Code making Art. 116 applicable in all cases of attempted injury on the persons of foreign princes of the blood.

"This note," he said, "seems to have the nature of a contract. If it remains on the files of our Legation, it may at some future time cause trouble, as it appears to overlook the legislative powers of the Diet. Therefore, if you have no objection, I will return it to you."

Mr. Mutsu was of course only too well pleased to have the document returned to him. It was of no value to the Russians, but the Russian *chargé d'affaires*, by returning it to our Government, was enabled to earn the gratitude and confidence of our Minister. It was the best thing that he could do with it.

CLXXXIII.—Opposition to the Execution of Tsuda Sanzo.

At the Cabinet Council held at Kyoto the only opponent to the proposed execution of Tsuda Sanzo was the late Mr. Miyoshi Taizō, then Vice-Minister of Justice, whose opposition was based on a strict adhesion to the letter of the law. He was alone in this matter, but he was backed up outside the Cabinet, by the late Mr. Kojima Eken, presiding judge of the Court of Appeal, who, in spite of all Cabinet pressure, stood firmly to the letter of the law and refused to sanction the execution of Tsuda.

CLXXXIV.—Domestic Policy in preference to Diplomacy.

Count Mutsu used to tell me that his success in the matter of Treaty-Revision was due to his domestic policy rather than to his diplomatic actions. As an illustration of this, he gave me the following example.

It was the practice of such of his predecessors as had attempted Treaty Revision to show copies of the drafts of Treaties to their colleagues in the Cabinet and the Privy council. These latter gentlemen had but a small knowledge of the subject, and no particular opinions of their own. So they would take their copies home with them and submit them to their secretaries or retainers, who would criticize the proposals simply with a view to impressing their masters with a high opinion of their abilities and learning. The masters, in their turn, filled with the unripe criticisms of their retainers (which they were in no position to digest) would return to the Cabinet, and air these criticisms at second-hand. Their speeches did not throw much light on the subject, and there was always the danger that political secrets, entrusted to so many persons, would by and by leak out. All this had contributed to excite public opinion needlessly, and to make Treaty Revision a failure.

"I knew all this very well" said the Count, "and therefore when I undertook the task I made it a rule to show the draft copies to no one except Prince Ito. To my colleagues and other high officials I gave verbal statements and explanations, but nothing written or printed was ever put into their hands. The consequence was that, when questioned by their subordinates and retainers, they were unable to give any full or detailed account of the text of the proposals, but were obliged to content themselves with making general statements and giving assurances that the principle of equal rights was being maintained. Criticism by persons thus became impossible, and it was thus that I was able to make a success of Treaty Revision."

Count Mutsu was a man somewhat given to making wild statements, which could not always be taken *au pied de la lettre*, but the fact remains that so long as he was in charge of the Treaty Revision negotiations, no discord or want of harmony showed itself in the Cabinet, nor did the diplomatic secrets of the Government leak out beyond the Cabinet circle. For this he is entitled to all credit.

CLXXXV.—Treaty Revision and England.

The negotiations for Treaty Revision with England were just going on when Count Okuma met with his misfortune. Viscount Aoki thereupon took temporary charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It was said that he had lodged with

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the British Minister a demand for the absolute withdrawal of the Consular Jurisdiction in Japan. He expected Great Britain to refuse his demand, and he hoped to make capital out of the refusal by putting an end to the Treaty Revision Negotiations started by Count Okuma. When, at a subsequent date, Count Mutsu undertook the thorny task of Revision, his first step was to press the British Minister for an answer to the demand for the withdrawal of Consular Jurisdiction. To this the British Government consented, contenting themselves with certain stipulations concerning Customs Tariffs and Coastwise Navigation.

CLXXXVI.—Kin Gyoku Kin's Assassination and its Consequences.

On the 28th of March 1894 (Meiji 27) I was at a dinner at the Koyo-kan. Whilst I was there a certain Yoshida Bunzo came to me and told me that his friend Ri-etsu-shoku (a Korean) had visited Boku Eiko that day at his residence in Banchô, and that a murder had been committed. About midnight, on my return from the dinner party, the man again appeared at my official residence telling me that another Korean named Kentoji had received a cable message from Shanghai informing him that Kin Gyoku Kin had been assassinated there by Kô-sho-u. Kentoji was a friend of Ri-etsu-shoku's, and Ri-etsu and Kô-sho-u were two Koreans sent out by the Korean Government to assassinate Boku Eiko and Kin Gyoku Kin. Boku Eiko had got wind of the affair and had baffled Ri-etsu's attempt, by shutting him into a closet.

Yoshida Bunzo had once been a member of the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Force. Dismissed for misconduct, he had since been acting as a spy in the service of the Korean assassins, when Ri called on Boku, and Boku, divining his intentions, locked him into the cupboard. Yoshida thought that he had been murdered, and in his great anxiety came and told me all about it.

The assassins carried with them an autograph letter from the King of Korea.

Prior to these incidents, the Korean Tô gaku-tô (or Party of Eastern Literati) had started an insurrection which the Korean Government was too feeble the suppress. Reports reached Tokyo that the Korean Government had applied to China for assistance, and the reports inflamed the popular indignation of the Japanese, who were already much incensed at the way in which the Chinese Government had sent Kin's body to Korea. Relations between China and Japan were much strained.

On the night of April 2, 1894, a secret council was held at the official residence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs at which were present Minister Mutsu, General Kawakami, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and myself. Popular rumour had it that we had to discuss the advisability of a dissolution of the Diet for diplomatic reasons. The real object of our meeting was the advisability and feasibility of sending troops to Korea.

THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

Autumn Meeting.

Patrons:—H.I.H. Fushimi-no-Miya, H.I.H. Arisugawa-no-Miya, and H.I.H. Kanin-no-Miya.

Permanent Committee:—Sir Claude Maxwell MacDonald, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., President; Dr. E. Wheeler, Vice-President; Y. Arakawa, Esq., F. H. Bugbird, Esq., F. C. Davis, Esq., A. J. Easton, Esq., L. J. Healing, Esq., S. Hori, Esq., B. C. Howard, Esq., S. Isaacs, Esq., D. Marshall, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., L. Mottet, Esq., F. Strahler, Esq., H.E. Governor Baron Sufu, T. Thomas, Esq. and A. G. M. Weale, Esq.

Honorary Members:—Y. Arakawa, Esq., H.E. A. Gerard, S. Hori, Esq., H.E. Baron von Mumm von Schwarzenstein, H.E. T. J. O'Brien and H.E. Governor Baron Sufu.

Executive Committee:—S. Isaacs, Esq., Chairman; F. M. Tegner, Esq., Hon. Clerk of the Course; F. L. Elliott, Esq., Hon. Treasurer; F. H. Bugbird, Esq., K. Mori, Esq., K. Fischer, Esq. and Mr. H. O. Palmer, Secretary.

Stewards of the Meeting.

S. Isaacs, Esq. .....Chairman.
F. M. Tegner, Esq .....Hon. Clerk of the Course.
D. Marshall, Esq .....Judge.
W. Y. Showler, Esq. .....Assistant Judge.
Dr. E. Wheeler .....Scales.
F. H. Bugbird, Esq. .....Handicapper.
A. R. Catto, Esq.....Starter.
A. J. McClure, Esq.....Timekeeper.
P. A. Cox, Esq. .....Assistant Timekeeper.

E. C. Davis, Esq. — K. Fischer, Esq.
A. J. Easton, Esq. — K. Mori, Esq.
F. L. Elliott, Esq. — G. H. Stitt, Esq.
T. Thomas, Esq.

Mr. K. Kimura .....Official Interpreter.

First Day, Friday, 28th October, 1910.

The first day of the race meet is best described in the words of one of the Club's guests: "The poorest attendance ever seen on such a fine day at a Race Meet in Yokohama." When one remembers the Race Meets of former years to which we looked ahead so eagerly—our one season of real life, enjoyed by everybody—it is hard to enthuse much over a meeting attended by fifty foreigners, mostly club members. The stands were empty. A hundred or so Japanese hung over the rail in the outside enclosure. The horses were in good condition, the competition keen and the sport abundantly worthy of a large attendance.

The following are the results.

1. Class C.—For N.R.C. Subscription Country-Bred Horses of Autumn 1910.—Value Yen 350 and the Second to receive Yen 100. Weight for Age, with 7lbs deducted. Distance Three-Quarter of a Mile.

Only six of list of eleven, started, as follows:

Mr. Stunt's Economist, 130lbs. .....(Asahi) 1
Mr. News' Romeo, 130lbs.....(Shindo) 2
Mr. S. Minoda's Susumu, 130lbs.....(Suginohara) 3
Mr. Pelham's Coupon, 130lbs.....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's Consequence, 130lbs.(Hiroyama) 0
Mr. Tandem's Abunai, 130lbs.....(Sasaki) 0

Coupon was fractious and the start exceedingly bad, Economist getting away with a lead of at least five lengths and galloping easily around to win by a dozen lengths. At the Shakespeare Romeo drew up to within a couple of lengths which was the nearest approach to catching up the lead. Romeo came in a very bad second, stubborn and not running well at all, Susumu taking 3rd place.—Time 1.28 3/5.

2. Class B.—For All N.R.C. Subscription Country-Bred Horses (Subscription Griffins of Autumn 1910 excluded).—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 75. Weight for Age, with 7lbs. deducted. Winners at date of entry to carry 3lbs. extra for each win. Distance One Mile.

Just half of the horses listed entered the race.

Mr. Monte Carlo's Bijou, 131lbs. .....(Hirayama) 1
Mr. States' Navajo, 134lbs. .....(Kashichi) 2
Mr. Tatsuta's Tsukasa, 131lbs.....(Kitago) 3
Mr. Nile's Niagara, 128lbs. .....(Ebano) 0

The start was very pretty, with Niagara leading by a neck but on the outside, with Bijou a close second and the field well bunched. Approaching the Shakespeare, Niagara and Navajo led, almost neck and neck, with Bijou and Tsukasa, dead reck and neck, about two lengths behind. Approaching the trees the field again bunched. Reaching the straight Bijou challenged the leader and drew ahead to win by 2 lengths, with Navajo and Tsukasa 2nd and 3rd. Time, 1.57 1/5.

3. Class D.—For All Subscription Australian Horses.—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 100. Weight 127lbs. Winners at date of entry to carry 2lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 20lbs. in all. Distance One Mile.

There were six entries as follows:

Mr. J. Sonoda's Sonohama, (late Dorothy), 139lbs. (Kano) 1
Mr. Canuck's Woodbine, 131lbs. .....(Asahi) 2
Mr. Silk's Midzuho, 139lbs.....(Shibata) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Avant Garde, 147lbs....(Tamazo) 0
Mr. Kanagawa's Shooting Star, 143lbs.(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. Canuck's Blue Bonnets (late Midinette), 133lbs.....(Pass) 0

Shooting Star had been declared in excess, in error, and weight was reduced 4 lbs. The start was bad, Midzuho being left, standing, two or three lengths behind the field; Blue Bonnets led. Going up the hill Sonohama gained the lead and maintained it all the way around, winning by about 12 lengths with Woodbine about an equal distance to the rear, followed by Midzuho and the field. From the hill the race was a procession. Time 1.47 2/5.

4. Class C.—For N.R.C. Subscription Country-Bred Horses of Autumn 1910.—Value Yen 350 and the Second to receive Yen 100. Weight for Age, with 7lbs. deducted. Distance Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Nile's Kumoi II., 130lbs .....(Hanasawa) 1
Mr. Norfolk's The Plug, 130lbs. .....(Coffey) 2
Mr. Latham's Gold Blaze, 130lbs. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei II., 130lbs.....(Ebano) 0
Mr. States' Massachusetts, 130lbs. .....(Kashichi) 0
Mr. Prince's Schiller, 130lbs.....(Shindo) 0

The start was fairly good, Schiller leading but quickly giving place to The Plug, with Massachusetts second. Along the back straight Schiller again came second, but once more gave place, this time to Gold Blaze, who challenged the lead r but fell away again. Around the bend Kumoi II won second place and challenged the leader, winning, in the last furlong, by 2 lengths, with The Plug second and Gold Blaze a length behind. Time 1.29 7/10.

5. Class B-A.—For N.R.C. Subscription Country-Bred Horses of Spring 1910.—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 75. Maidens at date of entry. Weight for Age. Distance One Mile.

This was the only full field of the day, all listed being entered.

Mr. Oswald's Little Eva (late Isami), 132lbs. (Kawasaki) 1
Mr. Tandem's Merrythought II., 132lbs. ...(Sasaki) 2
Mr. Canuck's Red Leaf, 122lbs.....(Asahi) 3
Mr. Norfolk's Phroso (late Himekumo), 132lbs. (Coffey) 0
Mr States' Connecticut, 132lbs. .....(Kashichi) 0
Mr. News' Juliette, 132lbs.....(Shindo) 0
Mr. Prince's Sybil, 132lbs .....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Stun 's Ermita, 132lbs. ..... (Torada) 0

The Horses were very fractious, but were got away in fair shape at the fourth try except that Merrythought II was left badly behind the bunch. Red Leaf lead with Connecticut 2nd; at the Hill Red Leaf still lead, with Merrythought II second. At the Shakespeare Merrythought II took the lead holding it past the trees, but at the bend lost place, Little Eva coming out of the bunch to win by two lengths, with Merrythought II close behind and only half a length ahead of Red Leaf. Time, 159 1/10.

6. Class E.—For All Subscription Country-Bred Horses which have not won 8 races at date of entry.—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 75. Weight for Age, with 7lbs. deducted. Winners at date of entry to carry 2lbs. extra for each win. Distance One Mile.

Mr. M. C.'s Asahi II., 127lbs. .....(Hansawa) 1
Mr. Shigi's Katsuju, 135lbs. .....(Ebano) 2
Mr. Latham's Inaho, 136lbs.....(Kano) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Shoten, 132lbs.....(Tamazo) 0
Mr. T. Ishiura's Wagatomo, 142lbs. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. T Ishiura's Chigusa (late Hanabusa II.), 135.....(Mima) 0

The first try at a start seemed better than the start finally secured at the second attempt. Wagatomo was first away but lost place at once. Asahi II. led up the hill, with Chigusa second and Shoten third. At the top of the hill Inaho took 3rd place from Shoten and held it to the finish, Chigusa being replaced in second place by Katsuji. Asahi II won by two lengths. Time 1.57 3/10.

Second Day, Saturday, 29th October, 1910.

Saturday's races brought out a much better attendance, among which was a large proportion of ladies. The races were well contested, the starting was much better and generally the day more enjoyable. His Highness, Prince Higashi-Fushimi honoured the occasion with his presence as the representative of His Majesty the Emperor. He was accompanied by Mr. Niva, Master of Ceremonies; Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama.

The Emperor's Cup.

The most important event of the day was, of course, the race for the Emperor's cup. It was won by Mr. Fletcher's *Woodbine*, which ran second last year. Mr. Fletcher has tried very earnestly for this cup and it was a matter of general satisfaction to see him get it. The ceremony of the presentation took place immediately after the race, Mr. Niva handing it to Mr. Fletcher with a few words of congratulation on his success. Three cheers and a "tiger" were given for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, followed by three and a tiger for the owner of the winning horse.

The following are the races in detail:—

1. Class D.—For All Subscription Australian

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

HORSES.—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 100. Weight 127lbs. Winners at date of entry to carry 2lbs. extra for each win, not exceeding 20lbs. in all. Winners at the Meeting excluded. Distance One Mile and a Quarter.

Mr. Kanagawa's Avant Garde, 147lbs. (Tamazo) 1
Mr. Silk's Midzuho, 139lbs .....(Shibata) 2
Mr. Kanagawa's Shooting Star, 143lbs.(Kawasaki) 3

Only three started from a list of eleven. They were got away in good shape. Mizuho led all the way round, followed at a couple of lengths by Avant Garde. At the home stretch the latter challenged and won by a length in the last hundred yards. Shooting Star was never in the race. Time 2.19.

2. Class B-A.—For N.R.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY-BRED HORSES OF SPRING 1910.—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 75. Maidens at date of entry. Weight for Age. Winner of Race No. 5 First Day excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's Phroso, (late Himekumo), 131lbs. (Coffey) 1
Mr. Tandem's Merrythought II., 132lbs.....(Sasaki) 2
Mr. Prince's Sybil, 132lbs. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. States' Connecticut, 132lbs .....(Apcar) 0
Mr. Canuck's Red Leaf, 132lbs.....(Asahi) 0

Five started, all but two of the list. The starter's position was far from easy, but after much effort a fair start was made. Connecticut was left at the tape and was never in the race. Red Leaf led with Merrythought II. and Phroso third. These positions were held to the back straight when Sybil came up to third place, on to second and ran level with the leader. In the last furlong Phroso came again to the front to win by a clean length with Merrythought II. second and Sybil third. It was a very good race. Time 2.00 1/5.

3. Class E.—For ALL SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY-BRED HORSES which have not won 8 races at date of entry.—Value Yen 300 and he Second to receive Yen 75. Weight for Age, with 7lbs. deducted. Winner at date entry to carry 2lbs. extra for each win. Winner of Race No. 6 First day excluded. Winner of Race No. 2 First Day, 7lbs. extra. Distance One Mile and a Furlong.

Mr. Monte Carlo's Bijou, 128lbs. .....(Hirayama) 1
Mr. M. Kimura's Young Japan, 140lbs (Tsubouchi) 2
Mr. Shigi's Katsuju, 135lbs .....(Ebano) 3
Mr. Kanagawa's Shoten, 132lbs. .....(Tamazo) 0
Mr. States' Navajo, 131lbs. .....(Kashichi) 0
Mr. T. Ishiura's Wagatomo, 142lbs. .....(Higaki) 0
Mr. T. Ishiura's Chigusa (late Hanabusa II.), 135lbs .....(Mima) 0

A very good start—Shoten leading, but only by a neck. Passing the stand the horses ran prettily in a bunch. At the foot of the hill Shoten led with Wagatomo 2nd and Young Japan 3rd. Along the back Straight Young Japan passed to 2nd and ran neck and neck with Shoten. At the home straight Young Japan led with Shoten second. In the straight Bijou came up rapidly to win by half a length, Young Japan second and Katsuju 3rd. Time, 2 15 1/5.

4 Class A.—THE EMPEROR'S CUP—Presented by HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR. The Second to receive Yen 150. For N.R.C. Subscription Australian Horses and Japan Non-Subscription Country-bred Horses; Winners of 3 races at date of entry. Weight for Age; Winners of more than 3 races at date of entry 3lbs. extra for each win over 3 wins, not exceeding 15lbs. in all. Subscription Australian Horses in Japan for their Second Meetings, 3lbs. allowance; Horses that have started at previous Meetings but have not won a race, 5lbs. allowance, allowance accumulative; Subscription Australian Griffins, 12lbs. allowance; Winners after closing of entries to carry 5lbs. extra cumulative. Previous winners of Emperor's Cup under these conditions excluded. Distance One Mile.

Mr. Canuck's Woodbine, 137lbs. .....(Asahi) 1
Mr. Norfolk's Persephone, 143lbs. .....(Coffey) 2
Mr R. Kimura's Banri, 137lbs .....(Tsubouchi) 3
Mr. Kimura's Kamikaze, 132lbs. .....(Kawasaki) 0
Mr. T. Ishiura's Mitsubiki, 143lbs. .....(ig ki) 0
Mr. Canuck's Blue Bonnets (late Midinette), 137lbs.....(Pass) 0

All but one of a list of seven started for the Emperor's cup. The start was good although Persephone got badly left in getting away. Kamikaze led with Woodbine second and Blue Bonnets third. At the Shakespeare Persephone came up to the bunch. At the home straight Woodbine secured the lead, Persephone running second two lengths behind and Banri third. Time 1.49 1/5.

5. Class B.—For ALL N.R.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY-BRED HORSES (Subscription Griffins of Autumn 1910 excluded).—Value Yen 300 and the Second to receive Yen 75. Weight for Age, with 7lbs. deducted. Winners at date of entry to carry 3lbs. extra for each win. Winner of Race No. 2 First Day excluded Winner of Race No. 5 First Day, 7lbs. extra. Distance One Mile.

Mr. M. C.'s Asahi II., 128lbs .....(Kawasaki) 1
Mr. Nile's Niagara, 128lbs. .....(Ebano) 2
Mr. Oswald's Little Eva (late Isami), 125lbs. (Hansawa) 3

Only three of a list of fourteen. After a pretty start Little Eva took the lead, losing at once to Asahi II. which led all the way around and won by 3 lengths held in by jockey, Niagara following an equal distance ahead of Little Eva.

6. Class C.—For N.R.C. SUBSCRIPTION COUNTRY-BRED HORSES OF AUTUMN 1910.—Value Yen 350 and the Second to receive Yen 100. Weight for Age, with 7lbs deducted. Winners at the Meeting 12lbs. extra. Distance Three-Quarters of a Mile.

Mr. Norfolk's The Plug, 130lbs. .....(Coffey) 1
Mr. Nile's Kumoi II, 130lbs. .....(Hansawa) 2
Mr. Latham's Gold Blaze, 130lbs. .....(Kawasaki) 3
Mr. N. Kawakita's Benkei II., 130lbs .....(Ebano) 0
Mr. States' Massachusetts, 130lbs. .....(Kashichi) 0
Mr. News' Romeo, 13 lbs. .....(Shimdo) 0
Mr. Monte Carlo's Consequence, 13 lbs. (Hinoyama) 0
Mr. Prince's Schiller, 130lbs. .....(Fukuhara) 0
Mr. Stunt's Economist, 130lbs. .....(Asahi) 0
Mr. S. Minoda's Susumu, 130lbs.....(Sugimohara) 0
Mr. Tandem's Abunai, 130lbs .....(Sasaki) 0

This was by far the most difficult start of the day. Eleven horses were entered. A slight rain had begun and the horses were very nervous, Romeo and Economist being especially fractious. Many tries were made and at last a very fair start was made. There was a little confusion just as the tape went up, one of the horses getting across the way of a couple of others, but in an instant it was away with a flying start and held it all the way around, being ridden well and hard every yard of the race. The race all the way round was between the three leaders, the others being left in a group by themselves. The Plug won by a couple of lengths, while a length separated Kumoi II second and Gold Blaze third. Time, 1.29 3/5.

This ended the official programme, but as a matter of amusement to the guests a hack race of China ponies was run, the prize being a diamond ring presented by a visitor, Mr. Briggs.

The distance was half-a-mile. There were seven starters, and the result was:—

Gemini, 160lbs.....(Mr. Hawkins) 1
Old China, 160lbs.....(Mr. Hardman) 2
Piccolo, 162lbs.....(Mr. Reimers) 3
Smilax, 160lbs.....(Mr. Mottu) 0
Malvolio, 160lbs .....(Mr. Cox) 0
The Corporal, 160lbs. .....(Mr. de Courcy) 0
Astral, 160lbs. .....(Mr. Fisher) 0

The ponies got away well together. Malvolio soon, however obtained a lead, with Gemini second. Old China came up rapidly in the home straight and challenged the leader, but fell back again, Gemini winning by three lengths. Piccolo, who had come up in the straight, was third, a length in rear of the second horse.

After presentation of the ring three cheers were given for Mr. Briggs, who responded to the effect that nothing was more sportsmanlike than to see a gentleman ride his own horse and expressed the hope that this might be a step toward securing official recognition again for such a race at future meets.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

MUSIC AT THE DEUTSCHE HAUS.

Madame Julia and Mr. Fritz Röhr were responsible for an excellent concert at the Deutsche Haus on the evening of the first, which delighted a fairly large audience.

There is nothing but high praise for Madame Röhr,—her playing throughout the evening gave the hallmark of "artist," there being a welcome absence of mannerisms, with an equally welcome soundness in all her technique. A delightful interpretation was given of selections from Beethoven, Chapin, Lisst and Moszkowski—a proof of exceptional versatility. Madame Rhör gallantly went through a hard programme, having to accompany her husband in his songs in addition to her pianoforte recitals.

It was unfortunate that Herr Röhr was the victim of a bad cold which did not allow him to display the qualities of his voice to the best advantage. However, he gave a robust and clever performance in the Prologue of Leoncavallo, and made a success with Schumann's Grenadiers.

The whole programme deserves commendation for its high standard of artistic merit.

LOCAL NEWS.

Commander Lange, Naval Attache of the Germany Embassy in Tokyo, has been promoted Captain.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha *Mexico Maru* left Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon on her maiden voyage to America.

The second grade of the third class rank has by special grace been conferred on Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama.

Mr. Sone Yosusuke, heir to the late Viscount Sone, was ordered on the 27th ultimo to succeed to the rank of his deceased father.

A pair of Manchurian hawks were presented on Monday to the Crown Prince by Mr. Shirani, Chief of the Civil Administration Office in Kwantung.

A wireless telegram has been received at the Naval Department from Captain Shoji to the effect that the cruiser *Ikoma* will arrive at Yokosuka at 10 a.m. on the 29th ult.

The project of enlarging Shimbashi Station is reported to have matured, and the work of reconstruction will commence early next month, at an estimated cost of 160,000 *yen*.

The Japan Steel Foundry held a general meeting of shareholders on Monday afternoon to elect the new board of directors. As the result of the election the former directors were all re-elected.

Lieut.-Colonel Dani-Gyarmata, Military Attache of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Tokyo, who will shortly return home on furlough, was received on the 28th ult. in farewell audience by His Majesty the Emperor.

An Imperial luncheon was given on the 28th ult. in the Palace in honour of Viscount Terauchi, Governor General of Chosen. Princes Higashi, Fushimi and Kitashirakawa, Marquis Katsura and several others were also present.

On Monday morning His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to attend the graduation ceremony at the Cavalry Practice School. Swords and silver watches were bestowed on the superior graduates, who numbered five in all.

A few days ago a thief boarded the South Pole exploration ship *No. 2 Hoko Maru* which was lying in Ishikawajima Dock, Tokyo, and stole clothes and other articles valued at some 150 *yen*. The offender was arrested on the 30th ult.

Baron Nishi *Aid-de-camp* to His Majesty, and Mr. Chisaka, *Aid de-camp* to H. H the Crown Prince, were ordered on the 30th ult. to visit the cruiser *Ikoma* at Yokohama conveying gracious messages from His Majesty and His Highness respectively.

At a meeting of the Tokyo City Assembly held on Tuesday, a hot debate took place with regard to the proposed special sale of the Shibaura reclaimed ground to the Chiyoda Gas Company. The bill was finally referred to a commitee of nine members.

On Tuesday morning Commander Shoji of the cruiser *Ikoma* paid a visit to the Argentine Consulate General at Yokohama, to express his thanks for the courtesies extended to the officers and men of the cruiser by the Argentine authorities at Bahia Blanca and Buenos Ayres.

The total amount applied for subscription of the Japan Steel Foundry loan, has so far reached some 13,600,000 *yen*, the premium, we are told, varying from ten *sen* to 4 50 *sen*. A meeting of bankers in charge of the loan will be held on Monday to fix the amount of subscription to be accepted.

Miss Orth announces her pupils' concert on November 5th at the Deutsche Haus, Bluff. Madame von Syburg will make a very welcome

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

appearance with Professor Griffith in that lovely song with flute obligato "Philomel" (Panseron), which delighted her audience some years ago. Miss Orth's excellent work as a pianoforte teacher deserves a full house.

On the 30th ultimo the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript on Education, was celebrated by the Imperial Educational Society in Tokyo. Baron Tsuji, the Chairman, solemnly read out the Imperial Rescript on Education and that of 1908. It was followed by lectures and speeches made by the Minister of Education and many other distinguished persons of learning.

About eight o'clock on the 28th ultimo a serious collision took place at Ogawa machi, Kanda, Tokyo, between an electric car for Honjo and one for Aoyama. The colliding cars being both filled to overflowing, many passengers were more or less seriously injured, and much inconvenience to traffic resulted. The cause of the accident is said to have been carelessness on the part of a signalman.

At a meeting of the Tokyo Municipal Council held on the 28th ult. it was decided to sanction the construction of a river-side elevated railway between Shinagawa and Senju, which had been investigated by the special committee, on the condition that, should necessity arise on account of the Harbour construction or in any other circumstances, the above railway company must remove the buildings and other accessories at its own expense.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEFENDERS OF RATIONALISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The sheaf of letters called forth by my recent article on Rationalism in Europe may be taken as on the whole a confirmation of the contention advocated in the article, and my reply may therefore be brief.

With "C" I agree that my article dwelt chiefly on the evils rather than the benefits of the French Revolution; but I felt justified in that, for the reason that the evils, I hold, were due largely to the Rationalistic movement: whereas, if the controlling force of the Revolution had been the moral power of rational religion, the awful enormities might have been avoided, and justice established without so much horror and crime. Because the movement became overwhelmingly Rationalistic it took practically the same turn as the Inquisition when it ceased to be religious and became a movement based on reason alone.

The letter signed "A Japanese Rationalist," which really makes out no case at all, is happily not representative of progressive Japan. The writer's continued intimation that Christianity is somehow inimical to the life of a nation, is most emphatically contradicted by the history of Christian countries; and to-day some of the greatest sovereigns of the world are members of the Christian Church.

With a good deal of what "A" has to say I am in partial agreement. Rationalism has no doubt done good in Europe, but because I believe the evil to have been greater than the good, I was bound to deal with that aspect of it. I never either said or suggested that all rationalists were bad; but I said and still say that the majority of those in the line of disorder and crime are rationalists in creed, or if you like, have no creed, and "A" has attempted no proof to the contrary. The assertion that my article was a "vituperative attack" on unbelievers is purely gratuitous. I did nothing more than give a recount of the main facts of history so far as they show the influence of Rationalism on Europe, but no attack was either made, or intended to be made, on any one.

The letter subscribed "X.Y.Z." is not to be classed in the same category with the others. A writer that so far forgets the rules of courtesy, or even common politeness, as to drag in the name of a private citizen for attack, without adhering to the duty of signing his *own* name, is of a creed that requires no reply from any one. The man who takes the liberty of mentioning the name of a private citizen for reproach in the public press without signing his own name to the charge is no gentleman, if he will allow me to say so. That however is no affair of mine, except so far as to point out merely that he descends to this discourtesy merely to obscure the issue by uncalled-for personalities. The public will doubtless judge, however, that this is a matter in which names are worthless. The facts of history must rest on themselves and not on the names of those who rehearse them. I hold that Rationalism in Europe is responsible for the evils of which my recent article gave a brief résumé; that what Rationalism has done in the past it is doing still, and will do again in any country where it is given free course without religion to act as a preservative against it; and no array of names selected from among the missionaries of Rationalism in Tokyo and Yokohama can change either the facts of history or the opinion of those familiar with the facts of history. I venture to say that there is not one of those mentioned who would be willing to say that he was a better or nobler man for the moral influence that Rationalism has had over him. Their virtues they owe to the religion of their mothers, than whom they may now claim to be so much wiser; but I for one would prefer to take my chances with the movement supported by the great and noble women of the world. Every man may freely admit his possibility of unconscious deterioration. I do so myself, though I am conscious of fighting, as far as I know how, against it. So also I am persuaded that every movement calculated to lessen man's realization of the presence of the Creator and His reality in human life, is bound in the end to cause a deterioration of humanity; and I hold that one proof of this, though many could be named, is that the majority of those against the progress of the world, those who have fallen into the line of deterioration, are persons of *no* creed; in other words, Rationalists, since the Rationalists are the leaders among those who say there is no God and religion is nonsense. However, the *true* Rationalist is the man whose reason teaches him that there *is* a God that judges the earth, and who agrees with the wise man that wrote: "The fool hath said in his heart, there is no God."

Yours etc. CONTRIBUTOR.

RUSSO-CHINESE BANKS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—With reference to your article in to-day's daily under the heading 'Russo-Chinese-Banks' kindly note that the new Bank's name is not 'Bank of Russia' but Russo-Asiatic-Bank, as has been advertised in your paper for exactly a week.

For your guidance the Bank of Russia established in Russia is the State Bank, an official Bank, while our institution is entirely a private commercial Bank.

We are, Sir, yours faithfully,

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Yokohama, November 1st, 1910.

TURNING POINT IN HUMAN HISTORY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Mr. A. H. Baynes, Hon. Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, quoted the view of the World's Missionary Conference that the Turning point of Human History would occur within 10 years. This is a stupendous statement on the top of Universal Unrest and deserves much pondering and praying.

All who watch the world to-day, and its progress agree that China is the biggest problem. It is no longer the sleeping giant of the past, but is wide awake. When he moves he has not a retinue of tens of millions as European Sovereigns have, but a retinue of *hundreds of millions* and, practically, one race and of one language. During the last ten years he has put out his ten league boots and is making gigantic strides in education, in communication, in Provincial Assemblies, in a National Assembly and in other ways. Wonder of wonders! he has made a master stroke in International Politics, for without the increase of Armaments, which bankrupts European Kingdoms, he has secured pledges from all the leading nations that they will maintain the integrity of China.

If this great mass of humanity goes wrong, then we shall have trouble among all the nations; if it goes right, then all the world will reap incalculable blessings. The establishment of Universities on Christian lines is an excellent thing for a distant future, but these Universities cannot turn out students fit to be leading statesmen in China under twenty years; while the force of circumstances will compel China to reconstruct many of her institutions within ten years.

As China does not at present possess sufficient Chinese enlightened in world politics, there is a great need of showing the solidarity of the human race and brotherhood of man by friendly help. God gives opportunity of rendering this help and thereby deciding whether coming China shall be Christian, Non-Christian, or Anti-Christian; whether it will study the good of all nations or only the good of China at the expense of others?

This help cannot be rendered so much by a large increase of the number of Missionaries as by a new adjustment of our present Missionaries by which a far far more efficient and speedier work can be carried on. This can be done in two ways:

1. By the promotion of able workers from positions where they can only reach thousands to positions where they can reach millions through the press and translation of the best books into Chinese.

2. By organizing the 4000 expectant Officials of China who are now assistant Officials and have little to do, into a systematic home study of the great Universal problems of our day and have the Governors of each province examine their sub-ordinates once a year. In ten years when they shall be in a leading position themselves they will have mastered the main lines of Universal Progress and will be in a position to develop China in harmony with what will be the best for all mankind and help to establish the Kingdom of God on earth.

This scheme has been in operation on a small scale by the Christian Literature Society for 20 years. Considering that less than a dozen men were set apart to cover this immense geographical and intellectual field, the results have been surprising. Millions have been changed by it. If instead of a dozen working on this line we had half the number set apart by each Society for educational work or half the number set apart for Medical work, *i.e.*, eight choice men from each of the leading Missions we would then be in a position where our numbers could fairly grapple with the whole problem with a hope of success within 10 years. Having been commissioned by the Christian Literature Society for China when coming to Edinburgh Conference to get all the help and coöperation I could from all the Missionary Societies in Europe and America, I now most respectfully address all the Missionary Societies in China at work, to prayerfully consider this Turning point in Human History lay it before their respective Societies, and kindly reply how far they can cooperate.

I have the honour to remain, Dear Brother, Yours faithfully,

(Signed) TIMOTHY RICHARD,
Shanghai.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

Solution of Problem No. 64.

White.	Black.
1. B—Q4	1. Anything
2. Q, R, or Kt mates accordingly.	

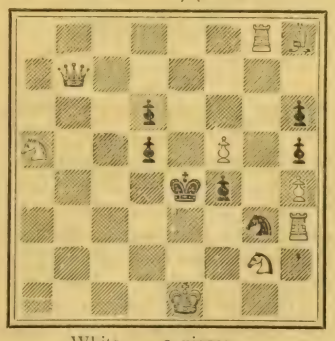
Correct solutions received from Omega, J.S., W.H.S., Omicron, J.W.E., "G.B.," Additional correct solution of No. 63 received from J B.

* * *

Problem No 66.

By F. Schrufer.

Black, 7 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

Game No. 66.

Another Erilliancy Prize game in the recent Oxford Congress. Notes from the *Field*.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

White. Gibson.	Black. Lake.
1. P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2. P—Q B4	P—K 3
3. Kt—Q B3	P—Q B4

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

4.	P—K 3	Kt—K B3
5.	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
6.	P—Q R3	Kt—K 5
7.	BP x P	KP x P
8.	B—Q 3	P—B 4
9.	Castles	B—K 2 (*a*)
10.	Kt—K 2	Castles
11.	P x P	B x P
12.	P—Q Kt4	B—K 2
13.	B—Kt 2	B—B 3
14.	KKt—Q 4	Q—K 2 (*b*)
15.	R—B sq	Kt—K 4
16.	Kt—B 4	Q—K B2
17.	B—K 2	P—K Kt4
18.	Kt—R 5	B—R sq
19.	P—B 4	P x P (*c*)
20.	Kt(R5) x P	Kt—B 5
21.	Kt x Q P (*d*)	Kt x B
22.	Q—Kt 3	B x Kt
23.	R—B 7	Kt—Q 7 (*e*)
24.	Q—R 2	B—K 3
25.	R x Q	R x R
26.	P x B	Kt x R
27.	K x Kt	R—Q sq
28.	B—R 5	Kt—R 5
29.	B x R ch	K x B
30.	Q—Q B2	B x Kt (*f*)
31.	Q x Kt	P—Q R3
32.	Q—B 2	K—K 3
33.	Q—B 7 (*g*)	Resigns.

(*a*) 9. . . . . P to B5 here or on the next move might be considered. It prevents in the first instance a weak Q P.

(*b*) If the intention was to play P to K Kt 4 as in the text, it might be better to do so at once, as it prevents the entry of the adverse Kt at B4.

(*c*) P to Kt 5 might be suggested.

(*d*) A tempting sacrifice, leading to unfathomable complications in the actual game.

(*e*) It was subsequently found by Mr. Blake that 23. . . . B takes P, ch; 24. K to R sq. Q to K3 would have won the game.

(*f*) R takes Kt would have been better.

(*g*) A very pretty game in spite of the flaw in White's combination.

* * *

GAME No. 67.

RUY LOPEZ.

	WHITE. Dr. Tarrasch.	BLACK. Gunsberg.
1.	P—K 4	P—K 4
2.	Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3
3.	B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
4.	Castles	Kt x P
5.	P—Q 4	P—Q R3
6.	B—B 4	P—Q Kt4
7.	B—Kt 3	P—Q 4
8.	P x P	B—K 3
9.	P—B 3	B—K 2
10.	R—K sq	Castles
11.	Kt—Q 4	Q—Q 2
12.	Kt x B	Resigns.

The above is known as "Tarrasch's Trap." Black must lose a piece whatever he does.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

THE PERSIAN QUESTION.

London, October, 27.

An inspired Berlin telegram to the *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that German official circles are officially unaware of the Constantinople telegram to the Kaiser, and emphasises the fact that the majority at the meeting were Persians. There is no question of German intervention in Persia.

ACCIDENT TO BRITISH AIRSHIP.

M. Lebaudy in the airship presented to the nation by the *Morning Post*, journeyed from Moissons to Aldershot in 315 minutes.

The airship was almost completely housed when a girder ripped the envelope. The frame work was not hurt.

DELAY OF GERMAN BATTLESHIP CONSTRUCTION.

London, October 28.

Great interest is excited by the statement of a Naval Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* that owing to the Admiralty's adoption of 13.5 inch guns for the eleven latest Dreadnoughts, German designs must be reconsidered which will consequently delay the programme. The extent to which they will be retarded is uncertain but must inevitably be considerable.

A MOSQUE IN LONDON.

Subscriptions are coming in for the erection of a Mosque in London. There is a growing need owing to the increasing number of Oriental students and visitors. There will also be a library and lecture room for the discussion of all subjects except politics.

BYE-ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

At South Shields bye-election, Russel Rea, the Liberal candidate, obtained 7,929 votes; Vaughan Williams, the Unionist candidate, 4,910. A straight fight for tariff reform was the main question.

THE EXHIBITION BANQUET.

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a banquet to celebrate the success of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition. Lord Kitchener was present. Replying to congratulations by the Duke of Norfolk, Ambassador Kato dwelt upon the fact that Japan's aim in the exhibition was to prove herself industrious and peace loving and not merely war like. Letters of congratulation were read from Prince Fushimi, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Baron Oura.

THE KAISER'S VISIT TO BRUSSELS

EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS.

London, October 28.

During the Kaiser's departure from Brussels yesterday evening the greatest precautions were taken. On the way to the station all windows along the route were ordered to be closed and the railway was guarded.

The precautions were prompted by a letter which arrived at the Palace purporting to be signed by a dangerous Brussels anarchist, and saying that the Kaiser would be bombed.

BRITAIN BUYS THE CLEMENT BAYARD AIRSHIP.

The British Government has acquired the Clement-Bayard airship, which recently made a successful flight over the Channel.

Later

Eighteen thousand pounds sterling was the price paid for the Clement-Bayard flying machine. The owners asked £25,000 but came down to the price paid. The War Office offered £12,500 and the remainder was subscribed by the Parliamentary Aerial Committee.

A "POLITICAL STRIKE" IN GREECE.

London, October 29.

A curious situation has arisen in Greece. A sort of political strike is now on, all the opposition parties asserting that M. Venizelos is overriding the will of the Chamber. They have resolved to put forward no candidates in the forthcoming general elections.

SCOTTISH HOME RULE.

The Scottish National Committee has issued a manifesto appealing to Scotsmen throughout the world for funds to achieve Scottish home rule.

THE TURKISH LOAN.

London, October 30.

Practically all the important German banks are represented in the Turkish loan syndicate, considering its successful flotation by Germany a patriotic duty.

A NEW AERONAUTIC RECORD.

Etampes.—The aviator Labulet (?) has flown 288 miles in six hours—a world's record.

CROWN PRINCE'S POLICE ESCORT.

London, October 31.

Berlin.—At the Crown Prince's wish, only three officials of the Berlin detective force travel with him.

TURKEY HAS PAID FOR BATTLESHIPS.

The Berlin *Post* states that Turkey has paid the purchase price of Eighteen million marks for two recently acquired German Battleships.

PORTUGAL'S DICTATOR INDICTED.

Lisbon.—Franco, the ex-Dictator of Portugal has been indicted for abuse of power and has given bail.

BRITISH TROOPS LANDED IN PERSIA.

Bushire.—Owing to a threatened raid at Lingah by a force of 3,000 tribesmen and to the inability of the local authorities to protect foreigners the British warship *Fox* has landed 100 men at Lingah.

BRITISH GUNS AND WORLD'S NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

London, October 31.

Replying to an inquiry made by the *Daily Mail* with reference to the alleged delay in the construction of war ships by Germany, the Admiralty are refusing to give any information with respect to armament. The Admiralty stated that the rate of construction laid down for the Navy could be maintained, and added that in view of the universal confidence in the work of our guns Great Britain's step was received with greater equanimity than the English newspapers represented.

At the same time it would be widely regarded as involving increased displacement and higher cost of construction, and Germany and other nations must sooner or later follow suit, as had been the case when Great Britain introduced the Dreadnought.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

London, November 1.

The Duke of Connaught has arrived in South Africa to open the Union parliament.

PERSIA.

The cruiser *Fox* landed from 100 to 160 men with four guns at Lingah, at the request of the Deputy Governor and British Vice-consul, for the protection of the inhabitants from a threatened raid.

The Persian Government thereupon sent a note to the British Minister demanding the immediate withdrawal of the bluejackets. To this the Minister replied that they would be withdrawn as soon as orderly conditions were restored.

SENHOR FRANCO.

Lisbon.—Senhor Franco's bail of a million francs was immediately forthcoming.

RAT CRUSADE IN SUFFOLK.

London, November 1.

The rat extermination crusade in Suffolk is extending as plague infected animals are being found throughout a wider area. It is estimated that ten thousand rats on an average are being killed daily. Ailing domestic cats are also being destroyed, as some have been found to be infected.

PERSIA.

Later.

Teheran.—The Persian Government has

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

paid in advance a quarterly instalment of the ex-Shah's allowance, as a result of a joint Anglo-Russian note insisting on payment.

THE TSAR'S TOUR.

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, with two high officials left for Darmstadt and then Potsdam, in view of the forthcoming visit of the Tsar to the Kaiser.

THE PERSIAN REGENT.

London, November 1.

Reuter understands that Nasir el Mulk the Persian Regent-elect has left London *en route* for Persia, having previously received satisfactory assurances from various parties at Teheran as to the non-party character of his election.

LIEUT. SUTOR.

The *Official Gazette* states that Lieut. Sutor has been removed from the army.

LORD MORLEY RESIGNS.

London, November 2.

The *Irish Times* states that Lord Morley has intimated to Mr. Asquith his wish to retire. Lord Crewe will succeed him. Reuter inquiring at the India Office was informed that they had no announcement to make. The *Daily Chronicle* says that the report is undoubtedly correct.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

CLOSING OF THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

London, October 28.

At a dinner, given at the Garden Club, to celebrate the success of the exhibition, which is to close on Saturday, there was a markedly unanimous expression of opinions, by the distinguished persons present, to the effect that important results had already been attained. The President, the Duke of Norfolk, emphasized the energy of the Japanese character. He was loudly cheered when he referred to the appreciation shown by Japan in her movement to draw the two empires closer together from a commercial standpoint. Letters read from six of the great retail merchants of London, testifying to the value of the exhibition were regarded as most interesting communications. Repeated cheers greeted the speech of Mr. Kato declaring that the Japanese were inspired by laudable ambitions in the direction of culture and that their actions have shown them not unworthy of intimate friendship with the British.

DISTURBANCES IN URUGUAY.

London, October 29.

Monte Video.—The situation in Uruguay is most serious. The Revolutionists, gathering at the frontiers, have cut most of the wires. The Government is despatching troops. The rising is due to the objection of the Government to the popular candidate for the presidency.

ALBANIAN REFUGEES.

Montenegro has circularized the Powers, pointing out its difficulty in maintaining the great number of the Albanian refugees who had fled to escape mal-treatment from the Turkish military authorities.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN THE UNITED STATES.

Washington.—Some disheartening election campaign reports are reaching the Cabinet. The possibility of a Democratic landslide is admitted even in Republican quarters.

WILD DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

London, October 31.

Paris.—There has been a long excited strike debate in the Chamber, which resulted in a crushing defeat for the Socialists and Anarchists. On the final appeal by the Premier for support, his perfect nerve, firmness and coolness in the presence of the wild storm of Socialism and denunciation, was remarkable.

NEW REVOLUTION IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Montevideo.—10,000 armed revolutionists are concentrating.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

London, November 1.

Constantinople.—The organ of the Young Turks publishes a violent attack upon Bulgaria.

THE GERMAN ESTIMATES.

Berlin.—The Imperial estimates for 1911 will probably show a deficit of 5 million sterling, necessitating borrowing.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN POLICY.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—With reference to disquieting Press rumours as to possible fluctuations of Russian foreign policy, it is now learned authoritatively that the coming interview between the Tsar and the Kaiser does not furnish any reason for alarm to the friends of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

EDITOR OF "NOVOE VREMYA" ARRESTED.

The Editor of the *Novoe Vremya* is charged with high treason for reproducing a plan of the coast fortifications.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese bonds are from ⅛ to ¼ higher, Russians are weaker.

NEW YORK.

The strike is increasing, and the city is now under martial law. Each wagon is crowded, and the congestion of goods and luggage is enormous.

THE AMERICAN-CHINESE LOAN.

London, November 2.

Washington.—Though the question of the security of the Chinese loan remains unsettled there is reason to believe that the United States intends to suggest the appointment of an American adviser at Peking to ensure its proper expenditure, such advise to be occupied exclusively with the problems of currency reform to which it is stipulated the majority of the loan is to be devoted.

THE VISITORS TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The visitors to the Anglo-Japanese exhibition totalled 8,350,000.

AVIATION IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg.—The War Minister has introduced a bill instituting a special aviation Committee.

CHINA AND THE DALAI LAMA.

Bombay.—The Chinese envoy in Tibet has interviewed the Dalai Lama without any result. The Lama's Ministers consider that the envoy was not of sufficiently high rank.

SOCIALISTS AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

Paris.—A Socialist parliamentary plot proposed to overthrow the Government and frame a coalition on the lines of the old *bloc* to dictate the composition of the new ministry.

The new deputies were frightened by the spectre of a dictatorship and the possibility of arrest, and the plot failed.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

JAPANESE CONSULATE AT HAMBURG.

The Japanese Consulate-General at Hamburg was opened on the 26th inst., according to a telegram from Mr. Consul-General Numano.

(Received by the Naval Department.)

THE "IKOMA" HOME AGAIN.

The *Ikoma* is due to arrive at Yokosuka at 10 a.m. on the 29th inst.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

THE TSAR'S VISIT.

Berlin, October 27.

The Tsar will arrive on his visit to Potsdam on the morning of Nov. 4th. On the evening of that day a banquet in his honour will be given. On the following day the two monarchs will go on a hunting trip, at the conclusion of which the Tsar will return to Wolfsgarten. M. Sazonow, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will be at the meeting, and at his own wish, will have conferences with the Chancellor and Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The Committe for preparing a new Treaty of Commerce with Japan has been summoned for November 8th.

THE KAISER AT BRUSSELS.

A grand reception has been given to the Kaiser and Kaiserin at the City Hall by the Municipality of Brussels, on the occasion of which the Kaiser delivered an address to the assembly.

THE CASE OF COUNTESS TARNOWSKA.

The Higher Court at Rome has rejected the appeal of Countess Tarnowska, who had been sentenced to many years' imprisonment by the First Court for having caused the death of her husband.

RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

Berlin, October 28.

The rumour that Turkey has strengthened her army on the frontier of Persia in reply to the action of Russia and Great Britain is reported to be unfounded. London reports state that, according to travellers who have returned from Teheran, the new Regent of Persia intends to open political negotiations with the Berlin Government as to the situation. This report is officially contradicted at Berlin.

Abdul Hamid, the ex-Sultan of Turkey, is seriously ill.

AUSTRIA.

Count Paul Esterhazy has been nominated successor to Count Khevenhueller-Metsch, late Austrian Ambassador to Paris.

GERMANY.

The Kaiser and Kaiserin have returned to Wildpark near Potsdam from their successful visit to Brussels.

THE BUDGET.

Berlin, October 30.

The value of the internal loan required to make up the deficit in the German Budget is only 100 million Marks and not 150 millions, as previously supposed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CRETAN QUESTION.

M. Venizelos, the new President of the Greek National Assembly and Prime Minister, will make strong efforts to come to an understanding with Turkey as to the Cretan Question.

FRANCE.

Herr von Scheen, the new German Ambassador to Paris and former Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been received in introductory audience by President Falieres, who assured him of his wish to maintain good relations with Germany.

RUSSIA.

The Duma has opened its new session.

INDIA.

Sir Harold Stuart, K. C. V. O., Chief of the Indian Central Criminal Intelligence Department at Simla, has been appointed to accompany the German Crown Prince on his tour through India.

[Sir Harold Stuart, who has been appointed by the British Government to accompany the Crown Prince of Germany on his tour to the Far East, is well known for his service as First Director of the Indian Central Criminal Intelligence Department, having occupied the post since 1904.]

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to October 13th and 15th ex Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on October 28th and 30th.

RIOTS IN BERLIN.

Berlin, October 31.

New riots have been raised by striking workmen in the northern part of Berlin, but were suppressed by strong measures taken by the police, all remaining quiet yesterday.

THE KAISER.

A report from London, according to which the Kaiser is said to intend to carry out a new visit to Palestine, is officially contradicted at Berlin.

SWITZERLAND.

Jean Henri Dunaut, the originator of the Red Cross Society, is dead at Geneva at the advanced age of 82 years.

THE EX-DICTATOR.

The former Portuguese Dictator, Senhor Franco, has been arrested by order of the new Government, but afterwards released on bail. He is accused of having exceeded his power in his former position; the case, however, has nothing to do with the present situation.

RUSSIA.

M. Sazonow, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has gone to Darmstadt from St. Petersburg, *via* Berlin, to meet the Tsar, with whom he will travel to Potsdam on Nov. 4th.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

Berlin, November 1.

Herr von Jagow, the German Ambassador at Rome, has gone to Genoa, where he will receive the German Crown Prince and Crown Princess on their arrival at that port. The departure from Genoa will take place on the afternoon of Nov. 3rd on board the Nordd. Lloyd Liner *Prinz Ludwig*. The tour from Genoa to Colombo will be of a purely private character. Count von Bismarck-Bohlen, the Master of Ceremonies of the Crown Prince, will arrive at Colombo in the beginning of December and will later accompany the Crown Princess back to Germany.

No official representative of the Press will be in the suite of the Crown Prince, but several journalists will accompany him on his tour, amongst whom are Captain Dannhauer of the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*. Paul Liudenbenberg and others. The departure of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess from the Anhalter Station at Berlin was carried out without any ceremonial.

The *Military Gazette* expresses the best wishes of the Army for a successful result of the tour.

The following is the programme of the tour of the Crown Prince to the Far East:—

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess will arrive at Port Said on Nov. 8th, at Colombo on Nov. 29th. Both will stay three weeks in Ceylon *incognito* as Count and Countess Ravensberg. The Crown Prince will leave Colombo for Bombay on board the German cruiser *Gneisenau* on December 11th. The tour through India will be extended over two months and will enable the Crown Prince to see the most notable places throughout India.

He will depart in the middle of February from Calcutta to Singapore, where he will stay three days, and from thence he will carry out a visit, lasting one week, to Bangkok. From Bangkok he will go to Batavia and stay one week in Java. The arrival at Hongkong will take place in the middle of March and the sojourn at Hongkong and Canton will last five days. He will arrive at Peking on April 10th for a sojourn of ten days, and afterwards leave for Japan, where he will arrive on April 25th at Yokohama and will stay in Japan for fourteen days.

The return voyage will be carried out viâ Siberia in the middle of May.

The suite of the Crown Prince will consist of the following gentlemen: Count Dohna, Minister von Treutler, Major Solms, Lieutenants von Zobeltitz and Count Finckenstein, Chief Surgeon Professor Widenmann and Secretary Sommer.

The suite of the Crown Princess consists of the following ladies: Countess Tiele-Winckler and Countess Grota.

The British Government has ordered the following officers to accompany the Crown Prince on his tour through India, Sir Harold Arthur Stuart, Colonel Arthur Roberts, Captains Arthur Dick and Roylance Jelf and Cavalry Captain Richard Alexander Steel.

THE RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

M. Sazonow, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Berlin on his way to Darmstadt and has taken up residence at the palace of Count Osten-Sacken, the Russian Ambassador. He dined with the German Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs, with whom he arranged the programme for the coming meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser.—The German Press welcomes M. Sazonow in a cordial manner and expresses the hope of a more pacific Russian policy in the future, coupled with more consideration for the central Powers of Europe.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ROME.

Monsignore Fruehwirth, the Papal Nuntius at Muencheon, has gone to Rome to confer with the Pope as to the situation of German Catholicism, no other reasons, as for example the promotion to a higher rank, existing.

PERSIA.

New troubles are reported from Shiraz, Persia. The Russian Ministerial Council has, therefore, decided not to withdraw the Russian troops from Persia.

DEATH OF BISHOP TURNER.

It is with profound regret that we record the death of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Turner, D.D., of the English Church here, which sad event took place at St. Luke's Hospital on Friday afternoon. His remains will be brought to Seoul on Monday by the train reaching West-Gate Station at 4 p m. and will be taken to the English Church in Chong Tong where the first part of the funeral service will be held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday. The deceased first arrived in Korea about fourteen years ago in December 1896 to engage in evangelistic work under the Rt. Rev Bishop Corfe. He was every inch an English gentleman, upright in character, profound in faith, kindly and genial, and with unbounded sympathy for all in grief or pain. He had always smiles and a cheering word, to greet his friends, who loved and respected him as the highest type of a Christian gentleman. His love for Koreans was great and he worked incessantly for their spiritual good. The last time the writer saw him, Bishop Turner spoke about the blind in Chosen. Finding that the writer was also very much interested in the question he was greatly delighted and hoped that he might discuss the subject with him more particularly on some not far distant day and work out a plan for helping and educating the Korean blind. It is with heartfelt sorrow that the writer has forever lost the opportunity of rendering what little help he could to the Bishop in the good work he had in view.

Bishop Turner was born in England in 1862. He was educated at Marlborough and Oxford and ordained deacon in 1887 and priest in 1888. His first curacy was in Wellington, Oxon, which he held till 1889 and then went to Downton, Wilts. In 1892 he went as curate to St Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle-on-Tyne, from which city he came to this country at the end of 1896. On Jan 25, 1905, he was consecrated Bishop in Korea. He was President of the Korean Y.M.C.A. in Seoul and rendered great service in bringing the association to its present condition of prosperity and influence. He entered St. Luke's Hospital about seven weeks ago suffering from blood poisoning. At one time to the relief of his many friends he was reported to be progressing towards recovery. Their hope, however, proved to be but short-lived, for his strength gradually gave out. His end came peacefully at 4.30 on the afternoon of the 29th inst.—*Seoul Press.*

ENGLAND'S ARMY.

NOT FIRST-CLASS ACCORDING TO COL. GAEDKE.

Berlin, October 14.

"As a land Power England has dropped out of the ranks of first-class military Powers," concludes Colonel Gädke's review of "England's mercenary Army" in to day's *Tageblatt*. Discussing the recent Army manœuvres in England Colonel Gädke says:

"The British Army is not only numerically incapable of throwing any sort of decisive weight in the balance in a Continental war, but is moreover deficient in the military training of its troops and in the understanding of its leaders for the tasks which a great war would impose upon them.

"For a war against uncivilised peoples, for the retention of India, or for intervention in Tibet or Afghanistan, English troops are undoubtedly splendidly fitted. Their great moral qualities—courage, cool-headedness—equip them in a high degree for such operations. But these qualities, even in the early stages of the Boer war, failed, perhaps more on account of inefficient leadership than because of the troops' own training.

"It is my impression, after attending the recent manœuvres near Salisbury, that the British Army, as far as its value and ability are concerned, has not changed much since the South African war. This strikes me as true notwithstanding that the material for soldiers which Britain possesses, as

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

well as her raw material for officers, is eminently good—the peer of any in the world."

LACK OF COÖPERATION.

Colonel Gädke says that the commanders of the British Army have no idea of handling troops in masses, and the Army itself, instead of being organised as a whole and welded together for the work of war, is an aggregation of single battalions. There is no proper coöperation between the firing and the attacking lines, and the supports and reserves. Each battalion fights for itself without considering what is going on to the right or left of it.

Most astounding of all, however, Colonel Gadke declares, were the decisions of the umpires. These were so glaringly irreconcilable with what must have happened in accordance with the real position of events, and were so flatly in defiance of all the posibilities of war, that thoroughly unsound tactical theories must be ascribed to the British generals.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN.

According to recent researches by a Danish engineer, embodied in a report by the Danish Consul-General at Shanghai, the island of Sakhalin appears to be rich in several minerals, amongst them coal, perhaps, more especially. Coal is apparently found all over the island, although it is as yet impossible to state in how large quantities. Judging from the innumerable veins, which on the west coast can be traced right into the sea and along all rivers and heights, it may be asserted with some certainty that the island is immensely rich in coal. The engineer in question has himself travelled over considerable portions of Sakhalin, and had the opportunity of questioning a number of natives and criminal prisoners, who, better than others, know the interior of the country. They have told him of places where coal was to be found in large quantities, and these statements he has afterwards himself verified. Coal has, for instance, been found right up to the surface at Pilevo, latitude 50 deg; at Pjeverjaretzska, 10 miles north of Pilevo; at Agnivo, latitude 51 deg.; at Due, 15 miles south of Alexandrowsky: and along the coast and the rivers there are distinct layers of coal-dust which has been carried with the ice from the mountains to the coast. Especially some 10 miles from Agnivo, where the River Agnivo joins the Amber, he found, on the information of the native Gilliaks, rich deposits of coal. Veins of pure coal, 5 ft. to 7 ft. in thickness, go right to the surface, and the natives stated that the mountain was full of coal. Coal-mining has been carried on at Sakhalin ever since the Russians appeared in the island, but only on a very modest scale, and in a very primitive way. At Due a coal mine has been worked for thirty years without any other plant than a winch and a primitive engine, which obtained steam from an old ship's boiler. This mine has now been sold to a company, which is going to exploit it rationally.

The old Government mines are located half-way between Due and Alexandrowsky, where the criminals were employed up to the time of the Russo-Japanese War. It was from these mines that the Russian Pacific fleet obtained coal, but the mines have not been worked since the war. North of Alexandrowsky there are several coal deposits, such as the Wladimirsky and Adamoffsky, where Russian Government engineers the last year or two have been surveying.

Coal from Pelivo and Agnivo has been analysed in Shanghai and Hongkong, and found to be superior to best Welsh coal, leaving only 3 per cent. ashes. Its superior quality is well known to captains and ships' engineers in the East, and the Norwegian boats trading over Kamchatka and Alaska never coal in Japan, but wait till they get to Sakhalin and then go into Due. All are unanimous that the Sakhalin coals are better than any other kind of coal in the East Asiatic market. The Shangtung and Tongchang coal require washing, which is unnecessary with the Sakhalin coal.

The island also appears to be rich in petroleum. The Russo-Chinese Bank has financed an expedition to a place called Tchaiwo, on the bay of the same name. According to the report of this expedition the borings undertaken, although they were neither numerous nor deep, brought considerable quantities of petroleum to the surface, and a subsequent more scientific examination undertaken by Russian geologists confirmed this result, and it was the general impression of these scientists that vast subterranean petroleum reservoirs are to be found along the whole of the East Coast of Sakhalin. As the petroleum in some places is only come upon at a depth of 400 ft, the research entails considerable expense.

The Russo-Chinese Bank has secured a concession for the petroleum springs at Tchaiwo, and from what so far has appeared the concern looks most promising; installations on a comprehensive scale have been made, and there is an excellent natural harbour. Other discoveries of immensely rich petroleum springs have recently been reported.

Large deposits of salt have also recently been discovered by Russian geologists in the northern districts of Sakhalin, where salt is stated to be found in clear crystals in immense quantities.

LABOUR LEADER'S DEMAND.

IMMEDIATE REVERSAL OF THE OSBORNE JUDGMENT.

London, October 13.

An ultimatum to the Government on the subject of the Osborne judgment was uttered by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Labour M.P. for Leicester, in a speech at Croydon on the 12th ult.

"The only question before the country at the present moment," he said, "is: 'What are the Government going to do to remedy the injustice to the trade unions by the Osborne judgment? If the trade Government are under any misapprehension on the question, that misapprehension will be removed within twenty-four hours of the reassembling of Parliament on November 15. We must insist on the immediate reversal of the judgment."

So far as the Labour Party and the majority of the trade unionist electors in this country were concerned, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said, that was the overwhelming and overshadowing question. Unless they had a broad and easy way paved up to the House of Commons upon which workingmen candidates could walk, and unless their maintenance in the House of Commons was made sure and certain, it would make no difference to them whether they were governed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons or by the House of Commons only.

The question of supreme consequence to them in the reconstruction of the constitutional machinery of this country was: Is there to be a place—broad, ample, and secure—provided in the Constitution for labour representation? Nothing else was of the least significance.

A.B.C. ALLIANCE.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, AND CHILI.

London, October 12.

The South American newspapers are all commenting on a speech by the Argentine Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, referring to the fraternity between Chili, Argentina, and Brazil, said: "We are the three strongest nations. We must direct South America on the path of peace and progress. Other countries will see a powerful guarantee for liberty and justice in this triple friendship."

The newspapers think the speech foreshadows the political union of the three nations.

The "A.B.C. Alliance," as it is called in South America from the initials of the three partners, would be, in the opinion of the London *Mail*, an important naval and military factor in world polities. Brazil has two Dreadnoughts built, and one, the largest warship in the world, building in England. The Argentine has two ships of 27,000 tons building in the United States. Chili is preparing to order a Dreadnought. The Argentine has an army of 18,000 men on the peace footing, Brazil 29,000, and Chili 11,000. Thus an alliance would have six Dreadnoughts, and armies with a peace strength of 58,000 men and a war strength of 500,000.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

ADVICES from Peshawar (says a *Times* telegram) state that the situation on the Frontier is becoming somewhat serious, owing not only to the continuance of the direct encouragement of raiding outlaws by Afghan officials at Khot, but to a sinister attempt now being made by certain high personages at Kabul to stir up trouble among the tribes, notably the Afridis, who are already sufficiently sore against the British because of their interference with the arms traffic. It is anticipated that there may be trouble after Ramadan. Doubtless representations are being made to the Ameer, who is apparently ignorant of the true state of affairs.

DISCUSSING the future of Canada and its relations with the Mother Country, Mr. Wade, a Canadian K. C., speaking to a London audience, said that there were tremendous problems which would have to be solved shortly. The question of the annexation of Canada to the United States was often propounded to him, in the most casual way, by Englishmen, who asked whether it was true that there was such an idea. In Canada the question would be taken as a downright insult. He said that, not out of any disrespect for the United States, but because it was inconceivable that such a great country as Canada could ever throw away its achievements and take refuge under the wing of another country.

The Times, referring to the forthcoming tour of the Crown Prince of Germany in the Far East, observes that if "the German Emperor had known the Far East at first-hand he would probably have avoided those occasional misconceptions of Asiatic ambitions disclosed in the earlier year of his reign. "There is not the slightest reason to suppose," continues the journal, that the present ideals of the awakening East will include any form of militant aggression outside the Asiatic continent. The more general diffusion of prosperity among the peoples of Asia will be ultimately beneficial to Europe, because it implies an expansion of international commerce." *The Times* suggests that Great Britain should share with India the expense of entertaining the Crown Prince.

"MR. GEORGE MIRES, of Marsham Street, Maidstone, who was for many years an insurance agent, his earnings averaging about £1 a week and who used to boast that his total expenditure had never exceeded 10s. a week, died on Aug. 10 last," says the *Times*. "aged seventy-eight years, leaving estate of the gross value of £4560 4s. 11d., with net personalty £4167 16s. 5d. He left £10 to each of the tenants of the twelve almshouses in Mote Road, Maidstone, a man and his wife resident in any almshouse taking the sum equally; £5 to each of the tenants of Corrall's Almshouses, Maidstone, the children of any parents resident in the almshouses not to be considered as tenants; £100 each to the Maidstone Soup Kitchen, the West Kent General Hospital, Maidstone, and the Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone, and to other charities bequeathed all that was left.

THE total number of deaths caused by snake-bite in the different provinces of India during 1909 was 21,363 (as against 19,738 in 1908)—a not very insignificant number. It would therefore be interesting to note the results of the treatment of snake-bite with permanganate of potash in Bengal during the year. The Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, in his annual report of the department under his charge for 1909, says that the Government sanctioned the supply of permangan te lancets to Civil Surgeons for free distribution to such persons as might be expected to under

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

stand and appreciate the use of those instruments in the treatment of snake-bites. Nearly 70 dozens of these lancets were distributed during the year. In Burdan several barbers were taught the use of permanganate of potash in cases of snake-bite, and it is reported that two of them successfully treated two cases. Out of 59 cases treated during the year with permanganate of potash, in 50 cases the patients recovered; the failure in the remaining cases being chiefly due to the fact that the patients were not brought for treatment till they were in a moribund condition. Besides these, we are told, three cases were treated with anti venene in Patna, Darbhanga and Hazaribagh, with successful results.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended October 28th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—		14	—	—	—
Died	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	10	12	9	—	—
Died	—	7	7	2		—

SHOCKING ECZEMA FROM A PIMPLE

Seemed Insignificant but Soon Baby was in Terrible Condition—Scratched and Cried with Pain—Mother Feared He Would Die.

WHOLLY CURED BY CUTICURA REMEDIES



"My baby was three weeks old when he had eczema on his face. It was a little pimple at first and we did not take any notice of it until he scratched it and made it bleed. The next morning it came on his face worse and I took him to the —— Hospital and they told me it was eczema, but it was nothing to be afraid of and they gave me a note to take to the chemist to buy a box of ointment. But it did him no good, in fact the eczema came over his arms and shoulders and I thought he was going to have it all over his body. So we took him to the hospital again and they told me to still use the ointment and to tie his hands at night, but it did not do a bit of good. I gave up all hopes of him ever getting better, in fact I thought it would take him to his grave.

"The appearance of the complaint was like a big hole on my baby's forehead which would run with matter and blood every time he scratched it. On his arms his little shirt would be stuck to the flesh and he would cry with the pain. He would try to get his hands free and rub them against his head. At last I got some Cuticura Ointment and after using it I said to my husband, 'What do you think of his arms and shoulders now?' and he said to me that they were getting along splendidly, so I told him what I had used and he went and bought some more Cuticura Ointment and some Cuticura Soap. The trouble has left him and it is now three months since we left off with the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. J. Hill, 20, Second St., First Ave., Camel's Head, Devonport, Devon, Eng., Aug. 2 and 22, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. A single set often cures. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc. U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book, an Authority on the Care and Treatment of Skin and Hair.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, November 5.

The market for Raw Cotton is fluctuating. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON. PER PICUL.

American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.00 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50

COTTON YARN. PER BALE

Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4 95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

The market is steadier in tone, and there is rather more enquiry.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.95 to 8.00
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.40 to 10.50
" " Flat	10.90 to 11.00
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.35 to 6 40
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 4.07
Victory	3.75
Nonpareil	4 70
Sumatra, Borneo	3.10 to 3 22
Hokuyetsu	2.96 to 3.80
Nippon	2.95 to 3.90
Ogura	2 90 to 3.73
Todai	— to 3 73

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9 90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14 80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.00
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.05

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Little business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	5 00 to 5.20
Red " " "	4 80 to 4 85
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Prices have risen all round, and stocks of all the qualities which have been most in demand are for the present very much reduced.

On November 2nd stocks were: Filatures 14,935 bales; Re-reels, 1,671 bales; Kakeda, 1,229 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 930
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	900
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	910
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	880
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	900
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	855
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	885
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	845
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	885
Re-reels—No. 1½	870
Re-reels—No. 2	845
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	885
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	855
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	835
Kakedas—No. 2	815

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

October.	Present delivery.	October delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
28th	—	901	910	909
29th	904	—	901	902
20th	—	—	—	—
31st	—	—	—	—

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.
1st	914	893	905	914
2nd	912	—	—	913
3rd	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On October 13th stocks were:—Noshi, 1 600 piculs; Kibiso, 4,700 piculs; Sundries, 1,200 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best, Noshi—Filatures, Good	190 to 200
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	175 to 185
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	165 to 175
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 117½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium, Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	100 to 110
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	85 to 95
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	145 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	130 to 142½
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium, Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	120 to 130
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices for the lighter grades have advanced a little, while heavier grades remain practically unaltered

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up slightly all round.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and there has been a general advance in prices and the market is weak in consequence.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.45	7 95	7 95	7.90	7 75
27"	8.50	8.00	7.70	7.60	7 65
36"	8.25	7.85	7.75	7.65	7.65

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½″	8.40	8.30	8 20	7.95
27″	8.20	8.25	8.00	7 80
36″	8.15	8.05	8 00	7.65

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12.60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of November 2nd the quotation was £57.10.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore...	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,062,917
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	115,670

Delivery.	Closing Price
November	15.07
December	15.16
Jannuary	15.20

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
November ... 14.69	November ... 14 89
December ... 14.90	December ... 14.87
Jannuary ... 14.93	Jannuary ... 14.90

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 16.10
Medium	15.30
Common	14.50
Average	15.30

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till October 14th, amount to 6,700,000 *kin* against 8,650,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is quiet.

Delivery.	Yen.
October.....	136.60
November	135.95
December	135.30

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Nov. 4.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher, China sterling quotations not yet received and rates close as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.....	2/0$\frac{3}{8}$
— — Sight	2/0$\frac{3}{8}$@$\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0$\frac{9}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{11}{16}$
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0$\frac{15}{16}$@$\frac{7}{8}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1$\frac{3}{16}$@1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1$\frac{3}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	257
— Private 4 months' sight...	261¼
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight.....	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight.....	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight.....	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	93*
— Private 10 days' sight do	91*
Shanghai—Bank sight.....	80*
— Private 10 days' sight	81½*
Bar Silver (London).....	25⅞@26 $\frac{1}{16}$

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	C. P. R..	Em. of China	Su. Nov. 6
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Redhill	M. Nov. 7
Hongkong...	P. M.....	China	Tu. Nov. 8
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Awa Maru 1	W. Nov. 9
America.....	P. M.....	Mongolia 2	F. Nov. 11
Europe	N.D.L....	Luetzow	Su. Nov. 13
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	W. Nov. 16
Europe	M.M.....	Ernest Simons	W. Nov. 16
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	Th. Nov. 17
America.....	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru	F. Nov. 18
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru	M. Nov. 21
Vancouver...	C. P. R...	Em. of Japan	W. Nov. 23
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Aymeric	Su. Dec. 4

1 Left Seattle on the 25th ult.
2 Left San Francisco on the 25th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinzess Alice	Sa. Nov. 5
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	Su. Nov. 6
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K..	Yamaguchi Maru	Su Nov. 6
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Redhill	Tu. Nov. 8
America.....	P. M.....	China	W. Nov. 9
Europe	N.Y.K. ...	Kamo Maru	W. Nov. 9
Seattle	N.Y.K. ...	Sado Maru	W. Nov. 9
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Mongolia	Sa. Nov. 12
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Kumano Maru	Sa. Nov. 12
Europe	M. M. ...	Tonkin	Sa. Nov. 12
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Protesilaus	Sa. Nov. 12
Hongkong...	N. Y. K...	Awa Maru	M. Nov. 14
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	F. Nov. 18
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 19
Hongkong...	T.K.K. ...	Tenyo Maru	Su. Nov. 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	W. Nov. 23
America.....	T.K.K....	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 23
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Aymeric	M. Dec. 5
America.....	C. R.....	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec. 21

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 28th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 28th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,804, I. Goto, 28th Oct.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 29th Oct.,—Antwerp and London via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kichirin Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, K. Watanabe, 29th Oct.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Northumbria, British steamer, 2,756, Hedly, 29th Oct.,—Rangoon, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Eckhorn, 30th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,296, G. E. Warner, London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Peking, Swedish steamer, 2 900, Eggert, 30th Oct.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2.936, Harry Gaukroger, 30th Oct.,—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Prinzess Alice, German steamer, 6,721, P. Prorosch, 30th Oct.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Buffalo, German Tank steamer, 4,096, Jansen, 30th Oct.,—Taketoyo, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Karema, British steamer, 3,362, Jackson, 30th Oct.,—New York via ports, General.—Sale and Frazar

Mexico Maru, Japanese steamer, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 30th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 30th Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 31st Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Nomura, 31st Oct.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 31st Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, Austrian steamer, 3,855, Berguglian, 1st Nov.,—Fiume and Trieste via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shoshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 999, H. Abe, 1st Nov.,—Tairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bisley, British steamer, 3,135, Butler, 1st Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 2nd Nov.,—Tacoma Wash., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 2nd Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 2nd Nov.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 2nd Nov.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 28th Oct.,—Newchwang via ports, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 28th Oct.,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,060, K. Sato, 28th Oct.,—Hakodate.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dacre Castle, British steamer, 2,655, Smith 28th Oct.,—Boston and New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Dumbea, French steamer 3,220, Rebufat, 29th Oct.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Shinchiku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,938, K. Muto, 29th Oct.,—Noshiro, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 29th Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 29th Oct.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yerimo Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,450, Kobayashi, 29th Oct.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 30th Oct.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Monmouthshire, British steamer, 1,295, G. E. Warner, 31st Oct.,—Marseilles, London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 31st Oct.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Borneo, British steamer, 2,944, W. H. S. Hall, 1st Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Perseus, British steamer, 4 299, E. Warrall, 1st Nov.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Mexico Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,759, N. Kobayashi, 1st Nov.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Northumbria, British steamer, 2,756, Hedly, 1st Nov.,—Otaru, General.—Sale & Frazar.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersen, 1st Nov.,—Tairen, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1 804, I. Goto, 1st Nov.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 2nd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Selja, Norwegian steamer, 2,789, O. Lie, 2nd Nov.,—Portland via San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Senegambia, German steamer, 2,657, Eckhorn, 2nd Nov.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Karema, British steamer, 3,362, H. Jackson, 2nd Nov.,—Vladivostock, General.—Sale and Frazar.

Shoshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 999, Abe, 2nd Nov.,—Osaka, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Asia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss Clara G. Felt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Frazar, Mr. Nicholas Koerper, Mrs. L. B. Miller, Mr. S. Nakamura, Mr. J. Niset, Mr. J. B. Ratterman, Mrs. J. H. Tibbetts, Mr. V. Tremain, Mrs. F. Z. Wilcox, Mr. B. Armstrong, Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lewis and Dr. Frances Wetmore. For Kobe:—Mr. Geo. D. Clark, Mrs.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

M. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Miss M ry Thomas, Miss Ray Thomas, Miss Emily Thomas and Ruth Thomas. For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Master C. C. Baldwin, Master C. E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barnett, Mrs. C. A. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, Mr. Stanley B. Collins, Mrs. E. Corrigan, Mr. Alexander Erbe, Mr. A. Hood, Mr. L. Jupp, Mr. S. H. McClure, Mr. E. A. Merian, Mr. E. H. Munson, Mr. K. B. Nauman, Mr. E. R. O Brien, Mr. and Mrs O. C. Reid and infant, Mrs. C. L. Seitz, Master Clayton Seitz and Miss Viola Seitz. For Hongkong:—Rev. and Mrs. I. C. Archibald, Mrs. Mary L. Baker, Mr. J. L. Beach, Mrs. F. Burritt and infant, Mrs. A. B. Carlton, Mr. James Carney, Miss L. Clark, Miss L. Clark, Miss Evangeline Clinton, Mr. John M Grant Miss M. Gregory, Mrs. L. D Hargis, Mrs. L. G. Hendricks, Capt. F. A. Hillgrove, Mr. D. Kahn, Miss Jess Killian, Mrs. Mrs. Thos. W. Kydd, Miss M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs E. R. Marriott, Master Edwin, Marriott, Mi s Hattie E. O'Connell, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. C. H. Shamel, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Taggart, Mr. Frank Weiding Mr. R. E. McAnally and Mrs. J. Bush in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Dumbea* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. E. C. Wilks, Mrs. and Miss Eday and one boy, Mr. Carpentier, Mr. B. Moss, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Furnon and Mr. T. Ruff in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Simbirsk* from Vladivostock:—Mr. Chys, Mr. Veit, Mr. Hagen, Mr. Petersen, Mr. and Mrs. Furstenberg, Mr. Liven and Mr. Luther in cabin; Mr. Karchech, Mr. Vosovich and Mr. Smirnoff in second class.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brown and amah, Mr. J. Thompson, Mr. C. Mendelsohn, Mr. T. F. Molloy, Mr. H. Lucas, Mr. H. E Metcalf and Mr. S. Fumibough. For Honolulu:—Mrs. S. Gertz. For San Francisco:—Mr. C. B. Cameron, Mr. L V. Carmack, Mr J. R. Driggs Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. S. B. Trissel, Miss M. E McCalmont, Mr. J. R. Rethinger, Mrs. W. Hay, Mr C. Hay, Mr. F. Hunt, Mrs. M, Hager and infant, Miss C Hager, Mr. M. M. Ramsay, Mr. A. John Francis, Mi s A. Tennant, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Mr. G Abrahamson, Mr. F. G. Shortell, Miss M. M. Cook, Miss I. M. Worth, Miss M. McKenzie, Mr. Paul Demaree, Doctor Victor Kuhne and Master Harold Hager in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Geo. D. Clark, Mrs. M. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Price, Mr. and Mrs. John Thomas, Miss Mary Thomas, Miss Ray Thomas, Miss Ruth Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Baldwin, Master C. C. Baldwin, Master C. E. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Barnett, Mrs. C. A. Biddle, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Clark, Mr. Mr. Glanley B. Colins, Mrs. E. Carrigan, Mr Alexander Erbe, Mr. A. Hood, Mr L. Jupp Mr. S. McClure. Mr. E A. Merian, Mr E. H. Munson, Mr. K. B. Nauman, Mr. E R. O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. O. .. Reid and infant, Mrs. C. L Seitz, Master C Seitz, Miss Viola Seitz, Mrs. A. M. Giffin, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon N. Kimball, Rev. I. C. Archibald, Mrs. R. C. Archibald, Mr. W. H. Baugh, Mr. J. L. Beach, Mrs. F. L. Burritt and infant, Mrs. A. B. Carlton, Mr. A. S. Carlton, Mr. James Carney, Miss L. Clark, Miss E. Clinton, Mr. John M. Grant, Miss M. Gregory, Mrs. L. D. Hargis, Mrs L. G Hendricks, Capt. F. A. Hillgrove, Mr. D. Kahn, Miss Jess Killian, Mrs. Thos. W. Kydd, Miss M. Lee, Mr. and Mrs E R. Marriott, Master Edwin Marriott, Miss H E. O Donnell, Miss M. Saunders, Mr. C. H. Shamel, Rev. and Mrs. D. R. Taggart, Mr. Frank Weiding, Mr. R E. McAnally, Mrs. J. Bush, Rev. and Mrs. W. V. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reid, Mr. W. H. Dawes, Mrs. W. E. Shedd, Miss Alice Shedd, Mr. J. R. Black and Mr. W. M. Dempster in cabin.

Per British steamer *Borneo* for London and Antwerp;—Mr. Horace H. Miller, Mrs. Anketell Jones, Mr. A Wigley, Mr. Jos Burrows, Mr. H. R. Collett, Mr. Thos. Coulon, Mr. Thos Edwards and Mr. Ko Kwon Due, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. G. Abrahamson, Mr. C. B. Cameron, Mr. L. V. Carmack, Miss M. M. Cook, Mr. Paul Demaree, Mr. J. R. Driggs, Mrs. A. John Francis, Mrs. S. Gertz, Mrs. M. Hager and infant, Miss . Hager, Master H. Hager, Bishop E. E. Hoss, Mrs. W. Hoy, Mr. C. Hoy, Mr. F. Hunt, Dr. Victor Kuhne, Miss M. E. McCalmont, Miss M. McKenzie, Mr. M. M. Ramsay, Mrs. J. R. Rethinger, Mr. F. G. Shortell, Mr. C. Taylor, Miss A. Tennant, Mr. S. B. Traised, Miss I. M. Worth, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Barkley, Mr. W. S. Barkley, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morton Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Coleman and servant, Mr. Wm. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. H. Frank, Miss M. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Hoyt, Mrs. S. Ishizaki, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. A. McMillan, Mr. F. E. O'Neill, Mr. O. A. Poole, Mr. G. H. Shaw and Mr. L. H. Vilas in cabin.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



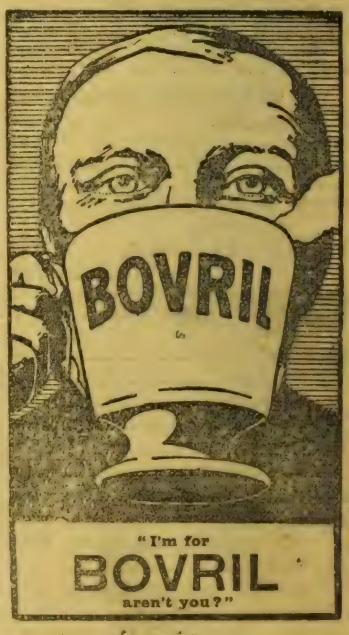
SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk shippers by *Mexico Maru*, for Tacoma on the 1st Nov.:—

	Bales.
Vivanti Bros.	210
China & Japan Trading Co., Ltd.	154
Comptoies Soies	89
Japan Villa Stearns Co.	51
P. Dourille	40
Bavier & Co.	35
Nabholz & Cie.	30
F. Strahler & Co.	15
L. Mottet & Cie.	15
Varenne & Co.	10
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	437
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	267
Total	1,353

Per British steamer *Borneo* for London and Antwerp via ports:—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	England.	France	New York	Moscow.	England	France.	Italy.	Peignes France.
Jewett and Bent	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hara Yushutsuten	—	120		10	—	—	—	—
Kaisu Gomei Kaisha	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
P. Dourille	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Siber Hegler & Co.	—	—	—	—	1	50	17	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	—	—	—		26	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	68	—	—
Cornes & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay. —	18
Total	—	172	19	10	1	150	17	86



（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオール
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 21. REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 19TH NOV., 1910. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 625
Chinese Constitution ... 626
A Precipitate Reformer ... 627
Lien Shan Harbour ... 627
Question of Foreign Policy ... 627
Formosa ... 627
The Chinese Loan ... 628
Mr. Muchizuki Kotaro ... 629
The Government's Financial Policy ... 629
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 629
The Finance Minister's Statement ... 630
Press Comments on the Financial Problem ... 630
The Socialists ... 630
The Tokyo Railway ... 631
Railways in Manchuria ... 631
The Railway Loans ... 632
Chosen ... 632
American Politics ... 633
The Penshihu Coal Mine ... 633
China ... 634
The British Ambassador in Korea ... 634
The Pest ... 635
The Chingchow-Aigun Railway ... 635
The Tariff ... 635
Mr Schiff ... 635
The Oil Competition ... 635
The Imperial Garden Party ... 636
The Budget ... 636
Mexico ... 636
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 636
Notes on Current Events ... 636
Tokyo Notes ... 636
The Future Language of Korea ... 637
Russo-Japanese Railway Connections ... 637
"Meshikui-Unadon Kuruma" ... 637
Fires ... 637
Leading Articles :—
The Reaction of Social Usage on the National Life ... 638
"A Political Disaster of the First Magnitude" ... 638
The Preston-Young Case ... 639
The Democratic Landslide ... 640
The Libel Case ... 640
British Judicial Procedure as Illustrated in the Crippen Trial ... 641
The Federal Home Rule Scheme and the "Dollar Dictator." 641
The Tenchosetsu on the S.S. "Mongolia" ... 642
Customs Appeal ... 642
Our Russian Newsletter ... 643
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 644
Organ Recital at Union Church ... 647
Notice to Mariners ... 647
Local News ... 647
Correspondence :—
Sir Harry Parkes and "Seppuku" ... 647
The Government and the Shokon-sha ... 647
"A Japanese Rationalist" ... 647
Social Problems ... 648
Telegrams ... 648
My English Impressions ... 651
Death of Senator Dolliver of Iowa ... 651
A Tramp's Directory ... 651
British Royalties Visit the Exiled King of Portugal ... 652
King Manoel ... 652
The Surplus Girl ... 652
Stealing the Panama Canal! ... 652
Saving by Koreans ... 653
Canada and the U.S ... 653
The Kendall Murder in California ... 653
News of the Week ... 653
Chess ... 653
Latest Commercial ... 654
Latest Shipping ... 655

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 19TH, 1910.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE first frost of this year was experienced at Fusan, Chosen, on the 15th instant. It was 15 days later than last year.

IT has been decided that the trial of Kotoku Denjiro and twenty-five other anarchists will take place on the 10th proximo.

COUNT KOMURA, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is reported to have so far recovered from his illness that he is now able to sit up.

SIR CLAUDE and Lady Macdonald left Seoul on the 11th inst. for New Wiju, being accompanied by the British Consul and Mr. Komatsu.

MADAME NAOKO, wife of Dr. Otsuka, whose literary fame has been widely known as the writer of "Soradaki" and other novels, passed away on the 9th instant at Oiso. The deceased novelist was only 36 years old.

THE destroyer *Yamakaze*, sister-ship to the *Umikaze*, which is being built at Nagasaki, will be launched towards the end of this year.

THE PRINCE Imperial will arrive at Nagoya on Wednesday from Tsu, Ise province, and is expected to return to the capital on the 21st instant.

THE equipment of the *Kaimon Maru* being nearly completed, Lieutenant Shirose's start on his Antarctic expedition has been fixed for the 28th instant.

THE fire which occurred on the 9th instant in the compound of the Kure Naval Arsenal, resulted only in the destruction of a temporary shed covering twenty *tsubo*.

ON the 11th instant being the birthday of King Emanuel of Italy, the Emperor sent from the Shizuoka Imperial villa a telegram of congratulation to the Italian Royal Household.

A VIOLENT rain-storm raged a few days ago on the coast of Chosen. At Wonsan and vicinity 1,700 houses were flooded. Many fishing vessels were wrecked and some bridges washed away.

ON the 16th instant a heavy fall of snow was experienced at Jinsen, Chosen, being the first snow of the season. It comes 10 days earlier than last year. The thermometer registered 32 degrees Fahr.

THE Japanese Government has instructed its representative at Madrid to the effect that, like other Powers, it has no objection to the informal opening of diplomatic relations with the Government of Portugal.

A HAKODATE despatch says that on Monday night derailment of a passenger train occurred at a place between Konbu and Ranyetsu. Several carriages were smashed, causing seven casualties to passengers.

THE Chosen peeresses, who have recently been visiting Japan, returned to Seoul on the 10th inst. The next day they repaired to the Tokuju and Shotoku Palaces to pay their respects to Princes Yi, Sr. and Jr.

IT is reported from Dairen that a violent snow storm which lasted until the following day was experienced there on the 9th inst. Snow lay from two to five feet deep. A train from Shangchun was delayed more than an hour in reaching Dairen on account of an interruption at Choushin tzu.

ON Tuesday the Mayor of Yokohama sent the following telegram to Mr. Zimmerman, Mayor of Vladivostock :—On behalf of the City of Yokohama, I beg to send my hearty congratulations and best wishes for the future prosperity of the City of Vladivostock on this the occasion of its 50th Jubilee."

IN connection with the purchase of the site for the Oyi Workshop of the Railway Board, the investigation committee has decided to buy the site at 800,000 *yen* or less. Three large buildings covering in all 84,090 *tsubo* will be constructed at a cost of 1,000,000 *yen*, in the course of three years.

ASAMA has been showing unusual activity since the 6th inst. Rumblings have been heard at Karuizawa, Komoro, and other places in Shinano Province, the sound resembling that of distant thunder. On the 7th, the weather being very calm and fine, the columns of smoke rose straight up into the sky to the height of several thousand feet and then, swaying over toward the north-east, floated away. Ashes fell on the districts over which the smoke drifted. The rumblings continued on the 8th, and the column of smoke is very much higher than on ordinary occasions.

AN Osaka telephone message reports that at a combined meeting of the Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe Chambers of Commerce it has been decided upon deliberation to report to the Government on various amendments in the new factory law concerning the prohibition of night-work, the handling of powerful drugs, etc. On the whole the new law is regarded with great disapprobation.

ON the 10th inst. the prize-awarding ceremony was held at the Mayebashi Industrial Exhibition. Despite the inclement weather, over 2,500 persons were present. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, made an instructive speech before the assembly. Subsequently 255 exhibitors were awarded the first class prizes; 1,004, second-class; 2,095, third-class; 6,736, fourth-class; and 18, the prizes for merit. The Horse Competitive Exhibition which has been held at Mayebashi in connection with the Industrial Exhibition, also held a prize giving ceremony.

ON the 16th instant, when the grand manœuvres in Okayama prefecture were concluded, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to address to the armies a gracious speech, expressing appreciation of the good results of the manœuvres on the whole, and hoping for still greater efforts of the officers and men in the future. The same day His Majesty was also pleased to give posthumous honours to Lord Ikeda Terumasa, ancestor of Marquis Ikeda, Kumazawa Banzan, a celebrated scholar under the Tokugawa Shogunate, and several other loyal subjects in Bizen, Bitchu, and Bingo provinces, by conferring on them court ranks ranging from the Junior Second to the Junior Fifth Grade.

IN the small hours of Wednesday night a fire broke out in the south-western wing of the Korean Girl's School situated at Nagasaka-cho, Azabu, Tokyo. Fanned by the northerly wind prevailing, the flames spread so rapidly that the whole building was reduced to ashes in less than an hour. The teachers and students in the dormitory barely escaped, and one fireman was seriously injured. The outbreak is said to have been due to carelessness on the part of a chimney-sweeper. The loss is estimated at 40,000 *yen*, excluding private effects belonging to the teachers and students. The building is insured for 2,500 *yen* with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company and 12,500 *yen* with the North British Fire Insurance Company.

IN connection with a tennis match, there has been acute rivalry, says the *Kobe Herald*, between Matsumoto Shuji, a fourth year student of the 1st Middle School of Ishikawa Ken, and Abutadani Chushichi, a first year student in the same school. On the 7th inst. the former challenged the latter to a duel, the latter willingly accepting. That night, the two repaired to the compound of the Kanagawa Tobacco Factory. Matsumoto received a severe blow on the head with a club and Aburatani also was injured. They went home, but Matsumoto succumbed to his injuries next morning. Eleven of the 3rd year students, who sided with Matsumoto in the affair, were arrested, but six of them were subsequently released.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

Friday, November 11.

The Peking Senate appears to resent very strongly the action taken by the Government with regard to the Hunan loan. It will be remembered that the Throne had given its consent to this loan at the instance of the Local Authorities, and that the Senate subsequently adopted a memorial calling upon the Government to veto the proposed issue of bonds on the ground that the Hunan officials had failed to seek the previous assent of the Local Assembly. In reply to this memorial the Throne stated that as the proposed financial transaction had already received Imperial sanction, it could not now be interdicted, but that in future the prescribed routine must be carefully followed. This edict was published on the 8th instant, and when the Senate met on the 9th a scene of much commotion ensued. The Councillors of State were freely charged with influencing the Throne in a sense detrimental to popular rights, and several members vociferously demanded that these Councillor should attend in person to give explanations to Senate. The President in vain tried to calm the excitement. He was finally obliged to put the motion, and the Senate having adopted it by a large majority, it was forwarded at once to the proper authorities. But the members of the Council of State were not disposed to tamely submit to being cited before the bar of the House and subjected to a fire of cross-examination. They therefore prudently absented themselves, and the Senate is then said to have adopted a resolution that its sittings should be suspended until its demand for the presence of the Ministers was acceded to. Some telegrams predict that the next step will be the dissolution of the Senate, and all agree that a very strained situation has been created. It appears to be thought that the Throne should at least have signified its deference for the Senate's opinions by reprimanding the Governor of Hunan who failed to consult the Local Assembly; but evidently to reprimand a governor and at the same time to endorse his procedure would have been a flagrant contradiction. The Senate is said to have suspended its sittings *sine die* and no one seems certain as to the course that the Government will take.

It is of course possible, and even probable, that the above is greatly exaggerated. Thus the *Mainichi* has a telegram which represents the Senate as being remarkably defective in organization for any purpose of political combination. The representatives of Chekiang, Anhui and Kiangsu are frankly radical, but when it cones to forming a party, they are perplexed about drawing up a platform, and they are conspicuously wanting in competent leaders. The only question towards which they have hitherto shown a united front has been that of the Hunan loan, and very likely their unwonted union has misled observers into overestimating their resolution. Our readers remember that a familiar incident in the early proceedings of the Japanese Diet was the citing of the Ministers of State to the bar of the House where they were sometimes heckled without compunction. The Ministers showed great adroitness in leaving the House when things threatened to become embarrassing, and the House soon learned that a member of the Cabinet was much more skilled in answering than the representatives of the people were in questioning. Thus gradually the habit of attempting to humiliate the Ministers of State by summoning them to attend for the purpose of being interrogated by some village Hampden was gradually abandoned. The Chinese Senate, however, has to garner these experiences on its own account. Yet we do not believe that things have reached the deadlock indicated by the above accounts.

Saturday, November 12.

The news this morning goes to show that the agitators for an immediate parliament are on the whole satisfied with the concession made by the Throne, but are none the less prepared to take advantage of every fortuitous incident to promote their original purpose. The Hunan loan is such an incident. A trifling affair in itself, it has nevertheless acquired cardinal importance from being converted into a question between the Senate and the Council of State. When we say the Senate in this context, the term must be understood to apply to the extremist members only. Evidently the moderates, including of course the Government's nominees, would be quite satisfied to accept the Throne's warning that irregularities like that connected with the Hunan loan must be carefully avoided in future. But the extremists think that a chance has been afforded to embarrass the Government, and they are therefore talking of suspending the Senate's sittings altogether unless the Councillors of State consent to appear at the bar and explain the action of the Throne with regard to the Hunan loan. It is thought that the President of the Senate, Prince Pu Lun, may find it necessary to resign in the face of these reiterated commotions.

The advisers of the Throne are now represented as directing their thoughts towards the organization of a responsible Cabinet. Rumour is busy with the subject, but it is easy to see that no definite news is yet forthcoming.

Sunday, November 13.

There are conflicting accounts this morning from Peking about the complication between the Government and the Senate. One story suggests that the outcome will be a compromise, but another story has it that the affair will lead to the dissolution of the Senate. According to the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegrams, the Senate met in a decidedly truculent mood on the 10th instant; and Mr. Tung, who appears to be the leader of the Opposition, made a vehement speech charging the Government with contempt for the Senate's decisions, and adducing the history of the Hunan loan in support of this proposition. Mr. Tung's argument was strongly traversed by Mr. Lai, who is described as a popular leader attached to the Government's cause by munificent means. He demanded whether the Senate itself did not show contempt for the Throne in demanding the revocation of an Imperial edict. As to the proposal that the Senate should dissolve to mark its sense of the indignity put upon it, Mr. Lai suggested that to adopt such an extreme attitude towards such a minor conjuncture would be a case of using a butcher's cleaver to kill a chicken. What steps would the Senate take were it confronted by a real crisis? Unable to reply adequately to this shrewd criticism, Mr. Tung left the Chamber and is said to have been followed by six or seven fellow-thinkers. It does not suggest itself as very practical thus to abandon the field to an opponent whose arguments one cannot traverse; but we must always remember that China is new to all this parliamentary procedure, and it is at all events better that Senators should do as Mr. Tung did than that they should appeal to physical force.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent sends a later telegram. He describes the issue of a meeting of Senatorial fellow-thinkers held on the 11th instant. More than a hundred members are said to have attended and to have voted unanimously for spontaneous dissolution, the immediate reason for this decision being the refusal of the State Councillors to obey the summons of the Senate, namely that they should attend in the Chamber and answer questions with reference to the Hunan loan affair. It remained to be seen, however, whether this resolution would be adopted by the Senate at its next meeting in full conclave. Meanwhile the President, Prince Pu Lun, is said to have tendered his resignation in consequence of Prince Ching's suggestions that he has shown himself incompetent to control the Assembly.

It will be seen that the above two accounts do not tally, and fuller intelligence must be awaited before choosing between them.

Monday, November 14.

The Senators in Peking have adopted a moderate attitude after all. They have decided that with a great national problem like the budget pressing for solution, it would be extravagant to invite dissolution, or to abstain from continuing the session, on account of a comparatively petty question like that of the Hunan bonds. Accordingly the Senate met duly on the 13th instant. There was only one member of the Council of State present, and he retired before the Assembly had proceeded to the business of the day. In this matter, therefore, the Government may be said to have achieved a complete victory, and the precedent has been established that Ministers of State are not required to attend in the Senate in answer to summonses from the Senators.

Tuesday, November 15.

The news received to-day from Peking indicates that the advocates of immediately opening a National Assembly are not willing to accept compromise. They regard the promise of 1913 as a virtual defeat of their aspirations. Accordingly they have addressed to the Ministers of State and Princes a series of questions which will be decidedly difficult to answer. They ask for example how it is found possible to shorten the period of probation from nine years to three, seeing that the former time was originally designated as the minimum period for preparations. They further ask why, if that period can be reduced to six years, there should be any insuperable difficulty in abbreviating it to four. They also want to know on what grounds the Central Government has rejected a petition which had the support of a majority of the Viceroys and Governors. Finally, they ask for a clear indication as to the location of the responsibility should the promise of 1913 prove illusive. It is thought that the Government's answer to these queries is to be partially found in an Imperial rescript issued a few days ago, calling upon the Local

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Authorities throughout the Empire to take steps for completing an accurate census of all the people within their jurisdictions.

An echo of this parliamentary agitation comes from Wuchang, where, on the 13th instant, a mob of 4,000 politicians repaired to the Viceregal *Yamen* to obtain some information about the Government's reasons for not opening a parliament next year.

Thursday, November 17.

A prominent Peking newspaper, called the *Kwomin-Pao* (popular news), has published a leading article which indicates the rise of a strongly democratic spirit among the people. Of course a newspaper article may not represent anything larger than the views of the writer himself, but there are collateral reasons for thinking that it would be a mistake to attach such a restricted significance to the *Kwomin Pao's* utterances on this occasion. The article declares that an imperially fixed Constitution would be entirely discordant with the sentiment of the Chinese nation. In other words, the Peking journal thinks that the Chinese Constitution must be compiled and endorsed by the people themselves. The article declares that Japan and Germany have already tried the experiment of an Imperial source and that their experience has proved the evil of such an effort. This of course is a matter of the greatest possible importance. The theory in Japan is that the Throne is the origin of all power, and that the people possess no public rights whatever except such as are given to them by the Sovereign. In fact the theory is that whatever is not explicitly conceded must be taken to be implicitly withheld. Substitute the people for the Sovereign in this formula and the whole situation is radically altered. It does not follow, however that the *Kwomin-Pao* is misinterpreting the spirit or the custom of the Chinese nation. When Japan went to her neighbour for administrative models some twelve centuries ago, she was much embarrassed to find that the divine right of kings was not recognized in the Middle Kingkom, and that a sovereign's tenure of power depended on his ability to discharge the functions of a ruler. It was by a popular tribunal that his qualifications to occcupy the Throne were determined, and it was by the people that he might be driven from power if he proved himself unqualified to exercise it. We do not suppose that the Manchu Dynasty would be inclined to recognize such a theory of government, but the trend of events at present seems to be turning in the direction of re-establishing the old Chinese polity. If the principle now asserted by the *Kwomin-Pao* were put into practise, the Manchu Dynasty, and in fact any imperial dynasty, would become a mere nominee of the people, and between such a state of affairs and a frank republic there is no appreciable distance.

A PRECIPITATE REFORMER.

A scarcely credible piece of news comes from Peking. It is to the effect that the Viceroy of Manchuria has memorialised the Throne, and has asked the Council of State to recommend the adoption of this memorial, in the sense that to postpone the opening of parliament until 1913 is a measure inconsistent with the urgent needs of the time. It is not clear whether his Excellency Mr. Shih Li-ang has frankly ranged himself on the side of the advocates of the immediate opening of a National Assembly or whether he merely pleads for shortening the period of probation by one year. At all events his communication to the Council of State is said to have evoked much criticism from the latter body, especially from its President, Prince Ching, and it is thought that this action of the Viceroy's may end in his removal from Mukden. We have to remember always that the Chinese in the Three Eastern Provinces are conspicuously alarmed by the Russo-Japanese alliance and by the annexation of Korea. Their Local Assembly has unanimously memorialised the Throne to the effect that the only protection against Russian and Japanese aggression lies in uniting the nation by means of representative institutions. The Viceroy would seem to have taken his colour from his surroundings, and indeed he could scarcely have continued to administer Manchuria successfully had he advocated views contrary to such a plain expression of popular opinion. He might, however, have sat tight, to use a vulgar expression, instead of playing the role of a champion.

It is pretty evident that the people of the Three Eastern Provinces are not by any means content to wait until 1913 for the opening of a National Assembly. It is stated that immediately on the issue of the Imperial edict fixing that date, the Viceroy, Shih Liang, memorialized the Throne, declaring that the people could not be induced to quietly endorse such a period of probation, and that there are apprehensions of danger from the side of Russia and Japan that could be allayed only by the immediate opening of a National Assembly. Meanwhile the principal Chinese organ in Mukden is writing daily in a most vehement strain. It goes so far as to call for the rescinding of the constitution drafted by the Government, and its replacement by a system based on popular lines.

LIEN-SHAN HARBOUR.

Saturday, November 12.

Mukden telegraphs to the *Mainichi Dempo* that a meeting of the officials directly concerned with the Lien-shan harbour question has been held in that city, and has adopted the suggestion of Mr. Hughes. That suggestion is that, whereas to construct the harbour on a small scale now would be uneconomical, since much of the work must be done over again when the plan of operations comes to be enlarged, the wiser course is to proceed at once on an extensive scale. The telegram indicates 100,000 *yen* as the amount required, but that is obviously either a mistake for 10 millions or a mere preliminary outlay. The main plea advanced in behalf of the harbour is that it will become a necessity when the Chinchow-Aigun railway is undertaken, but of course this is only another way of saying that the Chinese aim at replacing Dairen and Newchwang with Lien-shan.

Sunday, November 13.

The latest news about the construction of a harbour at Lienshan is that the sum to be expended on the enterprise is 10 million *taels*, and the fact that people regard the enterprise as assured is proved by their purchases of landed property in the district.

QUESTION OF FOREIGN POLICY.

The proceedings of the Senate in Peking were directed at its last meeting to the subject of foreign politics. Several questions formulated by Mr. Cheng, a representative of the Mukden Constituency, were adopted for presentation to the Government. The first of these questions related to the Russo-Japanese Alliance and the annexation of Korea by Japan. These events, the questioners said, have created a strong feeling of alarm in the bosom of the Chinese people, and it was desired to know what steps the Government intended taking to allay this feeling. The second question related to the raids made by the Hunghutsz It was alleged that these raids furnished a pretext for the interference of Russian and Japanese military forces. Was such interference permitted and could it be reconciled with the maintenance of China's sovereignty? The third query was whether the Authorities were in possession of any maps sufficiently accurate to prevent disputes about frontiers. The fourth question bore a decidedly undiplomatic character. It pointed out that the completion of the Mukden-Antung railway would make it possible for Japan to place a military force in the capital of Manchuria within four days. What precautions did the Government contemplate in view of that fact? The problem of Japanese and Russian immigration constituted the fifth subject of enquiry. It was pointed out that there are twenty thousand Russian settlers in Northern Manchuria, and 50,000 Japanese in the southern part of the Three Provinces. What were the Government's views as to that? There was a sixth question relating to violations of Chinese territory by Russians and Japanese, but the terms being somewhat confused, we are not able to state this query accurately. It is evident that Chinese apprehensions with regard to the doings of Russia and Japan have assumed a very tangible form. Such questions as the above will test the Chinese Government's tact when replies come to be drafted, and it may very well be that the subsequent debate will tend to injure the relations between China and Japan. There can of course be no doubt as to the course contemplated by the questioners. They would garrison Manchuria effectually; institute an accurate survey of the frontiers, and impose, all lawfully possible restrictions upon Russian and Japanese immigration.

FORMOSA.

It is now officially stated that the first stage of the five-year programme of operations in Formosa has been brought to a conclusion. The aboriginies have handed over 621 stand of rifles, which number corresponds sufficiently with the estimate made at Japanese headquarters. Thus there is no reason to query the sincerity of the surrender. Accordingly the withdrawal of the Shinchiku column commenced on the 7th instant, and that of the Gilan on the 11th. There now remain in the newly-occupied region only one company each at three places, namely Kakuhan, Balon and Suzawa. A ceremony in commemoration of the withdrawal of the troops was held at Gilan on the 11th instant.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Friday, November 11.

The atmosphere of the big financial transaction between America and China begins to be troubled. At first the magnitude of the affair and the project of such a large inflow of gold disposed a section of the Chinese nation to regard the prospect with favourable eyes. But this complaisant mood underwent a marked change when it was found that the American capitalists were determined to subject the use of the money to scrutiny by a foreign financial expert. Such a measure of interference naturally proved somewhat shocking, and the transaction is now beginning to be viewed askance by the Chinese. Meanwhile the news that the arrangement was signed on the 27th of least month is now contradicted. There has not yet been any signature. Moreover it is stated that European Governments will insist on having a finger in this pie, which claim is natural enough on the part of creditor countries. The United States is in the happy position of not having yet lent any money to China, and the capitalists of New York will readily acquiesce in the justice of paying due consideration to the interests of those who have lent money already. Thus from many points of view the completion of the transaction is beginning to present difficulties.

Saturday, November 12.

Shanghai telegraphs that the idea of appointing an American expert to oversee the expenditure of the new Chinese loan is not at all agreeable to the Peking Authorities. But it may now be questioned whether this condition will hold, in that precise form. Reuter has informed us that the expected has taken place, namely, that the loan transaction has been converted from a purely American operation into a joint undertaking on the part of four great Powers, namely, France, Germany, the United States and England. In the face of such a combination it is most unlikely that the nationality of the proposed superintendent would be fixed by convention. At any rate he would not be a citizen or a subject of any one of the four coadjutors, but would probably be chosen from a neutral country like Holland or Belgium.

The question naturally presents itself, will Japan consent to be effaced for the purposes of this transaction? It would certainly be inconvenient for her to contribute a large part of the loan, as she has ample need at home for all the capital she can command. Still, if each Power took up an equal portion of the loan, and if five Powers were concerned, a matter of only 20 million *yen* would be in question, and for the sake of such a comparatively petty amount Japan ought certainly not to allow herself to be thrust aside. Then there is Russia, whose territories march with those of China through a distance of hundreds of miles. In fact Russia, England and France are the only States which can be called China's actual neighbours; France in Annam, England in Burma and Russia along the whole northern frontier. It would be incomprehensible that Russia should stand aside when the Western Powers are virtually bargaining among themselves for the reversion of China's estate.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram on the above subject. It emanates from Peking, and it represents the loan as having assumed a rather dubious complexion. According to this information, American financiers are not at all anxious themselves to put up the money. Their idea is that the United States should occupy a political situation only in the character of introducing the loan, and that the actual coin should be furnished by European countries. The latter, however, are disposed to look askance at an unsecured obligation, and moreover show no great inclination to undertake the transaction except as America's partners. Things have thus come to something like a deadlock, and the loan seems not unlikely to enter the category of the Yangtsz Valley affair.

Sunday, November 13.

It now seems tolerably certain that the task of inducing American capitalists to put up five millions sterling on China's account has been found impracticable. Recourse has been necessary to England, Germany and France, and a preliminary agreement is said to have been signed, not in the sense that these three countries are to operate as auxiliaries of America, but in the sense that all are to stand on an equal footing. Meanwhile the method of raising the money and all the other details remain to be settled, and it is thought that a considerable interval must still elapse before the transaction is complete. The *Jiji Shimpo*, from which we take these details, adds that Japan has adopted a suitable measure, but gives no hint as to what that measure is.

Monday, November 14.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a telegram from Mukden to the effect that the German Consul in that city asserts that the loan agreement has not yet been signed by any of the Powers. Meanwhile Mr. Straight, agent of the Associated Banking Corporation, is said to be on his way to China, and doubtless he carries with him a statement of the terms on which foreign capitalists are willing to undertake the transaction.

On the other hand, the same journal's Peking correspondent wires that, according to intelligence received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in the Chinese capital, four great Western Powers have arrived at an agreement as to the conditions of a combined loan of five millions sterling.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that, in view of the importance of the question, the Japanese Government has already preferred a claim to be admitted to the syndicate of capitalists on equal terms. One thing, adds that journal, may be taken for granted, namely, that if four great Powers of the Occident, together with Japan, are taking part in this transaction, they will exact from China pretty onerous terms.

It will be observed that nothing is said about Russia. Yet we cannot conceive her self effacement in such an affair.

Tuesday, November 15.

If the *Mainichi Dempo* be rightly informed, the agreement with regard to the Chinese loan partakes of a virtually permanent character. It unites the four Western Powers for the purposes not only of this one loan but also of future transactions of a similar nature, for it pledges the signatories to communicate with each other should any financial transaction be hereafter proposed by China to one of their number. Meanwhile it is coming to be recognised that the financiers of the United States never contemplated the completion of this transaction off their own bats alone. They are much too shrewd to wish to monopolise any foreign loan having political bearings. Besides, even though a monopoly had been in contemplation, the difficulty of consummating it must have been apparent. The United States Government having itself insisted on participation in the Yei-Han railway loan, could not but be prepared for similar action on the part of the European Powers in the case of the present transaction. Therefore it is not at all surprising to find that Mr. Straight very soon extended the field of his operations so as to include the European Powers. Meanwhile absolute silence is maintained with regard to Russia's attitude in this matter. It would almost seem as though studied aloofness was to be the policy of St. Petersburg. Nothing more has been heard too about Japan's intentions.

Thursday, November 17.

The intelligence telegraphed by Reuter on the 16th instant shows that the four Powers which are interesting themselves in the Chinese loan have fully appreciated, on the one hand, the necessity of divesting the transaction of all objectionable political aspects; and, on the other, the expediency of forming a genuine guild so as to avert competition among the parties lending the money. Whether they have succeeded in achieving the former purpose may well be doubted. They have abolished the "financial spheres," by which expression we may understand spheres of influence. But as these never existed outside the realm of theory, their abolition is a matter of minor importance. Such is not the case, however, with regard to the international pool which has now been formed. Hereafter if China wants to enter the money market she will be unable to secure the advantage of competing creditors, and will have to accept the terms offered or to abandon the transaction altogether. This is evidently a point of cardinal moment to China, and it also has much significance from the point of view of her potential creditors, inasmuch as it reduces them all to the same level of financial competence. Hitherto England, as the centre of the world's finance, has been able to secure a major part of foreign investments, but hereafter she will stand on exactly the same level with France, Germany and the United States so far as concerns China. It is doubtless wise that the signatories of this curious arrangement should disavow any idea of obtaining political hegemony in China by means of railways, but he would be greatly mistaken who should suppose that this provision is dictated by solicitude for China's integrity. What the Powers of the West really dread is not the partition of China *qua* partition, but the danger of a quarrel among themselves about the manner of division.

Meanwhile later news from Peking says that Mr. Shen, President of the Board of Currency, has proposed a plan which is highly approved of in responsible circles. His idea is to offer the mines throughout the whole Empire as security for the contemplated loan. This would necessitate the bringing of the mines under one common system of administration, and for that purpose a new branch of the Government would be formed under the name of the Board of Mines. The telegram suggests that foreign superintendence should constitute a feature of this scheme, but whether this means a superintendent at each

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the important mines, or whether it means that one such official should be attached to the Board of Mines, we are unable to decipher. At any rate the idea of employing one or more foreigners in such a capacity appears to be distasteful to the sentiment of the rights-recovery party, and it is said that strenuous opposition is likely to be encountered if the scheme be actually carried out. One thing will at once strike our readers, namely that Chinese mines are to a large extent an unknown quantity and that to hypothecate them for the purposes of a foreign loan is a somewhat ambiguous kind of procedure.

Concerning Japan's admission to this international pool, we do not learn that any steps have yet been taken. There is talk of sending the well-known civil engineer Mr. Furuichi on a mission to Peking for the purpose of making investigations, but whether this step is contemplated officially, or whether Dr. Furuichi would be acting in his capacity of technical adviser to the To-A Kogyo Kaisha, we have no definite information. At any rate it is obviously important that Japan should not allow herself to be effaced in connection with this novel combination of Powers.

MR. MOCHIZUKI KOTARO.

Mr. and Mrs. Mochizuki have returned from their tour in the West, and the result of Mr. Mochizuki's observations is recorded by various Tokyo journals. He seems to have been specially struck by the enormous growth of wealth in America, and by the employment of immense sums for purposes of manufacturing enterprise or other developments of material prosperity. All these things tend to enhance the importance of the questions between labour and capital, the indirect result being a marked growth of anti-Japanese feeling. This sentiment, originally limited to a portion of the Pacific Slope, has now extended throughout the country at large, and at the same time there is a counter-feeling in favour of the Chinese, so that things may be said to have assumed the position they occupied prior to the China-Japan war of 1894-5. Turning to England, Mr. Mochizuki found that the alliance sentiment had undergone marked diminution. The difference between the strength of this feeling during the war with Russia and its present debility is conspicuous. But whether the change is to be referred to a mere reaction from former extremes, or to Japan's procedure in Korea and Manchuria, Mr. Mochizuki does not undertake to say. As for the tariff trouble, however, he thinks that an exaggerated estimate has been formed of it, and that it can be settled without much difficulty.

As for France this traveller seems to have been struck chiefly by the plenitude of money seeking investment. He concludes that if suitable machinery were created a great deal of French capital would find its way to Japan.

Mr. Mochizuki speaks in warm terms of Russia's friendliness towards Japan and says that the ties of amity binding St. Petersburg to Paris and London are of great use to Japan. He adds that Baron Motono is a *persona gratissima* in Russian official circles. He is regarded as an exceptionally able diplomat, and his habit of speaking his mind openly is strongly appreciated.

THE GOVERNMENT'S FINANCIAL POLICY.

One seems to hear very distinctly the mutterings of a distant storm in the financial atmosphere. The Government's policy in appropriating 530 million *yen* to railway extensions and improvements, to riparian works and to the material development of Korea, is regarded in many quarters as unequivocal pulling down of the pillars of the present Cabinet's financial policy, namely steady redemption of existing loans and abstention from increasing them. One journal asks whether it can be hoped that the roof of the edifice will remain in position after the supports have been removed. A curious fact is that most of the Tokyo journals approve of the new policy from an economic standpoint, but condemn it severely as a departure from the Government's frequently declared programme. Probably it will be found that much of the criticism now uttered is premature. Thus we note that there is a cardinal mistake in the statements hitherto published. The period over which the railway expenditure of 250 million *yen* is to be spread was originally stated as five years, whereas it really is thirteen. This means that instead of 50 million *yen* annually, the sum required will be less than 20 millions, and inasmuch as 10 millions are already available in the shape of profit, the sum ultimately to be found under this heading can be managed without any issue of bonds and simply by recourse to the Deposits Bureau or to exchequer bills, if required. As for the money spent upon Korea, it is dealt with quite independently of the regular budget. Finally we have the riparian improvements, totalling 180 millions and spread over a period of 20 years. This signifies only 9 million *yen* annually. Still there can be no doubt that, strictly speaking, these undertakings involve an increase of the national obligations, and it is just possible that some of the bankers may condemn the Cabinet's new policy on the ground that the market value of the 4 per cents. will suffer. But, on the other hand, it has to be observed that the 4 per cents. are holding their own stoutly. There has been nothing in the nature of a debâcle, and it may be taken for granted, we think, that the great majority of the bankers will endorse the Government's measures. In fact, looking at the methods hitherto pursued by Marquis Katsura, we are disposed to think that the bankers have already been consulted.

We take the following from the English column of the *Kokumin Shimbun* of the 15th instant:—

Marquis Katsura will speak on the new Budget in Osaka to-day.

Japan's financial programme for 1911-12 has been already fixed. In order to make it in conformity with Japan's railway in Korea and Manchuria, the Government has decided to reconstruct the line between Tokyo and Shimonoseki (which is the terminus of the mainland and is connected with Fusan by a ferry service) in the standard gauge, in thirteen consecutive years. It requires 130 million *yen* beside the established annual instalment of 10 million *yen* for the improvement of railways, but no new loans will be issued for that purpose, as recently rumoured. 10 millon *yen* newly required will but be drawn from ordinary sources, including the postal savings, which have been proving increasingly popular. As to the new regime in Korea, the Japanese Treasury will not have to bear any particularly increased burden. About ten million *yen* required for railway and harbour extension will be borrowed from the Bank of Korea. The aftermath of the recent extensive floods will not require any new loan, but the expenses therefor the next fiscal year will be obtained from the Government Deposit Department.

Several leading Tokyo journals continue to attack the Government vehemently on the alleged discrepancy between its originally declared policy and its recently announced practice. These critics take the line that the Cabinet is seeking to carry out at the same time two mutually inconsistent projects. One is to abstain from all increase of debts; the other, to undertake a great public work which cannot possibly be accomplished without the issue of a loan. It is evident that, speaking pragmatically, these critics can make out a plausible case, and they spare no pains to do so, one of them, namely, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, using language which is the very reverse of temperate and which seems to us to be altogether out of place in such a context. It cannot be denied of course that since the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks are not the Government's property, any drafts made upon them for purposes of railway construction must be regarded as a debt incurred. But there is a palpable difference between contracting an obligation of that kind and issuing a quantity of 4-per-cent. bonds. The Government thinks that it will always be in a position to temporarily command special funds like those of the Banks' deposits, and it virtually engages that should this expectation become at any moment unrealizable, the prosecution of the scheme will be postponed. But the affair presents one more feature which surprises us not a little. Even a journal like the *Jiji Shimpo* is conspicuous on this occasion in its attacks upon the Government Yet this same *Jiji Shimpo* is a stalwart advocate of railway extension and improvement. It follows then that what the *Jiji* approves in the hands of a different Ministry it condemns when undertaken by the Katsura Cabinet. We cannot understand that line of argument. If the proposed railway work be as essential to the development of the nation's prosperity as the *Jiji Shimpo* recently insisted, then it must be a beneficial undertaking by whatever group of politicians it is carried out.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* holds up the critics to scorn. It compares them to men living in constant dread lest the sky should fall. The Minister of State for Finance has distinctly explained that the funds required for the new projects are not to be obtained by recourse to the ordinary method of floating loans. Timid folks, to say nothing of political partisans, pretend to believe that such financing is impossible. The trouble is their own want of perception.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of Japan's foreign trade for the first ten days of November, are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	14,507,000
Imports	13,596,000
Excess of Exports	911,000

The figures for the period January 1st to November 10th are:—

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	387,979,000	+47,100,000
Imports	394,113,000	+56,435,000
Total Trade	782,092,000	
Total Increase compared with 1909		98,535,000
Total Excess of Imports.	6,134,000	

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE FINANCE MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

Marquis Katsura in his capacity of Minister of Finance, made a long statement at a meeting of the Osaka Economic Association on the evening of the 15th instant. For the most part his Excellency's utterances embodied only facts with which the public are already familiar. He set out by referring to the policy formulated by the Government at the time of its assumption of office, and steadily followed since then. Special allusion was made to the programme of the current year, which includes the conversion scheme. The Minister, while speaking in a tone of due caution, did not hesitate to say that the country's finances have followed a favourable routine and that the results had been satisfactory. He then passed on to point out that in order to keep pace with the domestic and international economic development, several problems pressed for speedy solution; principal among them being the implementing of the naval strength, the annexation of Korea, the improvement and extension of railways and riparian work. Having premised that the Government is resolutely determined not to depart from the basic principles of its policy, namely, the maintenance of equilibrium in the budget and redemption of public debts to the annual amount of at least 50 million *yen*, his Excellency passed on to deal with the principal items of next year's budget. Taking the naval question first, he insisted strenuously on the fact that Japan's relations with the outer world are such as to obviate all need of naval increment, and that the Government is shaping its course solely with the view of keeping the navy at a strength sufficient for national defence, and also of marching in line with the shipbuilding changes that practical experience is dictating. Fortunately the state of the finances makes it possible to devote sufficient funds to this purpose without unduly straining the financial elasticity. Ample means are provided by surplus revenue and therefore an item is introduced under the heading "implementing of already fixed continuing expenditure." The total allotted is 82 million *yen*, spread over a period of 6 years, and the sum included in next year's budget is 15 million *yen*. Passing on to the question of Korea the Marquis noted with great satisfaction that the sequel of annexation has been perfectly peaceful and that the people of the Peninsula, apparently quite reconciled to the new regime, are engaging in works of development with every symptom of content. While endeavouring to assist in opening up the resources of Korea and furthering the people's welfare, the Government will be careful to avoid placing any needless burden upon Japan's shoulders. Keeping that limitation in view, it has been decided that the Korean special account in the next budget shall not exceed 12 million *yen*, which is an increase of less than one million, compared with the aggregate of yearly disbursements hitherto made. On the other hand, Japan, by annexing the Peninsula, had removed a standing menace to the peace of the Far East. Riparian improvements next occupied his Excellency's attention, but his remarks did not add anything to our previous knowledge. The same is true with regard to railways. The Prime Minister laid much stress upon the iron road as a prime factor of economic development. It was on the strength of this conviction that the nationalization of the railways had been effected, and the country might now congratulate itself upon having completed the payment of the purchase price without any financial disturbance, although that price had been nearly 500 million *yen*. But during the period immediately subsequent to nationalization, the Authorities were fully occupied with the task of adjustment and unification, so that only now is it possible to proceed a step further by undertaking the work of widening the gauge and effecting other improvements as well as extensions. Marquis Katsura did not, however, attempt to deny that the financing of railways belongs to a category different from that of general finance. Funds for railway purposes have always been furnished by public loans, and in pursuance of that policy the Government will draw upon the Deposits Bureau and other special sources in addition to applying the money representing profits. But the greatest possible care will be exercised to consult economic and financial conditions so as not in any way to disturb either the state of the market or the Treasury's general programme, especially with regard to the conversion of the national debt. Marquis Katsura claimed that the sequence of procedure adopted by the Government has been thoroughly consistent with the orderly advance of economic conditions, and with expanse of the country's material resources. The Government commenced with retrenchment of public works; then proceeded to bring about appreciation in the market price of State bonds; then passed on to readjust the taxes and to make essential increase of official salaries; then undertook the conversion of the national debts; and now advances to the implementing of the navy to riparian improvements and to railway reconstruction and expansion. The Marquis concluded by pointing out that capital is now abundant and that there are signs of industrial revival. He therefore invited his hearers to go forward with a spirit of self-reliance and courage so as to keep abreast with the national expansion.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The *Jiji Shimpo* takes the lead of all the Tokyo journals in traversing the Prime Minister's financial statement at Osaka. What our respected contemporary chiefly, and indeed almost exclusively, attacks is the element of vagueness in Marquis Katsura's declaration with regard to the financing of the railway programme. His Excellency distinctly stated that funds for the improvement and construction of railways are recognised as belonging to a special category, and as properly obtainable by loans. It is true that he spoke vaguely of present recourse to postal deposits and other extraordinary sources of revenue, but underlying his words was a plain intimation of the ultimate recourse to the issue of bonds.

We must remind our readers that this argument on the part of the *Jiji* is mainly academical. So far as the improvement of the railways and their extension are concerned, the *Jiji* has been consistently in favour of that programme and of procuring funds by means of a bond issue. What it finds fault with now is the Government's reluctance to acknowledge a departure from the official programme of not floating any further loans.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* seems to believe that owing to the expenditure of a large sum on the work of gauge-widening, the Government will have to give up all idea of extending the system of railways for the present at all events. Yet our contemporary is persuaded that such extension cannot be deferred without grave national disadvantage, seeing that Japan is far behind any of the second-rate or third rate Powers of Europe in the matter of her equipment of railways.

The *Mainichi Dempo* is also hostile, not that it is opposed to the fact of railway improvement and extension, but that it detects in the Government's methods an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people.

Surely this line of argument is very curious. The Government, speaking through the mouth of the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, explicitly declares that the fixed policy of the State is to obtain funds for this kind of undertaking by floating railway bonds. At the same time the Government declares that the financing of the railways shall be managed with the utmost circumspection and with full regard to the economic conditions of the moment. In the exercise of that wise caution it is obviously impossible for the Government to declare beforehand what amount of bonds it will issue and when they will be put upon the market. All that can be done is to indicate a source of income not immediately dependent upon bonds. Such a source is the Postal Banks Deposits, and so long as they are available, there would be no open increase of the national debt. That is what the Government says, as we understand. Of course there is a certain risk connected with the programme; namely, the risk that funds may give out at a moment when they are most needed, and when it is least convenient to appeal to the money market. The Cabinet, however, does not consider that risk deterrent, and is prepared to take it.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* raises its powerful voice in support of the Government. It detects no departure from the programme of abstaining from further national obligations.

Professor Sengoku, formerly President of the Kyushu Railway Company, deals with the technical question of laying a wide-gauge line side by side with narrow-gauge and keeping them in simultaneous operation. He declares that such a plan would be financially disastrous, but he has not apparently assured himself about the intentions of the Government engineers.

THE SOCIALISTS.

It is noteworthy that not a single Japanese newspaper has a word to say in defence of Kotoku Denjiro and his 25 coadjutors. On all sides it is claimed that the term socialist cannot properly be applied to these men, and that their true designation should be "anarchist" or "nihilist." Attention is called to the fact that up to the 20th of June 1908, when they held a meeting in Kanda and came into collision with the police, this little band of agitators had worked in public, but thereafter they adopted secret courses, and finding the capital too hot for them, removed to Nagano prefecture. The only criticism which can be construed as in any sense extenuating is the *Hochi Shimbun's* argument

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that by continuing to collect the "three bad taxes," the Government has created a situation calculated to produce evil growths like that now in question. There is some covert surprise that the whole 26 should be arraigned under the 73rd article of the penal code, but of course, although the same charge is formulated against them all whether as principles or accessories, the final judgment will make discriminations in degrees of guilt.

The *Niroku Shimbun* has an article with the spirit of which many people will be found to concur. Our contemporary urges that the trial of the prisoners should not be conducted in secret although the law makes special provision in that sense. The *Niroku* is convinced that the wisest course is to let the public hear with their own ears the evidence upon which these men are arraigned, and thus everybody will be convinced that the miscreants are as criminal as the Authorities allege. If that course be followed no dissentient voice will be raised, no matter how severe the penalty exacted, but if the punishment be drastic and the procedure secret, false ideas will certainly be engendered. We (*Japan Mail*) are frankly of our contemporary's opinion in the matter, but of course it is impossible to speak with certainty failing accurate knowledge of the evidence.

It appears that "socialist" is not a proper term to apply to the 25 men and one woman now awaiting trial in Tokyo. They are simply anarchists of the worst description, and it is evident that the strongest possible sentiment of indignation has been aroused against them among all sections of the Japanese nation. The newspapers are unanimous in denouncing their projected crime and in declaring that loyal subjects of the Throne can no longer endure to live under the same heaven with such miscreants. We read that the instruments of destruction found in their possession were of the most powerful description and that they have assumed, one and all, a most defiant attitude. They evidently entertain no hope of saving their lives, and they therefore seek to make their fate a means of propagandism. Among them there is one man whose brother occupies a seat upon the Bench, and the inclusion of a person of such standing is regarded as an additional proof that the Authorities have been thorough in their investigations. We cannot find any Japanese newspaper now advocating a public trial. The universal belief appears to be that to place such desperate men before a public bar would be to provide for them precisely the opportunity they desire. They would certainly use it to pose as martyrs; to proclaim their mischievous doctrines to an audience such as they could not otherwise command, and in circumstances calculated to impart spurious weight to their words. Thus the conviction in journalistic circles is that they should be dealt with secretly and conclusively. This is a question which offers much room for discussion, but on the whole we are inclined to agree with the views enunciated by our Tokyo contemporaries. At any rate, the only persons thoroughly competent to pass final judgment on such a topic are those who have heard the evidence and had an opportunity of confronting the accused.

With regard to the defence of the prisoners every possible facility appears to be given by the Authorities. They have assigned a prominent barrister as counsel for each of the accused, and they have intimated that if this choice be not satisfactory to the prisoners, the latter are free to apply for anyone they please.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

The directors of the Tokyo Railway have presented an application to the Authorities for permission to divide the uncompleted portions of their lines into three sections, the whole, with insignificant exceptions, to be finished by the close of 1916. Already the newspapers of Tokyo, which are absolutely without conscience where the affairs of the Tokyo Railway are concerned, have begun to cry out for a shorter period.

There is some trouble between the Prefect of Tokyo and the Municipal Assembly. The question at issue is whether an extension of period should be granted to the Tokyo Railway Company for concluding the construction of its chartered lines. The Prefect is not required by law to refer this matter to the Municipal Assembly. His duty is simply to examine the question and then submit a statement of his views to the Department of Home Affairs; but the Municipal Assembly recently adopted a resolution asking to be consulted, and the Prefect's neglect of this resolution, though such neglect is absolutely regular, has been resented by the Assembly, and there is talk of impeaching the Prefect. It is easily understood that the citizens want the trams extended as quickly as possible, but all the while they rebel utterly against allowing the Company to collect a reasonable fare. Meanwhile the cars are a veritable disgrace to Tokyo. We have no hesitation in affirming that the capital of Japan can confidently boast the dirtiest, most uncomfortable and least commodious cars possessed by any city in the world. It is to be hoped that the municipality will soon take the management of this important enterprise into its own hands.

With reference to the postponement of the completion period of the Tokyo Railway Company's suburban lines, we stated in a recent issue that the Municipal Assembly was somewhat offended by the action of the Governor in recommending that the application for postponement should be granted, his recommendation not having been previously submitted for the consideration of the Assembly. Mr. Abe's explanation is now published. He points out that the charter of the Company indicates two admissible reasons for postponement. One, namely natural calamity, need not be considered, but the other, namely *force majeure*, distinctly meets the case, inasmuch as the main cause of delay has been the difficulty of coming to terms with holders of fixed property. The law might of course have been appealed to, but this would have entailed still more tedious processes. Another obstacle classifiable under this heading is the difficulty of dealing with underground pipes belonging to other enterprises. These pipes cannot be removed or in any way disturbed without the consent of their owners, and to obtain that consent is often a difficult and lengthy matter. In view of these obvious facts the Governor had not seen any occasion for previous consultation with the City Assembly. Meanwhile the talk of municipalization is again revived, and like the often predicted wolf it will probably come true at last. But no definite step seems to be contemplated before the return of Mr. Ozaki Yukio.

The Tokyo Railway has been the subject of so many false rumours in the past that one hesitates to believe anything whatever now. In the category of scarcely credible stories we find a statement in the *Chuo Shimbun* to the effect that an agreement has actually been concluded between the Municipality and the Company, and that the Government's consent will be subsequently sought. What makes it particularly difficult to believe this story is the previous statement that things would be left in *statu quo* until the return of Mr. Ozaki Yukio.

The *Hochi Shimbun* warns the public not to be misled by premature reports as to the municipalization of the Tokyo Railway. Our contemporary insists that the operation is of too great magnitude and importance to be dealt with in a night and a morning, and that the attitude of the Authorities is open to great doubt. This warning was scarcely necessary, and is no more worthy of credence than any of the stories hitherto circulated on the same topic.

RAILWAYS IN MANCHURIA.

The *Communications Gazette*, which is said to be an official organ in Peking, has a strong article advocating the rapid construction of railways in Manchuria. It contends that in the development of Manchuria's resources is to be found the sole means of checking Japanese and Russian aggression. Such development must take the form of expansion in the realms of trade, industry, agriculture, mining and sericulture For these purposes the first essential is railways, and China should set to work energetically to cover the Three Eastern Provinces with a network of lines. So long as she avoids building roads that can be called parallel to the South Manchuria line, she is free to do anything she pleases within her own territory, and the sooner she bestirs herself in this matter the better chance will she have of escaping the fate which menaces her.

It must be confessed that while the above advice sounds very practical, it scarcely bears the test of close examination. The prime difficulty is one of funds. Where is China to get money sufficient for the purpose of covering with railways an immense area like Manchuria? To procure funds for such an object she would have to incur obligations which would be just as subversive of her independence as any outcome of the Russo-Japanese alliance is likely to prove. For the last thirty years we have heard iterated and reiterated talk of this policy of commercial and industrial expansion, coupled with open ports, as the best antidote to foreign aggression. So far as open ports are concerned, the policy has frequently been carried into effect. This is especially true of Manchuria, where the Portsmouth treaty created quite a number of new foreign settlements. But the security of the Three Provinces does not appear to have been much promoted by that measure.

A HARBIN telegram says that a case of the black plague was reported there on the 10th instant.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RAILWAY LOANS.

It is confidently stated by nearly all the leading journals of Tokyo that the Government has determined to adopt a liberal policy in the matter of railway construction and riverine improvement. On the former work a total sum of 250 million *yen* will be expended in the space of five years, and on the latter a sum of 180 millions in twenty years; making a total of 430 millions in all. The first use to which the railway money will be devoted is to change the gauge of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki line, 704 miles, so that it shall be uniform with the gauge on the South Manchuria and Korean roads. These details are somewhat rough, but they are confidently stated by journals of high standing, and the programme is of course construed as a departure from the Cabinet's hitherto declared policy of abstaining from further loans, whether domestic or foreign. It will be remembered that the *Jiji Shimpo* recently advocated this measure, but the great question is whether such a sum as 430 million *yen* of 4 per-cent. bonds will find purchasers in Japan.

A very full and satisfactory explanation is given by the *Shogyo Shimpo* with regard to the projected issue of domestic 4-per-cent. bonds for the construction of railways and for other purposes. The total amount involved is 529 million *yen*; namely 250 millions for railways, 179 millions for riparian works and 100 millions for the development of Korea. The public evidently considers that the issue of such a large body of bonds would greatly disturb the condition of the money market, and would be a flagrant departure from the Government's declared policy of not increasing the national debt. The *Shogyo Shimpo*, however, demonstrates that these apprehensions are practically chimerical. Taking the railways first, it will be observed that the sum needed next year is 50 million *yen* But it does not follow that any portion of this must be provided by recourse to bonds. Ten millions are calculated as obtainable from profits on the operation of the lines, and 40 millions will be borrowed from the Deposits Bureau or from the fund for the adjustment of the currency. Some small sum may have to be obtained by floating of bonds but the amount would certainly be insignificant. Turning to the Korean loan, the *Shogyo* observes that a period of from seven to ten years is set for the issue of the bonds, which means that the yearly amount will vary between 10 and 15 millions. But it is very unlikely that this transaction will necessitate recourse to the home market. The Central Bank of Korea has largely increasing deposits which can be applied to this purpose, and has also note-issuing power; and by utilising this bank's resources in a manner similar to that adopted with regard to the Bank of Formosa, the required funds will be obtained without subjecting the domestic market to any pressure. As to riparian works, namely, 179 millions spread over 21 years, our contemporary gives an explanation which is not quite clear in one respect, namely, that it puts at six millions annually the contribution already made by the Treasury to the localities. At all events the *Shogyo* arrives at the conclusion that neither under this heading nor under any other will the domestic market be disturbed.

It must be confessed, however, that the above explanations are not exhaustive. Neither the Deposits Bureau nor the sums in the coffers of the banks nor the currency adjustment fund is an unlimited amount, and, after all, the excuse that railway construction is a thing apart cannot be counted conclusive. We ourselves believe that much of the present commercial stagnation in Japan is due to the nationalisation of the railways That operation meant, in effect, the sudden cessation of great works all over the Empire—works involving large employment of labour and substantial disbursements of money, to say nothing of the fact that railways themselves are a powerful agent of prosperity. The *Jiji Shimpo* takes the same view. It welcomes with both hands the resumption of railway building activity, but it greatly queries the possibility of maintaining the 4-per cent. standard in the face of this new issue of bonds. Unfortunately this subject, which should be treated on purely financial lines, seems likely to be dragged into the realm of party politics.

Public attention continues to be riveted on the railway question and on the correlated issue of bonds. A representative of the *Hochi Shimbun* has waited upon Marquis Katsura in the latter's capacity of Minister of Finance and has obtained some very plain explanations. The Marquis insists that the linking up of the Tokyo-Shimonoseki railway with the Korean and South Manchurian systems by bringing them all to the same gauge is one of the most pressing needs of the time. When the Panama Canal is opened, Japan will become a central point on the world's highway, and it behoves her to prepare for playing that role. People who have spread the rumour that in planning the widening of the gauge on the main trunk line of Japan, Baron Goto was influenced by Viscount Terauchi's opinion, are talking pure nonsense. The matter is wholly economic and has no connection whatever with military affairs. The truth is that previous budgets provide for a total of 100 million *yen* on account of the extention and improvement of railways, and what the Government now projects is to allot a further sum of 130 millions, spread over 13 years so that the work would be completed in 1923. That means an outlay of only 10 million *yen* annually, which sum can easily be obtained from the Deposits Bureau or other sources according to the financial opportunities of the moment.

Turning to the matter of riparian improvements, his Excellency explains that it is not possible to speak quite conclusively, since full investigations have not yet been made. But according to present appearances the total expenditure required will be 180 million *yen* spread over a period of 20 years. That means an annual outlay of 9 millions, and as some 5 millions are already paid by the Treasury every year by way of grants in aid of local works of this nature, it is evident that the Central Government's liability will be increased by only 4 millions; a sum which can easily be manipulated without recourse to bond issues.

As to the sum of 100 millions to be spent upon the development of Korea, it will be procured through the agency of the Bank of Korea just as the funds needed in Formosa were obtained through the Formosan Bank. Thus the transaction will not disturb domestic finance in any way.

It will be observed that Marquis Katsura's explanation resolves itself into this, namely, that the Government contemplates an increased expenditure of 14 million *yen* annually on railways and riparian works, and that it looks to obtain this money from the Deposits Bureau, from exchequer bills and other sources independently of any issue of bonds.

In connection with the above, Mr. Tsukada, chief of the National Debts Bureau in that Department of Finance, has had to resign, and the duties of his post have been temporarily taken over by Mr. Wakatsuki, the Vice-Minister. We gather that Mr. Tsukada was the source whence the newspapers derived their information in the first instance, but it would seem that he was enunciating his own opinion, not formulating the views of the Cabinet.

The majority of the leading newspapers take the line that the resources of the Deposits Bureau are a limited quantity, and that the Government's repeated recourse to them must soon exceed the total available. Some critics ascribe to the Government an idea that the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks, which may be said to constitute the whole of the funds at the disposal of the Deposits Bureau, will increase at the rate of 30 or 40 million *yen* annually. But that is regarded as an over-optimistic estimate. At any rate the deposits in the Postal Savings Banks are not public property, and they must be represented by some solid asset. The publicists taking this view claim that the Treasury is throwing dust in the eyes of the nation. A notable fact is that several journals which were recently crying out for a liberal policy in the matter of railway facilities and riparian works are now so obsessed by the prospect of a further issue of bonds that they ignore altogether the purpose to which the proceeds are to be applied.

Baron Takahashi Korekiyo, President of the Specie Bank, is quoted by the *Jiji Shimpo* as pointing out that the non-issue of any additional bonds is certainly Japan's national policy at present, but this does not cover the question of railways, inasmuch as the law distinctly provides that these facilities shall be provided by recourse to bonds. Nothing has to be considered except expediency of time for making an issue, and to that extent the Government's choice may be trusted.

Mr. Soyeda, speaking through the columns of the same journal, dismisses the story as a mere phantom, and says that when it assumes solid dimensions there will be time enough to hack it.

Mr. Ikeda points out that, after all, there is question of only 14 million *yen* per annum, a sum too small to warrant all this outcry.

CHOSEN.

It appears that the calm which has brooded over the political world in Seoul since annexation became an accomplished fact, is now likely to be disturbed. The factor of disturbance is to be a resuscitated form of the journal started by the late Mr. Bethell namely the *Dai-kan Mai-il Shimpo*. The former Korean editor of this sheet, Mr. Yang, is said to have associated himself with a French citizen, whose name appears to be M. de Remlie, and these two journalists are said to hold that although they have passed under Japanese jurisdiction by the abolition of the extraterritorial system, they are not

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bound to obey the injunctions of the Governor-General. This is an ingenious plea, but how it can possibly be advanced by a native of Chosen we do not understand, and it is more than doubtful whether the French Government would support one of its citizens in such a contention. Moreover we fail to see the use of attempting to make this subtle distinction. Messrs. Yang and de Remlie might go on gaily with their journalistic work, without troubling themselves about official interference and being fully assured that they will enjoy all wholesome freedom of criticism. The former *Daihan Mai-il Shimpo*, though an insignificant sheet in many respects, wrought incalculable mischief in its day, and no thoughtful person can pretend to acquit it of having been indirectly responsible for much needless suffering and even bloodshed. No friend of Korea can desire to see a replica of such a journal.

Messrs. Kim & Liu, leaders of the Korean insurgents, who were arrested a few days ago at Chefoo, have been safely carried to Seoul and handed over to the judical officials there. It is said that two other men with a similar record are in hiding at Kiaochow and Tsintau, but whether it will be possible to lay hands on them seems to be considered doubtful. Of course the coöperation of the German Authorities may be counted on, but the extraterritorial system has always been notorious for furnishing asylums to law breakers.

One hears very conflicting accounts of the agricultural opportunities that Korea presents to Japanese immigrants. Some people claim that the Korean farmer has nothing to learn from his Japanese contemporary, while others allege the opposite. The directors of the *Toyo Takushoku Kaisha* are evidently of the opinion that an opening for the employment of Japanese skilled labour exists in this field, for they are devoting considerable attention to it. Lieut.-General Baron Usagawa, the head of the Company, has just returned to Tokyo and is quoted by the *Shogyo Shimpo* as saying that the first stage of the policy laid down by Prince Ito may now be said to have been accomplished. The Korean farmer has laid aside his distrust of his Japanese confrère and is willing to work side by side with him. The Company has 50,000 acres of land which it values at 65,000 *yen*, and it is now engaged in making arrangements for the immigration of Japanese agriculturists who will carry on farming operations side by side with the Koreans. The conditions of the land in question do not lend themselves to agriculture on a large scale such as is practised in Hokkaido. Settlers must be content to operate comparatively small holdings, but there is not the slightest reason to apprehend that diligence and patience will not be amply rewarded.

It has already been stated in these columns that Prince Li-O Junior intends to pay a visit to Japan in the spring of next year. The latest news, however, is that among the Yangpan and other publicists an idea is gaining ground that to postpone the visit for so many months will engender doubts in the mind of the Korean nation and that it will be wiser for his Imperial Highness to proceed to Japan in time to attend next new year's Levee.

A very strange memorial has been presented at the office of the Governor-General in Seoul by a certain Mr. Cho in combination with a number of fellow-thinkers. The memorialists urge that the capital of the Japanese Empire should be transferred to Hongju. This town is the capital of the province of Chungchang and is distinguished as a place where the rebellion broke out in 1907. It would have been interesting to learn the reasons advanced for this strange proposal, but the telegraph is silent on that head, though it adds that Mr. Cho and his fellow-thinkers seem to be entirely convinced by their own logic.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* has a long telegram from Seoul giving a very rosy description of the state of affairs in the Peninsula. It sets ont by saying that the various allowances, pensions and gratituties granted by the Japanese Authorities to all classes in Korea have produced a most excellent effect, and that everywhere the sentiment towards this country is eminently friendly. This feeling has been enhanced by an exceptionally good harvest. Southern Korea has produced cereals 20 per cent in excess of the average, and this fact contributes not a little to the people's satisfaction. The insurgents have pracically disappeared, and the only disturbers of the peace are the so-called incendiary bandits, whose habit is to set fire to the people's dwellings. These miscreants used to be screened by the populace who feared the ultimate consequences of informing against them—a fear inspired by incompetence on the part of the police. But the Japanese police and gendarmes being regarded in a very different light, information is readily given to them and the apprehension of the bandits is correspondingly facilitated. Numerous associations have been formed throughout the Peninsula for the purpose of studying the Japanese language, and there is a palpable increase in the number of Japanese immigrants. Thus the Japanese population of Seoul at the close of October aggregated 34,792, being a growth of 324 as compared with the close of September. This does not include the people dwelling in the suburbs. If they were added, the increase would probably total 2,000. The paragraph from which we quote concludes by saying that the members of the Il Ching hoi are settling down earnestly to the agricultural work which has taken the place of their political propaganda.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Naturally the political landslide which is taking place in the United States and which threatens to bury many ambitions and many reputations excites great interest in Japan. Conflicting accounts are published as to the relative numbers of the two parties in the House of Representatives. One telegram says that the Republican members have fallen from 217 to 177 and that the Democratic have risen from 174 to 212; and another account alleges that the Republican representation has dwindled from 225 to 172, and the Democratic has swelled from 169 to 223. All are agreed, however, that a great Democratic victory has been achieved and its consequences are eargerly discussed. It is thought that all the nations in the world are keenly interested. For if the seats of power in Washington come to have Democratic occupiers, the protection policy of the country will be modified with resulting reductions of import duties, and the Imperialistic policy with its corollary of inflated armaments, which constitutes the sign-board of the present Cabinet, will undergo radical alteration.

It appears to be thought, too, that the main cause of the Republican debacle is the tariff, and the secondary cause is Mr. Roosevelt's aggressiveness. As to the latter point the ex-President's proceedings have been designated in very frank terms. Mr. Roosevelt has been charged with "brutality," "shocking bad taste," and "lack of breeding." One newspaper describes him as a peripatetic politician who is playing at once a tricky and pusillanimous game. But we have to observe that in wealth of adjectives American journals know no peers.

Count Okuma is quoted as saying that, during their fourteen years of uninterrupted power, the Republicans have gradually drifted into abuses, the most notorious of which is their departure from the Monroe doctrine. Ex-President Roosevelt has hitherto been head and front of this movement. He is the great representative of American Imperialism and, if he were elected a third time, it cannot be doubted that the policy of over-sea expansion, of big armaments, and of the mastery of the Pacific would become the motto of his Government. The Democrats, on the contrary, will be opposed to any such policy. Nevertheless there is no game without a loss, as the proverb puts it. Decentralisation in domestic institutions, will follow, and decentralisation in this case means that the States will have increased competence to indulge in an anti-Japanese policy wherever their interests dictate such a course. In a word an amicable settlement of the racial problem in the United States will become more distant than ever.

THE PENSHIHU COAL MINE.

We find an interesting note upon this subject in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*. Our contemporary sets out by observing that the Penshihu Mine enterprise was undertaken by the Okura Company without any extraneous assistance whatever. Almost immediately after the inception of the work the Chinese preferred official and private claims, and the Okura Company agreed last June to regard the enterprise as a joint undertaking each side putting up one million *yen* as working capital. The Oura Company had already sunk more than its full share, and nothing remained therefore except that the Chinese should put their hands in their pockets and produce the stipulated amount. There then commenced, however, a series of interminable delays. The Chinese began by discovering that their superintendent, Mr. Chang, was not competent to discharge the duties of his post. They therefore substituted Mr. Li. All this entailed a considerable loss of time. Thereafter the Chinese pretexted the necessity of close investigation, and to all urging from the Japanese side the constant answer was that inquiries had not yet been fully completed. The fact is that now, after nearly six months delay, it becomes quite evident that the Chinese are not in possession of the capital needed. Apparently they are hoping to obtain a slice of the ten million *taels* which rumour assigns as Manchuria's portion of the big loan now under negotiation. But by this time the patience of the Okura Company must be well nigh exhausted.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

The Viceroy at Canton is said to have issued further regulations for restricting the use of opium. Nothing definite is stated as to the terms of these regulations and it would almost appear that the telegrams had become confusingly mixed, for in the same context we find an item that the Viceroy of the Two Kiung, who of course has nothing whatever to do with the Viceroy of the Two Kwang, has limited the quantity of opium imported at Shanghai to 300 chests annually, and has further ordered that this quantity shall be reduced by 30 per cent. annually. British merchants are said to have entered a strong protest against this arbitrarily drastic action.

We gather from a somewhat ambiguous telegram published by the *Mainichi Dempo* that the Chinese policy of expelling all Korean residents from conventionally unopened regions has been extended to the Liaotung Peninsula. An order in that sense is said to have been recently conveyed to a number of Koreans settled in the neighbourhood of Kinchow, but owing to a protest on the part of the Japanese Consul the order has not yet been enforced. This question assumes a graver aspect the more it is examined. There can be no doubt, we presume, about China's right to restrict foreign residence to the treaty-port zones, but on the other hand to assert this right at the expense of people who have enjoyed the privilege uninterruptedly for half a century is a distinctly retrogressive policy and not consistent with the spirit of the age.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a disquieting telegram from Mukden. It sets out by saying that a satisfactory settlement of the Fushun colliery question between China and Japan is now regarded with much doubt and that the negotiations have been postponed indefinitely. Meanwhile some American projectors have made their appearance in the immediate vicinity, at a place called Hsintung, and have employed a number of Chinese workmen for the purpose of sinking an experimental shaft. This place is precisely on the disputed boundary, and pending a settlement of the dispute the Chinese Authorities are pledged not to sanction any boring. But—and it is here that the telegram becomes disquieting—American citizens have incited the Chinese to take this step as part of a programme mapped out for themselves by German subjects and United States citizens with the object of embroiling China and Japan, so as to provide troubled waters for their own fishing operations. It is not pleasant to read or to reproduce such comments, but since they evidently represent a belief prevailing in some quarters, it is as well that they should be recognised.

After all that has been said and telegraphed, the settlement of the Taoel Affair does not appear to be yet really in sight. The Chinese Authorities are showing themselves obdurate towards the Japanese demand for punishment of the offending officials, and until the demand is complied with, the Japanese are understood to be determined that the police force posted by them at Taoel shall not be withdrawn.

It is a singular fact that up to this moment of writing (Monday morning) no further intelligence has been received about the recently reported insurrection in Kwangtung province. The original telegram, received in official circles in Tokyo, spoke of the emeute as having considerable dimensions, mentioned the destruction of a church as one of the incidents, and alluded to the despatch of a considerable force of troops. Since then, however, there has been no further news of any kind. Something may come to hand before we go to press, but it is difficult to reconcile this silence with an affair of such magnitude as the first account suggested.

A very singular incident is reported from Mukden to the *Mainichi Dempo*. We read that the freight earnings of the Mukden-Peking railway having palpably diminished of late, inquiries as to the cause were set on foot, whereupon the railway authorities ascribed the state of affairs to a veto imposed by the Viceroy of Manchuria upon the carriage of cereals by this railway. An inquiry was addressed to the Viceroy on the subject, and it elicited an answer to the effect that his Excellency had no knowledge whatever of the issue of such a veto and that he designated the story as a baseless canard. In these circumstances it is not unnaturally believed that some wholesale dishonesty has been practised by railway Authorities and steps are being taken to investigate the matter thoroughly.

The Peking Government seems to have taken a step which is, to say the least, precipitate. It has issued orders that all the public funds of the various localities shall in future be lodged in the Ta-Tsing Bank. The alleged purpose of this step is to effect uniformity in the manner of handling State funds, but naturally something like consternation has been produced among the local banks which have hitherto been privileged to deal with these moneys. If the Government of Japan were to issue a similar order to-morrow, the result would certainly be a financial panic, and such a result on a still larger scale may be expected in China where more than 300 millions of people are concerned.

The public have doubtless conjectured that the absence of further news from the province of Kwantung might be construed in a favourable sense. That anticipation is now confirmed. The alleged riots at Sankiang and Lienchow prove to have been quite insignificant affairs. There was no burning of churches nor any attack upon missionaries. As a matter of precaution, however, the United States Consul deemed it wise to apply to the Viceroy for the protection of the church at Sankiang, and this application seems to have suggested an exaggerated idea of the trouble.

A telegram from Mukden attributes to the Chinese Government the intention of dispensing with the services of seven Japanese officers hitherto engaged by her for purposes of military instruction. The period of their contracts is now about to expire and they will be replaced by German officers. This change is attributed to the influence of Mr. Ying Chiang, who now holds the portfolio of Finance, and was formerly Chinese Representative in Berlin. Mr. Ying is married to a German lady, and having spent many years in Germany he is naturally an advocate of everything German. But indeed considering China's present mood towards Japan, we cannot be surprised at events like the above. They are a more or less inevitable result of the Russo-Japanese agreement and the annexation of Korea. There was a time, not so very long ago, when the history of Germany's doings in the Far East made her anything but a *persona grata* in Chinese eyes. She is having her innings now, and she deserves it.

Some Chinese are not content to await the gradual extinction of the opium habit. We read in various telegrams that a league has been formed, calling itself the Central Provinces Union, and that it has obtained the support of a section of the Senate. Accordingly a memorial has been presented to the latter body urging material abbreviation of the period recently fixed by law, and urging also that the treaty with England as to the import of the drug shall be rescinded.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN KOREA.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a somewhat cryptic telegram from Seoul about the movements of Sir Claude MacDonald. A few days ago we were told that owing to indisposition his Excellency had decided to shorten his intended travels and not to proceed further than Pyongyang. But this latest telegram says that the first Secretary of the Embassy has repaired to Seoul and is there awaiting his Excellency's return from Antung. So far as we are aware the first Secretary of the Embassy has not left Tokyo, and therefore Sir Claude's visit to Antung may be equally apocryphal. The *Asahi's* correspondent goes on to say that the motive of Sir Claude's visit to Korea is to see with his own eyes conditions which have been very variously described to him by his nationals.

The Seoul correspondent of the *Kokumin Shimbun* describes but does not quote verbatim an interesting conversation which he had with Sir Claude MacDonald in the train *en route* from Shin-Wiju to Seoul. His Excellency spoke much of the ancient condition of Korea and of the ceramic wares produced there. When the party arrived at the town of Song-Chhong the children of the Christian primary school turned out to greet the Ambassador. They carried the national flags of England and Japan, and their teachers on being questioned, explained that they enjoyed complete liberty of concience and that excellent treatment was uniformly extended to them and their students by the Japanese Authorities. This report seems to have impressed Sir Claude very favourably, and elicited from him a statement that Japan will certainly succeed in the peaceful and friendly assimilation of the Koreans if she proceed on the lines here indicated. The Ambassador also alluded to the Yalu-railway bridge as a work which cannot fail to prove of international advantage, and which ought to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. He further stated that his investigations at Wiju and Shin-Wiju had convinced him that there was no necessity for establishing a British Consulate there at present. His Excellency is said to have expressed much satisfaction on visiting the jail in Pyongyang. He declared that the manner of employing the prisoners, their food and their general treatment were as good as any thing to be seen in Japan and were better than the state of affairs at some prisons in Australia and Canada. The correspondent concludes by saying that his Excellency has completely recovered from his late indisposition.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PEST.

The pest seems to be invading Northern Manchuria. Reports are received of its prevalence at Harbin, but more especially at Manjuli, where during the past ten days there had been 108 cases and 89 deaths. Among these cases no less than a hundred were Chinese and the mortality was 86. From Hailar, Pulangtun and other places comes evil news of a similar character, but attention is specially concentrated on Manjuli, owing to the very drastic measures adopted by the Russian Authorities. It appears that the Chinese local officials have been treating the matter with much nonchalance, and the Russians were finally obliged to take things into their own hands and to establish a military cordon for the purpose of segregating the infected district.

At Shanghai also this fell disease has led to some trouble. The Municipal Council deemed it necessary to resort to such drastic measures that the people became excited and a riot occured. It was found necessary to call out the volunteers, and six men on the side of the latter, including constables, are said to have been hurt. Order, however, was subsequently restored, and except that the police patrolled with drawn swords, all evidence of the disturbance disappeared.

The pest in Manchuria is of the lung variety, and seems to be most deadly in effect. Professor Abe, who has gone to make investigation *in loco*, reports that of 120 cases reported as having occurred in the infected districts no less than 102 have ended fatally. The fell disease has invaded Harbin, and strenuous exertions are being made by the Russian Authorities to circumscribe its ravages. Of course the season of the year is opposed to the spread of the malady. If instead of being on the threshold of winter we were on the eve of summer, the outlook would be much more serious.

THE CHINGCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

We find in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* a statement which, while professing to be the latest news, is not referred to any special source. It gives what purports to be the outlines of a draft agreement concluded between an American syndicate, on the one hand, and the Chinese Authorities, on the other. The "Chinese Authorities" is a somewhat vague expression, but for that our Tokyo contemporary is responsible. The agreement sets out by declaring that on no account shall the project of the railway be abandoned, and then goes on to fix the terms, namely, that all funds obtained for the purpose shall be applied exclusively to constructing the line; that the amount obtained abroad shall be 50 million *yen* in round numbers; that this sum shall be raised by means of a 5 per cent. loan issued at 95; that the security shall be the road itself and the maritime customs; and that a certain English firm shall be the contractor for the whole work. It is plain that any such agreement would clash with the pooling arrangement said to have been lately concluded by four Occidental Powers.

In this context we observe that the same paper publishes a statement with regard to the harbour at Lienshan. The statement is that the advice of an English engineer has been adopted, and that it has been decided to proceed with the larger scheme of harbour improvement involving an outlay of 10 million taels. We need scarcely repeat that the provision of harbour facilities at Lienshan is preliminary to the building of the Chingchow-Aigun railway and belongs to the same category of shadowy conceptions.

THE TARIFF.

We almost suspect our worthy contemporary the *Chuo* of recourse to the familiar device of setting up a man of straw for the purpose of knocking him down. That, at any rate, is the impression produced by reading the programme which our Tokyo contemporary attributes to the Cabinet, namely, the conclusion of a convention with England granting special concessions to special British manufactures, on condition that a similar indulgence is granted to Japanese manufactures by Canada. The *Chuo* justly notes that Canada would not benefit by such an arrangement, and that the Canadian parliament is not at all likely to pull the chestnuts out of the fire at the bidding of the mother country. Meanwhile it is certainly true that political affairs in England have developed a phase not conducive to a settlement of the tariff question. The country will not pay any attention to minor issues in the great struggle now pending.

The *Keizai Zasshi* is of the opinion that there are only two ways of solving the tariff problem. The first is to grant special terms to manufactures, which while imported from some third Power, constitute the principal staples sold by England to Japan. Then England would come in under the most favoured nation clause. The second way is to confine the operation of reciprocal tariffs to countries practising the system of protection, and to include among the prerogatives of the Crown the power of dealing with free trade countries. The *Keizai* further expresses surprise that complaints should come from England alone in this matter. England sells much more to Japan than she buys from the latter, and therefore it is by Japanese consumers that the bulk of the increased duties is paid.

MR. SCHIFF.

We take the following from the *Japan Times*:—

In connection with Mr. Schiff's speech delivered on the occasion of the Imperial Birthday at the function given by Mr. Midzuno, our Consul-General at New York, a telegram has reached to the Bank of Japan from Mr. Yoshii, Director of the Bank, now in New York. The message, which is in the main of the same purport with the telegram from our special correspondent, published in our last issue, states to the following effect:—

Mr. Schiff's speech, which is said to have been regretfully misreported to Japan, was made in order to make clear the misunderstanding about his former speech made this spring. The speaker began with high tribute, couched in terms full of sincerity, to the august virtue of His Majesty the Japanese Emperor and then expressed the warmest sympathy of the American people with Japan's conclusion of the terms of peace with Russia. Regretfully alluding to Japan's ailiance with Russia the speaker lastly stated that the U.S. was not inclined to take any warlike policy, and that the completion of Panama Canal will bring, in near future, the commercial relation between America and Japan to a closer attach (*sic*) thereby to contribute to the national amity between the two nations.

The telegram adds that Mr. Schiff greatly regretted to know that his speech was wrongly interpreted.

We must say we are inclined to agree with the criticism of the *Niroku Shimpo* that Mr. Schiff is very unfortunate in the interpretations given by the public to his speeches. His original utterances were misconstrued very badly, and now his attempt to explain them has been again misconstrued. The *Niroku* thinks that he must be a very clumsy speaker. Very likely that is the case. We have heard it said by acquaintances of Mr. Schiff's that his command of English is not very perfect, and that he speaks with such a strong foreign accent as to render it difficult for anyone not in his immediate vicinity to understand him accurately. At all events he has been misconstrued, and there the matter ends.

THE OIL COMPETITION.

Japanese journals say that on the 10th instant the Standard Oil Company raised its price by 15 *sen* per box. The Company explained this to be intended merely for the purpose of effecting a uniform average price, but, however that may be, the result is that the Tiger Brand is 15 *sen* dearer in Tokyo than it was at the beginning of the month. It was expected that the Rising Sun would follow suit, but, on the contrary, it lowered its price 5 *sen*. Our contemporaries add that the Standard Oil is now selling at 2.28 *yen* per box and the Rising Sun at 2.16. It is not supposed, however, that the Standard is on the point of yielding. On the contrary, the war is expected to enter a new phase.

It is now stated that the reason of the Standard Company's increase of its selling price is a shortness of stocks in the hands of the Rising Sun Company. The latter defect, however, will soon be remedied, and the competition will then be resumed as strenuously as ever.

It will be remembered that the Japanese producers of kerosene recently talked of asking the Government to impose an increased import duty sufficient to keep foreign oil out of the domestic field. The Authorities are now quoted as saying that nothing of the kind is possible. Already the competing foreign firms are selling their staple at a heavy loss, and nothing that the Government can do would be likely to deter them. The only satisfactory exit from the situation is to persuade the Rising Sun and the Standard to abandon their rivalry, and for such a purpose some mediator enjoying the full confidence of both sides is essential.

Owing to the recent competition between the Standard Oil Company and the Rising Sun Petroleum Company, dissension has arisen in the Echigo oil market between the dealers of crude oil and the oil refineries. In connection with the lowering of the price of crude oil, the refineries requested 1.20 *yen* reduction per *koku*, while the owners of crude oil held tenaciously to their own view that the reduction should not be more than 70 *sen*. In consequence the former passed a resolution not to buy any more crude oil. Some persons are taking upon themselves to mediate between these two parties, but it seems difficult to reach a compromise.

MR. NAKASHOJI, Vice-Minister of Communications, and his suite, who have been on a tour of inspection of the hydro-electric enterprise and communicational administration in Europe and America since May last, will return home by the *Tenyo Maru*, which is expected to arrive at Yokohama to-day at 3 p.m.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE IMPERIAL GARDEN PARTY.

The Imperial Chrysanthemum Garden Party was given this year on the 15th instant. It was not quite so numerously attended as the Party last year, but nevertheless there were some two thousand persons present. The Emperor being absent at the autumn manœuvres, the Empress alone honoured the occasion with her presence, and her Majesty was supported by several Princes and Princesses. Weather now cloudy, now sunny, augmented the beauty of the Park by a succession of lights and shades, and the autumnal tints being at their best, a landscape and water-scape of the highest attractiveness presented themselves. On the whole, the chrysanthemums were not seen to perfection: they had suffered somewhat from the inclement climate during the second half of the year. In any country but Japan, however, they would have been magnificent. A great diversity of toilettes was observable, the newest fashions being displayed by several of the tourists now visiting Japan. At a little after 3 o'clock refreshments were served, and the usual ceremony of presentations having taken place in the Imperial Pavilion, her Majesty and suite left the Park at a few minutes past 4 p.m.

THE BUDGET.

The approximate figures of the budget for next year have been published in Tokyo. They are as follows:—

REVENUE	Yen.
Ordinary revenue.....	491,000,000
Extraordinary revenue.....	51,000,000
Total	542,000,000
EXPENDITURE.	
Ordinary Expenditure	488,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure...	134 000 000
Total	542,000,000

Ranged under the various departments the expenditure stands as follows:—

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary.	Total.
Civil List.....	4,500,000	—	4 500,000
Foreign Office..	4.200,008	200,000	4.400,000
Home office.....	11,800,000	11,960,000	23,700,000
Finance Dept...	18,670,000	24.500,000	211,200,000
War Office.....	76,300,000	22,000,000	98.300,000
Naval Dept ...	40,700,000	45,400,000	86,100,000
Dept. of Justice.	12 000.000	700,000	12,700,000
Dept. of Agr. and Com. ...	7,300.000	7,600,000	14,900,000
Educational Dept.	8,000,000	700,000	8,700,000
Communication Dept	56,800,000	20,800,000	77,600,000
Total 488,300,000		133.800,000	542,100,000

MEXICO.

The relations between the United States of America and Mexico have become unhappily strained. It appears that on the 3rd instant a Mexican citizen, charged with manslaughter, was taken from jail by a Texas mob, suspended from a tree, saturated with kerosene and roasted to death. On receipt of this intelligence in Mexico, the people became infuriated and rioting ensued. Two American citizens are said to have been killed, several wounded and many stores partially wrecked. One account represents the Mexican Authorities as powerless to restrain the people, but another alleges that troops have been employed and that some students who were leading the riots have been shot. The United States flag was torn from the Consulate and trampled underfoot. It is added that a demand for due apology and compensation will be preferred from Washington, but the Mexicans on their side have some right to enquire why lynchers in Texas are allowed to go scot-free.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, November 11.

The bulls of the Exchange shares were overcome yesterday and a drop of 5 points took place.

Saturday, November 12.

The attitude on 'Change is one of expectancy, and prices are tolerably firm.

Monday, November 14.

Prices showed an upward tendency yesterday, owing to re-assurance as to the issue of public bonds.

Tuesday, November 15.

The Tokyo Railway shares and the Oils developed some briskness yesterday, the former in consequence of renewed rumours of municipalization, the latter because of a lull in the competition between the two foreign companies. A reaction took place in the afternoon, however.

Wednesday, November 16.

The market opened weak on the 16th instant. There were few transactions and little change on the whole. Towards the close of the second session some improvement took place.

Thursday, November 17.

Prices were tolerably firm yesterday, but there was no special movement in either direction. We append the quotations for January delivery:—

	Nov. 16th.	Nov. 17th.	
Tokyo Railway	74 05 ...	74 80 ...	+ .75
Kei-Hin Railway.....	— ...	— ...	.—
Yusen Kaisha	94.50 ...	94.65 ...	+ .15
Toyo Kisen	— ...	— ...	.—
Specie Bank.....	295.50 ...	— ...	.—
Tanko Kisen.....	30.15 ...	— ...	.—
Tokyo Gas	83 50 ...	83 70 ...	+ .20
Tokyo Dento	81.65 ...	81.60 ...	— .05
Fuji Gas Spinning	79.35 ...	80.05 ...	+ .70
Tokyo Spinning	— ...	— ...	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning...	101 85 ...	102.10 ...	+ .25
Beer	— ...	— ...	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)...	57.20 ...	57.45 ...	+ .25
Nippon Oil	73 70 ...	73 95 ...	+ .25
Rice Exchange.....	131.50 ...	132.00 ...	+ .50
Stock Exchange	209 00 ...	212 00 ...	+ 3 00

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes what professes to be a fairly accurate statement of the Japanese standing army's strength. The figures are these:—Infantry 936 companies; Cavalry 95; Field-Artillery 152; Heavy Artillery 53; Mountain Artillery 10; Engineers 58; Railway troops 12; Telegraph Corps 5; Land Transport 38. If to these be added the troops in Manchuria and Formosa, we get a grand total of 1,360 Companies, apart from Balloon Corps.

There is going the round of the Japanese press a strange tale about rudeness and even violence shown towards Japanese Customs officials by the officers of the Messageries Maritimes Company's S.S. *Kouang si*. According to the accounts published by our vernacular contemporaries, both sides were to blame, and if the ship—which we greatly doubt—left the port hastily to escape investigation, the customs officials, on the other side, seem to have been sufficiently conscious of error to desire privacy. At any rate the whole affair may be dismissed as trivial.

There are symptoms of competition between the Electric Light Company and the Tokyo Railway Company. The latter is laying its pipes underground, a costly process, but ultimately less expensive than the overhead system which requires constant renewal of posts. The Railway Company has now completed its work of construction sufficiently to invade domains hitherto monopolized by the Tokyo Dento Kaisha, and is said to be preparing a new schedule of charges, which will be cheaper than anything at present in force.

Another set-back has been given to the Amenomiya project of an electric railway for rapid transit between Osaka and Tokyo. The Government is said to hold that the conversion of its present line from the narrow gauge to the broad will obviate the necessity for any special means of rapid transit. The application for a charter has consequently been turned down, but it is said that the projectors have determined not to close their office yet.

It is stated that a new company is about to be formed under the name of the *Nippon Tekko Kaisha*. The principal promoter is Admiral Baron Miyabara, with whom are associated many naval officers; the capital is 5 million *yen*, and the purpose is to manufacture boilers of the type invented by that distinguished officer. It is stated that whereas the expenditure now incurred on manufacturing boilers in Japan is 11 million *yen* annually, the same horsepower might be obtained for 7 millions using the Miyabara type.

TOKYO NOTES.

The Tokyo foreign community is awaiting with pleasurable interest a happy event which is to take place on November the 29th, when Jessie, eldest daughter of Professor Purvis, of the Imperial University, will be united in marriage to Mr. Libeaud, of the firm of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel, & Co., Yokohama. The wedding ceremony is expected to take place in St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, and the happy couple, after the honeymoon, will take up their residence in Yokohama. Miss Purvis will be greatly missed from Tokyo society, having for some years now been one of its most charming members; and our only consolation is that the lucky man has also for some time been a member of our foreign community, and that he is not taking her very far away from Tokyo.

* * *

Weddings are not very common events in the Tokyo foreign community; and the reason is not scarcity of suitable ladies of a marriageable age, for we can boast of quite a number; but men of a marriageable turn of mind appear not to be equally numerous, or if they are, the ladies must be somewhat hard to please. Recently no little excitement was caused by a gentleman who registered at a Tokyo hotel, announcing that he had come out to get married; for no one had heard of an approaching marriage in Tokyo. It turned out, however, that the groom was on his way to Korea, where the nuptials were soon afterwards celebrated.

* * *

Mr. S. Ishida, for the past few years manager of the curricula department of the Keiogijiku

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

University, has been appointed by the Governor General of Chosen to the Department of Education in that country. Mr. Ishida's place will be hard to fill at the Keiogijiku, where he has been a most efficient officer and deservedly popular among both teachers and students. The management of nearly 5,000 students and their course of study, is no easy task, but Mr. Ishida appears to have passed through the ordeal unscathed. He is a graduate of the Keio himself, and was an official under Baron Goto when the baron was Governor-General of Formosa; and now the Government has obtained his services again, when he will find a suitable sphere for his genius in the Education Bureau of Chosen.

* * *

An attempt is being seriously made to revivify the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club; and for this purpose a meeting was held at the Imperial Hotel on Thursday evening, November 10th. Exactly what the outcome will be, appears as yet uncertain. There is no doubt that Tokyo possesses some unusual talent of a historionic kind, but just how to get it into action is the problem. Some of the performances given in the past by the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club were good enough to be deservedly appreciated, and there is no reason why something equally good could not be again attempted. Some of our most gifted members, however, are very busy the greater part of each day, so that it is difficult to find time to attend rehearsals, etc. Probably it is for want of time more than want of interest that those most expected to come forward, do not always respond. The fine work done by the Yokohama Dramatic and Literary Society has been duly appreciated in Tokyo, and is in itself an inspiration to play-goers and play-givers in Tokyo. Perhaps what Tokyo wants most is a Mr. Brady to lead.

* * *

The younger members of Tokyo society appear to be more interested in hitting off the light fantastic than in theatricals; and this is one reason why the Cinderella Club is more popular and prosperous than the Dramatic Club. Moreover, the Cinderella Club is apparently much more of a cosmopolitan institution than the organisation for the promotion of theatricals, the various nationalities in the capital being more or less represented both on the managing committee and in the membership. Already the Cinderella Club is on the way with its monthly dances, and promises to be as well patronized this year as it was last. So many of our Japanese friends now understand English and take an interest in Occidental forms of amusement, that there is no reason why they should not be expected to take some part in promoting both the interests of the Cinderella Club and also those of the Amateur Dramatic Club.

* * *

The great interest evinced by Tokyo citizens in the Shokonsha festival shows the persistence among the people of a faith that some would have us believe is passing away. This enthusiastic festival held annually at the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan in honour of the spirits of the heroes who have fallen in defence of their country, undoubtedly suggests Japan's belief in the immortality of the soul, a faith that was echoed by the leading officers of the army and navy during the struggle with Russia, when victory was ascribed partly to the influence of these immortal spirits of the past that still are part of the present. The crowds that this year flocked to Kudan were not less than in former years, all Government schools being given a holiday especially for the purpose of allowing the students to take part in the festival. Nor can Englishmen forget that men of their own blood are included among the heroes enshrined and honoured annually at the Yasukuni Shrine, which shows Japan's conviction that virtue and immortality are not limited to any one race or nation. Here all classes unite in according honour to whom honour is due.

THE FUTURE LANGUAGE OF KOREA.

[WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

If Japan were not a country in which from time to time the mere idealist or visionary bureaucrat was allowed to put his theories into practice, one would unhesitatingly say that the future language of Korea would be Korean. But one never knows: advocates of the compulsory introduction of Japanese, through the medium of the schools, have already made their appearance, and who knows but what some day they may not gain the ear and favour of some important personage at the Mombushō?

The experiment by a conquering nation of imposing its language on its new subjects has often been tried, but never with success. Neither in Ireland nor in Wales has the English tongue managed to oust the older vernacular, not though, especially in Wales, there has long since ceased to be any consciousness in the minds of the people of being a conquered race. Neither the Russians nor the Germans have succeeded in weaning the Poles from the language of their forefathers, and the Czechs, isolated in the midst of German-speaking populations, cling very tenaciously to their difficult tongue. And, as a writer in the *Yomiuri* has well pointed out, neither in Formosa nor in Loochoo, has Japan attempted the destruction of the ancient language.

The Normans did not impose their language upon the Anglo-Saxons; but there grew up in time a new language formed of elements taken from both languages. The same thing may be said of the growth of French and Spanish. In these cases the growth of the new common language was preceded by the fraternization and amalgamation of the two peoples. That depends on considerations other than linguistic. When the Japanese sees, as the Norman Frenchman saw, that the new annexation has (and must) disturb the centre of gravity of the whole Empire, and when the Korean, accustomed to his new environments and happy in them, begins to move with freedom in his new political home; when, in other words, Japanese and Koreans feel themselves to be brothers in the common task of building up the new and enlarged Empire of North East Asia, then (but not till then) there will arise a new language, a powerful amalgamation, like English, which both peoples will be proud to use. Till then Korean, whether taught in schools or not, will continue to live in the homes of the Korean people. In the meanwhile, as the writer in the *Yomiuri* well observes, the Japanese language itself is not so perfect but that it might be improved by care and attention.

RUSSO-JAPANESE RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

In connection with the through passage between Japanese and Russian railways, the main points of the agreement arrived at by the Russo-Japanese Railway convention are as follows:—

Connection.—In Japan Shimbashi, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, and Kobe stations, and Tsuruga, Osaka, Kobe, and Moji ports, shall be connecting places, while in Manchuria connection shall be effected at Vladivostock, Nicholaesk, Harbin, Tsitsihar, and several other stations. Special kinds of goods shall be dealt with at certain other places.

Freight rate.—Transportation of goods shall be made between connected stations according to a fixed standard of freight, provided that a special ratio shall be followed for important merchandise.

Chief articles of export.—The chief varieties of Japanese exports are fruits, vegetables, rice, raw silk, tea, etc., totalling 42. Those from Manchuria are beans, bean-cakes, barley, lumber, etc., 21 in all. Special rates of freight shall be provided for these articles.

Dairen and Vladivostock lines.—In order to avoid competition on these lines, the unification of the ratio of freight shall be made, lowering the higher rates at the one to the lower standard which is adopted at the other.

"MESHIKUI—UNADON—KURUMA."

SHAM CONFESSIONS OF WOULD BE CRIMINALS

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The very horrible case of violation and murder recently reported from the capital makes one wonder whether, like similar crimes in the past, it will produce a crop of sham confessions by necessitous persons who are willing to make believe that they are guilty in order to obtain a period of the comparative warmth and comfort of a Japanese prison.

The police slang of the capital has words to describe and distinguish these persons.

Meshikui, or the rice criminal, will steal some small article from a shop front, in such a way as to be seen doing it. He then makes a bolt of it, pursued by the master of the shop or some faithful *kozō*, but presently allows himself to be caught and handed to the police. He has to "do time" for his pretended theft, but his rice is secured for a period, and when that period has elapsed he will allow himself to be caught again.

The *Unadon*, or "eel-bowl criminal," is wilier than the one just mentioned. He does not actually commit a crime, such as will put him into the convict side of the prison, but allows himself to be found looking in suspicious places, underneath the broad verandahs of a Temple, or in the garden of a private house. He gets into prison all right, but he secures the more generous treatment of the House of Detention, which is to the fare of the convict gaol what a dish of eels is to a bowl of plain rice.

The *Kuruma* is a criminal who makes a sham confession in order to sneak a free railway ride. The *Asahi* tells of a case connected with a murder, known as the "Decapitated Corpse Case," which took place last year. A man gave himself up to the police in Sendai as the perpetrator of the crime. He was brought to Tokyo and his story was investigated. It was found to be a pure fabrication. But he had succeeded in getting his railway journey at the expense of the country.

If flogging could always be administered in a humane manner the judicious use of the rod would probably be the most effective and persuasive way of dealing with these people. One hardly likes to suggest it, seeing how liable it is to gross abuse in the hands of lower officials who are not always actuated by motives of justice tempered with mercy. But it would be effective and cheap.

FIRES.

At 3 a.m. on the 13th a large part of Count Yoshikawa's house was destroyed by fire. The edifice consisted of a building in foreign style and one in Japanese. The latter was completely destroyed, and the insurance is said to have been only a fraction of the value. The houses of Marquis Inouye and Count Okubo were for a time in danger, but happily the flames did not spread.

About half-past eight o'clock on Monday night, fire broke out in a store house situated at No. 188, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, which belongs to a Chinese export firm. The flames were put out before they became serious.

Another fire took place on Sunday evening in the hold of the steamer *Armenia* at anchor in this port. The fire was extinguished in half an hour, the fire-boat of the Harbour Police Station rendering material assistance.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended November 11th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	—	8	1	—	—
Died	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	—	9	14	1	—
Died	—	—	5	2	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE REACTION OF SOCIAL USAGE ON THE NATIONAL LIFE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 12*)

A TRUTH has been handed down from the ages which the average man is apt to minimize, if not ignore. That truth is the influence of social ways and customs, as practised by the leading members of society, on the strength and standing of a nation. Just as the rotten social condition of Babylon, Athens, and Rome presaged the downfall of those historic empires, so is it true that the manner of life which prevails in Paris, New York or London—if that manner of life is typical of that of the country as a whole, which for the most part it is—must inevitably react, for good or ill, on the vital fortunes of the nations concerned. It cannot, we fear, be claimed for any of the three capitals we have named, that the social and moral record of the city fathers, of those who stand in high places, or constitute the "upper ten," is of a character to excite unmixed admiration. Moreover, there is such a thing as the force of example, clearly illustrated in the tendency of the lower classes of a community to base their code of morals, of fashion and of social procedure on that of the higher classes; and, by conscious or unconscious imitation, to follow, as far as possible, the same way of life. Thus—to take the graver side of the question—the extravagance and corruption rampant in the higher circles, let us say, of New York, find their counterpart in the crime and oppression of the Tenderloin; the godless levity of Paris, in the brutality of its *apachés* and the evils of the *demi monde*. The "fast" life of a "smart set" is reflected with painful distortion, but faithfully enough, in the criminality of the masses: the polite vices of the Upper Ten are reproduced with added degradation, and in less pleasing garb, in the lower orders of the body politic. Thus the tone of society as a whole, from the highest grade downwards, falls lower and yet lower, until there comes that state of social decadence which is the prelude to national disaster.

Hence, it is not too much to say that the condition of society in the metropolitan cities of the world, inasmuch as it constitutes an index to their virility, becomes, to the various peoples concerned, a question not merely of sociological, but of national, importance; and anything which throws light upon that condition deserves the serious consideration of scientist and historian alike. It was just a year ago that sundry uncomfortable shivers were sent down the back of London Society by the candidly recounted "Recollections" of Lady CARDIGAN. That volume acquired some historical value by reason of the fact that it was free from those hypocritical pretences which, under the name of so-called decency, are used to veil the ulcers of a diseased community. It was a revelation of the rotten condition of those topmost branches of the social tree from which, on account of their fair show, great things are expected. Incidentally, it furnished a sidelight on that general decadence of the age, the characteristics of which are prominent enough:—a craving for excitement; a love of luxury; a foolish desire for display; and, consequent extravagance. These were the hall-marks of London Society as set forth in the Countess of CARDIGAN'S book a year ago, and startling confirmation of that shrewd critic's observations are furnished to-day by another lady of quality. Messrs. METHUEN have just published a volume entitled "Under Five Reigns," which embodies the reminiscences of Lady Dorothy NEVILL. This lady knew London Society in the early and mid Victorian eras, and she knows it to-day. She finds a difference—and it is not a difference which can be put on the credit side. During the half-century of which she is qualified to speak, the social condition of London, as evinced by its exemplars, has palpably deteriorated. Two of the least agreeable features of West-end life, to which it was formerly a stranger, are the established position of Mammon, and the rise of the 'Smart set.' This is what Lady NEVILL has to say of the latter:—

> "Though there have always been different groups in London society, there was formerly nothing at all approximating to the coterie known as the 'smart set'—a name which, I suppose, particularly refers to the clothes worn by its members, most of whom, it may with justice be said, can lay little claim to the possession of brains, whilst somewhat contemptuously tolerant of them in others.
>
> "The adjective 'smart,' which has now come into such extended use, was not in former days, I think, much heard outside the servants' hall. I cannot imagine what the great ladies of other days would have thought and said had someone been introduced to them and, on making inquiry, been told 'She is quite smart!' . . . According to their old-world ideas, such an expression would rather convey the idea of some kitchen-maid dressed up in her Sunday best—they would certainly not have regarded it as a flattering description of a lady or of a gentleman.
>
> "The great qualifications for admission into the 'smart set' (to which birth or talent are certainly no passports) would appear to be rather obscure. Wealth judiciously applied would seem to be the most necessary qualification to ensure the possessor's entry into a circle which is nothing if not extravagant. . . Card-playing, dining, and chatter, varied with practical jokes, or what pass as jokes, are the main occupations. Conversation, in the true sense of the term, the 'smart set' neither likes nor understands, though not a few of its members are very apt and quick at their own kind of personal banter and somewhat vapid repartee."

As to the inordinate love of sartorial finery, it may shock some of the modern slaves of fashion to reflect, as was pointed out in the paper read before the local branch of the Alliance Française a few days ago, that the wonderful Parisian "creations" over which so many modern women rave ecstatically are the products of the fertile imaginations of notorious *demi-mondaines*. As for the part played by the purse in the Metropolitan social world, Lady NEVILL observes that while London Society a generation ago encouraged the inclusion of a few *nouveaux riches* for reasons of policy suggested by the fate of the French aristocracy in the Revolution, it it now finds, to its horror, that it is impossible to close the door once opened. Mammon came, saw and conquered. The Society which scorned him is now his humble slave. The formerly supreme qualification of birth has gone to the wall and the well-filled pockets of the pork-butcher are his *entrée* into the sacred circles. Society has blundered badly, says this lady, in extending an enthusiastic welcome to "millionaries shrewd enough to despise those whose ends they easily divine, and to any person who can talk with a reasonable amount of intelligence on the subjects of stocks and shares and his own digestion, provided he is prepared to tickle the palates of his victims with sufficiently lavish entertainment." But what is the effect of all this on the people at large? Is it elevating the nation or degrading it? We fear there can be little doubt as to the answer. Since gold and the exhibition thereof are thus proclaimed to be all in all, since neither birth, nor merit, nor goodness is of any account, is it surprising to find the middle and lower classes prostrating themselves before the same grim idol, and doing so to their ruin? Is it surprising if those primitive virtues whereon lie, broad-based, a nation's strength show a tendency to pale before the glitter of the ritual of Mammon? For does not Society say that the artificial must be fostered at the expense of the real, and the ephemeral at the cost of that which stands for ever? The example is a terrible one, and the responsibility of those that set it can not be measured in words. For the pursuit of mere wealth and foolish vanity is as fatal as it is hopeless, and the nation that thus falsely estimates the values of life, and bases its conduct thereon, will discover, when it is too late, that it has already entered the valley of the shadow of death.

"A POLITICAL DISASTER OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE."

(COMMUNICATED.)

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 14.*)

THE Veto Conference has ended—"in complete failure." Endeavouring, a few days ago, to emphasize the critical character of the present political situation in England, we expressed the conviction that the issue of the Conference must either render the coming Coronation year for ever memorable as an epoch-making period of constructive statesmanship, or must inaugurate a chaotic era of the bitterest party strife. Unfortunately, it is the latter alternative that, after five months of anxious expectancy, now confronts the people of the United Kingdom and, through them, of the Empire. Less than a week ago, the hopes of every friend of peace were raised by the news that Mr. ASQUITH was anxious to lay before his colleagues certain "tentative proposals for a settlement by

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

consent." If that telegram bore any resemblance to the truth—and it could scarcely have been based on mere hear-say—what has become of those "tentative proposals"? If any such proposals existed at all, we are justified in inferring, first, that they represented the reasoned conclusions of the Council of Eight, in the sequel of a score of meetings spread over the space of five months; and secondly, that they did not meet with the approval of the rest of the Cabinet, or of the several section-leaders of the Coalition. If this conjecture be correct, and it is certainly not rendered less improbable by the Prime Minister's curt announcement that "the conditions under which the proceedings of the Conference had terminated precluded any disclosure of the course of the negotiations *or of the causes leading to their determination*," our belief is—and we fancy subsequent events will tend to confirm it—that the Conference has been wrecked, as its assembling was opposed, by the Extremists of the Coalition party. If such indeed prove the case, their blood be on their own heads. It is now war—"implacable war." The crisis of last spring, on which the curtain of death was so unexpectedly rung down, is now resurrected with redoubled force and all its pristine gravity—an aspect of the situation which is emphasized by the fact that Consols have fallen to 78¾, one and a half points lower than at the end of September, and the lowest during the past half-century. Writing in the middle of October, when rumours of a rupture in the negotiations were afloat, Mr. J. L. GARVIN observed, "We shall all have to make up our minds in the next few weeks whether or not we are to plunge back into a vicious circle of destructive conflict, imperilling once more every fundamental interest of State. . . . This Conference is full of epoch-making promise, it only for one reason. It has lifted for the time the worst curse of the party system. It has superseded all the mechanical dialectics of partisan debate. It has forced men of different views to listen to each other. It has compelled them to receive new light in spite of themselves. It has proved that in the haphazard state of our Constitutional conditions and of our Imperial relations to-day, the question of the Second Chamber cannot be considered alone. There must be, as we have said, a larger settlement, or there can be no settlement." Discussing the same absorbing subject, *The Times* remarked:—"It will be a great Imperial, as well as a great national, misfortune if the Conference does not succeed;" while its able correspondent "Pacificus," urging the importance of building up the credit of this new method of settlement by discussion between leading representatives of the various parties, declared that it would be "a political disaster of the first magnitude" if the utter breakdown of the Conference should destroy so hopeful an institution in its infancy. However, these warnings, as they may be regarded, have failed of their purpose. That disaster of the first magnitude, that national and imperial misfortune, has materialized, to become at once the gravest problem of the day and the signal for the fiercest warfare. Nothing can now prevent the greatest Constitutional issue known since 1688 from being submitted to the hasty judgment of a General Election. An appeal to the country may be an excellent thing for the pronouncement of a plain "Yes" or "No" on some party question, but it is by no means an ideal method for amending or destroying a Constitution. Nor is it in the least degree likely that the country, whether appealed to at once or in January, will speak with decisive voice. In the best-informed circles the opinion prevails that the Ministerialists will again suffer reverses, not only without, but within, the "Celtic fringe." On the other hand, it is felt that the Unionists, even if they prove victorious, can scarcely venture to hope for a working majority. We shall thus be reduced either to a Coalition Ministry, more than ever at the mercy of its minority-tyrants—the Labour-Nationalist sections; or to a Unionist Ministry too weak to grapple successfully with the Herculean task that lies before it. There is a third alternative, but it is so fraught with dangerous potentialities that we hardly care to contemplate it. It is that the present Ministry will be returned by a large majority. In that event, fortunately improbable, the destruction of the Constitution, the disruption of the Kingdom and the break-up of the Empire can only be, each of them, a matter of time. From such perils all the friends of England will pray that she be preserved. But, whatever the issue, it behoves her to walk warily, for political Apollyons are apparently in the ascendant, and there is the red refulgence of gathering storms in the future sky.

THE PRESTON-YOUNG CASE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 15*).

THE Japanese Court of Cassation has confirmed the finding of the junior tribunals in the case of PRESTON *v.* YOUNG, and the defendant is thus required to pay damages amounting to 2,000 *yen* and to publish an apology in various newspapers. The ground of action was an alleged libellous article, which appeared originally in the *Victoria Colonist* and was reproduced by the *Japan Chronicle*, of which Mr. YOUNG is editor and proprietor. As to whether the article constituted a libel in the sense of the law, we need not pause to consider. Three Japanese tribunals have agreed in so regarding it, and we do not see any room to question the justice of their decision. But there are some collateral aspects of the affair which seem to call for comment. In the first place, the article did not originate in the *Japan Chronicle's* office; it was merely copied there. Does that fact constitute a lawfully cognizable justification of the copyist's action? Apparently it does, in the opinion of some publicists. Thus the *Japan Gazette* writes:—

> The *Japan Chronicle* simply republished this criticism as printed by the *Colonist* without a word of endorsement or comment, and naming its source. If the paragraph was injurious to Mr. Preston's reputation his remedy plainly lay as against the *Colonist* which made it, but that gentleman never sought legal redress in that quarter and the *Colonist* never contradicted or modified its criticism.

Now it has to be observed that at the time when the *Japan Chronicle* reproduced the article Mr. PRESTON was holding an official appointment in Japan. If the attack made upon him by the British-Columbian newspaper was consistent with fact, the Canadian Government ought never to have sent him to Japan. If it was not consistent with fact, then Mr. PRESTON's obvious duty was to lose no time in publicly repudiating a libel which, if left uncorrected, could not fail to impair his official usefulness in Japan. These palpable considerations fully explain and justify the course adopted by him. They do not, however, appear to have been discernible to the *Japan Gazette*. It goes on to say:—

> The obvious inference is that Mr. Preston was well aware that he did not stand any chance in a colony of Great Britain, where his reputation was well known, of obtaining any satisfaction at law for such criticism, while the fact that he brought suit in Japan against a paper which had not made the criticism, but merely reproduced it, gave ground to believe that he hoped that other influences could be relied on here than in his own country. Unfortunately that belief was strengthened during the hearing of the case by what seemed a constant effort on the part of the plaintiff to import into the argument considerations of racial prejudice and imputations of unworthy motive, which were entirely irrelevant, and would have been promptly ruled out in a similar case elsewhere.

These comments betray extraordinary ignorance. They are obviously formulated by a publicist who imagines that only the original utterer of a libel is legally responsible, and that to repeat it is excusable. They are also grossly slanderous comments, for they plainly state that Mr. PRESTON's reputation is so bad in British Columbia as to preclude him from obtaining redress for any libel uttered there. We do not share Mr. PRESTON's views. They were, in our opinion, exaggerated and short-sighted. But we desire to caution the Japanese against the misconception of imagining that such comments as those uttered by the *Japan Gazette* are in any way typical of British justice. Above all, it is necessary to disavow any sympathy whatever with the covert accusation preferred by our local contemporary that the Japanese tribunals which awarded damages to Mr. PRESTON were swayed by racial prejudice, inasmuch as "the *Japan Chronicle* has been a sturdy defender of foreign interests in Japan and consequently occasionally a sharp critic of Japanese methods in their relation to said interests." Japanese Courts are fully competent to protect themselves against such exhibitions of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

contempt. We are not at all solicitous on their behalf. But we do wish to place on record most emphatic dissent from the slanderous utterances of the *Japan Gazette*, and to assure the Legal tribunals of this Empire that by Englishmen, at all events, such slanders are not endorsed for a moment. Japanese Judges have invariably shown themselves beyond the influence of racial prejudice, and it is an outrage to accuse them of a failing which would wholly incapacitate them to adjudicate in any case where foreign litigants are concerned.

THE DEMOCRATIC LANDSLIDE.

(COMMUNICATED).

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 16.*)

IT is a remarkable fact that both the great nations of the English-speaking world should find themselves at the same time in the throes of a political struggle the issues of which are of a critical, not to say momentous, character. In England, on the one hand, the party at present in power is up in arms against the historic institutions of the land, waging a war of class-prejudice and distinctly socialistic tendencies. In the United States, not even the personality of the strongest man in the Western world to-day has sufficed to avert the march to power of that party in American politics which has specially identified itself with the Democratic principle. The Republican forces for nearly twenty years have not known defeat, and, through such leaders as McKINLEY, ROOSEVELT and TAFT, have been associated with the departure of America from her traditional rôle and her entry into the ranks of the World-powers; but they have at length been overtaken by that wave of reaction which is apt to follow in the wake of power long held and, perhaps, inadequately used. Prior to the elections of last week, the House of Representatives was composed of 225 Republicans and 169 Democrats. The position of the parties has now been completely reversed, so that the Democrats hold a majority of 51. But the most surprising feature of the contest is the defeat sustained by the followers of Mr. ROOSEVELT, which has nowhere been more severe than in his native State of New York. To account for this unequivocal renunciation of the may whom America received with open arms a few months ago, many explanations have been put forward. It is believed that the "New Nationalism" policy, of which the ex-PRESIDENT made himself the exponent, is largely responsible for his defeat. In another sense, the contest may be said to have resolved itself into one of Roosevelt *versus* Wall Street. On the one hand, stood the apostle of the movement in favour of national righteousness and an awakened civic conscience. On the other, stood the great corporations, with the vast interests—and the colossal evils—they represent. Unfortunately, the national conscience does not seem to have risen to the occasion, and, for the present at least, Wall Street has won. An even simpler explanation of the Republican defeat is one for which Mr. ROOSEVELT himself was directly responsible—namely, the formation of a new party within the Republican ranks, and the result has afforded yet further vindication of the perils of a house divided against itself. Two more circumstances, however, remain to be taken into account. One of these is the belief—to which Mr. ROOSEVELT'S own reticence in the face of it has given added force—that the ex-PRESIDENT has some hankerings after absolute power. Asked to say categorically whether or not he intended to stand for the Presidency a third time, in 1912, Mr. ROOSEVELT declined to commit himself. A well-understood principle of what might be called the unwritten Constitution of the great Republic precludes a citizen from filling, three times in succession, this highest position in the gift of the State. Of course, even were Mr. ROOSEVELT to stand for the presidency in 1912, his withdraval from public life in 1909 obviates any actual infringement of this rule; but it seems to be felt in America that, by so doing, he would break the spirit, if not the letter, of the law, and this sentiment, reinforced by his rumoured absolutist designs, has evidently operated strongly against him. Finally there is the question of the Payne Tariff, whose prohibitive rates are believed to be largely responsible for the increased cost of living in the United States. It is not that the American people object to a tariff as such, for they are definitely committed to a protectionist policy, and are well aware that they owe no small share of the national prosperity to the fostering of home industries at the foreigner's expense. But to a tariff specially framed for the benefit of bosses and trusts they have the strongest objection, and it is this circumstance that has undoubtedly brought the Republican party a vast amount of popular disfavour. As to what changes either in domestic legislation or in the field of foreign policy the "landslide" is likely to effect, it is impossible to speak with any degree of confidence. Problems await America both in the Old World and in the New—problems whose safe solution will call for the highest statesmanship. In this context we need only refer, so far as the American continent is concerned, to the questions of Panama, of Mexico, and of the Monroe Doctrine—any of which, if recent events form any index to the future, may at any time assume a serious aspect. Across the Pacific, there are the questions of the fortification of Hawaii, the Philippine Occupation and the commercial interests in China and the Far East generally. How these are apt to be regarded in the most moderate circles of opinion may be gauged from the following, which we find in the editorial columns of the *Boston Herald*:—

> It now is our turn to watch carefully the developments of Russo-Japanese friendship. Has Russia, by making friendship with Japan, given evidence of rapprochement with the United States, or has Japan by her new friendship with Russia given evidence of a severing of friendship with us? Are Russia and Japan now united in opposing the American trade policy in the Orient and seeking to further their own mutual interests in China against our protests? Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to this country, has been instructed to drop other matters and immediately enter on negotiations for a treaty with the United States which will harmonize with that which Japan hopes to arrange. It is quite important that the United States get its bearings accurately before it determines its course in such circumstances.

The above, of course, was written before the recent reversal of the political balance in the United States; but the spirit of caution it breathes is excellent. It will be interesting to see in what manner a party once sworn to a policy of isolation will grapple with these impending problems of East and West.

THE LIBEL CASE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 16.*)

IT is certainly remarkable that whereas the press of Japan—with very few exceptions—is conspicuously reckless in the matter of publishing libels, the number of appeals to the law for redress is quite strikingly small. In fact we can not recall any instance, during the past six or seven years, of an action brought by a Japanese subject in a Japanese Court for defamation of character. Criminal proceedings there have been, but practically no civil. Is it to be inferred that the Law Courts are regarded as ineffectual for such purposes? Is it that suitors consider it futile to ask for damages since they believe that the sum awarded would be insignificant whatever the nature of the libel? We do not think so. Certainly we have heard such an opinion pronounced by Japanese on more than one occasion, but being questioned as to their reasons for entertaining the belief, and being asked to adduce evidence in support of their theory, they failed to do either the one thing or the other satisfactorily. It transpired that they confounded fines inflicted in criminal cases with damages awarded in civil suits, or from the smallness of the former they adduced a rule for measuring the latter. There can not, indeed, be any second opinion, we imagine, as to the inadequacy of criminal punishments for slander in Japan. Such penalties are insufficient in every country, but the laws of Japan, or the methods of administering them, leave very much to be desired. However, it does not necessarily follow that damages in civil suits are paltry. The thing remains to be tested. Why it should so remain is the puzzle. Probably the chief explanation is to be found in the fact that the contents of journalistic "third pages" in Japan are not seriously regarded by respectable folk. The *sammai kiji* has

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

become a by-word; a synonym for everything that is false and malicious. The best way to consult one's own dignity is to treat such writing with silent disdain. Making it a matter of legal procedure amounts to an inferential admission that it is deserving of notice and capable of really injuring the reputation or social standing of the person libelled. Then there is the deterrent aspect of a public trial. No gentleman, still less a lady, will willingly enter the witness-box to be heckled by a barrister whose solicitude for his client's interest far outweighs his sense of decorum. Finally there is the fact that the costs recoverable under the judgment of a Japanese law-court are never more than a small fraction of the costs actually incurred. The damages, if sufficiently substantial, make up the deficiency, but there is always an element of uncertainty. That, however, does not rank as a cardinal reason. The paramount consideration is that a man must not lower himself to the level of a "third-page" traducer by taking public notice of the latter's slanders. *Hito no uwasa shichiju-go-nichi* says the proverb. Rumour exhausts itself in 75 days. A trial at law may last nearly as many months, and all the while the libel is kept alive and exhibited in public. A bad state of affairs, it must be admitted, for until Japanese newspapers receive some sharp lessons, they do not appear likely to recognise their responsibility. But the blame does not lie with the law courts, as one of our local foreign contemporaries alleges. The civil courts of Japan cannot truly be said to have shown any disposition to under-rate the mischief of defamation of character or to withhold justice from the defamed. The latter's reluctance to appeal to the law is the factor mainly responsible for the licence practised by the press.

BRITISH JUDICIAL PROCEDURE AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE CRIPPEN TRIAL.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 17*)

ENGLISH papers to hand give ample evidence of the extraordinary amount of interest aroused in the public mind by the trial of the American "Dr." CRIPPEN at the Old Bailey on a charge of wife-murder. Even journals not given to sensationalism or sordidity have devoted many columns of space to the story of the crime, the capture of the criminal and his arraignment before the Lord Chief Justice. In the opinion of *The Times*, the Crippen trial has excited more interest in England than any since the trial of PALMER for poisoning his colleague; and this journal remarks that in the minds of many, "including some who would have gladly heard nothing of it," this year will be remembered chiefly as "the Crippen year." We do not know that the case itself presents any features of a remarkable character. Long before the days of HAWLEY HARVEY CRIPPEN, men of criminal instincts have murdered their wives for that sake of another woman, and have endeavoured to cover up the traces of their guilt with more or less skill. Nor can it be denied that, in this case, the degree of skill displayed by the murderer was rather less than more. As Lord ALVERSTONE pointed out, in a summing up which, in its comprehensiveness and fairness, stands as a model for any administrator of the law, the criminal made at least four gross blunders in the prosecution of his murderous aims, which absolutely neutralized all his would-be cleverness in other directions. Bent on destroying all evidence of sex in the remains before burying them under the bricks of his cellar, he nevertheless left, in the tresses of the murdered woman, some hair-curlers of well-known make. Secondly, while removing all the principal organs of the body, he left behind the viscera in which the traces of the poison he had administered could most easily be detected. Thirdly, with all his mutilation of his victim's body, he failed to destroy a portion of skin that bore the scar of an operation which the dead woman was known to have undergone. Fourthly, he was foolish enough to bury the remains in a part of one of his own garments, which still bore the name of the dealer from whom he had purchased it. But if the methods of the criminal, either as regards the carrying out of his fell purpose, or as regards his attempt at escape, call for no remark on the score of misdirected genius, it must be admitted that the dramatic element was not wanting in his capture, and the means by which that was effected. Thanks to the marvels of the method of communication by aerial wave-motion which was unknown a few years ago, the people of two continents could follow the murderer's flight in mid-ocean, and knew, days before he did, that he was caught in the toils of Nemesis. As to the degree of publicity afforded to the proceedings in court, protests have appeared in the press regarding the questionable attitude of some of the spectators. Thus, we find a correspondent writing to *The Times*:—

> You have mentioned the presence of fashionable ladies. Is it not an incongruous thing that while a man is being tried for his life there should sit on the Beach on the right hand of the Judge a famous musical comedy actress? The lady is, I am sure, charming and delightful and as worthy of the position as any other of her sex, but her name is associated with lighter things of life than a murder trial, and her presence, I insist, detracted from the solemnity of the occasion. In the favoured positions of the Court, too, were women displaying enormous hats and expensive furs, women chatting and exchanging smiles even while the prisoner was awaiting the verdict of the jury.

There is no reason to insist upon the amazing lack of good taste and proper feeling evinced by such conduct. However, it is the trial that possesses a special interest for all concerned, directly or indirectly, in the unerring dispensation of justice. And it is this part of the story that has elicited general praise in the United States and on the continent of Europe. The American press, in particular, draws a sharp contrast between the dignified and expeditious procedure followed in the English court, and that with which, in such notorious instances as the THAW case, the American public are only too familiar. "Under the best laws in the world and the best enforced," says the New York *Times*, "Crippen had a fair hearing. There is no doubt the jury found him guilty strictly on the evidence. The Lord Chief Justice presided at the trial, which was a model of its kind, and vastly different from the protracted and sensational murder trials so common in this country." Similarly the Paris journal *Le Matin*, contrasting the "swift-footed justice" of the Crippen trial with that of a recent *cause celèbre* in the French capital, observes:—"The body of the painter Steinheil was found on May 31, 1908, and after numerous incidents a negative verdict was returned on November 13, 1909, seventeen months and thirteen days after the discovery. And there was no need, let us note in passing, to go to the end of the world in search of the accused." These journals point out that it was only on July 31st that "Dr." CRIPPEN was arrested, and that his trial, beginning on the 18th ult., was over, to the satisfaction probably of all except the condemned man himself, in the brief space of four days. This swift thoroughness, this wise celerity, is rightly set against the quibbles and vexatious devices by which, in other countries, the course of the law is deliberately delayed. The moral is obvious. Whether of civil or criminal procedure, it may fitly be asked—Is the law a vehicle for the dispensing of justice or is it not? If it is, then the setting of a premium on low cunning and unscrupulous device for the defeat or delay of justice—whether resorted to by the attorneys of a murderer or those of a dishonest debtor under a promissory note—can not fail to bring the law and the whole judiciary into contempt. The Code becomes not an instrument of justice, but a mere excuse for litigation, to the profit of self-seeking attorneys. If, therefore, the CRIPPEN trial produces the smallest effect in expediting judicial processes in any part of the world, mankind will be the better for it, and BELLE ELMORE will not have died in vain.

THE FEDERAL HOME RULE SCHEME AND THE "DOLLAR DICTATOR."

(COMMUNICATED.)

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 18.*)

MR. REDMOND, we gather from a telegram which appeared in our issue of yesterday, has been make the object of a violent attack by one of the most prominent of the Unionist journals. The item is significant, and we believe that it strikes the keynote of the present political situation. There are ominous indications that, in the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

electoral struggle into which the United Kingdom seems likely to be plunged before many weeks have passed, the Irish question, in its newest disguise, will constitute the dominant issue. We say "ominous" advisedly, for it is a matter that neither the Liberal nor the Unionist organization can afford to regard with complacency. Some critics may take exception to this view, on the ground that the House of Lords must necessarily form the storm-centre of the coming campaign. Doubtless the Liberal leaders would greatly prefer to have "a straight fight" on the Second Chamber issue; but this "the Dollar Dictator," as Mr. J. L. GARVIN has dubbed the Irish Napoleon, does not intend to permit. Mr. REDMOND is determined to have his pound of flesh, in the shape of an independent Irish parliament at Dublin, and if he can not get it out of the ASQUITH Ministry, he has unequivocally proclaimed his intention of turning the Government out. It is with a view to conciliating the Irish Separatists, on the one hand, and disarming the opposition of that large body of English electors who still view the subject of Home Rule with the utmost distrust, that the Liberal leaders have devised this specious scheme of Federal Home Rule. If the term means anything at all, it means separate State-parliaments for England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, with a Federal or Imperial Parliament, in which the four component "States" or Kingdoms are proportionately represented. Stripped of casuistry, it is clear enough that we have here the Federal gilt for the Home Rule pill. A feeble agitation has been worked up in Scotland to give colour to the idea; but no one has ever heard of the existence of a consuming desire on the part of North Britain or of the Welsh principality for independent parliamentary control. It is recognized in both these sections of the Kingdom that any such scheme would be a quite uncalled-for and very costly experiment. "Needs must when the Devil drives," however; and something had to be done to placate Mr. REDMOND without unduly arousing the alarm, or alienating the support, of the British electorate. Hence the arraying of the very ancient Irish question in a new and "federal" garb. The prime consideration now is—How does the Nationalist leader like the good old dollar-getting proposition in its new dress?

Now, a few weeks ago, one of the ablest of Unionist politicians, who through the columns of an ably-written paper wields a considerable influence in the political world, gave it as his deliberate opinion that the Irish question had entered upon a new stage, and advocated its sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Unionist party. It is only fair to add that this somewhat remarkable advice was based on an alleged interview which recently appeared in a certain London half-penny journal. In this interview Mr. REDMOND—at that time in America—was reported to have announced his conversion to Imperialism, and thereby imparted a tone to Nationalist ideals which they assuredly had never known before. The salient points of Mr. REDMOND'S new creed were alleged to be as follow:—

1.—"Our demand for Home Rule does not mean that we want to break with the British Empire. We are entirely loyal to the Empire as such, and we desire to strengthen the Imperial bonds through a federal system of government."

2.—"We are willing to forego the right of making our own tariff and are prepared to abide by any fiscal system enacted by the British Parliament. Also we are prepared to bear our full burden with England, Scotland and Wales in supporting such Imperial charges as the Army, Navy, and Diplomatic Corps, which is not done by the Colonies."

3.—"We want Ireland to control for herself such local measures as do not in any way concern Great Britain."

4.—"We are strongly in favour of a federal Empire, and once we receive Home Rule we shall demonstrate our Imperial loyalty beyond question."

5.—"One object for which we shall work after Home Rule comes is a closer Anglo-American understanding. We shall do our best to strengthen the Empire by bringing America and Britain closer together."

It is not surprising that the heart even of a Unionist editor should warm towards the cause of Home Rule for Ireland on such a basis, and that the inveterate opponents of that policy should be recommended to reconsider it as part of a "larger settlement" on Imperial lines. Unfortunately, Mr. REDMOND'S conversion, if ever it took place, was of momentary duration. He made haste to repudiate the interview, and to explain to his American audiences, when passing round the Home Rule hat, that he was no more an Imperialist than the man in the moon. Asked specifically by a member of an audience he was addressing in Michigan whether he wanted representation at Westminister in addition to his local Parliament, the Irish leader evasively replied:—"*That is a mere detail. It does not matter very much.*" Another illuminating remark made by Mr. REDMOND at the commencement of his dollar-raising expedition in the United States deserves to be placed on record, if only for its alliterative emphasis—"*Devolution is as dead as a door-nail.*"

Such utterances as these, viewed in the light of the past history of Irish aims and methods, can leave no doubt in the mind of the ordinary man as to the separatist and anti-Imperial tendency of the Home Rule movement. Mr. REDMOND will have no Devolution *i.e.*, the delegation of legislative powers from an existing supreme authority—the Imperial Parliament—to a local parliamentary assembly to be created. Nor does he wish for what is the very essence of Federation—the representation of the federating parties in some central and supreme assembly. "Home Rule," says Lord HUGH CECIL, in a letter to *The Times*, "is a scheme for recognizing the separate nationality of Ireland: Imperial Federation is a scheme for the better organization of the British Empire. . . . . The two are not merely different, but converse." No one knows this better than Mr. REDMOND himself. All talk of "Federal" Home Rule, therefore, as far as the Irish leader is concerned, is the merest claptrap. What the "Dollar Dictator" desires, and what he is determined to get—if Liberal weakness and American gold can effect it between them—is absolute independence. For this purpose, the House of Lords, which stands in the way, must be destroyed; but this "tearing up of the Constitution" is only a means to an end. That end is a separated, and a ruined, Ireland. We say "ruined," because of the certainty that any such measure would not only bring about the economic decay of the only contented and prosperous part of Ireland, but would plunge the whole island into civil war. "We are prepared," runs a resolution passed at a recent mass-meeting of Ulstermen in Belfast, "to defend ourselves should such a betrayal be forced upon us."

THE TENCHOSETSU ON THE S.S. "MONGOLIA."

(CONTRIBUTED)

On November 3 at 8.30 p.m. the saloon passengers celebrated in the spacious library of the steamship *Mongolia* the birthday of H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan.

Mr. J. H. Rosenthal of Yokohama very kindly undertook all the preliminary arrangements in relation to the decorations, etc. Mr. A. D. Power of London accomplished the almost Herculean task of preparing numerous copies of the *Kimi-ga-Yo* and bringing together a band of singers to sing it in its native language, Mrs. Topping of Tokyo playing the piano.

After the National Anthem the Revd. Isaac Dooman of Wakayama made the opening speech—dwelling largely on the history and the influence of the Imperial dynasty and on the evolution of the Japanese nation. After this the Chairman of the meeting, Mr. Takawo of the Takawo Co. of Osaka, welcomed the guests, and spoke very feelingly on the affection and love which the Japanese cherish toward the person of the Emperor. He was followed by Mr. T. Yoshida, of Tokyo, who read a Japanese *bunsho* congratulating His Majesty on his 61st birthday and wishing him long life. After Mr. Yoshida, Professor T. A. Street, a member of the Committee of the Phillippine Civil Code and representing the non-Japanese guests, spoke on the wonderful achievements of Japan during the last 50 years, in which she had succeeded in steadily advancing until she was occupying now the front rank amongst the civilized nations of the world. He congratulated most heartily the whole nation and its worthy head.

After Professor Street, Commander Morton arose and called for three banzais for His Majesty which were given most heartily and repeated three times. After Commander Morton, Mr. Watanabe of Osaka called for three banzais for the President of the U.S., and Mr. Dooman for three banzai for Commander Morton and his associates. This brought to an end the most pleasant and memorable evening of the voyage.

CUSTOMS APPEAL.

The Minister of Finance has given a decision on an appeal filed by Mr. F. W. Horne, an American who has an office at No. 70, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, against a decision delivered by the Yokohama Customs. Mr. Horne imported taper brass tubes during September last, on which article the Yokohama Customs imposed a duty of 50 per cent. *ad valorem* in accordance with No. 446 of the Import Tariff. The importer contended that as the said article could not be used as a part of a gramophone unless it was made into proper form by some art and labour, the duty under No. 377 or No. 406 of the Import Tariff should be levied on the article. The appeal was dismissed on the ground that one could easily see on inspecting the article that it had been specially made for the use of gramophones.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent*)

St. Petersburg, October 27.

The Fourth Session of the Third Duma opens to morrow with the usual prayers. The first duty of the reassembled deputies will be the election of a President, M.A. Guchkov having resigned the post in order to avoid involving the office of Russia's First Commoner in the odium of the month's imprisonment in a fortress to which he was sentenced for fighting a duel. M. Guchkov will be re-elected almost as a matter of course It is worth noting that this is the first time the Duma has reassembled after a Summer recess without the accompaniment of disturbing rumours, often of the wildest kind, and, as facts subsequently never failed to show, entirely baseless. The new Session begins in quiet expectation of good work of the lasting but not showy kind. In one sense this Session will be the last legislative session of the Third Duma, since only the Bills passed through the Duma this Session will get through the Upper House before the lifetime of the Third Duma comes to its natural end. The Fourth Session, that of 1911-12, will necessarily be given up, perhaps to a considerable extent, to prepara tions and manoeuvres of the preselection order. But from the present Session the country is expecting good solid work in the legislation that lasts.

As at present arranged the Duma will sit on three days a week, viz. Monday, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from eleven to six, with an evening sitting on Wednesday for the special purpose of hearing interpellations.

The *Novoe Vremja* to-day has a striking leader that only considerations of space prevent me giving in full. The restrained tone and brief statement of what is matter of the highest possible significance to every man living to day point unmistakably to direct inspiration. It is an article that should be read and pondered by every Englishman the world over. Entitled "Dangerous possibilities" it says: "One of the objects of special care on the part of Socialists and extreme Radicals in England and France is an effort to rupture the triple understanding. Curiously enough this work of international 'Reds' corres ponds, in its final aims, with the efforts of politicians of the very opposite colour in other parts of Europe." (The two forces work by different methods using one set of arguments towards England and France and another towards Russia). But "the ultimate end and aim is the same, to discredit the triple understanding, to upset the political equilibrium established by it which guarantees peace for Europe, and to bring about the possibility of realising far-reaching dreams of world-wide hegemony. The unheaval in Portugal has only given a fillip to these efforts to destroy the triple understanding The most superficial acquaintance with the imperialist press of Germany and the red press of England and France which unthinkingly follows in its wake, ought to open the eyes of anyone to the possibilities of the morrow. The German Press in close relations with the ruling circles on the very day after the Portuguese crisis put in circulation the idea of the opportuneness of seizing upon Portuguese colonies in Africa and Asia. (Examples not wanting: Austria seized Bosnia, Japan seized Korea). Why should not Germany, certainly as strong as either of these, seize what lay ready to her hand, thanks to the weakness of Portugal and Belgium). "These propositions were made in the German press, and we merely repeat them. Germany is certainly face to face with a crisis. She stands now before a terrible temptation; one resolute move and she becomes from a continental Power hemmed into narrow limits, possibly a world-wide Power with huge colonies on both coasts of Africa and most important bases in Southern Asia. From this it is but a step to the possession of India with it hundreds of millions of people. Why not? Was not India once held by the French? Why cannot Germany spare the 75,000 soldiers, with which India is now held, just as well as Great Britain? Germany's whole naval policy, her huge naval armam nts, realised only at the cost of burdensome taxation, would be an absurdity if there were not behind these armaments, as their ultimate aim, the grand ideal of a world-wide hegemony. That ideal has been reduced to a coolly calculated plan. Events in Portugal have caused the revelation of this plan a little before the time intended. The principal, perhaps the only, obstacle to its realisation is the triple understanding. Destroy that and to morrow the equilibrium of the world totters." (Portugal to-day, England to-morrow, if the understanding between Russia France and England is lost). "It was Russia and Russia alone that created Germany. We felt the bitterness of a good deed first in 1878. Then came the Japanese War. Two years ago the knight who took his gold spurs from the hand of Russia turned in all panoply of power against us. To day, in the Balkans, in Turkey, in Persia, in China—everywhere is he against us. We are bound to Germany by tradition and by the tie of neighbourliness and common frontiers. But the triple understanding alone can guarantee us against departures from neighbourly friendship on the part of warlike politicians, can preserve Europe, and Russia with it, from the dangers threatened by the enterprise of political adventurers. No one doubts the value of the Franco-Russian Alliance as a guarantee of peace. The significance of the understanding with England was dealt with by no less a person than the newly appointed Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge. To that speech we shall return on another occasion." The *Novoe Vremja* has insight into the conditions of life in Great Britain. We have known the "pro-Boer," we shall shortly have to know the "pro-Polony."

An admirable criterion of the degree of political culture attained to date by Russians has been provided, as I anticipated, in the last number of the RN., by what has occurred o er the open grave of the President of the First Duma. Apart from the petty feeling displayed in the St. Petersburg municipal council, which perhaps was not surprising, the newspapers of the Right devote columns to articles couched in a most virulent tone and professing to deal with the "dance of death" alleged to have been performed by the "Cadets" all over the country on the occasion of the loss of their leader in the First Duma. What precisely may be understood by a "dance of death' is not clear, but the animus which unfortunately inspires these articles is in every way regrettable. Prof Muromtsev was the first president of Russia's first parliament. It might have been supposed that all parties and all persons could properly have joined in a decent recognition of that undeniable fact without making a very sudden death the occasion for a display of political animosity that is undignified in the extreme. A Moscow editor has been sent to prison for three months without the option of a fine for remarks in his paper anent the action of the police at the funeral. The Odessa University students assembling to do honour to the dead have been subjected to police measures. Whatever the degree of provocation given it might have been thought the occasion was a privileged one, better passed over in silence. The spirit of intolerance displayed, however, seriously weakens one's belief in the genuineness of the tranquillity which it was hoped had now extended throughout Russia.

M. Stolipin, as Minister of the Interior, has issued circular orders to all Governors of Provinces etc. concerning the assembly of dissenters and others for the purposes of their religion. The existing practice is at variance with the Imperial ukaze of toleration: on the other hand there are dissenting sects who employ their opportunities unduly in the attempt to proselytise among those of the Orthodox Falth, a practice forbidden by law and especially obnoxious when applied to the case of children. Wherever a dissenting sect is of sufficient strength to possess its own conventicle all meetings there are to be allowed. Elsewhere some oversight is still to be used. As to open-air processions and the like the Minister reserves to himself the right to permit or prohibit as cases arise.

The reply of the Persian Government to the British Note is met here with frank amusement somewhat tinctured with indignation. The plea that Persia is unable to guarantee the safety of trade routes in the South because there are some Russian soldiers on Persian territory in the North—a couple of months' march away!—would certainly be ridiculous enough if it were not for what centres all round the Persian imbroglio just now The Russian soldiers have not hitherto performed any military duties in Persia: they are there as police, and have certainly succeeded in producing a tolerable amount of safety for the trade routes of the North. There are many varieties but only one species of the genus humanum that objects to the presence of the policeman, and apparently the present "government" of Persia has, in its naive reply to the British Note, ranged itself quite appropriately in the museum of antiquated curiosities.

An interesting account is given in the Bourse Gazette of a pamphlet which it says Count Witte has privately published in reply to certain allegations against him contained in General Kuropatkin's great book on the Russo-Japanese War and its causes. This book has not been published in Russia and is but vaguely known here. Count Witte's reply has been forwarded to all those persons who were presented with copies of General Kuropatkin's monograph. Count Witte publishes documentary proof of his statements that he was consistently opposed to the Yalu Concession intrigues, feeling certain, as Minister of Finance, that they were being pushed very much beyond the legitimate operations of a commercial undertaking and realising that such activity would lead to intolerable burdens upon the already overweighted finances of the Empire. Incidentally it appears that manipulation of minutes of meetings held by the foremost men in Russia was at one time thought less of than in the board rooms of such companies as one makes acquaintance with in the law courts at home. Another point which came out very clearly is the convenient use that was habitually made of the sovereign in the Rus ia of old days; both parties to a controversy as to action that admittedly might land Russia in war and could at the best only increase her expenditure beyond all legitimate limits, calmly agreed to lay the onus of choice between two equally fatal measures upon the unsupported fiat of the Emperor—and having got that, one way or the other, apparently proceeded to carry out their own plans without displaying any great anxiety in carrying out the spirit of their sovereign's commands The whole story of what preceded the Russo-Japanese War should indicate plainly enough at least one overwhelming argument in favour of constitutional forms of government, and who can doubt that the earliest convert, and the most steadfast, was precisely the victim of these and many similar manœuvres.

A writer in the *Novoe Vremja* analyses the Russian Budget in as far as this is possible, so as to bring it into line with the Budgets of Western countries for the purpose of comparison. He finds that whereas other countries raise their revenue in the proportion of between 70 per cent. and 85 per cent. from taxation and the remainder from operations which may be described conveniently as state trading, the Russian revenue reverses these figures, thereby approximating to the system of the German Empire. "But the Germans are good economists and administrators; we are bad; what pays with them pays badly or not at all with us." The Russian Budget appears so huge simply because it includes enormous industrial undertakings, which are not always carried on at a proper rate of profit.

Since 1908 concessions have been granted for railway construction in Russia to private persons for a mileage of over 2,000 miles at a cost of twenty-five million pounds sterling. Six lines totalling over 1,200 miles are in course of construction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM NEXT ISSUE.)

CLXXXVII.—THE COUNCIL AT WHICH THE QUESTION OF SENDING TROOPS TO KOREA WAS DECIDED.

The general sense of the meeting of the Council was that, inasmuch as in 1882, and again in 1884, Japan had been forestalled by China and had thus failed to make good her claims, no similar mistake must be made in the present crisis, and that it behoved Japan to send with all promptitude to Korea a force of troops stronger than that which China had at her disposal in that country.

It was estimated that the Chinese forces in Gensan numbered 5,000 men, and it seemed necessary to send at least 7,000 or 8,000 Japanese troops to outweigh their influence. There was another point which made cautious action imperative. If the Chinese heard of the arrival of Japanese troops at Seoul, they would not hesitate to make an attack on our position at Seoul, for they had the confidence which came from previous successes. If they did so, our forces at Seoul would probably be strong enough to secure a victory, but the defeat of the Chinese troops would only have the effect of causing Li Hung Chang to despatch twenty or thirty thousand troops to Korea to restore the Chinese prestige. We should then have to send a corresponding forces to occupy the threatened positions in Korea, and the result would probably be a battle somewhere near Phyongyang at which we should almost certainly score another success, and so make ourselves the supreme power in Korea.

So far everything looked promising. It was felt that with prudence and good luck much might be done towards obtaining a signal success for Japan. But Ito was a peace-loving man: would he give his consent to the dispatch into Korea of 7,000 or 8,000 men? It was very doubtful, and Count Mutsu hesitated.

"Never mind about Ito," said Kawakami; "all you have to do is to ask his permission for the dispatch of a single brigade, and that he can scarcely refuse, for he will think of a brigade as consisting of about 2,000 men only. We need not remind him that there are such things as mixed brigades (with 8,000 men), but it will be a mixed brigade that we will send so soon as we have the requisite permission."

Kawakami's suggestion was adopted and the next morning, at a formal meeting of the Council, permission was sought for and obtained, for the dispatch of a single brigade to Korea, the troops were sent without delay, and reached Seoul without hindrance. But contrary to everyone's expectation, and much to their disappointment the Chinese in Gensan made no sign of uneasiness.

CLXXXVIII.—MINISTER OTORI RETURNS TO KOREA.

Viscount Otori, who had been on a furlough in Japan, returned to Korea on April 5, escorted by a Naval Brigade of 500 men.

Before his departure, Ito urged on him to act as far as he could in conjunction with Yuan Shih Kai, the Chinese Commissioner and to strain every nerve for the preservation of peace. Mutsu gave him a written letter of instructions to the same effect, but verbally, he added that, while it was undoubtedly the desire of Japan to arrive at a peaceful solution of the difficulty. it must not be forgotten that the Japanese had been defeated by China on previous occasions, that the prestige thus lost must be recovered at all hazards, and that the essential aim of the Japanese policy was that Japan must be the dominant power in the Korean peninsula. The carrying out of this policy might involve a breach of the peace. "If it does so," said Mutsu, "I will be responsible for the consequences. You need have no anxieties on that score; only pushy our way through any intervening difficulties.

In the meantime, Yuan Shi kai had been watching the progress of affairs in Japan. He had made a note of growing discord between the Cabinet and the Diet, and had made up his mind that Japan was threatened with something very much akin to a civil war which would effecturally prevent her from intervening effectively in the affairs of Korea. He was therefore quite confident that China's position in the perinsula was quite secure, and urged his Government to send troops to Gensan

When, however, the news came of Japan's intention to dispatch troops, Yuan Shi Kai became seriously alarmed, and tried, through Viscount Otori's good offices, to arrive at a peaceable settlement. Otori honestly tried to follow Ito's counsels and the written instructions he had received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and it seemed quite probable that the real intentions of the Foreign office, as expressed in the secret verbal introductions given him by Count Mutsu, were doomed to frustration. Between seven and eight thousand troops had already been mobilized, transports had been requisitioned and Japan was already *mounted on the tiger.** It was impossible to go back. The Foreign Office, consequently, sent Messrs. Kato Masuo and Motono Ichiro (now Ambassador to St. Petersburg) to Korea with instructions which, secretly communicated to the staff officers, presently brought about the "battle of Gasan."

CLXXXIX.—ENGLAND AND THE DECLARATION OF WAR.

Prince Ito, who was prime minister at the time of our war with China, hesitated long before committing himself to a declaration of war, for he suspected the existence of a secret agreement between China and Great Britain. The Minister of the Navy also hesitated, for he was rather afraid of the strength of the North Sea Fleet of China.

But, towards the end of July 1894, the British authorities, who had been very closely watching the situation in Korea, and who had come to the conclusion that war was now inevitable, sent a request that Shanghai might be treated as a neutral port and excluded from the operations of the war. The request, coming from the British authorities, made it clear to the Japanese Government that no secret treaty existed between Great Britain and China, and this imaginary fear having been removed, little time was now lost over the declaration of the War.

CXC.—THE NORTH-SEA FLEET OF CHINA.

This Squadron, so much feared by our Naval authorities before the outbreak of hostilities, proved to be nothing but an ass in a lion's skin. It had come on a visit to Yokohama in 1891, and its appearance had filled the Japanese with a respect and fear that seemed to be indelible. Let me give an illustration of what I mean.

A few years before the outbreak of the war, the Korean Government issued an ordinance known as the *Bokokurei*, which forbad the export from Korea of beans and cereals. Until the promulgation of this ordinance if had been the practice of Japanese merchants to advance money to Korean farmers against the autumn crops of corn and beans, and to recoup themselves when harvest came. No notice had been given of the intention to change the established customs, and the Japanese had as usual made their advances to the Korean farmers, and the promulgation of the Ordinance, therefore, inflicted severe losses on our merchants.

It was true that the treaty between the two countries gave the Korean Government the right to prohibit the exportation of food-stuffs from the country, but the right was limited in theory to seasons when a famine was threatening. The Koreans, however, were using their supposed rights as a means of extorting bribes from Japanese and Koreans alike, and the absurdity of their contentions so deeply wounded the feelings of the Japanese merchants that they appealed to the Foreign office for support in their efforts to obtain satisfaction and compensation from the Korean Government. Viscount Aoki was Foreign Minister at the time. The question remained unsettled for several years, until, in the year, 1893, when Count Mutsu was at the Foreign Office, Mr. Oishi Masami was appointed Minister to Korea, and made strenuous efforts to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement.

The Korean Government was, however, very obstinate, and refused to listen to reason. After much fruitless negotiation Oishi gave notice to the Korean Court, on the 2nd of May 1893 that, if, within 15 days, no satisfactory reply was sent to his demands, Japan would feel herself at liberty to act as she pleased in the matter.

As no reply was forthcoming Oishi asked his Government on the 16th to be allowed to break off relations with Korea, should no answer reach him by the following day.

A Cabinet Council was at once summoned to consider the communication from Mr. Oishi. Ito was present at it, as were also Inoue, Saigo (Minister of Marine) and others. Half way though the meeting a telegram was handed to Count Ito. It was from Li-Hung-Chang, sent through Consul Arakawa and its gist was that if Japan intended to take a high handed line in Korea, he did not mean to be an idle bystander.

The telegram at once turned the thoughts of every one present to the much talked of North Sea Fleet of China, and the rest of that meeting was spent in futile talk, though its members sat from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. So great was the awe inspired by the North Sea Fleet!

Count Mutsu despaired of persuading his colleagues to adopt a high-handed policy. He was obliged to approach Li-Hung-Chang and request him to use his influence with the Korean Government, through Yuan-shi-Kai.

At the same time, the Korean Minister to Japan witnessed the departure from Shinagawa Bay of a Training ship, and not knowing what it meant, wired alarmist reports to his Government in Seoul.

So, what with the wholesome advice of the Chinese, on the one hand, and the alarmist telegrams of the Korean Minister in Tokyo, on the other, the Korean Government consented to settle their differences with Japan and to indemnify the Japanese merchants for their losses.

* *Kiko no ikioi.* "A man riding on a tiger." He cannot dismount, nor can he stop the beast, without being killed. His only hope is to sit still and let the beast carry him where it will.

JAPAN'S ABSORPTION OF KOREA.

BY WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

(FROM THE "NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.")

The experiment of Japan in attempting to amalgamate the Korean and the Japanese people, and to give to the one the constitutional rights and privileges of the other, is of a sort unique in history and is of world-wide interest. If successful, it will eclipse all known peace victories.

Even in our own days there have been manifold causes and not a few occasions of war between the two nations. The typical instance of both was, the official insult of the Government of Korea in 1872, taunting Japan for discarding Chinese civilization and adopting that of Christendom, and in 1876 the firing from a Korean fort upon Japanese sailors. The first opened a breach between the sworded *samurai*, scarcely yet out of feudalism, and precipitated a cabinet crisis, followed by a civil war in 1877, which cost Japan 20,000 lives and $50,000,000. Then further, for Korea's sake, Japan undertook two continental wars, with China and with Russia.

At the beginning of her modern life, Japan stood first for peace and "the open door." A treaty was made by which Korea received, for the first time, recognition as a sovereign State. Then Japan attempted to redeem Chosen, the old "Treasure Land of the West," from mediævalism, with all its cruelties and horrors, and to coax Korea into modern national life. For years Japan lent her best statesmen and lavished her money to aid Korea into freedom and modern life.

None, least of all the Japanese, would call this altruistic benevolence. It was intelligent selfishness, with a strain of profound sympathy springing from racial and cultural roots but little under-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

stood by Occidentals. It was for Japan's own safety thus to lift up her neighbour, a cowed and hermit vassal of China. For, though Japan's own perils from predatory Western nations were great —Russia and Germany having long been distinctly hostile in feeling, while France, in 1868, openly sided with the Tycoon and opposed the Mikado's Government of progress—yet the existence of a next-door neighbour bigotedly attached to the ideals of the ancient world was greater. Even to day, outweighing all oth r things necessary for Japan's safety and future progress is that of a reformed China. Her neighbour nations must be in sympathy with modern progressive ideals, for Japan is the middle term between Orient and Occident.

In this view we have the key which unlocks the complicated situation in the Far East. It shows Japan consistent throughout. From the first, in fiercely hostile opposition to her, on her march, abreast with the Anglo-Saxon nations, stood China's claim of universal sovereignty, by virtue of which Korea was her vassal. As a matter of fact, "The Little Outpost State" never had any compl te sovereignty until Japan, in 1876, conferred it. Korea is not to day losing what she never had.

The trend of events leading to the action of August 28th, 1910, may be understood by glancing at the history of the country unfortunately situated between a continental and an insular people—the one venerable with undated time, and the other young, boundlessly energetic, but in Chinese eyes impudent, conceited, and neighbour-disturbing. No love has ever been lost between Japan and China, nor apparently is likely to be. Alliance between them is a dream.

Sentimentalism is not science, nor are boasting and traditional glamour history. It is time for our encyclopaedias and popular writers to reform their wretched habit of giving China, Japan, and Korea a written history that antedates that of Egypt or Assyria. China has no annals in writing before 800 B.C. Korean none before A.D. 500, Japan none before 700.

Our Admiral, John Rodgers, was officially informed, in 1870, that "Korea was satisfied with her four thousand years of her civilization" and needed none from the outside. Every nursery in Chosen repeats this boast and also the pretty fairy-tale about the ancestor of Confucius coming eastward in 1122 B.C. to civilize the Korean people. He named his new domain Chosen, "Dawnland," "Country of the Day Spring," or "Morning Radiance." They even show you Ki-Tsze's tomb at Ping-Yang, and since its partial demolition during the Chino-Japanese war of 1894 they have repaired it. Instead also of the "twenty" million Koreans boasted of by assassins, the enumeration of 1909 gives 12,363,400 as the native population.

The issues of the long race struggles in early Korea, as in Britain, were three Kingdoms, from, or rather through, one of which letters, writing, and the Buddhist religion were brought to Japan A.D. 552. Of these three Shinra became predominant. In A.D. 667 Korea was invaded by the Chinese and made a vassal state. In the tenth century, the united peninsula was called Korai, a name condensed from the older Kokorai. In 1012 A.D. modern Korea's boundaries were fixed by the loss of Liaotung as the result of war with the Khiban Tartars. Hence'orth she possessed no land north of the Yalu River.

When, in 1392, the present kingdom and dynasty were founded, with its capital Han-Yang (Royal Residence on the Han River), or Seoul (stockade or walled enclosure), the ancient name Chosen was readopted. The K reans, like the Europeans and Americans, hark back to ancient names. We have Erin, Caledonia, Albion, Batavia, Germania, Gaul, and so forth, and Americans sing "Hail, Columbia." Nevertheless, American newspapers inform us that Japan has even deprived Korea of her [Frenchy] name and dubbed her Chosen. Rather in this is Japanese tact revealed.

Korea has relatively a sparse population of twelve millions with ninety thousand square miles. Her people have had no struggle for food as in China and old Japan. Her soil is as yet hardly more than scratched for her few crops, chiefly millet, turnips, and rice. Her hills are bare and sheep are unknown. Her art is scarcely more than rudimentary. Her literature is chiefly in Chinese or borrowed from China. Coming from China and its monumental lore, or the beauty of æthetic Japan, the contrast between the great trading nation with its shops or of the panoply and enterprise of the insulars is striking. Some declare the Koreans are degenerate physically, intellectually and morally. Korea's own proverbs mirror her history. Shut up from the world in paralyzing vassalage, Korea's experience is that of "a shrimp between two whales." "Absorption" means opportunity and liberty to progress.

Korea lacked the discipline of the feudal system, which in China was a golden age and in Japan fused many races and tribes into unity, opening the pathway of promotion to the vigorous, teaching the law of mutual contact and developing a high sense of honour. In Japan, the system flowered in that superb specimen of humanity, the *samurai*. In Korea, under Chinese force and influence, since 1392, the ruling classes were divided into the Yang and Yan, military and literary. Mountains and seas shut off fertilizing contact with the world. Declining enterprise, hating labour in all its forms, unable or unwilling to be like the Chinese, great traders or cultured knights like the Japanese, the Yang-pan now numbering 400,000, or, with their families, nearly two million, became the leeches on the public treasury and oppressors of the people. Until recently they owned and gripped to its impoverishment the whole country, opposing modern ideas and the new civilization and detesting the Japanese especially, for the same reason that the *literati* in China hate with unquenchable malignance Christianity and Western civilization, knowing that the entrance of these sounds the doom of their tyranny.

Yet savage Korea had her boons. First and greatest of all these was that one religion which has saved the Far Orientals from intellectual stupor and the paralysis of materialism. Buddhism fertilized the Mongol and Chinese mind and gave rise to its idealism and philosophy, added beauty and charm to the landscape, furnished its people with folklore, popular literature, art and architecture, while blending the best fruits of the Aryan, Hindoo and Chinese intellect. Through the zeal and faith of its missionaries, Korea was given her one brilliant period of national life. Buddhism fused the tribes of the peninsula into unity. It made Korea a nation.

A thousand years of Buddhism meant for the peninsula the praise and joy of life expressed in art and monuments, shrines and pagodas. After the flames and harrows of many wars and the burdens of tributes from Chinese, Khitan Tartars, Mongols, mediæval Japanese pirates and invaders, Ming emperors and Manchus, Korea is the Issacar of nations. Yet there still stand those colossal figures of white granite. Sometimes as large as lighthouses and cut out of the solid rock, sculptured white marble pagodas, edifices of stone for science and religion, moss-grown tumuli and ruins of monasteries and cities, their chiselled and carven work overgrown with weeds. These tell of a glorious garden of faith at which Occidentals may sneer, but at which those who know the vast consolations of Buddhism, its uplifting ideals, its doctrines of tender compassion, its devotion to art, its power to kindle the imagination and to lighten the burdens of woe and care, will never disdain, but will rather, in any analysis of history, rightly appraise.

Yet like so many religions, Christianity being no exception, when luxury supplants sacrifice, priestcraft dominates over missionary zeal, and intrigue and lust of power take the place of ministry to the poor, there result dry rot from within or destruction from without. In 1392—to condense much history into a sentence—the old dynasty favourable to the faith of India was overthrown. Buddhism was banned and its priests forbidden to enter walled cities. Only in mountains and secluded districts were the monasteries allowed to exist on condition of public use as strongholds when necessary, in war the clerics and their followers were forming a sort of militia. For monk and nun during centuries the status was that of virtual beggary.

The new dynasty of 1392 installed Chinese ritual and dogmas. Whatever be the undoubted ethical virtues of Confucianism as a system, it is better fitted for intellectual men above the average. Apart from the regulation of conduct, it does little for the people, for it lacks the human tenderness of Buddhism. It gives no hope or aspiration, leaving imagination infertile or the prey to that animism and beast worship which underly all Asiatic religion, while it distinctly degrades woman. In no land has her condition been more hopeless than in Korea. There is nothing in Confucianison to welcome progress. It means subordination, government and order, but never advance or aspiration. Hard as it may be for Occidentals, who take their opinions about Far-Eastern movements from newspapers, to recognize the fact, Confucianism is the mainspring of Chinese as it was of old Japanese and Korean politics.

In 1866 the direct line of Chosen having come to an end when three royal widows were living a boy twelve years old was made heir apparent. He became the Emperor who was deposed in 1907. In 1866 also men of five nationalities landed on Korean soil to rob, kill, trade or make treaties—all equally heinous in the eyes of the hermits.

During this period of hermitage, from 1392. Korea built a barrier of stakes in Manchuria and desolated her frontiers to keep out the foreigners who came in ships. She possessed no system of public laws or apparatus of justice, permitted a system of cruelty and punishment worse even than China's, and neglected the development of the country's resources. At the capital, Government meant family feuds and the privileged classes in ease living on the farmers and common people. Public hygiene was unknown. Until the missionaries came, in 1882, the diseased, the aged and the lying-in women were in large numbers put out in the fields or on the grassy slopes of the city walls, with a jar of water and a bowl of rice to take their chances. The masses were left in superstition to become the prey of the geomancer and sorcerer, who, to the number of tens of thousands, have been the actual governors of both the palace and the masses. The upper and student classes became hardened in that form of bigotry Confucianism is so prolific in producing, its Korean crust of intolerance being even more indurated than in its native home. Hence when Japan definitely turned her face away from China to accept Western civilization, Korean official wrath was roused, and the Japanese of 1868 were strung to madness by an insulting letter calling them traitors to Eastern culture.

Once having recognized Chosen as an independent State, Japan instantly came into collision with China's dogma of universal Sovereignty, which students of Far-Eastern affairs even then saw must be buried in the same grave with the divine right of kings and other defunct theories, if there was to be any peace in the Orient or decent intercourse between East and West. When Korea would send an embassy to Washington to ratify the treaty, the Peking mandarins left no means untried to prevent its departure, even to kidnapping one of the envoys, but the U.S.S.S. *Trenton* brought the Koreans to America and back. The United States paid the expenses of the embassy, but later in Washington drew the line at boarding a whole legation.

After her partisans had stirred up the Korean mob to fire their Legation, leaving the Japanese dead unburied on the street, China, to vindicate her dogma of universal Sovereignty, sent three thousand troops under Yuan Shi Kwai and two other generals to "preserve order," which meant the virtual annexing of Korea by placing the country under her customs service. After the *coup d'état* of envoys returned from America, who attempted to hatch the egg of reform by incendia-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

rism, the little Japanese Legation guard was driven out of Seoul by overwhelming numbers of Chinese troops, their dead being left for the dogs again. China kept as her Resident, after the British fashion in India, the same Yuan who for years virtually dictated the policy of the Korean Government.

When Li Hung Chang and Marquis Ito made an agreement to withdraw the soldiery of both countries and never send troops without first notifying the other, then China once more showed that her sense of a written recognition of Korean independence in the treaty was purely Pickwickian. At the first new symptom of chronic anarchy in the southern provinces the pro-Chinese party at the Seoul Court asked Peking for aid. Then China tore up the treaty with Japan in strips, making double violation, by first sending a strong body of soldiers before notifying Japan, and, secondly, openly naming in the belated document Korea as "our vassal." In the war declaration from Tokyo, in the modern way, and from China, couched in mediæval phraseology, the old dogma of universal sovereignty was again flaunted and the soldiers were told to "root the Wo-jin [Japanese dwarfs] out of their lairs."

The Chino-Japanese war made Korea free and independent. The first thing the people of Seoul did was to obliterate the monuments of their degradation by conquest. When, in 1638, the rough riders, the "horsey Tartars," rode out from Manchurian valleys to conquer China and make three hundred millions of people shave their foreheads and plait the pigtail, they excused the Koreans from wearing the queue, because of their ready submission, and the chignons were kept. In 1894, proud of their freedom given them by the Japanese, they overthrew the tablet erected where their King had signed the treaty acknowledging Manchu sovereignty and pulled down the Arch of Welcome at the Chinese Gate near the Peking Pass, to which their sovereign always came to meet and do obeisance to the envoy from China's Emperor. In its place they revived the independence Arch, an American teacher serving as architect, organized an Independence Club and talked grandly of great reforms and of freedom—which had no long training in self-control behind it.

In the decade that followed, the Americans were the leaders in the development of Korea's resources, material and spiritual, while Russia's real purpose was shown chiefly in increase of her military Legation guard and possession of frontier concessions and privileges. The Emperor, always the incarnation of timidity, was thrown into the shade, or made a puppet, by his wife Queen Min, a woman of notable ability, who steadily neutralized the reforms which Count Inouye "the white flower of Japanese statesmanship" was attempting, in nominal conjunction with the King, to inaugurate. Indeed, actual government in Seoul issued not from a council of statesmen, but from a vast *boudoir* of wives, concubines, fortune-tellers and sorceresses. Court and Government were not separated. The Tai Won Kun, or Prince Palace Father, a man of unscrupulous vigour, who had lost nominal power when ceasing to be regent, so heartily hated the Queen—she being of a rival clan—that he left no gunpowder unburned or dynamite unexploded to secure her cremation or evaporation. The plots of this decade, within and without the palace, surpass in weird horror anything in the "Arabian Nights" stories. Villainous Japanese and low Koreans were incited by the Prince Father, and the fate of the Queen was murder and incineration. The King fled to the Russian Legation. There he lived a year, fulminating against the former ministers, while Russian prestige increased, and the timber concessions on the Yalu fattened syndicates in St. Petersburg and brought Russian wood-cutters and their Cossack guards on Korean soil. Returning to his palace, the King announced his intention to become "Emperor," and on October 12th, 1897, at daybreak, went through the ceremonies. Later he promulgated a so-called constitution of nine articles, centralizing all power in himself. The document is incredible in its absurdity. It aimed at suppressing the struggles of the people for more freedom and the abolition of oppressive old customs.

The leaven brought by the Westerners was acting, but of the public money lavished on industrial enterprises, very little was ever applied to the desired objects. The official report of the Decoration Bureau and Factory belongs to the horse play of history. Universal graft was ancient and chronic. Scarcely one-half of the local taxes throughout the country ever reached the Imperial treasury. What is actually visible to-day in the way of improvement is the result of private enterprise on Japanese initiation.

When the issue of 1904-05 with Russia had been settled and the question of Korea's reform came up, the choice of the one able to attempt the mighty task, unique in history, fell naturally upon the man who incarnated the New Japan. Yet to those who, like the writer, knew Ito intimately, it seemed almost incredible that a man in his state of health, suffering from *angina pectoris*, instead of seeking rest after a lifetime's extraordinary toil, should take up herculean labours and face certain assassination. Yet, summoning his best energies, he resolved to make it his life's ambition to redeem Korea and give her people the same service he had given so long and loyally to Japan. From his arrival in Seoul, he was a terror to the brutal ruffians, scalawags and lewd fellows of which Japan has too many. In public speeches and in action, both consistent and persistent, he showed even-handed justice. Not at all popular with the military jingoes at home, nor his greedy countrymen in Korea, he patiently mastered details and began intensely practical education, reform and reconstruction, while Japan at his call poured out millions from her treasury.

To day Terauchi is to build the superstructure upon foundations already laid. In Japan's history, "Satsuma for war and Choshiu for statesmanship." Terauchi, educated in Europe, though War Minister, vice-chief of the General Staff, was born in 1832 in Choshiu and is a man of imperturbable good-humour and sympathy. The work actually done since 1906, and now expanding for the Koreans, who came under the same constitutional rights of freedom, privilege in all things opportunity of service and promotion as do Japanese, is educational, sanitary, economic, administrative and legal.

No nation on earth excels Japan in proving that "education is the cheap defence of nations." Japan has given Korea, where there was no public provision for education, a system of manual training, common and high schools, and commercial, industrial, agricultural and medical colleges, having already appropriated over $250,000. In the Industrial Training Institute at Seoul six lines of modern technical training, from weaving to engineering, are established. Where public hygiene was unknown, one half of the people dying of smallpox and syphilis being almost omnipresent, Japan has introduced water-works, hospitals and other means of preserving life, her appropriation to date rising above $6 000,000. In communications, besides a railroad traversing the entire country, with branches planned, and soon to connect with the systems of China and Russia, wagon-roads are built or contracted for at a cost thus far of $750,000. Where there were only iron and brass cash, or private minting Japan has adopted for Korea the gold standard, encouraging also the circulation of banknotes and the establishment of industrial and agricultural banks. The head of the new Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry is appointed directly by the Emperor of Japan. The model farm or experiment station is making, for the first time in Korea, a study and application of seeds, crops and fertilizers, to test the ability of the peninsula, not only to raise cotton, but other staples, thus far unknown. The Forestry School has established three model forests, providing for this purpose $145,000 and three more are to be started and denuded Korea will be reforested. The new mining laws render the rights of operators certain and secure. Korea yields annually $3,000,000 worth of gold, silver, copper, graphite and coal. The centre of graft and rottenness, the Imperial Court, made up largely of eunuchs, sorceresses, geomancers and fortune-tellers, has been cleansed. Instead of the thousands inside the vast enclosure, who governed or sold appointments, administration is now carried on by trained men. The local and national police force has been reorganized. Civil service examinations have been established in place of the sales of provincial offices.

Nowhere has reform been needed more than in the judiciary, which was formerly controlled by the administration, executive officials acting as judges. Under Ito there was established a system of regular courts and an independent judiciary, which are steadily rooting themselves in Korean routine, so as to become part of the life of the people.

In all their constructive work, the Japanese, who are among the most intensely practical people in the world, have studied conditions rather than enforced theories. Led by Ito, whose spirit still lives, the rapidity and character of their administrative reforms are gauged to fit the experiences of the Korean people.

Japan's problem is much like ours with the Philippines. Let aloofness rule and selfishness triumph and Japan will have an Ireland on her hands as certainly as will America. With altruism, justice and sympathy, she will give the world even greater surprises than thus far enjoyed. She must expect to spend at least $15,000,000 annually for years to come.

Below the political ocean's surface, however troubled, are the great deep currents of common ethnic origins, of language—the tongues of the two countries being more alike than any other two—the great historic faith of Buddhism and the ethics of Confucius held in brotherhood, and, in faith, the sure triumphs of the truth of Jesus. Already there are, by the official census, 250,144 Korean Christians and some thousands of Japanese in Korea, among them several officers of high rank of like belief. "The three t's of the lover—opportunity, importunity and propinquity"—the determination of the Japanese to succeed, the benefits mutually shared by both peoples on the threshold of the wide open door into promising Manchuria, the record of the past in Japan, the temper of the real people of Korea, who, delivered from their hopelessly rotten government, are now given a chance to rise, show signs of promise that the union of the two nations in heart and hand will, in spite of obstacles, difficulties and hindrances from without and within, be accomplished.

Let Japan use the true leaven and the transformation will be consummated without shattering the vessel. The rise of a great double star on the political firmament will be the source of good influences for the blessing of mankind. Out of forty-five years of experience with, and study of, the Japanese, I utter my faith in their success.

As for American interests, they are safe. Japan has a genius for disappointing the croakers and silencing the prophets of calamity. A hundred times has she done that since 1868. Remembering nearly fifty years of prognostications of the evils that were to come when consular courts and extra-territoriality were abolished, but which never happened, the steady storm of criticism, the abominable and slanderous misrepresentations by the war makers in our own country, while painfully conscious of the crying need of the study of Far-Eastern history in our American schools and universities, rather than from telegram and newspapers printed overnight, I believe that Japan, the unquailing exponent of modern civilization in Asia and the true middle term between Orient and Occident, will keep faith and do justice, not only with the nations at large, but with that country which she has ever recognized as her first, her best and her truest friend—the United States of America.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

There was a very satisfactory attendance at the Union Church yesterday, when Mr. W. B. King gave a fine exposition of organ playing as was to be expected from one who was a favourite pupil of Widor. It is an ordeal to any musician to have to play on a strange instrument, good, bad or indifferent; but, for all that, Mr. King extracted the best of work from the one at his disposal. The Military Polonaise by Chopin at once made the audience aware of being in the presence of an accomplished operator. The beautiful six-eight movement from Grieg's immortal Peer Gynt suite for orchestra, ably arranged for the organ, was cleverly performed. The Andantino (Salomé) and the Toccato from the Fifth Symphony (Widor) fully brought out Mr. King's skill. The selections from Wagner and Mendelssohn were very enjoyable, and the Marche et Cortége from "La Reine de Saba" (Gounod), with its opportunities for showing command of the pedals, concluded the artist's solo work.

Miss Florence Mendelson, always artistic and sincere, is always assured of a warm reception. Her rendering of "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel) was an example of beautiful vocalisation, fine expression and musicianly conception. The duet in which that lady was associated with Mr. S. H. Somerton was well rendered, but one wished for the orchestra. Mr. Somerton also sang "O Lord, have mercy" (Mendelssohn).

Military Polonaise, op. 40 No. 2.....*Chopin*
In the morning (from Peer Gynt).....*Grieg*

Angels ever bright and fair .....*Handel*
MISS MENDELSON.

Andantino in D flat .....*Salomé*
Toccata from Fifth Symphony.....*Widor*

Duet from Elijah .....*Mendelssohn*
Widow .....MISS MENDELSON.
Elijah .....MR. S. H. SOMERTON.

Pilgrim's Chorus from Tannha ser.....*Wagner*
Spring Song.....*Mendelssohn*

O Lord, have mercy (from St. Paul).....*Mendelssohn*
MR. S. H SOMERTON.

March et Cortège from La Reine de Saba....*Gounod*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the light at Experimental Acetylene Gas buoy off Hommoku at the entrance to Yokohama Harbour, which was temporarily discontinued (see Notification No. 1130 of Department of Communications October 1910), has again been shown as before.

FORMOSA.—EAST COAST.—HOIRENKAN STAFF LIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the night of the 26th inst. a Fixed White Light will be shown from the iron staff erected at Hoirenkan. The position of the staff, according to the Japanese Admiralty chart No. 231, is in Latitude 23° 59′ 15″ North and in Longitude 121° 36′ 29′ East of Greenwich. The staff is painted White, and 33 feet high from the base to the centre of the Light. The Light is elevated 91 feet above high water level, has a power of about 100 candles and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of 8 nautical miles for an arc of 147° 30′ of horizon from S. 42° 30′ W., through west and north, to N. 10° E. The bearings are magnetic and from seaward.

LOCAL NEWS.

The U.S. store-ship *Supply* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th inst. from Guam.

Mayor Arakawa visited the U.S. store-ship *Supply* on Monday to return a visit from Captain E. G. Bisett.

On the 13th instant Her Majesty the Empress summoned the Crown Princess, the Princesses of the Blood and three Imperial grandsons to the Palace and lunched with them. In the afternoon the Imperial members took pleasure in various amusements.

The survey of the ground for the new Yokohama Station to be constructed at Takashima-cho, was set about on the 15th instant.

Eight Chinese students, who have completed the whole course of the Naval Artillery School, were awarded diplomas on the 14th instant.

Baron Usagawa, accompanied by his Secretary, has arrived in Tokyo on business connected with the Oriental Development Company in Chosen.

It is reported that Viscount Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, will leave Tokyo about the 10th proximo for Seoul. He will re-visit Tokyo early in January next.

The Railway Board has established a new station at Komagome between Sugamo and Tabata on the Yamanote line. The station will be opened on the 16th instant.

The annual Imperial Chrysanthemun Party will be held on the 15th instant at the Akasaka Detached Palace. Her Majesty the Empress will attend the party if the weather is good.

The Municipality of Yokohama has issued an invitation to the officers and crew of the U.S. store-ship *Supply*, now lying in the port, to visit the Chrysanthemum Garden at Tobe in this city.

At a committee meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on the 10th inst., it was decided not to accept the terms of the Tokyo Gas Company in connection with the leasing of the Yokohama Gas Works to that company.

The perpetrator of the recent murder at Kashiwagi, in the suburbs of Tokyo, was arrested on Tuesday in Ibaraki prefecture. The murderer is a lad of only nineteen, who was formerly an employee of the wounded greengrocer.

The autumn meeting of the Tokyo Horse Race Company at Meguro will commence 12th at 11 a.m. The Imperial prize will be awarded on the 13th, the second day of the meeting. The third and fourth day will fall on the 19th and 20th instant.

A telephone message from Yokosuka says that on the 12th instant the destroyer *Arare*, which had just returned from Tokyo Bay, dashed into another destroyer *Fubuki* in the harbour. The damage which the former vessel sustained was so great that she sank almost immediately. All the crew were saved.

Another atrocious murder was perpetrated on the 12th instant at Kashiwagi on the outskirts of Tokyo. In a greengrocer's house the master was found the next morning mortally wounded, his wife killed, and a servant also seriously wounded It is said that the couple were very hard-working and frugal persons.

A telephone message from Yokosuka reports that several officers and men on board the cruiser *Ikoma* which is now lying in that part, have been attacked by typhoid fever. Second Lieutenant Ushuha succumbed to the disease on the 6th instant. The landing of the officers and crew was prohibited on the 10th inst.

The Committee of the Nippon Race Club gave a dinner on Tuesday evening at the Grand Hotel, in honour of Mayor Arakawa who has recently become a member of the Club. When the feast was at its height, Dr. Wheeler, Vice-President of the Club, delivered a brief address of welcome. Some twenty persons were present.

Some time ago the Yokohama Municipality presented an application to the Home Department for raising the electric-pole tax from three to six *yen* a pole, which, however, was rejected. The Mayor of Yokohama again presented the same application on the 12th instant to the Minister of Home affairs, on account of the increasing municipal expenses.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama, called together the chiefs of the various sections of the City Office, and gave them an instruction, treating of the importance of diligence, activity, and faithfulness in management of municipal affairs. With this object in view a meeting of the chiefs will hereafter be held every Friday at the City Office.

On Monday evening the Yokohama Raw Silk Guild held a dinner party at the Grand Hotel. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. Imanishi, President of the Yokohama Silk Conditioning Office; Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama; Mr. Shido, Commercial Commissioner to New York; and several other government officials were the guests of honour, and some forty members of the guild were present. Mr. Ono, President of the Guild, gave an opening address, which was followed by speeches by Baron Oura and Mr. Shido. The Minister's speech treated of (1) the important position of raw silk in Japanese trade, (2) the hopeful prospects of the raw silk business, (3) the importance of improving this line of business by coöperation, and (4) the making use of commercial commissioners in foreign countries.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SIR HARRY PARKES AND "SEPPUKU."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In common no doubt with many of your readers, I have found Count Hayashi's reminiscences most interesting, but regret that his memory would seem to have played him false or he has been wrongly informed as regards some incidents well within the recollection of old residents.

I refer particularly to one mentioned in the notes that appeared in your issue of 9th inst. Count Hayashi therein states without qualification, that following an attack by a band of Japanese on a foreigner in Western Japan, "The British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes acting as senior representative of the powers demanded that the men concerned in the outrage should commit "*Seppuku*," and that he himself had been present on the occasion." As a personal friend of Sir Harry Parkes, I protest against such an injustice being done to his memory. I am quite sure that Sir Harry never attended an execution by "Seppuku." Such a procedure was entirely contrary to his nature, which was eminently merciful, and I think it would only be right on the part of Count Hayashi, who I believe to be above doing an injustice to any man, least of all to one who did so much for Japan in the early days as Sir Harry Parkes, to correct and withdraw what is obviously a slur on his memory.

I am, Yours truly, J. P. MOLLISON.
Yokohama, November 15, 1910.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SHOKON-SHA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In your issue of the 14th the writer of Tokyo Notes states that on the occasion of the Shokon-sha festival a holiday is granted at all Government schools. This is an error, for at some, if not all, of the schools directly controlled by the Mombusho no holiday is granted. The matter is of importance only so far as it indicates how much importance the Government attaches to this festival.

Yours truly, KYŌSHI.
November 15th, 1910.

"A JAPANESE RATIONALIST."

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—I am an old subscriber to and erstwhile correspondent of the *Japan Daily Mail*. Of late I have read in your esteemed journal some correspondence between one who signs himself "A Japanese Rationalist" and others. May I, as a subscriber, venture to ask you very kindly to tell me whether the person so signing himself is a real native born Japanese or a foreigner naturalized?

Again, I find in your issue of the 8th, the following:—"Correspondence intended for publication in the *Japan Mail* must be accompanied by the name

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith." As the writer of an articles signed. "A Japanese Rationalist" in that issue says he has enclosed his card to you Mr Editor, (as a guarantee of good faith) to you, no doubt, may I ask that the same courtesy be extended to your subscribers. As one of them, I also, have my thoughts on the subject but before making them known I wish to know in a straightforward manner who writes such matter, good or otherwise, as that subscribed by "A Japanese Rationalist."

Yours very truly, JNO. BATCHELOR.

Horobetsu, November 12th, 1910.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—For those unfortunate wights without occupation it is not to be said that all will drift into crime, but there is no gainsaying the fact that a certain percentage of unemployed do drift into crime—in many cases unwillingly, and of minor importance, but what must he said of the terrible and repulsive crimes one hears of and reads about in many cases by those unemployed or the reverse?

The police of any country are not infallible and when brought into the near contact of the low cunning of unscrupulous scoundrels,—there is no reason to fancy that justice will be triumphant without sufficient means being shown by the police to justify imprisonment; and after all the business of a policeman is more as a patrolman—what is wanted, say to render crime of any kind less alarming is that police be stationed in each street permanently. As it is we see some places fairly well guarded and the rest *non est*.

To facilitate the efforts of the authorities each man out of work at whatever trade, profession or calling he may have, should be compelled to wear a conspicuous mark on a portion of his dress say on one arm or shoulder—as by this means a policeman patrolling could study the man's face for future recognition, if required. This suggestion is not given out as exonerating the men in employment—far from it—but when a man is employed if he is in difficulties of any sort with the police enquires can sooner be established than with an "out of work."

The general and growing distress and difficulty of finding employment may be put down to too much education.

At one time women were not too proud to go into service—now it must be "something" in an office or a shop or what not—"but no domestic work, thank you!"

In all parts of the world men and women are flocking to the already congested areas of the towns and cities, thus conducing to their own and other's hardship. In England, for some years, there has been an attempt made to stem the torrent of boys leaving school to enter as junior clerks at little or no pay, an already over burdened vocation in place of entering into a trade.

Wherein is the infatuation of being a clerk—is it because a person is expected to wear a collar and black coat in place of the somewhat more rough style of a boy earning a trade? So it goes on merrily—young men and young women in place of being either put to farm work or domestic service are thrown upon the world as clerks, save the mark! In this portion of the world, the same thing obtains—after finishing (?) at school—they wish to go as clerks or typewriters—until an honourable business becomes over crowded with undesirables and with those whose occupations and tastes should show that such business is unsuitable to them.

What most strikes a newcomer to Japan—either transient or permanent—is to see the great numbers of able bodied men posing as "kurumaya." It is to be presumed each one is known and licensed by the police—but to take a stroll round Yokohama has of late years become a wearisome task owing to the numbers of men seen at each street corner plying for hire as jinrikishamen. Close to the hatoba and thereabouts, dozens may be counted, and again at or near the Post Office are numbers and on each corner, say 6 to 10—is it possible all can make a living? Surely if three-fourths were removed they could find better employment in their own towns and villages by tilling the soil and so add to the national wealth in place of living such a hard life in towns and cities.

It seems to me the time is not far distant when some stern methods will have to be adopted to prevent this influx from the country to the towns and cities of the world, thereby depriving the country places of needed men and women for farm purposes, and flocking to the capitals of the world, thereby causing sufferings and increase of crime by inability to obtain work.

Yours, etc., "MENTOR."

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

London, November 11.

It is officially announced that the Veto Conference which has been endeavouring to adjust differences between the Houses of Commons and Lords has filed its report.

Later.

Mr. Asquith's announcement with reference to the Conference was of the briefest nature. He stated that the Conference had ended without arriving at any agreement, and added, that in the opinion of all the members, the conditions under which its proceedings had ended precluded any disclosure of the course of the negotiation or the causes leading to their determination.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT LOANS.

British, French, German and American finance groups signed an agreement in London to-day for coöperation and participation in the Chinese Government loans.

RESULT OF THE MEETING AT POTSDAM.

St. Petersburg.—A semi-official item in the *Rossia* says that the meeting of the two Emperors at Potsdam, has had the best possible results, in establishing the fact that no differences of opinion exists, between the two neighbouring states with regard to continental questions of International policy.

SENTENCE ON CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

Later.

Russian Baron Sternburg, who, as correspondent of an Austrian news-agency, was arrested at St. Petersburg in June for reporting a secret sitting of the Duma regarding the distribution of the Russian army has been sentenced to 4 years hard labour.

DESIRE TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT.

The Press Association states that several important Cabinet Ministers are in favour of an immediate dissolution of Parliament, believing that an instant dramatic appeal to the country would evoke enthusiasm.

UNEASINESS IN PERSIA.

London, November 11.

A Teheran dispatch states that there is profound uneasiness at the Persian capital. The arrival of the ex-Shah at Vienna is suspected as part of his determination to carry on an intrigue against the Government.

THE EXILED KING.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria and Queen Maud of Norway visited ex-Queen Amelie and ex-King Manuel of Portugal at Wood Norton this afternoon.

"IMPLACABLE WAR."

The Breakdown of the Conference.

London, November 12.

At the present instant implacable war is the keynote of the comments on the breakdown of the Veto Conference. Premier Asquith has gone to Sandringham.

Irish Threats and Liberal Haste.

Later.

Conservative papers assert that the Liberal haste for a general election shows that they do not want the truth about the failure of the Conference to become known, and that it was mainly due to the threats of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist party. They declare that the object of the Liberals all along has been to smother reform of the House of Lords, which is one of the main planks of the Unionist platform.

Heavy Fall in Consols.

Consols have fallen to 78¾ as a result of the failure of the Veto Conference, and also because of the imminence of the New Zealand loan for five million pounds sterling.

GENERAL ELECTION IMMINENT.

London, November 13.

Everything to-day points to a speedy General Election, which both parties believe will come before Christmas. It is stated that the Cabinet has decided to drop the Budget and to meet Parliament with a declaration of immediate dissolution.

FLOODS IN PARIS.

London, November 14.

The Seine is rising and reflooding Paris. Engineers are heightening the quays. Electricity failed in several quarters last night on account of the flooding of the power stations.

Later.

The rise of the river Seine has apparently ceased.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince has arrived at Aden.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

Later.

It has been decided to appoint Nizamesultaneh ex-Governor of Kermanshah to be Governor of Farsistan. It is intended to employ his tribal followers as road guards. The committee has recommanded the dispatch of two European officers to Farsistan.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA AN AERONAUT.

London, November 14.

Darmstadt.—Prince Henry of Prussia, who has recently been learning aeroplaning, yesterday made several flights alone in a new military aeroplane. An instructor took the Princess on a twelve-miles' flight.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHEMISTRY.

Berlin.—Professor Wallach, President of the Chemical Institute at the University of Goettingen, has been honoured with the Nobel Prize for his work in chemical science.

PROPOSED RAILWAY ACROSS PERSIA.

Linking Russian Empire with India.

London, November 15.

According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of *The Times*, a syndicate of Russian banks is depositing £35,000,000 in connection with a proposal for the construction of a railway from the Caucasus across Persia to Baluchistan. M.M. Stolypin and Sazonoff support the project.

THE GERMAN SPY CASE.

Lieut. Helm pleads guilty.

Lieut. Helm, the German subaltern who was apprehended on Sept. 29 for sketching fortifications near Portsmouth, has pleaded guilty to the charge. He was bound over in his own recognizances to the amount of £250, having sworn not to repeat the offence.

THE WELSH STRIKE.

The South Wales coal-owners have agreed to a small advance in the general wage rate.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

Later.

Leaders and Commoners are pouring into London. The greatest activity prevails at headquarters.

Sir F. Knollys, the King's Secretary,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

called on Mr. Asquith this afternoon, it is believed in connection with the crisis.

The firm conviction in both camps is that an election will take place early in December.

THE "BEDFORD" INQUIRY.

A court-martial to investigate the wreck of H.M.S. *Bedford* has been opened at Sheerness.

THE TSAR.

Darmstadt.—The Tsar and family have left for Russia.

TURKEY.

Constantinople.—The Budget for 1911-12 (?) estimates the deficit at £6,000,000. The Minister asked for authority to raise a loan to cover this.

Col. Mukhtary, son of the ex-Commissioner of Egypt, has been appointed Minister of Marine. He has been trained in Germany and has strong pro-German sympathies.

THE NOBEL PRIZE IN LITERATURE.

London, November 16.

The Nobel prize in literature has been awarded to the German author Paul Heyes.

PARLIAMENT.

Later.

The Globe states that there is a strong rumour that the King has refused contingent guarantees and that Mr. Asquith is considering resignation.

The Press Association reports that it is thought the Government has decided to advice dissolution before the end of the month.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Reuter learns that the Chinese loan agreement between the various powers is for a term of years, and that, while allowing complete independence of action to each nation, it has abolished the financial spheres, and the old policy of playing one financial group against another. Finally by securing equal participation in the loan, it prevents the idea of any conquest of China by means of railways.

[This cablegram is somewhat mutilated and consequently obscure.—Ed. *J.M.*]

ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

London, November 17.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, announces that King George hopes to visit India, accompanied by the Queen, to hold a Coronation Durbar at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1912.

THE "BEDFORD" COURT-MARTIAL.

The court-martial at Sheerness has found that Capt. Fitzherbert "negligently suffered the *Bedford* to be stranded." He was sentenced "to be severely reprimanded and dismissed his ship."

GERMAN STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO PERSIA.

Berlin.—It is semi-officially stated that the Hamburg-America line is about to extend and consolidate a service to Persia.

THE CRISIS.

PROBABLE IMMEDIATE DISSOLUTION.

Later.

The King unexpectedly journeyed to London this afternoon, and attended a meeting of the Privy Council. There is great excitement. His Majesty returned to Sandringham, however.

The idea of immediate dissolution has evidently been abandoned. It is stated that the Government has arranged for a dissolution on the 25th of February.

Later.

A correction.—For date of dissolution read November 25.

OBITUARY.

St. Petersburg.—Count Leo Tolstoy.

[The veteran novelist and social reformer was born in 1828.—Ed *J.M.*]

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

Later.

Teheran.—Russia has demanded an apology and other reparation for an alleged insult to a Russian consular agent and her flag at Hafhan (?) owing to a party entering his house to search for rebels.

The Foreign Minister replied that Persia never recognized the appointment of the agent, who was a Persian subject; but she regrets the offence against the flag and will punish the offenders.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

RUSSIAN-INDIAN RAILWAYS.

London, November 11.

St. Petersburg.—The President of the Duma regards the linking up of the Russian and Indian railway systems merely as a question of time. He says that the economic and political interests of both countries clearly indicates the necessity of this step.

THE TEAMSTERS STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

New York.—The Express strikers have won a victory. The Mayor intervened and the companies agreed to take back all the strikers who had not been guilty of violence.

THE VETO CONFERENCE.

The Conference on the Constitution question has ended in a complete failure. The Premier announces that no agreement was reached. It is understood that the Cabinet has decided to force an early election, probably in December.

The situation has resolved itself along party lines. Opinions in the highest political circles are to the effect that the election will be one of the hottest and most bitter in modern times. The speeches of two members of the Government indicate the adoption of the Irish National programme and its immediate pressing forward by a bill in Parliament.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

London, November 12.

Premier Asquith had an audience of the King at Sandringham last night. It is understood that the Cabinet has agreed not to proceed with the Budget, but go to the country on the Veto policy as soon as possible. Preparations for a general election are most active in both parties.

TARIFF CONVENTION BETWEEN CANADA AND THE U.S.

Toronto.—There is a general suspicion that the Canadian Ministers are not anxious to facilitate the negotiations with the United States in connection with the conventional customs tariff.

THE AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Sydney.—The Premier declares that until a large permanent settlement is established in the interior of Australia, no change in policy with regard to British immigration can be contemplated.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese bonds have declined.

SECLUSION OF M. TOLSTOY.

Moscow.—Count Leo Tolstoy has gone to an unknown destination. He intends to spend his last days in seclusion.

THE SAGONIG RISING.

Rangoon.—Three rebels have been killed and 125 captured in the Sagonig rising. The police are pursuing the ringleader.

THE SEINE RISING.

Paris.—The Seine is rising alarmingly.

BRITISH POLITICAL CRISIS.

London, November 15.

A dissolution is probable within the next two or three weeks. The Government intend to ask the King for guarantees by creation of peers contingent on the result of the election. It is supposed that reference was made to this during the Premier's visit to the King.

Later.

Lord Curzon exhorts the Unionists to make opposition to Home Rule and support of the Second Chamber the main planks in their election platform.

The Times advises that Unionists should be prepared to settle the question of House of Lords Reform through compromise, whereas the Liberals are bent on virtual destruction.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese stocks are moderate.

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan revolutionaries have surrendered unconditionally.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 16.

Japanese and Russian securities are higher.

PARLIAMENTARY CRISIS.

The crisis is postponed until Friday, but the Cabinet is believed to have decided in favour of immediate dissolution.

ROOSEVELT RECOGNIZES NOT DEFEAT.

London, November 16.

New York.—Mr. Roosevelt says that the fight for progressive and popular Government has merely begun, and is certain of a triumphant conclusion.

THE RISING SEINE.

Paris.—The Seine is rising slowly, owing to heavy rains. There are fears that the disaster will be intensified.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

St. Petersburg.—The Russian financiers promoting the construction of a railway from the Caucasus *viâ* Persia to Baluchistan claim that the line will shorten the journey from London to Bombay to seven days.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—M. Stolypin, Sazonoff, Kokovtseff, Sir E. Grey, Lord Hardinge and Sir Arthur Nicholson express approval of the Trans-Persian railway scheme.

THE CRISIS.

London, November 17.

It is believed that the Government intend to force a dissolution at the latest by Monday week, and if necessary to appeal to the country without guarantees for the creation of new peers. The King has arrived in London and is conferring with Ministers. It is stated Government is prepared to allow the Lords to discuss the Parliament Bill, provided the veto clauses are accepted. *The Times* points out that this means that in order to destroy the Lords, the Government is going to regard them as already destroyed.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

The Times commenting on the announce-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ment that the King and Queen hope to visit India to hold a durbar at Delhi on January, 1, 1911, says that the visit will produce large expectations which should not fail to meet with some response.

[A Reuter message gives the date as 1912, which is more likely to be correct.—ED. *J.M.*]

THE DEATH OF TOLSTOY.

Referring to the death of Tolstoy, *The Times* recalls his letters and manifestoes published in its columns during the Russo-Japanese war, remarking that the Russian Authorities resisted at all costs the temptation to make a martyr of Tolstoy.

(PUBLISHED BY THE IMPERIAL NAVAL DEPARTMENT.)

THE TAININGS QUADRON.

The *Kasagi* and the *Asama*, of the Training Squadron, left Honolulu on the 12th inst. for San Francisco, where they are due to arrive on the 23rd instant.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

AUSTRIA.

Berlin, November 10.

Austrian Banks will underwrite 20 per cent. of the new Turkish Loan.

RUSSIA.

M. Sazonow, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, writing in the *Novoye Vremya*, speaks of the possibility of a Russo-German understanding as to a future junction between the Russian Railway in Northern Persia and the Bagdad Railway.

GERMANY.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa will return to Russia on Monday next.

DENMARK.

Captain Rasmussen, the well-known Arctic explorer, has published some new statements of Esquimaux, which confirm that the statements of Dr. Cook as to his discovery of the Pole are fabrications.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The wreck of the *Preussen* has been abandoned. The cargo was salved.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 12.

The daughter of Herr Dernburg on account of whose severe illness the latter intended to shorten his visit to the Far East, died at the Sanatoriam at Wettersturz from heart failure.

THE KAISER.

An unofficial lunch was held at Wolfsgarten on the occasion of the visit of the Kaiser to the Tsar.

The Kaiser will exhibit two ship models, designed by himself, at the Turin Exhibition in 1911.

Berlin, November 13.

The Kaiser has arrived at Baden-Baden on his way to Donauschingen.

Heavy snow-storms are prevailing everywhere in Germany.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

A charity performance by a Dutch theatrical troup has been held on board the *Prinz Ludwig*, "at which the Crown Prince and Crown Princess with many passengers were present.

THE NOBEL PRIZE.

Professor Wallach, President of the Chemical Institute at the University of Goettingen, has been honoured with the Nobel prize for his work in chemical science.

RUSSIA.

Berlin November 12.

Baron von Ungern Sternburg, who has been condemned to 4 years' imprisonment with hard labour for high treason, has lodged an appeal for clemency with the Tsar.

Berlin, November 13.

M. Sazanow, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, will, as already expected, before returning to St. Petersburg, pay introductory visits to Paris and London.

THE DUMA.

M. Gutschkow has been re-elected as President of the Duma.

A visit of members of British Parliament will be paid to the Duma at St. Petersburg in return to the visit of members of the latter to England last year.

COUNT TOLSTOY.

Count Tolstoy has disappeared from his country-seat. Countess Tolstoy has made several attempts to commit suicide.

THE ALLEGED SPIES.

A trial by jury will be opened in the near future against Lieutenant Helm, who was arrested at Portsmouth under suspicion of espionage some time ago.

The British Government has demanded the admission of an English attorney for the defence of the two British officers, who were arrested at Borkum some time ago under the suspicion of espionage.

SERVIA.

King Peter of Servia will pay a visit to the King of Italy at Rome on Nov. 27th.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberial Mail with dates up to Oct. 27th ex Yokohama arrived at Berlin on Nov. 11th.

THE REPUBLIC.

The populace at Lisbon has celebrated the successful change of Government with a torch light procession. The Ministers of the Powers have presented to the Government a Common Note, announcing the opening of semi-official relations with the Republic of Portugal, Germany is one of the signatory powers.

THE EX-SHAH.

The Ex-Shah of Persia, now at Vienna, has strictly denied that his visit to Europe has any political significance.

Count Aehrenthal, addressing the Hungarian Delegation, defended the Kaiser in a very warm manner against attacks on him by the Socialists and Young Czechs.

EX-KING MANUEL.

Belgian papers report that King Manuel of Portugal intends to take up permanent residence in Belgium.

TURKEY.

Freiherr von der Goltz Pasha has made a personal report to the Sultan at Constantinople as to a tour of inspection carried out by him during the last few months.

PERSIA.

A raid has been carried out by a band of Persian robbers on a Russian Consul and his staff, who, after long and severe fighting succeeded in regaining his property.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 14.

Prince and Princesss Heinrich have attended an aviation meet at Darmstadt, the Prince himself without any assistance carrying out several flights in an aeroplane.

The Nobel Prize for high merit in German Literature has been awarded to the well-known German poet, Paul Heyse.

AUSTRIA.

M. Giers, the new Russian Ambassador at Vienna, has been received by Emperor Francis Joseph in introductory audience.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government intends to proclaim a universal amnesty to political offenders.

RUSSIA.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that the shipbuilding yard at Nikolajew has been leased to a British firm for carrying out the construction of several Russian battleships.

COUNT TOLSTOY.

Count Tolstoy has been discovered hidden in the convent of his sister.

PORTUGAL.

The *Tribuna* at Rome reports that the Queen-Grandmother Maria Pia will demand the payment of a pension to her by the Republic of Portugal, for which she states she has a legal contract.

KAISER AND TSAR.

Berlin, November 15.

The visit of the Kaiser to the Tsar at Wolfsgarten has been very successful, both monarchs expressing their wish for a meeting during next year, as the Kaiser left the station.

The Kaiser, at a visit to the Benedictine Convent at Beuren, made a speech, in which he recognised the beneficent influence of the Order of the Benedictines in cultural progress.

THE GERMAN SPY.

Lieutenant Helm, after having pleaded guilty and promised not to repeat the offence was released on his own recognisances of 5,000 Marks without further punishment.

THE LATE CHILEAN PRESIDENT.

The Chilean man-of-war, which was sent to transport the body of the late President of Chile, who died at Hamburg, was damaged in a severe storm and has gone to Bremerhaven for repairs.

TURKEY.

At a farewell banquet, given in honour of Freiherr von der Goltz-Pasha at Constantinople, Shefket Pasha toasted the Kaiser, and von der Goltz Pasha made a speech in honour of the Sultan, in which he emphasized the importance of a strong army for the solidification of the State.

The speech from the throne in the Turkish Chamber expresses itself very satisfied with the friendly relations of Turkey to the Powers. The foreign policy of Turkey is very peaceful and only bent on the preservation of the legitimate rights of the State.

ENGLAND.

The London *Chronicle* demands the immediate dissolution of Parliament.

TOLSTOY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Count Leo Tolstoy was removed from the Convent of his sister, where he had been discovered, and became seriously ill at the railway station.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 16.

Wilhelm Raabe, the *doyen* of German poets and novelists, born on Sept. 8th, 1831, has died at Brunswick.

RUSSIA.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa, on their way back to St. Petersburg, have crossed the Russian frontier safely.

MOROCCO.

The indemnity which Morocco has to pay

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to Spain for the Rif campaign of last year amounts to 65 million francs.

TURKEY.

Herr Helfferich, the Director of the German Bank at Constantinople, has been received in audience by the Sultan. The latter expressed himself very satisfied with the conclusion of the new loan contract.

MY ENGLISH IMPRESSIONS.

URGENT NEED FOR TARIFF REFORM.

(*By. M. de Webb, C.I.E. A leading Anglo-Indian business man and writer on economics, and until recently member of the Bombay Legislative Council. From the Daily Mail*).

The situation in Great Britain to-day appears to me to be this: You possess greater manufacturing efficiency than any other nation, but a larger proportion of inadequately employed. At the same time you are failing to reap the due rewards of your manufacturing efficiency, and are gradually losing your commercial pre-eminence in the world's markets for manufactured goods largely because of the trade policies of foreign nations, the effects of whose fiscal activities you quietly ignore, though you rigidly suppress any semblance of similar activities in the case of India—your least effective competitor!

I have discussed those points with several north-country manfacturers, and I am convinced that many of them are quite unaware of the phenomenal expansion of trade that is taking place in other countries. It does not seem conceivable to them that anybody else's business in any other land and under any other fiscal system could possibly expand so well as theirs. And yet I have seen paper and pulp mills in Hull (Quebec), the rapidity of whose growth puts most of Bradford's woollen mills quite in the shade.

BRITAIN LOSING ITS POSITION.

This lack of appreciation of what is going on in other lands is particularly noticeable in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Over and over again I have been told: "Our business has been increasing very nicely. Why worry?" That is not the point. The athlete who, though covering the ground in good time, declined to take note of the pace at which his rivals were coming up, simply because he was leading and had still some breath left, would hardly be likely to win the race. And yet I have constantly had figures thrown in my face to prove that this industry and that are still progressing, and that Great Britain's trade as a whole continues to go ahead. It would indeed be a black day for the old country if it did not. The crux of the situation is that, taking the trade of the world as a whole, Great Britain is losing its position of chief manufacturer, that it is no longer going ahead as rapidly as its rivals, and that this slackening in the pace is artificially emphasised by the commercial policy of foreign nations, who, while eagerly buying British raw materials, at the same time discriminate in their purchases of our manufactured goods. Why should we allow this discrimination, which not only retards our progress, but correspondingly intensifies our unemployment problem?

AREA AND WEALTH.

Look at the following figures:—

	Area Sq. Miles.	Population.
United Kingdom.....	121,390	43,659,120
France	207,000	39,252,300
Germany	208,800	60,641,300
United States	2,970,230	80,800 000
Russia (in Europe)	1,936,743	107,446,199

If area be any indication whatever of wealth in materials, and population can by any effort of statesmanship be made to yield proportionate strength in Labour, Demand, and Capital—presumptions that are nowadays to a large extent certainties—it is plainly obvious that the time must come when the preëminence of Britain, if it elect to follow an economic and political course entirely independent of the rest of the Empire, will be wholly eclipsed. When I pointed the above out to one of my Lancashire Free Trade friends all that he could say in reply was: "Well, we must accept the inevitable; we cannot expect always to be top dogs." This reminds me of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who in the columns of the *Nineteenth Century* some time ago told Great Britain that numbers must win in the end—that the United Kingdom could not possibly prevail against the United States, who had already passed her in the matter of coal and iron production, and that we had therefore better stand down with the best grace possible. Stand down, indeed! Britons are not in the habit of standing down at the bidding of anybody—not even of their go-ahead Yankee cousins.

THE WORLD'S SCEPTRE.

Yet Mr. Carnegie was right in one respect. The world's commercial and political sceptre must eventually rest with the nation who can successfully organise the most numerous and efficient economic forces. Which being so, let us take reckoning of the whole of our assets. Mr. Carnegie appealed to numbers. Let him have our numbers. Here they are:

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.
The British Empire	11,833,283	405,000,000
The Russian Empire.....	8,647,657	130,000,000
France and Colonies	4,695,880	95,000,000
U.S.A. and Possessions...	3,693,695	90,000,000
The German Empire.....	1,236,600	73,000,000

The above figures clealy reveal a strong probability of the British Empire being able to maintain its economic and political superiority for an indefinite period, provided only that adequate energy and efficiency in local and imperial organisation can be developed. Remembering our axiom that wealth production (which affords the sinews for Navy, Army, and all social and political advancement) is the result of Demand operating upon Materials by aid of Labour and Capital, the first thing that we have to engineer is the education of our 405 millions to an understanding of the fact that by cultivating and concentrating all our Demands upon British products in every possible way, even at some local inconveniences and losses, we possess an engine—a mainspring—a motive power for wealth creation of unparalleled strength and potentiality. As for the demands of the rest of the world, they are fields for further exploitation more or less open to everybody. Added to those we already enjoy within the Empire, they are more than sufficient to satisfy the most hungry British Imperialist!

TARIFF REFORM THE REMEDY.

Of Capital the Empire already possesses unequalled accumulations, obtainable at very low price and particularly accessible to all bona-fide wealth creators. In Labour we are far richer than any other Empire; while in Materials we exercise control over supplies of undreamt-of magnitude. Knowledge, enterprise, and protection from outside interference are all that are needed to facilitate their production, development and utilisation. Every nation thirsts for our raw products and buys them from us freely, from the coal of the United Kingdom to the jute, oil seeds, and other valuable products of the tropics. At the same time every nation, recognising Demand to be the source and mainspring of wealth production, discriminates in what it takes from us, everywhere restricting its own demands for our goods and so establishing hindrances to the full growth of our manufactures and to the betterment of British labour. To counteract this pernicious policy should be one of the chief ends of British statesmanship.

There is only one method, and that is a revision of Great Britain's Customs Tariff. Tariff Reform would ameliorate the conditions of employment in the United Kingdom and at the same time open up an increased demand for British goods both at home and abroad. Combined with a reform of the Indian and Colonial tariffs, it would spell a policy of mutual preference for British products calculated to stimulate imperial trade and growth of populations, and to weld the various divisions of the Empire into one harmonious whole.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOLLIVER OF IOWA.

Senator Dolliver of Iowa has been one of America's foremost statesmen for the last ten years. He was a quiet, earnest man whose sincerity won for him the respect of all parties. His early death will come as a surprise to many who follow the development of American politics.

DEATH CAUSED BY HEART DISEASE.

Fort Dodge (Iowa), October 16.

Funeral services for Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver will be held on Thursday at 2 o'clock, it was announced to-day. The suddenness of Dolliver's death yesterday from heart disease while a physician was listening to the irregular beats of the organ with a stethescope took every one so much by surprise that some of the funeral arrangements were only tentative.

Everybody in Fort Dodge is in mourning for the loss of the town's most noted citizen. The suddenness of the Senator's demise caused a shock from which the people have not yet recovered. Last evening a little more than an hour before death came, Senator Dolliver chatted cheerfully with Mayor S. J. Bennert, a lifelong friend. Only an hour before his demise Dolliver spoke hopefully of his recovery to District Judge R. M. Wright, who called to ask after the Senator's health.

During the afternoon Senator Dolliver took a walk in his garden, which had been one of his pleasures. He seemed normal in appearance and talked to several callers in the shade of a large tree, where he had formerly rehearsed many of the speeches that had made him famous as an orator. To those who called, the Senator talked pleasantly and optimistically. He repeatedly expressed the belief that he would soon be completely recovered. He even spoke incidentally of some plans for the future.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy poured in on Mrs. Dolliver today from all parts of the country. Nearly every member of both houses of Congress sent condolences. Messages also came from most of the Governors and from the President, Cabinet officers and public men.

A TRAMP'S DIRECTORY.

Much has been said and written on the abuse of charity by professional beggars. Mr. Harry Payne in the *Sunday at Home* tells of a tramp whom he found sitting by the roadside, and in a communicative mood:—

This man coolly informed me that he had been "on the road" for "a matter of twenty years," during which time he had tramped all over England and Wales and "a lump of Scotland." Looking for work? His grime-coated countenance expressed disgust at such a ridiculous question. Looking for work! Not likely! He knew a "better game than that. *It was only fools and horses that worked!*" Presently he produced a filthy-looking note-book, which he informed me was the "Book of Marks." The greasy pages contained a detailed list of some hundred and fifty houses where alms could be obtained for the mere asking. There was also a list of charitable institutions where food could always be obtained and "no questions asked."

The old roadster had compiled his list from the note-books of other tramps. Some of the individual "marks" were stated to be "good for sixpence," others "good for a shilling," and others again "good" for "a cant," *i.e.*, parcel of food.

He boasted to me that on one day he had received alms to the value of 6s., besides food and a discarded suit, and all from houses of "marks." In glancing down his list I noticed that he had the addresses of charitable people in all parts of the country, north, south, east, and west, and the "marks" themselves comprised clergymen, doctors, lawyers, and many ladies.

This is not by any means an isolated case. I have met scores of professional beggars who carried these lists.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BRITISH ROYALTIES VISIT THE EXILED KING OF PORTUGAL.

London, October 28.

The visit of the King and Queen to-day to the unfortunate young King Manoel and his mother, Queen Amelia, had no more than the aspect of a family gathering. Ceremony was entirely absent, and King George greeted in kindly way those who came to stand about the station or the road-side to give him respectful welcome to a borough which no reigning King of England has seen for some centuries.

The Great Western royal train, in which their Majesties had travelled from Paddington, and in which they breakfasted, was in charge of Mr. Inglis, general manager, and Mr. Morris, superintendent of the line, and ran slowly into Evesham Station at 12.55—royally punctual. On the platform were the mayor and corporation of the prosperous old borough, but as it was merely a family affair his Majesty had declined to receive an address. He, however, bowed very graciously, as did the Queen, to the members of the town council.

The marked impression of informality was enhanced by the reception of their Majesties, only the Duc d'Orléans and his gentleman-in-waiting, the tall Comte de Gramont, awaiting them. When the train entered the station the King was sitting near a window of the saloon, and when he saw the small gathering on the platform he took off his hat and bowed. When he alighted the Duc d'Orléans shook hands with his Majesty and kissed him on both cheeks. The Duke also shook hands with the Queen and kissed her on the right cheek.

The Queen was in black, of course, while the King and the Duc d'Orléans wore morning dress, with bowler hats. Before leaving the station the Duke presented the Comte de Gramont to their Majesties. In attendance on the King and Queen were Lady Bertha Dawkins and Captain Godfrey Faussett.

The Duc d'Orléans escorted his royal guests to the station yard, where he had two motor-cars for their use, the King and Queen, with their host, occupying the first one. Outside the station a large crowd had assembled on bridges and along the road to Wood Norton, the Duke's residence. They warmly cheered their Majesties.

THE LUNCHEON PARTY.

Rain had fallen heavily, and a proposal to place the school children by the side of the road was cancelled, except in the case of the sturdy boys and girls from Bengeworth. They were not to be deterred by rain from seeing the King and Queen, and were greatly gratified when his Majesty checked the motor-car and went past the cheering delighted children at a slow pace.

When Wood Norton was reached, their Majesties found awaiting them at the entrance to this fine Worcestershire mansion King Manoel, Queen Amelia, and the Comtesse de Paris, with others of the house party. The Duchesse d'Orléans is unfortunately ill and was not present to welcome the Duke's guests, but their Majesties before they left saw her in her own apartments.

King Manoel and King George greeted each other warmly. The boy King was pale, and looked worn and sad. The meeting between the Queen of England and Queen Amelia was a tender and affectionate one.

After a few minutes' conversation in the reception-room, luncheon was served in the handsome oak-panelled dining-room. Those present were King George, Queen Mary, King Manoel, Queen Amelia, the Duc d'Orléans, the Comtesse de Paris, the Duke of Oporto, the Marquis de Soveral, M. Dupuy, the Comte de Gramont, M. Kerausch, Marquis Lavradio, the Comte and Comtesse de Figueiro, Lady Bertha Dawkins, Captain Godfrey Faussett, Mlle. Miribel, and M. Emery. The table decorations had for chief feature a central bank of flowers composed of malmaisons, pale pink roses, lilies of the valley, smilax, and maidenhair fern.

The Duke sat opposite the King. On the Duke's right sat Queen Mary and on his left King Manoel, while King George had on his right the Comtesse de Paris and on his left Queen Amelia. After lunch the two Kings and the two Queens conversed for some time in the drawing-room.

Subsequently the whole party went to view the Duke's museum of hunting trophies.

Good-byes were then said, and the King and Queen, with the Duc d'Orléans and the Comte de Gramont, motored back to Evesham Station. Here the Duke took leave of his guests, who returned to London.

KING MANOEL.

HIS CHARACTER AND REIGN.

Beneath the deep sympathy expressed on all sides with Dom Manoel in his misfortunes there appears (says a correspondent of *The Times*) an undercurrent of doubt as to the use he has lately made of his opportunities, and especially as to his wisdom in tamely abandoning his country at the first summons of a Revolution.

A few moments' reflection upon the conditions of his reign will suffice to absolve him from any great share of responsibility for what has occurred, for the truth is that the task which he has attempted to perform during three unhappy years was hopeless from the beginning.

Within the narrow scope of his opportunities Dom Manoel did his best. He devoted much time to the study of the foreign Press and to the theory of politics; he presided over the Council of State, and conferred much with his Ministers. He even sent for and consulted prominent members of the Republican Party in his search for enlightenment. But when one Rotatavist Minister fell he appointed another, and there his active share in the Government appeared to begin and end. And while he pursued his education and fulfilled the formal duties of his office the bad old system of Rotatavism fixed its grip once more upon the country, and the nation in despair listened more and more readily to the suggestion that in revolution lay the only hope of reform.

Between the King and the people of Portugal there was an incurable breach. The Monarchy had been for years nothing more than an outward symbol without any corresponding reality. It had become an empty tradition, neither rooted in the hearts of the people nor based upon an adequate military force. It was bound to fall as soon as some man or group of men felt strong enough to look the notorious facts in the face and act upon them. We may be thankful that Dom Manoel and his advisers have recognized the truth of the situation. That he would put himself at the head of his faithful troops, as the phrase goes, was neither conceivable in the circumstances nor desirable. It is not the moment, nor is Dom Manoel the man, to coerce the Portuguese nation in its present temper.

For Dom Manoel himself our commiseration need not be too great. Nobody who has felt the atmosphere of gloom and suspicion that has hung like a blight over the fair city of Lisbon since the tragedy of February, 1908, can doubt that such an environment must be highly unfavourable to the development of kingly qualities. A prolonged sojourn amid healthier and more bracing surroundings in some happier land may yet enable Dom Manoel to attain that ideal of fitness for kingship towards which he has striven against such heavy odds. It is not yet proved that Portugal can do without a King.

THE SURPLUS GIRL.

A VOCATION IN THE OVER SEA DOMINIONS.

Seven years ago the authorities of the Horticultural College for Women, Swanley, Kent, watching the overstocked labour market for women in England, and aware of the demand for capable and trained girls in our Colonies, determined on an experiment. To the elaborate and necessarily expensive college training a new course was added, shorter in length, simpler in syllabus, and cheaper in fees, designed to prepare girls for home life in the colonies.

Eighteen months' initial work proved the ready adaptability of the English girl to effective training; the sufficiency of suitable girls anxious to embark on such training: the equal insufficiency of money among them to pay even the lowest fees; and the eagerness of colonial employers, on their side, for what England alone can give. For seven years the Swanley authorities have quietly pursued their work. Students have gone out to Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, Nigeria. Canada has latterly attracted the majority; and the home letters of these settlers in the Far West are full of zest in the new life, of admiration for the wonderful Canadian climate and scenery, of vigour for the hard work, and of healthy enjoyment. Now Canada herself urges the fuller development of a movement that, from the first, contained the germ of Imperial life. From the Far West comes the call for the educated English girl, and the offer that if we, on our side, will continue the work of selection and of preparatory training (in Canada the untrained man or woman is inevitably "scrapped") the women of the growing towns of the West will on their side co-operate by supporting Canadian training settlements for Englishwomen, where the preliminary English teaching can be supplemented by local experience in garden and fruit culture, poultry, dairy, bee keeping, cooking, and homework. Such a settlement, within market range of Winnipeg, is now under discussion. It would include glass-houses for raising early vegetables and flowers for the Winnipeg market, and a hostel where the newcomers from England would live while learning their way about in a new climate, new soils, new conditions of labour, of home management, even of coinage. The hostel would also afford a home for old students when temporarily disengaged and during illness, and it would act as an employment bureau. Such is the scheme now under consideration by the women of Canada, in conjunction with the Swanley authorities, on behalf of those English girls for whom England can do so little, the great North-West so much.

STEALING THE PANAMA CANAL!

In the October *Cosmopolitan* there is an alarming article entitled "The Theft of the Panama Canal: Transcontinental Railroads already Controlling the Canal Zone Plan a Greater Raid." Mr. Willis J. Abbot, the writer, calls it "a steal" of five hundred million dollars. That is what the people of the United States are spending to pierce the Isthmus of Panama with a ship-canal. To whom will the benefits of the work accrue? At the present moment the Panama Railroad, owned and operated by the United States Government, is run largely for the benefit of the Southern Pacific Railroad. A line of steamships plying between New York and Colon, like the railroad, are owned and operated by the Government. But by a recent contract seventy per cent. of the total freight-rate is given to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, owned and controlled by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He argues that the game of the Pacific Mail is not to carry freight, but to discourage water transportion, so that all Pacific freight must go to the Atlantic seaboard by rail. He says:—

It cost the transcontinental railroads approximately 1,000,000 dollars a year to prevent the Panama Railroad and its connecting steamship lines, when owned by the French, from being actual competitors for transcontinental freight. It costs about 200,000 dollars a year to accomplish the same end to-day, but the roads do not pay it—the United States Goovernment does.

The Southern Pacific gave the French Government more freight than it gives the United States Government to-day. He sums up:—

Five hundred millions dollars or more the people will have paid for this canal when completed, besides heavy toll of life and trained executive ability. Two and a half million dollars is the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

estimated annual cost of its operation. Designed to be a great national waterway, it can easily through government ignorance or indifference, be made a mere annex to the trans-continental railways. It can be treated as the Sacramento River has been treated. There the Government appropriated nearly a million dollars for the improvement of the stream, but the railroad paralleling it put on a line of steamers, drove off all competing boats, and so fixed rates that it costs as much to send a ton of freight from San Francisco to Sacramento, 125 miles, as it does to Honolulu, 2,200 miles. The same tactics applied to the canal rob it of its usefulness to Americans and make of it a waterway in which all flags save that of the United States would be continually seen.

SAVINGS BY KOREANS.

As a result of the encouragement given by the authorities concerned, the amount of money deposited by Koreans in the Post Office savings bank is increasing year by year. The particulars for the past three years are shown in the following list :—

	Depositors.	Total Amount of Deposits. Yen.
1907	4,284	30,711,548
1908	10,999	75,813,760
1909	19,436	*117,226,892

The total number of persons who entered their names at the savings bank during the four months from April to July this year and the amount of deposits they entrusted were as follows :—

	Depositors.	Total Amount of Deposits. Yen.
April	21,126	140,166
May	22,726	141,499
June	24,482	159,239
July	25,632	152,234

None will deny that the above figures reflect great credit on the new regime. In former times, the Korean people had little or no means of storing their savings, except by burying them in the ground. It was not infrequent that when a person was known to have amassed a little fortune he was pounced upon by robbers or, worse still, by officials and robbed of it in its entirety. Under the circumstances people scarcely cared to save money. They have now learned that under the new regime their property is safe, and that the Post Office savings bank can be trusted with what they have saved. At first they naturally hesitated to bring their savings to post offices, for to them it was too good to be true that not only would their money be paid back whenever they asked for it but would be returned with interest too. By degrees, however, they have been enlightened by actual examples, and the number of those bringing their savings to the postal bank has been increasing rapidly and steadily. At the same time the habit of industry and thrift is spreading and growing among them. There is no doubt that the Post Office savings bank is proving itself in this country, as in other countries, a highly beneficial institution for the promotion of the general welfare of the people.—*Seoul Press.*

CANADA AND THE U.S.

"NO OVERTURES."

Ottawa, October 29.

Dealing with the question of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, in a speech delivered at Boston last night, declared that the disposition of the Canadian people was "to let well enough alone."

This remark is regarded here as highly significant. It shows that even in Ministerial circles there is little disposition or desire to change our present trade relations with the United States. Sir F. Borden's further declaration in the Boston speech that Canada would make no overtures to the United States is likewise warmly approved here.

Sir Frederick's evident fear of reciprocity is due to his knowledge that the majority of Canadians regard the prospective negotiations with some degree of alarm. It is also to be noted that the Minister comes from Nova Scotia, where it is believed that any reduction of the coal duties will harm one of the most important industries of the province.

The Toronto *News*, in a leading article designed to show that there is no necessity for reciprocity, says: "To enter into any broad treaty of reciprocity with the United States would mean the destruction of great investments, the unjust treatment of British capitalists, an injury to Canadian ocean ports, the loss of the prospect of preference by Great Britain, and a menace to the whole movement for preferred fiscal relations throughout the Empire."

THE KENDALL MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.

Santa Rosa, October 14.

Henry Yamaguchi was charged with the murder of Thomas A. Kendall by an indictment returned by the Sonoma county Grand Jury to-night. The positive identification of Kendall's jawbone was the cause for returning the single indictment against the man suspected of the atrocious murders of three members of the Kendall family. Nothing is mentioned in the indictment returned about the murders of Enoch or Eura Kendall, the aged parents of the man whose murder is charged against the Japanese in the true bill returned.

Nineteen witnesses were examined before the Grand Jurors, the session having lasted far into the night, before Mrs. Margaret Starback, the last and most important witness, had been dismissed and the jurors voted to return the indictment charging the missing Japanese with the murder. Some of the witnesses examined had never before appeared in the case. The stories told by Mr. and Mrs. Starbuck were found to be slightly at variance with former statements made by them, but these differences were not on material matters.

Two Japanese who have never before appeared in the case, were G. Oka and Charles Inouye. They told of a boat ride on the Russian river with Yamaguchi, and narrated that the latter refused to tell them why he had returned to the vicinity of Cazadero. This was some days previous to the discovery of the murder of the Kendall family.

Walter Hofinghoff of San Francisco told the Grand Jury that Mrs. Kendall had informed him that certain things had happened since the Kendall family had occupied the Starbuck ranch which caused her to fear she would be killed if they continued to remain on the ranch. J. J. Cox testified that Mrs. Starbuck told him she would have the Kendalls off the place if she had to burn the house over their heads.

W. B. Quigley, a real estate man of Cazadero, contradicted Mrs Starbuck in his testimony. The woman declared she had never had negotiations pending for the sale of her property or its transfer to Japanese for a Buddhist temple. Quigley asserts that such a deal was at one time negotiated but that it fell through before he could consummate the same.

Mrs. Jennie Thompson of San Francisco and Arthur L. Collins, who saw Yamaguchi at the supposedly deserted cabin on top of the hill in a remote corner of the Starbuck ranch, reiterated their former testimony of seeing Yamaguchi there. The boy Collins is regarded as one who could most easily and positively identify Yamaguchi of all those who knew him.

Sheriff Jack Smith and District Attorney Lea tonight refused to affirm or deny the rumor that they had located Yamaguchi definitely in a foreign country. There have been many rumors to this effect recently, and the present investigation by the Grand Jury has caused a revival of this rumor which will not down.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

H.H. THE CROWN PRINCE who has concluded his inspection of the military manœuvres at Nagoya, left there on the 11th inst. for Miye prefecture, where His Highness is expected to stay for five days.

ON the 10th instant a storm was experienced off Takamatsu, Sanuki province. A Japanese junk sank near Mekijima and three of her crew were drowned. Another vessel also sank just ontside of Takamatsu harbour.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR arrived at Okayama on the 12th instant, feeling but little fatigue after his long journey. The next day His Majesty left Okayama Station at 7.10 a.m. for Kurashiki where the Imperial train arrived at 9 50 in the morning. Thence His Majesty proceeded to Komukaisho and personally superintended the manœuvres until a little past three o'clock in the afternoon.

Leaving Okayama Station at 8 a.m. on Monday, His Majesty the Emperor proceeded to Kamonishi, where the second-day manœuvres took place. His Majesty, accompanied by Marshals Yamagata and Oyama, General Oku, and others, followed the operations even to the most trivial details. At 11 a.m. His Majesty returned to the Imperial headquarters.

WE shall soon have railways connecting India and Burma with the Far East, says *The Englishman*. It is proposed to build a railway between Bangkok and Singapore, and it is computed that it will take seven years to complete the road. Three to four thousand workmen will be employed under the supervision of British and German engineers. The spirit of railroad building seems to have taken possession of the East in earnest. Already a trunk line 490 miles long runs from Singapore to Penang down the western side of the Malay Peninsula, with branches to various towns. The capital invested in railroads in the Malay States and Malacca and Penang is £5,187,000, exclusive of over £1,000,000 expended in constructing the Johore State railroad.

THE Duke of Norfolk, presiding at a banquet to celebrate the success of the Japan-British Exhibition in the Garden Club there on Wednesday night, Oct. 26, read the following message from the Duke of Connaught to the Commissioners :—"I wish to express my deep appeciation of your untiring efforts in promoting the success of the Exhibition which is now drawing to a close, and which cannot fail to have a beneficent effect on relations between the two countries.—ARTHUR."

The Duke of Norfolk also read a number of letters from business firms stating that the public demand for Japanese works of art and manufactures had been greatly stimulated by the Exhibition. Among the firms which wrote were Messrs. William Whiteley Limited, Messrs. Selfridge and Co. Limited, Messrs. Harrods Limited, Messrs. John Barker and Co. Limited, Messrs. A. W. Gamage Limited, and Messrs. Waring and Gillow Limited.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 66.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B—Q R sq	1. K x P or K—B 6
2. Q x P mate	
	1. K—Q 6 or Kt or P moves
2. Q x P sq mate.	

Correct solutions received from W.H.S., J.S., H.B.W., Omicron, "G.B.," J.W.E., and W.A. de H.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Additional correct solution of No. 65 received from J.W.E.,—Omega is obviously out of town.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS

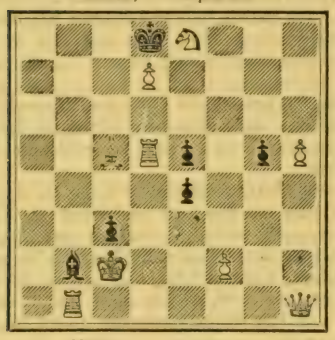
W.A. de H.—Thanks for note and good wishes. Professional players never give amateurs greater odds than the Rook. Zukertort, with whom we played in the early seventies, always gave us the Rook, and, as a matter of course, took our shilling afterwards regularly an I complacently!

* * *

PROBLEM NO 68.

By W. B. MASON, YOKOHAMA.

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 9 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME NO. 69.

The following is one of the Consultation games referred to last week. It is noteworthy for the careful opening, the clever manner in which Black set up a counter, though unsuccessful, attack on his 18th move, and the complications that ensued.

* * *

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

I. Gunsberg.	J. H. Blackburne.
P. R. Gibbs.	Dr. R. Dunstan.
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. P—K 4	P—Q B4
2. P—Q Kt 3	QKt—B 3
3 B—Kt 2	P—Q 3
4. K Kt—B 3	P—K 4
5. B—B 4	B—K 2
6. P—B 3	Kt - B 3
7 P—Q 3	Castles
8. Q—K 2	P—Q R3
9. P—Q 4	B—Kt 5
10. P—Q 5	Kt—Kt 1
11. P—K R3	B—R 4
12. QKt—Q 2	QKt—Q 2
13. B—Q 3	Kt—K 1
14. P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 3
15. Kt—B 1	Kt—B 2
16. Kt—Kt 3	P—Kt 4
17. P—K R4	P R 3
18. Castles QR	P— 5
19. P x P	Kt—B 4
20. B—B 2	P x P
21. Q x P	Q—Q 2
22. Kt—B 5	KR—B 1
23. Kt x K P	P x Kt
24. Kt x B (ch)	Q x Kt
25. P—Q 6	Q—B 3
20. Q x Kt	Kt—Kt 4
27. Q—Q 5	R—Q 1
28. P—R 5	B—R 2
29 P—Q 7	Q—Kt 4 (ch)
30. Q—Q 2	R x P
31. Q x Q	R x R (ch)
32. R x R	P x Q
33. R—Q 7	P—B 3
34. P—R 4	Resigns.

Black now loses a piece, for after Kt—R 2 follows 35. B—Kt 3 ch., and 36. B—Q 5.

* * *

A match for the Championship of the world has been arranged to take place between Lasker and Janowski. We should prefer to see Schlechter have another chance, as he is probably the only other player likely to hold his own with the champion.

SCURF CAUSED BY INFERIOR SOAPS

Face and Neck Covered for a Year or More—Hardly Dared Wash for Fear of Pain—Sister had Eczema on Head which Hospital Doctors Gave Up as a Hopeless Case.

TWO COMPLETE CURES BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I suffered a long time [twelve months or more] with scurf upon the face and neck caused, I think, through washing myself with inferior soaps. My face was awful and I dared hardly wash myself, fearing to cause more pain. Several persons advised me to go to the chemist's and get him to make me up some ointment. But I had tried so many different kinds of soap and ointment that I refrained from getting any more. At last a friend advised me to try Cuticura Ointment, which I did, as a last resort. After one or two applications I found that the scurf began to disappear and my skin to become smooth again—in a few weeks it had entirely gone. This speaks volumes for the curing power of Cuticura Ointment and I shall not fail to recommend it to my friends. Since then I have used Cuticura Soap and I find it of great benefit to the skin. James W. Huie, 52, Westbourne Ave., Gateshead-on-Tyne, England, Aug. 21, 1909."

In a letter dated Oct. 12, 1909, Mr. Huie adds: "My sister's head is thoroughly cured of eczema through using the Cuticura Remedies. She had suffered for years and the several different kinds of so-called remedies which we tried failed to take effect. She was in hospital for over three months and the doctors there gave her up as a hopeless case. We resolved to try Cuticura. After a few applications of Cuticura Ointment and washing her head with Cuticura Soap, the scabs began to disappear. In a few weeks they had entirely gone, thanks to Cuticura."

Cuticura is the most economical treatment for the skin, scalp, hair and hands, of infants, children and adults. A tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment is often sufficient to effect a speedy and permanent cure.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

☞ Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on the Skin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, November 19.

The market for Raw Cotton is quiet. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	48.00 to 48.50
Egyptian	49.00 to 50.00
Indian Broach	36.00 to 36.50
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Lower prices have tempted buyers, and a fair business has been done in bars. As usual, when the home markets decline, dealers on this side discount a further drop, so that business is again very difficult at the close.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7 40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10 60
" " Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6 30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 3.65
Victory	3.25
Nonpareil	4 50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.25 to 2 70
Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.15
Nippon	2.35 to 3 20
Ogura	2.35 to 3.00
Todai	2 85

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

FLOUR.

The market is steady.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	"	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	"	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	"	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	"	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	"	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	"	11.35 to 11 40

Japanese:—

Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 "	2.75
Fuji	6 "	2.85
Pine	6 "	2.80

WHEAT.

Little business has been done.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4 90 to 5.00
Red " " "	4 70 to 4.80
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On November 17th stocks were: Filatures 14,009 bales; Re-reels, 1,756 bales; Kakeda, 732 bales.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ... ...V.	995
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	965
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	975
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	925
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	950
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	930
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	905
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	915
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	895
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	930
Re-reels—No. 1½	910
Re-reels—No. 2	895
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	890
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1¼	870
Kakedas—No. 2	850

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
11th.....	9 47	9 33	9.38	9 47
12th.....	9.48	9.32	9 38	9 51
13th.....	—	—	—	—
14th.....	9.40	9.25	9.30	9.48
15th.....	9.63	9 50	9 53	9.68
16th.....	9.72	9.62	9.63	9.72
17th.....	9.77	—	9.66	9 76

WASTE SILK.

The market is active. Prices are very firm with an upward tendency.

On October 29th stocks were:—Noshi, 1,200 piculs; Kibiso, 4,700 piculs; Sundries, 1,500 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best ... ... } Noshi—Filatures, Good ... ... }	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium... ... ... } Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior ... ... }	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium ... ... } Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior... ... ... }	125 to 135
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices have advanced. The production is increasing.

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up all round. The tendency is still upward.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and there has been a slight advance.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½"	8.60	8.30	8.30	8.25	8 05
27"	8.40	8.20	8.10	8.00	8 00
36"	8.35	8.05	8.05	7.85	7.85

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *me* Yen.
22½"	8.60	8.65	8.65	8.15
27"	8.45	8.35	8.25	8 00
36"	8.20	8.15	8.10	7.90

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20"	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23"	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27"	9.60	11.10	11.95	12 60
36"	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of November 17th the quotation was £58.5.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin ... ...Yen	43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin ... ... "	38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin ... ... "	47.00—50.00
Ore... ... ... "	29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,106,026
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	214,290

Delivery.	Closing Price
November	14.65
December	14.79
January	14 88

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
November ... 14.20	November ... 14 56
December ... 14.49	December ... 14 51
January ... 14.49	January ... 14.49

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 16.00
Medium.....	15 10
Common	14.20
Average	15.10

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed. Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till October 29th, amount to 6,800,000 *kin* against 8 700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is quiet.

Delivery.	Yen.
October.....	142.50
November	142.00
December	140.75

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Nov. 18.

London silver $\frac{3}{16}$ lower, China sterling quotations not yet received but local rates on China are higher in anticipation; London discounts being lower makes Private paper easier to negociate, but closing rates for the mail via Siberia are as under.

London—Bank T.T.....	2/0 3/8
— — Sight	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0 9/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 1/16
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 5/16
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 7/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	257
— Private 4 months' sight...	261½
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight.....	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight.....	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight.....	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	92½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	90½*
Shanghai—Bank sight.....	79¾*
— Private 10 days' sight	81¼*
Bar Silver (London).....	25 5/8 @ 1/8

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	N.Y.K....	Tamba Maru	M. Nov. 21
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru 1	M. Nov. 21
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Kamakura M. 2	Tu. Nov. 22
America.....	P. M.....	Korea 3	Th. Nov. 24
Vancouver...	C. P. R..	Em. of Japan 4	F. Nov. 25
Europe	N.D.L....	Kleist	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong...	C. P. R...	Em. of India	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Asia	M. Nov. 28
Europe	M.M.....	Polynesien	W. Nov. 30
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Aymeric	Th. Dec. 1
America.....	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	F. Dec. 9
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Suveric	W. Dec. 14

1 Left Hongkong on the 12th inst.
2 Left Seattle on the 5th inst.
3 Left Honolulu on the 14th inst.
4 Left Vancouver on the 11th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Luetzow	Sa. Nov. 19
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	Sa. Nov. 19
Shanghai ...	N Y K..	Kosai Maru	Su Nov. 20
Hongkong...	T.K.K ...	Tenyo Maru	Su. Nov. 20
Seattle	N.Y.K. ...	Tamba Maru	W. Nov. 23
Europe	N.Y.K. ...	Aki Maru	W. Nov. 23
America.....	T.K.K. ...	Nippon Maru	W. Nov. 23
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	F. Nov. 25
Europe	M. M. ...	Ermest Simons	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Sa. Nov. 26
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of India	Su. Nov. 27
America.....	P. M.....	Asia	W. Nov. 30
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Aymeric	F. Dec. 2
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Keemun	Sa. Dec. 10
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Suveric	Th. Dec. 15

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Protesilaus, British steamer, 5,800, D. C. Campbell, 11th Nov.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, H. W. A. Clark, 11th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 11th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Armenia, German steamer, 3,469, Rohde, 11th Nov., —Hamburg, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Asosan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,217, N. Narita, 12th Nov.,—Newchwang. Bean Cake.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Luetzow, German steamer, 5,134, B. Wilhelmi, 12th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 13th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikasa, Japanese battleship, 15,362, Capt. Tsuchiyama, 14th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Suo, Japanese battleship, 12,674, Capt. Togo, 14th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 14th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,992, Steele, 14th Nov.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Netherpark, British steamer, 2,800, R. J. Taylor, 15th Nov.,—Osaka, Phosphate.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832. T. Ogata, 15th Nov.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents-American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, Dixon, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2.162, Girard, 16th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Cie.

Kansas, British steamer, 3,934, Linklater, 16th Nov., —New York via ports, General.—Sale & Frazar.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 16th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General —Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. D. Hopcraft, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, H. W. L. Holman, 17th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Kouang Si, French steamer, 4,204, Valliat, 11th Nov.,—Antwerp via ports, General.—M.M. Co.

Bisley, British steamer, 3,135, Butler, 11th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—American Trading Co.

Japan, British steamer, 2,796, H. W. H. Clark, 12th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Benavon, British steamer, 2,549, P. Thomson, 12th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Cornes & Co.

Protesilaus, British steamer, 5,800, D. C. Campbell, 12th Nov.,—Puget Sound ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tonkin, French steamer, 2,327, Charbonnel, 12th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Kumano Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,147, M. Winckler, 12th Nov.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Iizawa, 13th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peshawur, British steamer, 4,885, C. F. Lockstone, 13th Nov.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Suevia, German steamer, 2,663, Kotzle, 13th Nov.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 15th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Patroclus, British steamer, 3,548, W. Bailey, 15th

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nov.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Erroll, British steamer, 2,887, L. S. James, 15th Nov.,—Moji and Hongkong.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Namur, British steamer, 4,179, H. W. Kenrick, 15th Nov.,—London and Antwerp via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 16th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 17th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Armenia, German steamer, 3,469, Rohde, 17th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Ogata, 17th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Awa Maru* from Seattle, Wash:—Mr. R. E. Went, Mrs. R. E. Went, Mrs. F. W. McJose, Miss L. Morris, Miss A. F. McJose, and Miss A. E. McJose in cabin; Mrs. Y. Komura and infant and Mr. A. Ishikawa in second class. For Shanghai:—Mr. G. D. Eberhart, Mrs. G. D. Eberhart, Mr. E. L. Clementson, Mr. A. E. Fairman, Miss E. C. Mould Mrs. F. L. Pott, Mr. K. Hicks, Master A. E. Christopherson, Miss E. Foote, Mrs. P. C. Wilson, Miss L. Wilson, Rev. P. C. Wilson, Master R Wilson, Miss C. Fullerton, Master J. Wilson and Mr. C. H. Hovil in cabin For Hongkong:—Mr. B. Boxton, Mr. C. Camp, Mr. J. Hufford, Mr. J. Knox, Mr. A. J. Rand, Miss M. R. Stella, Mrs. A. F. Thomas, Mrs. E. Stone, Mr. Christopherson, Mrs. Christopherson, Mr. A. Bash and Mrs A. Bash in cabin; Mr. E. Carpenter, Mrs. Lee Chong and infant, Mr. Lee S. Yew, Mr. Lee S. Lhew, Miss Lee Lun Yu, Miss Lee Lun Far, Miss Lee Lun Yung, Mr. Lee Man Fon, Mr. Lee Shan Lun, Miss Lee Dye Moi and Miss Lee Yee Moi in second class; 150 in steerage.

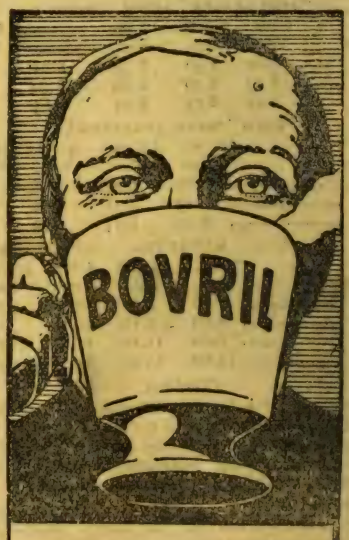
Per American steamer *Mongolia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Madame Brionde, Mrs. Oscar Iasigi and maid, Miss Nora Iasigi, Mr. Antonio Kind, Mr. and Mrs. H. Koenemann, Mr. Oscar Krause, Mr. G. Pauillac, Miss I. Phelps, Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, Mr. H. Schenek, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Steadman and 2 children, Mr. Y. Takao, Mr. H. Thonier, Mrs. Henry opping, Mr. H. M. Tuska, Mr. de Villiere and 2 servant, Mr. Thos. Von Holleben, Mr. A. Watanabe, Miss M. A. Whitman, Mr. T. Yoshida, Mrs. Laura Hackmore, Dr. Sarah Helgesen, Mr and Mrs. O. G. Heitzog, Mrs. H. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Mabee, Miss M. Moore, Dr. H. R. Bull, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Edmunds, Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Marshall and infant, Miss Miriam Marshall, Master Stewart Marshall, Miss Eleanor Marshall, Miss Lucille Marshall, Mrs. M. Hooper, Mr. H. B. McCray, Mr. J. W. Sefton, Mr and Mrs. J. W. Stenger and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Wilson, Mr. Sidney S. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs Enos Yong, Mr. W. A. Wawn, Mr. G. F. Syme, Mr. J. T. Van Cleve, Mr. Chalmers Graham and Mr. A. F. Reigger. For Kobe:—Mrs. C. A. Bachelder, Miss Lulu McKinney Mrs. A. F. Mills and Rev. I. Dooman. For Nagasaki:—Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Walne, Master W. R. Walne, Master H. S Walne and Master T. J. Walne. For Manila:—Mr. E. N. Armstrong, Mr. J. H. Ayere, Mr. R. F. Barton, Mr. H. O. Bauman, Miss M. B. Bergland, Major and Mrs. E. Bergland, Mr. Chas. Bonney, Miss Ethel Bonney, Miss Mazio Bonney, Mrs. C. L. Brown, Mr. W. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Clark, Commander C. M. Fahs, U.S.N., Mr. J. H. Gerecke, Mr. and Mrs. John Gibson, Mr. J. H. Hawley, Mr. W. L. Hemphill, Mr. Henry M. Jones, Major C. J. Kindler, Dr. T. B. Lude, Mrs. C. H. McKinstry, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Maris, Miss Mary R. Mathewson, Commander W. G. Miller, U.S.N., Mrs. Addie F. Mitchell, Mr. E. G. Montfort, Mrs. H. L. Newman and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Perrin, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Roeder, Mr F. E. Shafer, Prof. Thos. A. Street, Mr Edgar B. Taylor, Mr. A. Toledo, Mr. Tongay, Dr. Aristeo Ebido and Mr. Ross White. For Hongkong:—Mr. Wilward Adams, Miss Mary Annenberg, Miss I. N. Atterbury, Miss F. Atterbury, Mr. J. D. Auld, Miss C. E. Blanchard, Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Collins, Miss C. M. Collins, Mrs. Da Belle Foster, Mr. Charles Carnin, Dr. Francis Graham. Dr. Chas. A. Hayes, Mr. Chas. A. Hayes, Master Arthur Hayes, Miss E. Morrison, Mrs. C. H. Newton, Miss Hariette Newton, Miss Frances Newton, Miss Clara Newton, Master Russell Newton, Mr. R. W. Palmer, Mrs. J. B. Palmer, Mr. R. E. Pineo, Mr. A. D. Power, Mrs. C. Richards, Miss M. R. Taylor, Miss Maud Vorwick, Miss F. B. Wright, Miss N. J. Adams, Mr. W. H. Baugh, Mrs. G. G. Osgood, Master R. S. Osgood, Mrs. R. D. Mead and Daughter, Miss K. Waterhouse and Master F. Waterhouse in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* from Hongkong via ports:—Dr and Mrs. E. S Begert, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Booth, Master F. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cohn, Mrs. A. Dunn, Miss M. A. Gerstle, Mr. B. C. Howard, Mrs. E. Nathansen, Mr. H. Okawa, Mrs. Shekory, Mr. Shirashi and Miss M. Watzka. For Honolulu:—Mr. Lee Toma. For San Francisco:—Mrs T. S Alexander, Mr. C. V. Bennett, Mr. I. Beck, Mr. D. D. Braham, Miss M. Bonnell, Hon. F. W. Carpenter, Mrs. C. M. Cotterman, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, Mr. and Mrs R. Dollar, Mr. O. W. Davis, Mr. R. T. Davis, Mr. Warne Ells, Mr. C. K. Field, Mr. S. Ferguson, Mr. I. Gamelo, Mr. R. M. Hotaling, Mr. G. Hayes, Mr. T. S Irwin, Dr. and Mrs. G. H. Jenks, Mrs. S. Jurika and infant, Mr. C. R. King, Miss Irene King, Mr. Kwang K. Lee, Hon. B. Legarda, Rev. V. J. McMurray, Mrs. V J. McMurray, Miss O McMurry, Miss H. McMurry, Master H. McMurry, Mr. E MacBoyle, Mr. P. J. Moore, Mr. T. F. Millard, Mr M. Olegga, Hon R. Del Pan, Hon. M. L. Quezon, Mr. and Mrs W. M. Robinson, Mr. P. Reyes, Mr. C. W. Rheberg, Miss H L. Richardson, Mr. M. E. Smith, Mr. R. P. Schwerin and valet, Capt. C. M. Sleeper, Mr. I. Spiegel, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. Sidney Smith, Jr., Miss L. Smith, Hon I. Villamor, Mrs G Williams, Mr. R G. Woods, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Mr. V. Welch. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Young, Mr. J. M. Yusay and Mr. R. E. Yusay in cabin

Per American steamer *Minnesota* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. W. Wilson, Lt. R. E. Smyser, U.S.A., Mr. I. de Santes, Mr. K. Jitsuzo and Mrs. Honeya. For Seattle:—Rev. O. J. Fisher, Mrs O J Fisher and child, Mrs. R. P. Gorbold, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mrs. G. Kinnear, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. M. K. Hashim, Mrs. J. W. Cairns, Mr. B. Cogan, Mrs. R. E. Smyser and child, Mrs W. Hohmeyer and 2 children, Mr. H Seekamp and Mrs. E. Zimmerman in cabin: 10 in European steerage; 24 in Asiatic steerage.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Monteith, Mr. A. W. H. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Curnio, Captain Groves Raines, Mr. C. M. Carrol, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. C. P. Bowes, Miss A. C. Smith, Mr, and Mrs. Sweeney and 5 children, Mr. J. E. Pollard Mr. J. F. McDonald, Mr. Chan Chan, Mr. Chan Leung On, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert, Rev. J. C. Hendry, Mr. G. G. Wakefield, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Hogg, Mrs. Turner and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Giles and 2 children, Mrs. W. C. Dunscombe and child in cabin; 33 Chinese and 1 Japanese in Asiatic second class.





（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ プリンタリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツメンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 22. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 26TH NOV., 1910. 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 657
Affairs in Peking ... 658
The Senate in Peking ... 658
The Chinese Loan ... 659
Chinese Finance ... 659
China's Domestic Politics ... 660
China's Foreign Politics ... 660
Shanghai and the Pest ... 660
China ... 661
Manchuria ... 661
The Chinese Constitution ... 661
The Cold Storage Company ... 661
Chosen ... 662
Japan's Finances ... 663
Pratas Island ... 663
The Tariff ... 664
The Tokyo Mousseline Company ... 664
The New Warship ... 664
The Hongkong Case ... 665
The Pacific Slope Society ... 666
The Tokyo Railway ... 666
The Chiyoda Gas Company ... 666
The Productive Enterprises Investigation Committee ... 666
The Wakamatsu Iron Foundry ... 666
The Railway Question ... 667
The Omnipotent Government ... 667
Discarded Rifles ... 667
Japan's Foreign Trade ... 667
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 667
Notes on Current Events ... 667
Bookshelf ... 668
Funeral of Mrs. Greene ... 669
Football ... 669
The Steamer "Seija" ... 669
Leading Articles :—
Travel a Test of Civilization ... 670
The Limitations of Party Government ... 670
The Trans-Persian Railway Scheme and its Political Significance ... 672
Two Sides of the Opium Question ... 671
"Britain and the World's Peace" ... 673
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 673
Asiatic Society of Japan ... 678
Tokyo Notes ... 678
Amusements in Tokyo ... 679
Mastodon's Teeth Found in Alaska Gravel Bed ... 679
Local News ... 680
Correspondence :—
St. Francis Xavier ... 680
What will be the Future of Christianity? ... 680
"A Japanese Rationalist" ... 681
Telegrams ... 681
Sale of Horses ... 683
British Cabinet Changes ... 684
Demand for Small Bonds ... 684
A Philippine Volcano ... 684
Opium on the "Minnesota" ... 685
Koreans Study Japanese Language ... 685
Chess ... 685
Latest Commercial ... 685
Latest Shipping ... 688
Supplement :—
Oratory in Japan ... I.
Our Russian Newsletter ... II.
Gleanings from the Life of the Late Prince Ito ... III.
Korean National Holidays ... VI.
Stormy Weather ... VI.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA : SATURDAY, NOV. 26TH, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

WILLIS—PLOWMAN.—On Thursday, Nov. 17th, at British Consulate and All Saints Church, Kobe, CYRIL ERNEST WILLIS, of Ashtead, Surrey, and Yokohama, to AGNES, eldest daughter of WILLIAM PLOWMAN, Esq., of Wandsworth Common, London.

DEATHS.

HOLMES—On Nov. 20th, 1910, at No. 58 B Bluff, Mrs. ELIZA HOLMES, aged 75 years.

ANDERSON.—On October 29th, at 37 Overstrand Mansions, London, S.W., the beloved wife of THOMAS ANDERSON, and mother of Mrs. HUGHES, 10 Hinoki-cho, Akasaka.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

WHEREAS the education of preliminary school teachers, is a matter of urgent necessity in Chosen, only one normal school exists in the Peninsula. The authorities concerned, it is reported, are contemplating the establishment of at least one normal school in each province. It is also reported that the Government General is considering the sending of superior graduates of higher preliminary schools to Japan Proper for study at the expense of the Government.

A JINSEN despatch says that Uwajima and Harbin being announced as districts infested by the black plague, all vessels coming from thence are strictly inspected.

THE railway traffic between Omegawa and Kujirasaki on the Hokuyetsu line, which has been interrupted owing to the recent storm, was re-opened on Saturday.

AT 10.02 a.m. on the 22nd instant a very slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and fifteen seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

THE first snow of the season was experienced on the 17th instant at Matsumoto, Morioka, Fukushima, Yonezawa and other northern districts. In each of these places, the snowfall was some ten days earlier than in a normal year.

THE Nagoya Municipality has decided to issue a 5½ per cent. loan amounting to 880,000 *yen* to make up the deficit for constructing waterworks. A contract was concluded on the 20th instant with Mr. Kanada Raizo and several other brokers of Tokyo.

IT is reported from Mokpho that during the recent storm off the coast of Chosen some 70 fishing boats with over 600 men, were wrecked off Take Islet. Two Japanese and 237 Koreans were saved, and 25 were drowned. The rest are still missing.

THE steamer *Kumamoto Maru* (1,993 tons) is reported to have sunk off Ai Kawa, Sado province, on the 18th instant. The vessel was on her way from Muroran to Tsingtao, carrying on board 28,073 railway-sleepers. Three bodies of the crew have been recovered, while the rest are missing.

A NAGASAKI telegram says that on the 18th instant, a storm overtook some 250 men aboard 50 fishing boats, who were engaged in coral gathering off Tomiye in that prefecture. At one time all the men and boats were missing, but as a result of close search for them, it is reported that three men were drowned and six others are missing.

A NAGASAKI despatch says that Captain Greene of the T.K.K. steamer *Chiyo Maru* which arrived there on the 17th instant, fainted and became quite unconscious, while at his post on the bridge. After a short while he recovered, but his condition was not favourable. The chief officer will act for him until the steamer's arrival at Yokohama.

A TAKAMATSU despatch says that twelve graduates of the Awashima Navigation School in Kagawa prefecture, started in the latter part of last month on a training voyage on board the sailing vessel *Nanaho Maru* for the Hokurokudo. On the 6th instant the vessel was reported to have left Nagahama, Shimane prefecture, but since that day nothing has been heard of the vessel. It is feared that the *Nanaho Maru* may have been wrecked in the Japan Sea.

A NAGOYA despatch says that early on Wednesday morning the two storied building of the Kaikosha, belonging to the Military Division there, was completely destroyed by fire. The building, which was a blending of the Japanese and foreign styles, was old but historical on account of its having been used as a temporary residence of the Prince Imperial some years ago, and also recently. The loss is estimated at some 20,000 *yen*, while the building is insured with the Meiji Fire Insurance Company at 10,000 *yen*. The cause of the outbreak is not yet clearly known.

THE convocation of the Imperial Diet this year will take place a few days earlier than usual. Thus has given rise to the rumour that some bills will be presented by the Government to the Diet for discussion before the adjournment at the end of the year. It is, however, probable that the Diet will as usual be adjourned soon after its opening ceremony is held in December, and be re-opened on the 15th January next, which is some five days earlier than usual.

THE HAWAII PROMOTION COMMITTEE has decided to call a Pan-Pacific Travel Congress to be held at Honolulu on Monday, February 20th, 1911, believing that as a direct result of such a meeting, travel to all parts of the Pacific can be materially increased. February 20th is named in order that the delegates may have an opportunity to participate in the Annual Floral Parade and thus get a good idea of what the Hawaii Promotion Committe has already accomplished in the way of creating interest in the Pacific.

ON the 16th instant the steamer *No. 10 Kyodo Maru* (624 tons), plying between Dairen and Antungshien, ran aground five nautical miles distant from the latter place. When the steamer was preparing to get off at high tide the following day, she listed over 45 degrees, and at the same time fire broke out on board. Seventeen Japanese and 160 Chinese passengers threw themselves into the sea and safely got ashore, with the exception of one Chinese, who is missing. The vessel was entirely consumed by the flames.

A RIOT is reported to have occurred on the 19th inst. at Takane copper mine in Masuda, Hida province. Over 1,000 miners approached the office of the above mine to demand payment of their wages, which is said to have been overdue since May last. A number of policemen were immediately despatched to the spot from two police stations in the district, but it was difficult to subdue the rioters. The mine, it is stated, was at one time a prosperous one, employing some 400 workmen. For several years it has been in so poor a condition that at present the product amounts to only 1,250 pounds a month. The owner of the mine has thus fallen into distressing circumstances, while the miners and their families, numbering over 1,500, are on the verge of starvation.

FOR a newspaper to assume the guilt of an unconvicted prisoner is regarded as a serious offence in England, and rightly so. A London correspondent, writing of the Crippen trial, says: Editors or sub editors of three newspapers have already been heavily fined in connexion with the case; and however much a journalist may be desirous of standing up for his profession it must must be acknowledged that the offence was in each case flagrant. The Assistant Editor of the *Daily Chronicle* was fined £200 for publishing an explicit statement that Crippen had confessed to the murder; the Editor and Sub Editors of the *Evening News* had jointly to pay a similar sum for publishing a story which, if true, would have reflected very seriously on the conduct of the prosecution in case; and the Manager of the *Sheffield Weekly Telegraph* was joined with the writer of an article in that journal, which clearly assumed Crippen's guilt before he was convicted, in an order to pay £100.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AFFAIRS IN PEKING.

Saturday, November 19.

Complications have already commenced with regard to the adoption of the budget by the Senate in Peking. Out of the total expenditures amounting to 330 million taels no less than one-third is appropriated for the army and navy. A large majority of the Senators are said to be most averse to granting such a sum for unproductive purposes, and unless some method of bringing about a change of view can be contrived, the rejection of the budget is a foregone conclusion. This prospect is said to be causing much perplexity in official circles. The Ministers of the Army and Navy, and several other high dignitaries of State, are reported to be planning a convivial meeting to which the leading members of the Senate will be invited, for the purpose of explaining to them fully the inevitable necessity of duly developing the Empire's defensive resources.

Sunday, November 20.

The Senate Committee is stated to have presented its report upon the budget. It finds that the revenue shown in the estimates amounts to 290 million Taels, and the expenditures to 250 millions, but the latter does not include funds for the service of the foreign debt. The report further states that if certain reductions be effected to the extent of 15 million taels in the appropriations for the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, and 200,000 taels in those for the Army Department, the actual deficit will not exceed 30 millions. Of this latter sum the greater part can be obtained by reductions in the grants for the army and navy and by administrative economies. The Committee, however, emphatically states its belief that the amount of the revenue as shown in the budget has been purposely falsified, so as to appear much less than it really is. The telegrams do not dwell upon this last point, but for our own part we think that paramount importance should be attached to it

A curious part of the Report is that which refers to the National Assembly. The telegrams are here somewhat obscure, but their gist seems to be that the Committee does not believe in the possibility of making the contemplated preparations for a National Assembly, whether within the originally fixed period or within the subsequently shortened period, and that it consequently recommends the excision of all appropriations on account of these preparations.

The sum of the matter is that the Budget Committee appears to have proposed such large reductions of expenditure, especially on account of the army, and that the widely separated ends of the estimates have been brought together.

On the 18th instant there was an animated debate in the Senate with regard to the scope of that body's legislative authority. Bills were also introduced referring to the Kaiping coal mine and the boundaries of Macao. These measures were handed to special Committees.

The leaders of the parliamentary propaganda are said to have become thoroughly resigned to the Government's decision with regard to the date for the opening of a National Assembly. They have now turned their attention to the business of organizing political parties, which work they are beginning to appreciate as one of no little difficulty. In fact, the Government's task in preparing to open the Assembly in 1913 is not much more embarrassing than the task of the agitators themselves in getting ready for the event.

Japanese publicists continue to take a keen interest in Chinese politics. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has an article which seems to hit the nail on the head. It says that the great wants of the moment are centralization of power and reform of taxation. There does not, however, appear to be much hope of accomplishing either of these things. Peking possesses no statesman capable of effecting centralization, and the local authorities would only be strengthened by any attempt to readjust taxation. Our Tokyo contemporary concludes that the sole available resource is a foreign loan. That expedient will expose China to grave political dangers. The *Nichi Nichi* further thinks, and in this view it is fully supported by the *Shogyo Shimpo*, that the Central Government made a great mistake when it yielded to the clamour of the partiamentary agitators, thereby materially weakening its own position. It should have definitely refused to entertain the petition in favour of speedy opening. Considerable commotion would probably have ensued, but it could have been quelled, and the Central Government would have emerged stronger instead of weaker. By its invertebrate procedure, however, it has encouraged the agitators to go a step further and actually to propound the proposition that popular rights are derived from the people and not from the Throne.

THE SENATE IN PEKING.

Wednesday, November 23.

On the 22nd instant the Senate in Peking capped its unquiet procedure by passing a unanimous vote of want of confidence in the Council of State, and then, having appointed a committee to draft a memorial in that sense, the Senate adjourned. The particular cause of dissatisfaction is the Government's rejection of two measures passed some days ago by the Senate. As to the exact nature of those measures the telegraph is not distinct, but one appears to have related to the salt tax in Yunnan and the other to a question of schools in Kwangsi. By this action of the Senate a deadlock has been created, for that august body has practically suspended its session until the Throne deals with the impeached Ministers of State. It would really seem as though the Government had not acted wisely in making a concession on the subject of a National Assembly. The weakness that it showed in that matter appears likely to have troublesome consequences.

Thursday, November 24.

The Peking Senate seems to be behaving in a somewhat unreasonable manner. On receipt of its condemnatory resolution with regard to the questions of salt in Yunnan and of police education in Kwangsi, the Authorities issued instructions to the local officials concerned in the sense that further scrutiny should be made into these two problems. To outsiders this appears to be a perfectly natural step. Its plain interpretation is that, in consideration of the Senate's objections, the Government calls for more precise returns from the provinces preparatory to returning a final answer to the Senate's measure. But the Senate is not disposed to regard the matter in that light. It considers that the Government has deliberately flouted it by practically announcing the necessity of obtaining amended returns before giving any definite answer to the Senate's motion, and the latter body is said to have decided that its session shall be suspended pending satisfactory action on the Government's part. It may not be just to regard this solitary incident as a basis for judging the Senate's procedure. The whole story must be taken into account, especially the Government's refusal to recognize the Senate's right of summoning members of the Privy Council to the bar of the Chamber. That action on the part of the Throne's advisors appears to have seriously ruffled the equanimity of the Senate, and these comparatively petty questions about the salt gabelle and about police education in the two most southerly provinces of the Empire have served to add fuel to the smouldering fire.

Another question of a much more radical nature has been raised. It appears that the tenth article of the law of the Senate expressly removes the compilation of the constitution from the purview of that body. But a resolution has been introduced proposing to rescind that article on the ground that no constitution satisfactory to the nation can be compiled unless the people's representatives take part in the work of compilation. This is only another way of saying that the grant of representative institutions to the Chinese nation is within the rights of the people, whereas the Government holds that power to make such a grant is vested solely in the Throne. We have already noted that the latter theory has been uniformally asserted in Japan, and we may add here that the Japanese constitution was compiled wholly by an office over which Prince Ito presided and whose personnel consisted entirely of the Throne's nominees, no persons outside official circles being allowed to take part in the task. Some time ago news was received in the sense that this difference of opinion between the Senate and the Government was likely to prove very acute and events seem to be tending in that direction.

A very sensational telegram comes from Hankow. It is to the effect that the Peking Government's invertebrate attitude towards the agitation for shortening the parliamentary period has seriously alarmed the people of Hankow. They apprehend that this yielding policy will encourage the anti-dynastic rebels, and that serious riots may be looked for. This forecast is inducing many men of substance to withdraw their money from Chinese banks and to lodge it in Japanese. There is also said to be a strong desire for the speedy establishment of a bank of China and Japan. This intelligence has a decidedly sensational sound, and the sender adds one item which suggests further doubt. He alleges that in consequence of these numerous transfers of deposits the rate of interest allowed by foreign banks is likely to fall from 5 per cent. to 4 or even 3. But what foreign banks, we should like to know, have hitherto been paying 5 per cent. on fixed deposits?

The *Jiji Shimpo* quotes an anonymous diplomat as regarding the situation with much apprehension. But indeed no great knowledge of diplomacy is needed to perceive that things have entered a decidedly dangerous groove. Outsiders must neces-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sarily hesitate to form a definite judgement, but it is difficult not to endorse the conclusion that the Governments's promise to open a National Assembly in 1913 was a concession so great as to be mischievous. The Senate has now conceived a notion that anything and everything can be obtained if only the Central Government be approached with sufficient firmness, and the efforts that are now being made by the Throne's advisers to dispel that impression are regarded merely as pretences. The *Jiji's* informant thinks that if things continue in their present groove, it will not be long before a republican form of government is substituted for a monarchical in China.

Meanwhile the Government appears to be engaged in the practical work of organizing a powerful political party. Many names of eminent statesmen are mentioned by the telegraph as promoting this movement. Here again Japan's example is not followed. The most remarkable feature of the early history of representative Government of Japan was that the Opposition were allowed to monopolize the situation. The Government had no party at its back when it met the first Diet. Nothing like a genuine attempt to form an official party had been made. During nearly 20 years the enemies of the Cabinet, mostly men who had been removed from office or who had resigned office of their own accord, were left with an entirely free hand to organize any parties that they pleased, the Government sitting calmly with crossed hands all the time. Doubtless the estimate formed by Japanese statesmen was that the inevitable combat would only be accentuated by the appearance of a duly recognized official party in the lists. Accordingly no such party was formed, and the result justified the wisdom of the Throne's advisers, for the Opposition practically talked themselves into silence in the absence of any exasperating replies. But now in China we have the Government taking the lead informing a big political party, and the inference will certainly be that the nation will divide itself into two groups, a Manchu and a Chinese.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

We find in the columns of the *Kokumin Shimbun* a paragraph apparently based on semi-official intelligence. It says that a group of American capitalists headed by Mr. P. Morgan, Messrs. Kuhn Loeb and Company, and other names celebrated in the world of finance, had definitely agreed to furnish China with all the funds she might need, not asking for any security and not requiring the appointment of any foreign financial superintendent. At this stage, however, the enterprise, instead of being confined to American hands, was extended so as to include Germany, France and England. This widening of area was not at the instance of the nearly included Powers. It was effected by the wish of the American capitalists themselves. At the same time, the programme was enlarged so as to cover the discharge of all the local debts, and clearing the way for a uniform system of taxation. Not currency reform alone is on the tapis in connection with this loan but also the supplying of money for all kinds of industrial and commercial development. No signatures have yet been actually appended to any document, but Mr. Straight's arrival in Peking is expected to take place in a few days, and then some interesting developments are likely to be witnessed.

It is exceedingly difficult to credit all the above. How is one to believe that nearly all the great Powers of the West have formed a combination for the purpose of cultivating the Chinese estate without exacting from China any guarantees whatever? We do not find it possible to imagine that any such benevolent mood has overtaken the hard-headed business men of the Occident. Still less can we imagine that the Governments of Europe and America lent have lent themselves to such a programme. The more this loan question progresses, the further it gets from its goal

Mr. Odagiri, who was formerly Japanese Consul General in Shanghai and who is now the manager of the Newchwang branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, is quoted by the *Mainichi Dempo* as saying that no doubt can be entertained as to the conclusion of a loan convention between the United States and China, the sum involved being 50 million dollars, gold. As to the coöperation of England, France and Germany, Mr. Odagiri considers this also to be certain, since the transaction is to be undertaken by the International Banking Corporation which is constituted by financiers of the four Powers, namely, the United States of America, France, Germany and England. As to the talk of a 500 million dollar loan, Mr Odagiri thinks that it had its origin in a memorial presented to the Throne by two Viceroys, who advocated large recourse to foreign money for the purpose of equipping the Chinese Empire with an efficient army and navy, with railways and with other machinery for material development. The news that such a memorial had been presented probably reached the United States and gave rise to the rumour alluded to above. Doubtless the United States of America would have preferred to make the whole of the fifty-million loan out of American coffers without any coöperation of other Powers, but they felt that the state of the money market could not be implicitly relied on, and consequently they appreciated the prudence of opening more than one avenue. Turning to the question of Japanese and Russian coöperation, Mr. Odagiri dismisses it very briefly by hinting that Japan is not in a financial position to coöperate in such a transaction, and that, if she has money to spare, her better plan will be to lend it to China by separate agreement and on special conditions.

It must be confessed that in making the above statement Mr. Odagiri seems to have deliberately avoided all reference to the political aspects of the loan The only really interesting point is his conviction that the transaction has actually been concluded.

That section of the Chinese vernacular press to which the epithet pro-American is attached seems to be exerting itself to win popularity for the proposed loan of 50 million dollars, gold. The question of security is evidently causing some anxiety. The journals alluded to argue that instead of obtaining pledges troublesome to realize, it will be much more practical to rely on the international situation of the debtor, since that situation is such that effective official pressure can be exercised upon China at any moment in case of default. This consideration covers also the problem of the uses to which the money is to be applied. Instead of formulating those uses beforehand, it will suffice to observe that the money being borrowed for general purposes by the Central Government, its applications will certainly be advantageous to the nation's interests. Such arguments sound somewhat strange in Chinese lips. They are supplemented, however, by a more practical consideration, namely, that whatever may be the feeling of the banks' concerned as to the superfluity of special security, the public, when invited to subscribe, may be deterred by the absence of this common essential. It is from that point of view that Mr. Straight is said to have borrowed his idea of hypothecating all the mines not yet worked throughout the breadth and length of the Chinese Empire. The precedent for such an agreement is said to be furnished on a minor scale by the mining convention of 1899 between Great Britain and China with regard to the mines in the province of Szchuan.

Conflicting reports reach Tokyo this morning concerning the stage to which the loan negotiations have been carried. One rumour alleges that an agreement has actually been signed by the Chinese Minister of Finance and the United States Representative, and another story has it that affairs are interrupted by China's unwillingness to appoint a foreign adviser or superintendent in connection with the employment of the money. There are also various rumours about the exact terms. The most confident statement is that the loan will carry 5 per cent.; will be issued at 93, and will be redeemable in 46 years, or earlier if China is able.

CHINESE FINANCE.

We observe that the *Asahi Shimbun* does not take at all a pessimistic view of the political condition in China so far as concerns the movement for opening a National Assembly. It is true that, according to present appearances, the nation's mood is to take an ell if given an inch. Every concession made by the Government is regarded not as an evidence of moderation but as a symptom of weakness. At the same time the Government, owing to its superior intelligence and owing to the absence of a leader on the popular side, has an advantage which its opponents will seek in vain to dispute. The parliamentary question will therefore be disposed of without serious difficulty. But the problem of finance evokes some very gloomy comments from the Tokyo journal. The *Asahi* evidently thinks that China is in a practically bankrupt condition. A deficit of no less than 50 million *taels* appears in her provincial budgets, and to carry on her affairs there is no hope for her except in recourse to foreign assistance. Nothing could be more unfortunate for China than that she should have to make her debut on the constitutional stage as a debtor nation, compelled to seek pecuniary aid from the countries of the Occident even for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary business of administration. If she commences to borrow for such an object, the transaction will have to be repeated again and again and must lead ultimately to bankruptcy.

We do not find it possible to endorse the above pessimistic forecast. No new avenue of expenditure has been opened in China.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Such as her finances have been during the past two centuries, such they are to-day. These great deficiencies of revenue and excesses of expenditure are not things of a moment's growth. If they exist now, they must have existed previously. How then have they been dealt with in the past? There has not hitherto been any talk of recourse to foreign loans for the purpose of carrying on the ordinary business of administration, nor has there been any talk of bankruptcy as the sequel of failure to obtain alien aid. What then are we to conclude? There seems to us to be only one intelligent view, namely, that these disquieting estimates are not real. They have been compiled for the express purpose of conveying the impression that additional taxation is unavoidable. To that end the outlays have been magnified and the incomings minimised so that the result is a parody of the truth. If the past has been anything like what the present is represented to be, either China would have been bankrupt years ago, or the Manchu dynasty would have gone home.

What renders the situation still more inexplicable is that the Chinese are gravely talking of expanding their navy so as to place it within reasonable distance of the plane on which the navy of an average Occidental Power stands. The President of the Naval Board is said to have represented this necessity in strong terms to the Viceroy at Mukden, pointing out that the Central Government cannot possibly accept the full duty of meeting these heavy costs, and urging that the localities should render assistance. The Viceroy has accordingly forwarded this memorandum to the Kilin and Amur provinces. How are these things to be reconciled with the idea of bankrupt finances?

It may be mentioned here that the new Minister of war in Peking is said to have suggested a very radical procedure to the Viceroy at Mukden. It is that young men of progressive ideas, and with a knowledge, as far as possible, of Western strategy and tactics, should be appointed to serve in the local forces, in lieu of those now filling officer's posts in such corps. Naturally this suggestion has produced something like consternation among the officers whose superannuation it would entail.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Incredible as it may seem, the progressists in China, headed by the Mukden Local Assembly, seem really in earnest in the campaign for the opening of a parliament next year. If is stated that the Mukden Assembly on the 16th instant addressed a strenuously worded memorial to Peking protesting against the fixing of the fifth year of Hsuantung as the date for convening a parliament. The memorialists declared that the Emperor, being a little more than a baby, could not possibly have come to any decision himself about this subject, and that therefore Peking's decisions must be regarded as arbitrary rulings by the Council of State, which rulings the people are not under any obligation to observe The Mukden Assembly is said to have supplemented this memorial with a vehement circular addressed to the various Provincial Assemblies throughout the Empire, urging them to join the movement for the immediate organization of representative institutions, and the Assemblies of Hupeh and Hunan are reported to have voted in favour of the desired action. Mukden has also despatched to Peking two delegates to push the memorial, and it is said to be thought that unless the Government yields, an insurrection will break out in the country. We find it very hard, however, to credit this forecast. In the first place, it is almost impossible to imagine that after all these centuries of quiet submission to a despotic government, and without the occurrence of any specially disturbing incident, the Chinese nation should suddenly spring up and demand to be forthwith equipped with the most advanced form of Occidental polity. In the second place, if the Chinese have even a rudimentary idea of what is involved in opening a parliament for the first time in a country where nothing of the kind has ever before existed, they must appreciate the impossibility of making all the necessary arrangements within the space of a few months, and they must consequently see that their demand for a parliament next year is wholly unreasonable. If, on the other hand, they have no adequate perception of these facts, then they certainly are not fit to be entrusted with the franchise and admitted to a share in the management of the Empire's affairs. Unfortunately, however reason does not always govern mob movements, and in China's seething and leaderless condition it is not impossible that the parliamentary agitators should become the cause of a movement which they will be incompetent to control.

CHINA'S FOREIGN POLITICS.

The Senate in Peking, as has been already stated in these columns, submitted recently to the Waiwu-pu a series of very outspoken questions as to the policy which the Chinese Government intends to pursue with regard to Manchuria, having special regard to the Russo-Japanese alliance and to the annexation of Korea. Telegrams received in Tokyo now state that the Waiwu-pu has disposed of these questions by means of a very curt reply, to the effect that the queries preferred by the Senate, being intimately connected with the Empire's foreign affairs, must be treated with secrecy and cannot not be made topics of public information. This is a sufficiently reasonable answer and it is supported by many precedents in other countries. But there is one noteworthy feature, namely, the celerity shown by the Government in formulating this reply. In Japan such a series of questions would certainly have been left unanswered for several weeks, and the obvious disadvantage of making a hasty reply is that deliberation in future cases will be apt to be misconstrued.

Shanghai informs the world that the Prince Regent of China recently addressed to Yuan Shih kai a question as to what, in the opinion of the retired statesman, would be the best and safest policy for China to follow in foreign affairs at this juncture. Yuan replied that the only hope for the Empire's safety lies in a triple alliance between Germany, the United States of America and China. The ex-Viceroy is reported to have added that a certain foreign Power or Powers would surely oppose such a consummation, and that consequently not a moment should be lost in carrying it out.

It will suggest itself to our readers that in the first place the reference of such a query to Mr. Yuan on the part of the Prince Regent invests the story with an atmosphere of doubt. But our information goes to show that Yuan's views are much esteemed in Peking at present and that his return to power would take place at once were he himself willing. The really apocryphal element of the tale is that the Prince Regent's query and Yuan's answer should have immediately become public property.

SHANGHAI AND THE PEST.

Saturday, November 19.

The crass ignorance of the Chinese in matters of hygiene and sanitation seems likely to cause much inconvenience in Shanghai. The recent riots did not assume the form of concerted action on the part of the native population; they were confined to sporadic attacks upon individual foreigners who were supposed to be connected with the steps taken by the municipality to prevent the spread of the plague. The telegraph now says, however, that the Chinese merchants are organizing a general boycott of foreign goods, and if that be true, it would follow that the better class of Chinese, as well as the inferior, are labouring under the same false impression about sanitation. One can scarcely conceive anything like the boycott of all foreign merchandise, inasmuch as such an extreme measure would hurt the Chinese mercantile community just as much as it would hurt the foreign, and moreover it would betray an almost incredible lack of common-sense. We imagine therefore that the telegraph speaks in an exaggerated tone. At all events Shanghai is much to be pitied, being, on the one hand, threatened with an invasion of a terrible malady, and, on the other, prevented by Chinese stupidity and prejudice from dealing effectually with it.

Sunday, November 20.

There is no news from Shanghai this morning. It appears to be accepted as certain that the Chinese have organized a boycott of foreign merchandise by way of protest against the methods of the Municipal Sanitary Board. The effects of this strange step will be felt most severely by England, Germany and the United States, which three Powers are prominently represented on the Municipal Council and do a major part of the trade of the port. Japan figures in a comparatively insignificant *role*, and will therefore escape the brunt of the battle. But the really interesting question is not so much who will be hardest hit, as the fact that the Chinese merchants should resort to such an extraordinary measure. For it is evident that they boycott themselves simultaneously, since by ceasing all transactions with English, American and German merchants they practically put a stop to the whole trade of the port. There are two sides to every question, and we are constrained to think that level-headed Chinese business men would not have adopted such a suicidal course had not the measures of the Sanitation Committee been strikingly severe. The Committee, of course, is actuated solely by considerations of public safety; but where Chinese subjects are concerned there may very possibly have been some abuse of power.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

From Chefoo comes intelligence of a disquieting character. If appears that the import of cocoons from Antung this season has been only about one-tenth of the normal figure, and in addition to this heavy losses have been incurred in the bean trade. The result is that a number of Chinese merchants who have their principal establishments in Chefoo and branch-offices in Tsingtao, are unable to balance their accounts, and having been moreover affected, more or less, by the Shanghai and Hankow panics, they are now on the verge of bankruptcy. The Taotai is said to have opened negotiations with the German Asiatic Bank for the purpose of procuring assistance.

The latest report indicates that the alleged disturbances in Kwantung province were not of a very serious character. With the exception of setting fire to one or two Christian places of worship, no outrages were committed by the mob at Sankiang. The American, French, German and English Missionaries deemed it prudent to leave the place, but they were not in any way molested, and as for Japanese life and property there were no casualties. The troops sent by the Kwantung Government found no difficulty in restoring order, and everything is now said to be perfectly tranquil.

It is announced that the Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province has resigned his position. The ostensible reason is ill health, but the true cause is understood to be dissatisfaction with the financial condition of the Empire and with the postponement of the National Assembly. Apparently his Excellency Mr. Chen Kwei-lung is an advocate of that impossible feat, the opening of parliament without any preparation. It is said that in view of the difficulty of finding a successor, the Government will decline to accept his resignation.

Mr. Nezu, head of the school established by the *Dobun Kwai* (Common Script Society) in Shanghai, is quoted as making some interesting comments on the present situation. Premising that the total expenditure in the budget, as recently submitted to the Senate, are 330 million taels, out of which aggregate the army and the navy stand for over 100 millions, Mr. Nezu asks what can be the object of the Chinese Government in devoting such a huge sum to unproductive purposes. Is it that China deems her national defences insecure, or is it that she feels it necessary to arm herself against possible attack from one or more outside Powers. Mr. Nezu, whose opinion on Chinese affairs is extremely valuable, does not find either of these causes sufficient. Neither does he attach paramount importance to the plea that the Peking Government deems it prudent to be prepared for domestic troubles. If that were the case, one Division in each of the 18 provinces would amply suffice, whereas the programme contemplates 36 Divisions, and since the present Minister of War came into power there there has been talk of still further increasing the number to 42. The real motive of this great outlay on armaments, in the opinion of Mr. Nezu, is to be sought in China's bitter experience at the last general meeting of the Hague Tribunal when, on the plea that she possessed no navy, she was denied a voice in the proceedings. The Government in Peking felt that rebuff poignantly, and resolved to correct a state of affairs which involved such international humiliation. But that is not the sole reason, Mr. Nezu thinks. This sudden building up of armaments is largely attributable to a sense on the part of the Manchu Government that the administrative power is slipping from its grasp. In the provinces the authority of the Viceroys and other appointees of Peking has already been greatly restricted, and promises to be reduced to still narrower limits, by the action of the Local Assemblies; and in the capital the Manchu Government itself has been flouted by the Senate, to which body it looked for conservative support. Hence this great appropriation for military and naval purposes must be interpreted as the outcome of two purposes: one is to assert China's international position; the other, to rehabilitate the Manchu Dynasty.

MANCHURIA.

A telegram apparently emanating from a news agency, is published by several Tokyo journals. The Viceroy of Manchuria, according to this message, has memorialized the Throne in the sense that it is impossible for China to place in Manchuria a force sufficient to make radical headway against the might of Japan and Russia in the Three Provinces. In these circumstances the only course for China to pursue is to keep her military force in Manchuria on its present footing, and to throw open the Three Provinces completely to foreign trade, residence and travel. By that means the interests of Western Powers will soon be developed to such an extent as to constitute a strong buttress for the maintenance of the *status quo*.

This is a very old device, but its practical utility has never been demonstrated. On the contrary the result of opening new districts in China has hitherto been, and will continue to be so long as the extra-territorial system exists, the creation of further *imperia in imperio*. If China prefers to multiply such institutions within her boundaries, her taste must be peculiar. At all events it would be easier to believe in her sincerity if she really and earnestly applied herself to qualify for the recovery of judicial autonomy. The longer she leaves that problem unsolved, the more difficult does its solution become, and if she had any really genuine desire to assert her sovereign rights within her own territories, she would have long ago followed Japan's example in enacting suitable laws and training a competent judiciary. Failing these palpably essential measures, all the popular outcry for "rights recovery" must be regarded as an empty voice.

To this context belongs a statement attributed by the *Kokumin Shimbun* to a person well versed in Manchurian affairs. He refers to the fact that Chinese vernacular journals are speaking in almost identical terms about the dangers that menace Northern Manchuria on account of Russian aggression. But this authority does not by any means agree in thinking that such aggression is to be feared. It is true that Russia has a small body of troops at Manjuli, but their presence there is fully accounted for by the fact that Russia has the conventional right to post railway guards along the East China line, and that Manjuli is an important point in the transit of munitions to Harbin for the uses of these troops. Moreover so far from acquiring increased power, the Russians at Manjuli are being gradually replaced by immigrants from Mongolia and elsewhere. The same is true of the Amur region. Chinese immigrants are flocking thither rapidly and their number already exceeds that of Russian settlers. In fact, according to this authority, the present tendency points to the extrusion of the Russians from Northern Manchuria rather than to their dominance there.

It will perhaps be remembered that some time ago the Viceroy of Manchuria appointed a committee to enquire whether the projected railway from Hailungcheng should be carried to Kaiyuan or to Tiehling. The former route is said to be much more advantageous from an engineering point of view, and would also bring the proposed line into much closer connection with the South Manchurian Railway. But the Committee is said to have deliberately chosen the Tiehling route, with a view to the possibility of the Fakumen road being ultimately constructed, and serving to deflect traffic from the South Manchuria line. This decision of the Committee is said to be regarded with much umbrage by the Japanese. The criticism pronounced is that the attitude of the Chinese in Manchuria towards the Japanese is a counterpart of the attitude of the latter towards foreigners in general at the beginning of the Meiji era.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

A Japanese who has just returned to Nagasaki from China reports that, so far as the sphere of his observation is concerned, the people of China are by no means content with the concession made by the Government in agreeing to open parliament in 1913. The inhabitants of the province of Hupeh are agitating with special vehemence. On the 13th instant, about a thousand persons, representing 39 political associations, met in the hall of the Local Assembly and elected a committee of ten to wait upon the Viceroy and urge the necessity of opening parliament next year. The curious point is that the Viceroy seems to have inferentially approved of this petition. He spoke of forwarding it to Peking after consultation with certain other high officials, and his words evidently conveyed to his hearers the impression that they had his sympatly and might count on his coöperation. This occurrence, it will be observed, took place ten days ago, and as it is not supplemented by any similar news from Peking, we imagine that no great importance should be attached to it. It is incredible that any ordinarily intelligent Chinese could conceive the possibility of making preparations to open a popular assembly within the course of a few months, and we are driven to conclude that any persons agitating in that sense must be mere stirrers up of strife.

THE COLD STORAGE COMPANY.

This Company also seems to be in deep water. The directors find themselves confronted by the necessity of making a further call on the shareholders, and in the absence of any dividend the shareholders will not respond. This is one of the companies that was started during the *post-bellum* period.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, November 18.

The party of Korean tourists seems to have separated into two for the purposes of the return journey, and the male section, numbering 34, reached Seoul on the 16th instant. Mr. Pak Che-song, formerly Minister of Home Affairs, is quoted as having stated to the large assemblage of persons gathered on the railway platform to receive him and his fellow-travellers, that what they had most admired in Japan was not the beautiful scenery nor yet the signal progress made by the Japanese nation, but the heartiness of the welcome given to the tourists. All classes of Japanese, high and low alike, had combined to greet them in a kindly and hospitable manner, and he and his fellow-travellers were profoundly gratified by this plainly genuine demonstration of friendship. They would never forget it, and he could confidently affirm that if this demeanour on the part of the Japanese was a genuine index of their feelings towards Korea, the two nations would soon be united in bonds of genuine amity.

Saturday, November 19.

The party of Korean tourists who recently visited Japan are reported to have been received by Prince Li-O on their return to Seoul. They seem to have given a most glowing account of the experiences garnered in their travels through this country and of the welcome extended to them by the Japanese nation. Especially were they struck by the gracious words addressed to them by the Emperor and Empress of Japan. Altogether the visit appears to have had most useful results, and great credit is due to the person who planned it.

Separate audience was given to Viscount Pak on the 17th instant by both the senior and junior Imperial Princes. They are said to have been much impressed by his account of his travels, but the telegrams add that the idea of hastening the visit of the Junior Prince to Japan has had to be abandoned for various reasons. His Imperial Highness will adhere to his original plan; that is to say, he will repair to Tokyo in March of next year.

The British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald are reported to have been detained at Fusan by the violent gale of the past few days. Their Excellencies were, however, able to leave on the 18th instant, owing to the Governor-General having placed the *Kosei-Go* at their disposal. This vessel is one of the two hospital steamers belonging to the Red Cross Society.

Viscount General Oshima is to return to Japan early next month, travelling by Antung and Seoul.

There has been an unfortunate occurrence in connection with the inauguration of the Toyo Takushoku Kaisha's colonization scheme. The announcement recently made concerning the arrangements contemplated by the Company appears to have been misconstrued in Gumma prefecture, where the people interpreted the announcement as signifying that the Company was now prepared to receive and care for immigrants. Accordingly the inhabitants of two villages, numbering 17 men, 14 women and 20 children, packed up their possessions and repaired to the Korean capital, only to learn that the Colonization Company was not yet prepared to provide for them. The unfortunate people clubbed their resources, and made preparations to live as best they might until the Colonization Company was prepared to do something for them, but the telegraph says that their resources are very limited and that they are even threatened with starvation. The apparent precipitancy shown by these poor people in emigrating to Korea is easily understood when we observe that the district occupied by them in Gumma prefecture was one of the places devasted by the floods of this autumn.

There has been a general meeting of Chambers of Commerce in Korea, but the telegrams do not show explicitly whether the participants were limited to Japanese or whether they included Koreans also. Several resolutions were unanimously adopted: as that the duties upon cereals passing from Korea to Japan or *vice versâ* should be abolished; that greater expedition should be observed in dealing with custom-house affairs; that for the latter purpose the number of officials should be increased; that the period fixed for railway construction should be shortened, and that a colonization bank should be established. This last suggestion is not easy to understand, seeing that such a bank as that referred to has already been created by the Colonization Company. At any rate, the whole movement shows a wholesome growth of commercial and industrial enterprise in the Peninsula. The meeting finally decided that, for the purpose of familiarising Japanese merchants with Korean products, an invitation should be addressed to all the Chambers of Commerce thoughout Japan with the object of inducing the representatives of the Chambers to assemble in Seoul next spring and examine these products intimately. We presume that some kind of bazaar or exhibition is intended.

Of course the idea of abolishing customs duties upon the interchange of Japanese and Korean cereals would be extremely difficult to contrive under existing fiscal arrangements. A delegation from the Chambers is said to have been informed in that sense by the officials of the Governor-General's office, and it was thereafter decided to bring the matter before the Diet in its next session.

Sunday, November 20.

From Chentao comes intelligence that the Chinese Police Authorities have required the Korean settlers to adopt Chinese costumes and customs, and have warned them that unless they follow this advice they are likely to be serious sufferers. It is feared that this kind of extravagant interference with private rights will continue until the jurisdiction problem is finally settled.

Monday, November 21.

The only item of news from Korea this morning is that Prince Li Dai-O has announced his intention of paying an early visit to Japan for the purpose of meeting the Emperor and viewing the country. This Prince is the Sovereign whose tenure of the Korean Crown came to an end in the sequel of the secret mission to the Hague. He always fought strenuously according to his lights for the independence of his dominions, and his patriotism is none the less to be applauded because his policy would have ended in the very result which he was so anxious to avert. It will be indeed a striking evidence of the change of the times if this potentate visits Japan bearing a princely title conferred by the Mikado, and acknowledging himself a loyal subject of this Empire.

Tuesday, November 22.

The telegraph states that on the 21st instant Prince Li-O Junior waited upon the Senior Prince and described to him the accounts given of their travels by the leading members of the tourist-party which recently visited Japan. The Junior Prince stated his intention of visiting Japan next Spring and urged that the Senior Prince should accompany him.

We observe that Viscount Cho, who was the principal figure among the tourists, counsels the advisability of refraining from public talk about this intended trip of the two Ex-Emperors. Viscount Cho thinks that there are many people in Korea to whom such a step would not only appear inexplicable but would also suggest suspicions. On the other hand, if things be left to take their course quietly, the present happy understanding will be gradually extended to the whole mass of the people. Another very practical suggestion made by Viscount Cho is that a Korean inn should be established in Tokyo with a club attached. At present Korean travellers in Japan are welcomed wherever they go, but they are much embarrassed by the difference of customs between the two countries, and it would be a great convenience to them if there existed in Tokyo and perhaps in Kyoto also a place where they could get board and lodging in Korean style and be sure of meeting one another.

Wednesday, November 23.

It is now stated that the idea of the two ex-Emperors of Korea travelling together to Japan is not likely to be realized. According to present prospects the Senior Prince will start for Tokyo in January with the intention of remaining in Japan until September, and the Junior Prince will set out in March. Nothing is said as to the length of the latter's probable sojourn.

It will be remembered that the telegraph a few days ago announced the unexpected arrival in Seoul of a number of immigrants from Gumma prefecture. With reference to this we find the following in the *Seoul Press*:—

It is stated that the Oriental Development Company is busy preparing for the introduction of its first Japanese settlers into this peninsula. Their number will be rather limited, but in view of the fact that the success of this first batch will have far-reaching bearing upon future settlers as well as upon Korean farmers, the Directors of the Company are evidently exercising great precautions in the selection of the candidates. On the other hand there are indications that Japanese farmers have begun to show a serious interest in Korean agriculture. Up to date over twenty applications, it is reported, have been received by the Company from would-be settlers in groups. A few days ago some fifty Japanese forming ten families arrived here from Gumma prefecture without making previous arrangements and surprised the Directors of the above Company with a request for contract of settlement. The Company, we understand, is trying hard to make some provision for the Gumma peasants. Misunderstanding on the part of the latter is saidto be the cause of this awkward situation. It is highly desirable that prefecture authorities at home take care not to allow a repetition of such a rash act by would-be agricultural emigrants.

The telegraph now says that arrangements have nearly been completed for disposing satisfactorily of these somewhat rash settlers.

Viscount Cho makes the very sensible remark that the object now kept in view ought to be to bring about intimate association between the conservative section of the Korean population and their Japanese fellow-subjects. The day has passed when much

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

importance need be attached to the distinction of pro-Japanese and anti-Japanese in Korea. The Koreans as a whole have accepted the situation and are not likely to attempt to disturb it. But undoubtedly there still lingers in the bosom of many a Korean a sentiment of doubt as to Japan's real friendship as well as a feeling of affection for the former state of affairs. People swayed by such views are too apt to be treated as unreasoning conservatives. The fact is that, if one associates with them intimately, one finds among their number many men of really sterling worth. To win the goodwill of such persons is of the greatest consequence. Many of them, when they hear the accounts given by the tourists who have hitherto visited Japan, will conceive a wish to see this country at close range and to observe intimately the results of the civilization it has adopted. That wish may not be carried into practice owing to the existence of some obstacle, which, though really of a trifling character, would suffice to turn the scale. Such an obstacle is the want of a suitable place of sojourn in the Japanese capital, and it is for this reason that Viscount Cho recommends the practical step of founding a Korean Club in Tokyo, with a suitable hotel attached. He explains that he himself took pains to include in the recent batch of tourists two or three of his countrymen who had been leaders of the anti-Japanese insurrection. He does not say explicitly what effect their visit had on them, but he leads us to infer that it was altogether satisfactory.

Thursday, November 24.

It is stated that the Railway Bureau in Seoul has decided to construct a permanent line of railway from Gensan to Chongjin in Korea. There are many engineering difficulties to overcome, but these are not sufficient to be prohibitive in view of the strategical importance of the road. It is said to have been further determined to convert into permanent tracks the temporary lines between Mokpo and Fusan and between Chongjin and Hoiryong.

We take the following from the *Seoul Press*:—

We reported yesterday that twenty-six dutiful sons and daughters and faithful wives living in Seoul were given monetary grants on the 3rd inst. It is stated that the number of Koreans who are to be honoured in a similar way in various provinces are as follow:

Province.	Dutiful sons and daughters.	Faithful wives.
Kyongki	154	106
North Choongchong	84	41
South Choongchong	124	102
North Chonla	141	104
South Chonla	206	179
North Kyongsang	247	145
South Kyongsang	238	115
Whanghai	116	132
Kangwon	111	80
South Pyongan	85	144
North Pyongan	112	112
South Hamkyong	97	116
North Hamkyong	45	47

Negotiations are now said to be in progress for the transfer to a Japanese syndicate of the concession for the Seoul water-works, which is now in the possession of a British Company. It is expected that the agreement will be signed before the end of the year.

The talk about 51 giddy immigrants who had proceeded from Gumma prefecture to Korea seems to have been strangely exaggerated. The immigrants themselves allege that they have plenty of money and that with the exception of about 10 women and children they are all able to do a good day's work. They are very indignant at being held up in the light of objects of charity.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

Marquis Katsura has made another speech, this time at Nagoya. Having already made a clear exposition of his views and intentions when speaking in Tokyo and Osaka, the Marquis did not retraverse the same ground in Nagoya. He dwelt rather upon the Government's duty in striving to lower the market rate of interest and to bring about an abundance of capital, since by these means alone productive enterprise could be effectually stimulated. He referred to statistics as showing that these two objects had been compassed, with a corresponding rise in the price of local securities and a proportionate impulse towards works calculated to promote the country's material development.

Meanwhile papers like the *Nippon* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* continue to attack the Government on the ground that its policy is inconsistent, since it redeems old obligations with one hand and contracts new with the other. Lieut.-General Viscount Soga, that redoubtable and perpetual opponent of every government, is quoted as denouncing the conversion of the main-trunk railway to the medium gauge. He declares that no special military facilities would be thus accorded, if we except the transport of horses, and he considers that the money might be much better spent on extending the system in all directions.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* quotes Mr. Sonoda Kokichi as pointing out that the Finance Minister's original declaration of abstention from further loans must not be read in an absolutely literal sense. The loans referred to were obligations contracted on account of unproductive enterprises. It is unreasonable and uneconomical to adopt a hard and fast policy which would tend to obstruct the growth of profitable business. At the same time it behoves a Finance Minister to choose his times and seasons carefully. Debts to be redeemed must be dealt with, *coûte qu'il coûte*, when the fixed time for dealing with them comes, and if at that moment bonds for productive purposes be issued, it might appear that the latter operation virtually annulled the former. But a little consideration would show that capitalists, inasmuch as they have absolute option as to the placing of their money, need not be at all embarrassed by such action on the part of officialdom, neither would it be fair to say that the Treasury pursued an inconsistent policy.

A convivial meeting was held in Tokyo on the 17th instant by 36 *Seiyukai* representatives now in the Capital. They decided against changing the gauge of the railway and approved of developing the present system and improving the roads without any alteration of gauge.

The days immediately preceding the opening of the Diet are always more or less occupied with political rumours. The present occasion is no exception. There is talk of a meeting having taken place on the 11th instant between Marquis Saionji and Marquis Katsura, on which occasion the latter statesman offered a full explanation of his financial programme and of his foreign policy. It is added, however, that Marquis Saionji limited himself to listening and did not express any approval of the Prime Minister's statements. Thus no conclusion can be drawn from this meeting.

The critics profess to have discovered a discrepancy between the Finance Minister's statement and the statement of the Railway Board with regard to the increased fund which the Diet will be asked to grant. The total amount of the fund is 230 million *yen*, and the discrepancy consists in including in that amount the sum of 100 millions already granted by the Diet or in excluding that sum. The Finance Minister is represented as having included it, whereas the Railway Board treats the whole amount of 230 millions as an additional grant. Such is the difficulty, now raised.

With reference to the above allegation of discrepancy Mr. Morimoto, Head of the Finance Bureau of the Railway Board, has given a very full explanation. He says that the first operations to be undertaken in connection with widening the gauge relate to tunnels and bridges. Out of the fund originally voted for railway purposes up to the close of the year 1919, 100 million *yen* still remains, and for the purpose of converting the main trunk line to the medium gauge, a further amount of 130 millions is required. But that would not be spent entirely for the change of gauge. The sum includes the cost of locomotives and rolling stock for the whole of the main trunk line, a distance of over 700 miles. The actual work of widening the gauge is estimated to cost not more than from 50 to 60 million *yen*. Another point which has to be taken into consideration is that the rolling stock now in use could be diverted to the purposes of the roads on which the narrow gauge is maintained, and a considerable amount of money would thus be realized.

It will be seen that Mr. Morimoto's statement agrees from point to point with that attributed to the Minister of Finance.

PRATAS ISLAND.

Pratas Island seems destined to acquire a degree of notoriety out of all proportion to its intrinsic importance. Japanese newspapers report that it has been the subject of fresh complications. This time the trouble is connected with the natural desire of the Chinese to develop the resources of a property which has already cost them a considerable sum. Twice they attempted to form an organization for that purpose, employing some of the Japanese who were connected with the enterprise in the days when the island was under the control of Mr. Nishizawa. But on each occasion their plans were baulked by interference on the part of Mr. Consul Funatsu in Hongkong, who, if the accounts from which we are quoting be correct, must be either a very obstructive kind of official or must find something very objectionable in the programme contemplated by the lessees of the island. The upshot is that things are reduced to a complete standstill, and an appeal has been made to the Foreign Office to remove Mr. Funatsu to a sphere where his influence will be excluded from this particular field.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF.

Friday, November 18.

At a meeting of *Seiyu-kai* members held in Tokyo on the 17th instant Mr. Hinata Taketeru delivered a somewhat chauvinistic speech on the subject of the tariff. He recalled the fact that Japan had been striving for tariff autonomy during the past fifty years, and that it would be altogether unreasonable to expect her to surrender the satisfaction of that ambition for the sake of consulting the convenience of one country's merchants. The alliance with England rested on a political basis and should be kept entirely independent of tradal questions. Japan ought to go her way steadfastly, but at the same time the Cabinet which had betrayed the country into this complication must be held responsible.

This speech was received with some evidence of disapproval, and it elicited an answer from Mr. Yamamoto Teijiro, who took the line that commercial questions constitute an essential factor of international relations, and that the tariff problem could not properly be separated from the Alliance. Steps must be taken to satisfy England. On the other hand, the Ministry must be held responsible for the difficulty.

Neither of the above politicians can be regarded as representing the *Seiyu-kai*.

Saturday, November 19.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* publishes an interesting statement said to have emanated from the Foreign Office in Tokyo. It divides the Powers into four groups with regard to the tariff. The first group comprises Powers with which conventional tariffs can be freely negotiated. Those Powers are six, namely, Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Switzerland and Canada. Japan's exports to these six countries aggregate 59 million *yen* and her imports from them total 50 millions. The second group consists of Powers with which there is no room for a conventional tariff and with which the conclusion of such a tariff would be disadvantageous to Japan. The countries falling into this list are seven; namely, England, Hongkong, Holland, the Dutch East Indies, Belgium, China and Korea. To these seven Powers Japan sells 169 million *yen* worth of goods, and from them she imports 197 millions. The third group consists of Powers with which the trade is still in its infancy, so that no occasion yet offers for conventional tariffs. Such countries also number seven. They are Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Norway, Mexico, Peru and Denmark. The exports to these seven from Japan aggregate only 600,000 *yen* and her imports from them amount to 1,800,000. Finally we have the fourth group comprising Powers which would find a conventional tariff disadvantageous to themselves. Such Powers are Australia, British India, the Straits Settlements, America, the Philippines and Hawaii. To these six countries Japan exports 133 million *yen* of goods and from them she imports 156 millions.

Considering the above Powers separately, it is to be noted that Germany's exports to Japan consist mainly of manufactured goods, whereas her imports from Japan are chiefly raw materials. Thus a conventional tariff would be highly advantageous to her. In the case of France and Canada the converse is true; but, on the other hand, to press these countries for a conventional tariff would only tend to offend them, and would result in a game not worth the candle. Turning to the second group, we find that four of the countries enumerated there, namely England, Hongkong, Belgium and the Dutch East Indies, are practically free-trade, and consequently nothing would be gained by negotiating conventional tariffs with them. As for China, her import duties are on a 5-per-cent. basis, and thus no change is needed. With regard to the fourth group, it includes some States to which Japan sells manufactured products and from which she purchases raw materials. But the United States of America, which is included in this category, does not conclude conventional tariffs, and it would not be worth Japan's while to impose duties on the grain, cotton and kerosene imported from thence.

The sum of the matter is that out of imports to Japan totalling 400 million *yen*, conventional tariffs would be impossible or unprofitable in the case of 300 millions, and consequently there remains only 100 millions to which such a system is applicable. Even among these latter imports, there are not a few which cannot be brought under a conventional tarift without loss to Japan, and consequently the final result is that tariff revision will end for the most part in statutory arrangements, conventional schedules being few and far between.

The *Nippon* observes that the Japanese oil-producers will ask the Diet in its next session to increase the duty upon kerosene, so that Japanese producers may be in some degree protected against the fierce competition in which the two great foreign companies are now engaged. Our contemparary predicts that the problem of the British tariff will come up for discussion simultaneously with this kerosene proposal, though no reasons are adduced to show a connection between the two. The *Nippon*, we observe, is now quite confident that it will be inevitable to modify the British tariff in a sense agreeable to English merchants.

Sunday, November 20.

There are two utterances on this subject to day. One, in the *Jiji Shimpo*, seems to be in part conjectural and in part accurate. It says that the British Government has proposed a measure of adjustment which has not yet been fully considered by the Japanese Cabinet, but that in the meanwhile the matter has been thrust out of sight by the intrusion of important questions of domestic politics in England, and it is not now likely that the Japanese Government will be in a position to make any statement to the Diet on the latter's opening.

The other utterance is found in the columns of the *Niroku Shimpo*. It is to the effect that the resentment originally felt by British merchants has been greatly softened by the writings of Japanese newspapers which have been practically unanimous in declaring that some step must be taken to satisfy the interests of British trade. English merchants are persuaded that these recommendations on the part of the press may be taken as fair expressions of Japanese public opinion.

Wednesday, November 23.

Premising that the integrity of Japanese journalistic interviewers has shown itself of late to be very far from unimpeachable, we may invite our readers' attention to statements said to have been made by Mr. Ozaki Yukio to a representative of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Ozaki depicts the people of Great Britain throughout the length and breadth of the land as intensely chagrined by Japan's attitude in the matter of customs dues, and since representative institutions are in the very nature of the English people, it is impossible for the Government to ignore such a wide-spread feeling. Something will have to be done. In Mr. Ozaki's opinion one of two routes must be chosen. Either the Cabinet must give in and compromise, or it must decline to make any conventional tariff with Great Britain. The latter course is that which Mr. Ozaki is inclined to attribute to the Japanese Government, and his inference is based on Count Komura's statement made in the last session of the Diet to the Budget Committee, when he said that, with countries which had no equivalent to offer, conventional tariffs would not be concluded. Mr. Ozaki declares that he almost rose from his seat on that occasion to enquire whether the Minister included England in his statement, but on reflecting that England and Japan stand in a special relation to each other, he desisted from formulating his query. He is positive, however, that if Japan insists on bringing English merchandise under the statutory tariff solely, the knell of the Alliance will be sounded, and he evidently thinks that the present Cabinet regards such a result with equanimity.

We again repeat that we do not vouch for the correctness of the above report. Rumours confirmed by probability say that the Governments in Tokyo and London are now actually engaged in discussing the question, and since it is beyond all question that the Katsura Ministry desires to find an exit satisfactory to Great Britain, we may fairly assume that a favourable issue will be reached.

Thursday, November 24.

Newspapers like the *Nippon* and the *Yorozu* publish diametically conflicting reports about the tariff question. We refrain from reproducing these statements. Their grain of truth is merely that the question is now under deliberation, and the large crop of stories reaped from that seed and tendered for public consumption may be dismissed as the inventions or conjectures of busy reporters. The old proverb, "where there's a will there's a way" applies eminently to this case. On both sides there is an undoubted will to find a satisfactory solution, and that a way will be discovered, there can be very little doubt.

THE TOKYO MOUSSELINE COMPANY.

According to the *Jiji Shimpo* the above Company is in a very parlous condition. Its business has not been yielding satisfactory results for some years, and it suffered almost crippling losses in connection with the recent inundations when large qualities of material and of machinery were virtually destroyed. The *Jiji* says that whereas 4,000 hands were employed prior to the inundations, there are not even 2,000 now, and nevertheless a satisfactory market cannot be found. The only hope for the Company is to call up the remaining 500,000 *yen* of its capital, but such a call would not be likely to meet with a very ready response seeing that in all probability no dividend can be paid for the next three years.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NEW WARSHIP.

Naturally a great deal of attention has been excited by the news that the Japanese Naval Department has ordered a first-class armoured cruiser from Messrs. Vickers and Sons in England, to displace 27,000 tons, to steam 27 knots, to have a main armament of twelve 14-inch guns and to be completed in 3 years. The first question asked is where the funds are to be procured for this purpose. That query is easily answered, for in the *post-bellum* programme of naval implementing there still remain to be built one line-of battleship and two cruisers. The second question is, why Japan should have to go abroad for such a purpose when she has shown herself capable of building line-of-battleships at home. To this the reply is that although she has certainly developed that ability, its practical exercise is comparatively limited. So far as actual building is concerned she can turn out two of the largest kind of craft per annum, one at Kure and one at Yokosuka. But, on the other hand, she cannot prepare materials for more than one such vessel yearly. Thus her real capacity reduces itself to one ship per annum; a signal contrast to England, where 16 battleships can be built in 21 months. The main reason, however, for placing this important order abroad is that Japan's remoteness from the ship building centres of Europe exposes her to the danger of falling behind the standards of the time, whatever diligence her naval constructors may employ. Hence by going abroad occasionally and placing an order for the very latest type of vessel with the very best builders, she obtains not only a splendid fighting unit but also an eminently useful model. The cruiser now about to be undertaken will be capable of taking her position in any fighting line. She will be a battle-ship of enormous power both as to speed and armament.

In this context we notice that the *Jiji Shimpo* has a strong article, advocating expansion of the navy and reduction of the army. Our contemporary recapitulates the figures formerly adduced by it with reference to the effective strengths of the navies of the world in 1917 according to present programmes and including in the list only battle-ships and armoured cruisers. The figures are England 71; the United States 42; Germany 40; France 30, and Japan 19. Moreover, if we calculate the squadrons which these Powers can assemble in the Far East, we find that the United States, Germany and France will be able to place 30 warships each on the Pacific. Japan ought to be able at least to rival any one of these three last Powers. It is tolerably certain that had not her naval force in the Far East been inferior to that of Russia in 1904, war would never have broken out. The appropriation of 80 million *yen* spread over a term of six years, which the Diet will be asked to grant in its next session is not nearly adequate for the purpose. A great part of it will have to be spent for buildings on shore, and even if it were wholly applicable to ship construction, it would be still insufficient. The *Jiji* is persuaded that what renders foreign Powers suspicious of Japan's intentions is the size of her army. Every reasonable critic recognizes that as an insular Power she is bound to be provided with a strong navy, but a big army suggests a spirit of continental enterprise. Our contemporary's idea therefore is that the army should be reduced and the navy increased.

The *Nippon* quotes an anonymous Japanese Vice-Admiral as saying that however regrettable the fact may be, it is none the less incontrovertible that the danger of a breach of the peace between Japan and a Western Power comes chiefly from America's attitude. In vain do statesmen and enlightened publicists on each side preach the necessity and demonstrate the reality of mutual friendship. None the less from time to time and even with growing iteration come from the United States mutterings of hostility which at any moment may develop a strength too great for official control. Japan must be prepared for that contingency. She must ask herself what objective this element of United States citizens have in view when they advocate the expenditure of enormous sums on furnishing the Pacific with a big fleet; on creating a powerful army on the Pacific Slope; on building a huge coal depôt and naval port in Hawaii and on fortifying the Philippines, Hawaii and Panama. Unwilling as Japan may be to believe in any quarrel with her old friend, it would be madness for her to shut her eyes to facts which stare her in the face.

It will have been observed that the Naval Authorities have been careful to declare that all details with respect to the armament and equipment of the newly-ordered warship must be kept secret. To impose secrecy upon newspapers is, however, a hopeless task, and the fact has been illustrated in this instance, for several Tokyo journals have applied themselves diligently to fathom the secrecy. We have no reason to think that any one of them, either by information or conjecture, has reached the exact truth, but it is at all events safe to assert that the new cruiser will be the finest craft of her class at present building or contemplated.

The displacement of the vessel is to be 27,000 tons, and the funds for her construction are to be taken from the appropriations provided for purposes of Naval Implement according to the programme formulated five years ago. But the cruisers indicated in that programme are to have a tonnage of only 15 000, and it follows that additional funds must be found if one of these cruisers is to be replaced by a ship displacing 27,000 tons. Our Tokyo contemporaries infer that the Government had this change in view when they proposed an additional grant for the Navy to the extent of 80 million *yen* spread over six years. It is evident, however, that until this additional expenditure receives the Diet's sanction, no part of the funds can be devoted to any fixed purpose. This point may create some difficulty, but as a matter of fact there remains an unexpended sum of between 50 and 60 million *yen* from the Implementing Fund, so that the Naval Department can easily make adjustments to meet the situation.

The *Asahi Shimbun* quotes an anonymous Vice-Admiral as saying that although Japan has adopted the policy of constructing her own warships at home, she is not yet able to accomplish that feat with due celerity. It takes from three to four years from the time of laying down a keel until the day when the vessel can be commissioned for active service, and of course that means that the ship has almost begun to be behind the times before she joins the fleet. Then again Japan has only two docks where line-of battle ships can be built, namely at Kure and Yokosuka. Nothing bigger than a second rate cruiser can be constructed at Maizuru and at Saseho. In time, of course, this state of affairs will be remedied, but much still remains to be accomplished, and in the meanwhile it is important that Japan should provide for her experts opportunities to inspect the methods and models of the leading naval Powers of the world. There is naturally in naval circles a party opposed to going abroad for such purposes, but although their arguments are not without validity, the hard fact is that Japan must cut her coat according to her cloth. Her accomplishments have been remarkable but they are not yet complete.

It has been officially given out by the Naval Department that in view of the changes now being effected in the shapes and armaments of war-vessels, the Government of Japan claims it necessary to order a war-ship abroad, inasmuch as due consideration has shown that it cannot be done at present in Japan in either public or private yards. The expense will be defrayed from the funds provided for an armoured cruiser under column "A" of the Implementing Programme, which contemplated the commencement of such a vessel in 1909. Therefore the contract has been given to the English firm of Messrs. Vickers and Company, and was signed in London on the 17th instant by the Japanese Ambassador and a representative of the Company. The ship is to have a displacement of 27,000 tons, but all other details are secret.

We observe that, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Mayor of Tokyo, who has just returned from travelling in the Occident, frankly admits that in the present state of affairs Japan is absolutely compelled to keep her navy up to the level of the strength of foreign countries. She cannot afford to stand aloof from this competition, however ruinous and however unwelcome it may be. But Mr. Ozaki thinks that succour might be found in a direction often previously indicated, namely, in an alliance of the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan. We do not gather clearly whether he thinks that one of the purposes of such an alliance should be to dictate to other Powers a reduction of naval armaments, but as he is eminently a practical man, we take it for granted that such is his meaning. For if the three Powers he mentions, great as are their resources, differentiated themselves from the rest of the world by merely ceasing to build ships, they would soon be confronted by an intolerable situation. The dream of the age—a purely Utopian dream we fear—is such a combination of Powers as could dictate to the world the proper limit of naval strength for each Power. But we confess that the practical difficulties lying on the threshold of such a millenium seem absolutely invincible.

THE HONGKONG CASE.

A telegram from Hongkong says that the Supreme Court has pronounced judgment of guilty against John W. Hayes who was indicted for causing the death of Japanese child and the wounding of a Japanese adult. The sentence passed was 3 years imprisonment with hard labour.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PACIFIC SLOPE SOCIETY.

The above body held its annual general meeting in San Francisco on the 17th and 18th instant. The chair was taken by the Governor of California, and about 1100 persons attended. Mr. Gillett addressed the meeting in a very unquiet strain. He declared that unless due and timely steps were taken, the mastery of the Pacific would fall into the hands of Japan; in which case there would accrue to that Power all the benefits of the Panama Canal, a work upon which America will have spent upwards of 400 million dollars. It was essential that a strong squadron flying the Stars and Stripes should be formed in the Pacific, and that the land-forces should be doubled, bringing them up to 25 regiments. It is not stated whether the meeting unanimously endorsed these views, but a resolution was adopted that the Society should remain in existence and operation until the above objects were attained.

It is certainly interesting to observe that whereas on Saturday morning we had a telegraphic summary of a speech delivered by Mr. O'Brien at Detroit, in which he emphatically denied all present or future cause of quarrel between the United States and Japan, on Sunday we have a message describing how the Governor of California spoke of a great struggle now imminent, unless America hastens to make herself invulnerable. The people of the Pacific Slope have nearly talked themselves into a mood which is very difficult to reconcile with the permanence of peace.

The members of the United American Labour League, who have just held a meeting at St. Louis, were treated by the Canadian delegate to a dose of belligerent prattle similar to that administered to a San Francisco audience by the Governor of California. This delegate declared that, although the League was radically opposed to war, the Japanese invasion had made war practically inevitable. They must now shoulder their rifles if they intended to drive out the yellow race and to keep their country a white man's land.

What a flagrant parody of boasted Western civilization is the conduct of these Californian agitators and Canadian delegates! Only a very few years have passed since the Occident, at the mouth of the cannon, was teaching Japan the lesson that to exclude Occidentals from her territories was to sin grievously against the dictates of progress and enlightenment. We forced the Japanese to swallow that doctrine, and now we are vehemently contradicting in practice the fine ethics we then enunciated in theory. It is a pity that the good fairy does not give us eyes to see ourselves as others must see us.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

Again talk begins to be heard about the municipalization of the Tokyo railway. His Honour the Mayor Mr. Ozaki, has always been a strong advocate of this measure and his recent visit to Europe and America has doubtless convinced him that Tokyo takes the lead among all the capitals of the world in the defective character of its electric-tram service. Of course so long as the fare remains at its present low figure, the Company cannot be expected to spend any great sum upon the equipment of the line. But whatever reason be assigned, the service is a disgrace to the capital of Japan, and Mr. Ozaki may well be anxious to see some improvements introduced. The question of terms, however, appears not unlikely to prove again a fatal obstacle. The Company asks for 65 millions; the city is understood to offer only 60.

The *Mainichi Dempo* attributes to Mr. Ozaki Yukio various statements with reference to the Tokyo Railway—statements which might come from the mouth of a college student or of a violent political agitator, but certainly never can have emanated from a man of such straightforward and sensible views as the present Mayor of Tokyo. Doubtless Mr. Ozaki will not take the trouble to correct these wild expressions attributed to him, and we venture to perform the task in his behalf.

It is stated that the Tokyo railway, will declare a dividend of 7 per cent. for the current half year. The following is a comparative table of the Company's earnings during the past six months:—

Month.	1910. Yen.	1909. Yen.
June	511,574	475,211
July	542,146	512,166
August	471,689	461,951
September	526,625	485 693
October	564,658	537 377

THE CHIYODA GAS COMPANY.

The Chiyoda Gas Company seems to be falling into the condition of a house divided against itself. Hitherto it has accomplished nothing except the expenditure of a large sum of money on salaries and advertisements. It has not even obtained a site for its tanks, and even if it gets land at Shibaura it will have to pay 400,000 *yen* for it, instead of the 120,000 originally contemplated. As for amalgamation with the Tokyo Gas Company, the latter's terms are so onerous as to preclude all hope, and the idea of fixing limits for the enterprise of each company is impossible to carry into practice. Some of the leading share-holders are said to have presented a resolution voting want of confidence in the directors, and the chief engineer, Mr. Okamoto, has resigned.

Whatever be the ultimate fate of this Company it will at least enjoy the credit of having occupied a large space in public observation. In our last issue we quoted Tokyo journals as saying that serious dissensions had occured among the directors and that the chief engineer, Mr. Okamoto, had resigned. This morning we find several Metropolitan newspapers confirming the above statements and dwelling upon the great blow which the Company must suffer from the retirement of Mr. Okamoto, who was one of the very few really competent gas-engineers in Japan. But side by side with these reports the *Jiji Shimpo* publishes an emphatic denial, emenating from one of the directors. He declares that there has been no dissension whatever; that Mr. Okamoto has not signified any intention of resigning; that none of the large shareholders entertains any longer the idea of amalgamation with the Tokyo Gas Company, and that the Chiyoda will certainly carry out its original programme of supplying gas by next August.

THE PRODUCTIVE ENTERPRISE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

This Committee, which owes its origin to official suggestion and which comprises many of the financial and industrial leaders, recently, as reported in these columns at the time, discussed the question of establishing a China-Japan Bank, and being unable to arrive at a decision, appointed a sub-committee to investigate and report upon the proposal. This sub-Committee on the 22nd instant announced the result of its labours and declared in favour of the proposed bank. It will be remembered that a cognate project for a central bank of Manchuria came up for discussion last fall, but the decision then arrived at was that the better plan would be to encourage the Yokohama Specie Bank to extend the sphere of its business in Manchuria by lending money on fixed property. For this purpose a sum of 3 million *yen* was placed at the Bank's disposal at a low rate of interest by the Treasury. The result of this arrangement has thus far been that the Specie Bank has granted accommodation to the extent of 600,000 *yen*. But it is understood that the Bank's doings are not in a very satisfactory condition at present. It did not escape the effects of the recent panic in Shanghai, and it has had to raise its rate of interest to 2½ *sen* daily. Large Japanese firms trading in Manchuria, especially the Mitsui, are said to be dissatisfied with the Specie Bank's methods, and at the same time the East Asia Industrial Company wants a banking organ on a different basis. Taking all these things into consideration, the sub-Committe referred to above recomends that, while the Specie Bank should continue operations as vigorously as possible, an independent bank of China and Japan should be established.

THE WAKAMATSU IRON FOUNDRY.

It is predicted by the *Jiji Shimpo* that the question of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry will constitute a vital issue between the Government and the Diet in the latter's approaching session. When the Diet was first asked to make an appropriation on account of the Foundry, the sum put down in the estimates was five million *yen*, whereas the sum actually expended up to the present has been 51 millions. In other words, the Government's original estimate has been multiplied by more than ten. If increasing the capital expended meant the realization of greater profits and the consequent reduction of annual losses, there might be some reason for continuing to put money into this apparently bottomless pit. But unfortunately that is not the case. On the contrary, the excess of expenditure has grown steadily and now amounts to about a million and half annually. The Government assigns as a reason for extension that though official requirements can be satisfied already, the demand of the general public cannot yet be supplied, and the factory must be made to serve the double purpose. But the *Jiji* is convinced that want of technical experience is at the root of all the trouble. In order to produce a thousand tons of iron up to sample, 15,000 tons have to be smelted, and the price that results is almost prohibitive. The Diet is sure to take up this question vigorously n the next session.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

We read in the *Niroku Shimbun* a statement explicitly attributed to an official source. It is an explanation of the Government's programme with regard to railway improvement and extension. During the first two or three years of the work no issue of bonds will be necessary, because many works of improvement contemplated under the old programme will become superfluous when the system of broad-gauge construction goes into operation. From this source about 10 million *yen* will become available annually, and that sum, together with accommodation from the Postal Savings Banks, will suffice until about the year 1914 or 1915. Thereafter the foreign money market will be applied to.

A conviction is evidently growing that the *Seiyukai* will oppose the Government's scheme for widening the railway gauge. No definite decision has yet been adopted publicly by the great Party, but judging from opinions expressed in one quarter or another, we take the view of the *Seiyukai* to be that as between increasing the gauge and extending the system, the latter course is dictated by economic considerations. Of course this does not mean that the Cabinet will have to resign. The Ministry does not stake its existence on procuring the Diet's consent to a change of gauge. If the people's representatives attach greater importance to extending the network of railways than to improving those already in existence, that is the nation's business. Speaking as outsiders, however, we should be sincerely sorry to see Japan condemn herself to a continuance of the present very backward facilities of communication.

MEANS OF COMMUNICAT ON.

We were right in concluding that the various positive statements published by Tokyo journals with regard to the electric trams were made out of whole cloth. The Mayor of Tokyo has not ut'ered any of the extreme thoughts attributed to him, nor can any truth be attached to the decisive steps alleged to have been taken by certain public bodies. What Mr. Ozaki seems to have said is simply that the age is one of transition. Twenty years ago electric railways were regarded as an impossibility, and five or six years ago the idea of wireless telegraphy was laughed at. Who can guarantee that existing systems will have any greater stability than their predecessors had? Everything seems to indicate that the age of motor-cars has succeeded that of street railways and that the age of aeroplanes will replace both. We gather that the Mayor of Tokyo is so much impressed by what he saw abroad that he doubts even the expediency of substituting a medium gauge for a narrow on the State railways of Japan, seeing that such r ads, whatever their gauge, are likely to be soon superseded by something radically different.

Of course these observations of Mr. Ozaki's are in a measure incontrovertible, but sight must not be lost of the fact that if human enterprise were deterred by looking forward, progress would come to a virtual stand-still. Men have to do the best they can with the means at their disposal, taking the chance and running the risk of being distanced at any moment by the competitive genius of their contemporaries. The products of civilization always overlap one another, and long after the new has been established, a margin of usefulness remains for the old.

THE OMNIPOTENT GOVERNMENT.

We take the following from the leading columns of a local contemporary :—

It is certainly to be regretted that the authorities of this country should allow the names of official representatives of friendly nations to be introduced into any scandalous story published in Japanese newspapers. The manner in which the names of foreigners are dragged through the mire of page 3 of Japanese journals is disgusting in the extreme. A few days ago one journal stated that a foreigner, whose age was given as 23 kept a concubine at an address given, whereas the foreigner, who is well-known locally, is a man well over 60 years of age and has a foreign wife and grown-up family and cannot be associated with the eve t announced. In another journal published on the same day, the same item of "news" was inserted, but a different name—also of a resident foreigner—was given. It is remarkable that the authorities, who were recently so concerned at the damage alleged to have been inflicted on the fair reputation of Mr. Preston should not extend a little of their anxiety towards checking the totally unwarrantable and unfounded slanders against foreign residents whi h periodically find their way into the columns of vernacular journals.

It seems a pity that this critic did not supplement his strictures by indicating the method which the Japanese Authorities ought to pursue in order to protect the foreign residents against slander on the part of vernacular journals. The general supposition is that a Government has nothing to do with such matters. Laws exist and tribunals for executing them. Persons who consider that they have been libelled by a newspaper must appeal to those laws and to those tribunals. No initiative can be taken by the Authorities. If the public will not take the trouble to protect themselves by recourse to the means provided for that purpose, all remedy ceases to be available.

DISCARDED RIFLES.

A few days ago a telegram reached the *Asahi Shimbun* from the London *Times* to the effect that discarded Japanese rifles were being imported in considerable quantities via the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf to Afghanistan and South Africa. Our Tokyo contemporary has investigated this subject, and has discovered that a shipment of obsolete Japanese rifles and ammunition is about to be made by the Jiumonji Shokwai next January, its destination being Djibouti and the quantity 500 tons, a figure which is difficult to credit but is nevertheless explicitly stated. The place of shipment is given as Moji, and the *Asahi* suggests that the Government would be well advised if it instituted a close scrutiny into the destination of these weapons. According to our Tokyo contemporary, something like 200,000 stand of small arms together with large quantities of ammunition have been shipped from Japan to foreign countries since the conclusion of the war, and the statement is probably not exaggerated, seeing that a rifle of obsole'e pattern may be purchased in Tokyo for 50 *sen*. It is quite conceivable that thousands of these weapons find their way into the hands of the Afghans or into those of other tribes by which the British Empire is periodically harrassed along its Indian frontier, and certainly that is a result which would be most unwelcome to Japan.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The figures for the foreign trade during the 10 days ended Nov. 20th were :—

	Yen.
Exports	15,454,000
Imports	10,959,000
Excess of Exports	4,495,000

The returns from January 1st to Nov. 20th are :—

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	403,389,000	+47,364,000
Imports	405,019,000	+52,835,000
Total Excess of Imports.	1,630,000	
Total Increase of trade		100,199,000

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, November 18.

Prices were steady yesterday with an upward tendency but very little business was done.

Saturday, November 19.

Prices were steady on the 19th instant, but very little business was done.

Monday, November 21.

Dullness ruled yesterday. Very little business was done and the tone at the closing was weak.

Tuesday, November 22.

The market opened weak yesterday owing to rumours that Exchequer Bills carrying a higher rate of interest are to be issued. Some hardening took place in the afternoon, but prices generally closed on a lower level.

Thursday, November 24.

The market yesterday was very weak. We append the quotations for January delivery :—

	Nov. 22nd.	Nov. 24th.		
Tokyo Railway	74 15	73 70	—	45
Kei-Hin Railway	—	44 90		.—
Yusen Kaisha	95.00	94 75	—	.25
Toyo Kisen	24.50	23.90	—	.60
Specie Bank	293 00	292.50	—	.50
Tanko Kisen	29 90	29 55	—	.35
Tokyo Gas	84 25	92 70	+	.55
Tokyo Dento	80 85	80.95	+	.10
Fuji Gas Spinning	81.50	82.00	+	.50
Tokyo Spinning	41.30	—		.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	102.95	1 2 55	—	.40
Beer	76.00	76 90	+	.90
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	56 70	55 90	—	.80
Nippon Oil	73 95	73.50	—	.45
Rice Exchange	130.70	130.85	—	.65
Stock Exchange	209 90	207 50	—	2 40

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The telegraph reports that Mr. O'Brien has just delivered a very able speech at Detroit in Michigan. His Excellency tore to pieces the book recently published by Captain Rogers predicting the certainty of war between Japan and the United States. Mr. O'Brien declared that there is not the slightest talk or idea of anything of the kind in Japan. Moreover the Emperor of Japan is earnestly bent on promoting the friendship between his country and the United States, and it is a habit with the Japanese people to speak of the United States as the Japan of the West.

A commotion of some magnitude is reported to have occured in Yamanashi prefecture at a place called Yanagawa on the 11th instant. Works belonging to the Tokyo Electric Light Company are in progress there, and among some 300 workmen 60 were Koreans. A dispute with reference

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to the operations culminated in a collision between the Koreans and Japanese on the 18th instant. Three Koreans and two Japanese were killed and thirty or forty were wounded. The rioters are said to have made free use of the dynamite and tools collected for the purposes of the enterprise. A large force of police proceeded to the place on the 19th instant, and suceeded in restoring order, though a feeling of insecurity is still said to prevail.

The enterprise of supplying Tokyo with hydro-electric power from Iwashiro Lake in Aizu prefecture appears to be still on the tapis. The Mitsubishi and the Mitsui firms are promoting the project. The fall obtainable is 1000 feet, and the resulting horsepower will be 100,000. To call the whole of this power into existence would involve a capital outlay of 17 million *yen*, but if the easiest lines be followed a somewhat reduced result can be obtained for 12 million *yen*. The distance from Tokyo is very great, but a market for a large part of the power would be found *en route*, so that only 20,000 H. P. would be delivered in Tokyo. The price in Tokyo would be 250 *yen* per horsepower annually, which is the cheapest rate hitherto figured.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* declares that there has not been such a disastrous season, climatically speaking, as 1910 during the past 180 years. Between the first of January and the 31st of October there were only 86 really fine days. Generally the millet crop is fully reaped and the barley sown by the Imperial Birthday, but neither has the former operation been completed nor the latter commenced this year, though more than half of November has come and gone.

There is again trouble upon the Tokyo Rice Exchange, and again the notorious Mr Matsu-Tatsu is implicated. The exact details are very confused, but the upshot of the matter is that a quantity of rice given as security was not up to sample. The broker seems to have set his seal to the delivery note which was accepted by the Exchange without due examination of the staple. It is thought probable that this will lead to a thorough reform of the Exchange system, one feature of the reform being the doubling of the present capital, which would bring it from a million and half to 3 millions. The object of this step is to prevent the control of the Exchange from falling into the hands of a small group of shareholders.

There is some talk of establishing a special bureau for dealing with maritime affairs. It is stated that according to present arrangements there is considerable difficulty in obtaining accommodation on the security of ships, and that this constitutes an obstacle to the growth of the mercantile marine. Mr. Yukawa, Head of the Shipping Bureau in the Home Department, has been approached on the subject, but we gather that he does not regard it with much enthusiasm. For our own part, it is news to learn that the difficulty alluded to above exists. With an excellent system for registering vessels and with trustworthy insurance companies there should be no trouble in hypothecating ships.

Viscount Akimoto, who is the head of the Conversazione Society in the House of Peers, is quoted by the *Hochi Shimbun* as upbraiding the *Seiyu-kai* and the Popular Party with occupying different camps in the face of a common enemy. The two great parties are equally pledged to the overthrow of bureaucratic Government, yet they fritter away in mutual disputes strength that would be invincible in union. It should be observed that the *Hochi Shimbun* is the mouthpiece of the Popular Party, and that Viscount Akimoto is emphatically against the present Government.

Marquis and Marchioness Matsukata celebrated their Golden Wedding on Tuesday by a brilliant garden party at their Mita residence. Fully two thousand guests assembled, representing the *élite* of Tokyo from the Ministers of State downwards. The spacious park looked beautiful in its many-coloured garb of autumnal foliage. The bands attended, and two pavilions in Japanese style had been provided; one, which formed an annex of the main building, being designed for Japanese musical performances; the others, which stood in a cherry grove, being for tea-drinking with the aid of a numerous troupe of *geisha*. Many were the congratulations offered to the noble host and hostess on the unique occasion, and the unanimous verdict was that few such pleasant parties have ever been given in Tokyo.

It turns out that the statements attributed to Sir Claude MacDonald by the Japanese press during his recent trip to Chosen were made out of whole cloth. The Ambassador did not grant an interview to the representative of any newspaper whatever at any place visited on his travels. This must be set down as another of those canards which are now so common in journalistic columns.

A telegram from Shanghai says that instructions have been received in Macao from Lisbon ordering the expulsion of the Jesuits from the former place. The order is now in process of being carried out, and the expelled Jesuits are repairing to Indo-China, to India and to Brazil. It is a miserable spectacle in this 20th Century that such measures should be adopted against men whose devotion to the cause of good entitles them to be honoured and welcomed everywhere instead of being insulted and expelled. Above all monstrous is it that a place like Macao should be considered too good to harbour the members of the Society of Jesus.

In the *Kokumin Shimbun* we find an article with reference to enterprises carried on by foreigners and Japanese in combination. The idea is suggested by the approaching operation of the new tariff, which will exercise a more or less protective influence upon Japanese industries. Our contemporary writes specially with reference to the well-known firm of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, the great importers of machinery. They are said to be contemplating the establishment of factories at various places in Japan in coöperation with the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi Companies.

The *Niroku Shimpo* in an editorial article strongly supports the proposal to establish a special bank of China and Japan. Our contemporary's principal argument is that every Western Power trading with China is provided with a banking organ of its own. England has long had the Hongkong Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank; France has the Credit Lyonnais and another important bank in Cochin China; Germany has a bank even at Kiaochao; Russia has an institution of great importance and America is making arrangements to equip herself similarly. It is time that Japan should cease to be an exception to this general rule. The Specie Bank does not satisfy the situation. Its operations outside those of pure banking business have not been satisfactory, and the *Niroku* thinks that the better plan would be to replace the Specie Bank on its old footing and to establish a special bank of China and Japan.

There is talk of embarrassment among insurance companies owing to severe competition. Several new companies have been formed of late, and their efforts to obtain business have forced rates down by as much as 50 per cent. in some cases. Thus Osaka is actually offering easier terms for fire-insurance than Tokyo, though the opposite ought to be the case, The *Yamato Shimbun* publishes quite a long article on this subject, and predicts that if anything like a serious conflagation should occur this winter, the results will be disastrous for more than one company.

BOOKSHELF.

Chushingura, by JUKICHI INOUYE.

SEVENTEEN years ago Mr. Inouye published an English translation of the celebrated drama, "Chushingura" from the pen of Japan's greatest playwright, Chikamatsu Monzaemon. Three acts were then omitted, however, and the edition having been exhausted long ago, the publishers, Messrs. Nakanishi Ya, asked Mr. Inouye to revise, and if possible, supplement the original work. Mr. Inouye complied, not only adding the previously omitted acts, but also writing a historical introduction, in which are discussed with much luminosity and in a graphic yet succinct manner many subjects germane to the drama of the Forty-seven Ronin. There are eleven chromo-lithographic illustrations and the type as well as the quality of the paper and the general make-up leave nothing to be desired. The talented author has much facility in the use of the English language. Not only his lengthy and always interesting introduction but also his rendering of the text of Chikamatsu are entirely free from solecisms. Nor is that negative praise all that they deserve. It may truly be said that the diction is smooth, polished and forcible, and that the spirit of the original is admirably preserved. It is not merely as a specimen of Japanese dramatic literature that the work is valuable. It possesses great claims also as an exponent of Japanese ethics. Chikamatsu, for reasons not difficult to conjecture, borrowed for his heroes and heroines names taken from the history of the 14th century, when Japan lay on the rack of the Dynastic War. But the thoughts that he ascribed to these characters and the instincts that swayed them represent the mental atmosphere of Tokugawa days, and thus the "Chushingura" becomes a gradus to the manners and morals of 18th century Japan. The drama itself is absorbing. No one that opens it will be able to close it until he has reached the last page. In commending it to the public we must add a word of sincere gratitude to Mr. Inouye for having brought written easy reach of

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

English-speaking nations such a valuable and attractive guide to the character of a rapidly rising nation. The vulgar detail has to be added that, beautifully bound and enclosed in a case, the book costs only 5 *yen*.

Home Life in Tokyo, by JUKICHI INOUYE; the Tokyo Printing Company.

THIS is a book containing 22 chapters in 305 pages, and profusely illustrated. It tells a foreigner exactly what he wants to know about the subject which forms its title. That is a high recommendation. If an Englishman sits down to write about England or a Frenchman about France, he describes, in 99 cases out of every hundred, the things that seem to him worthy of special notice; that is to say, the things that represent the exceptional side of life. Mr. Inouye has not made any such mistake. He has accomplished precisely the task which he set out to perform. He tells his readers all about every-day existence in the Japanese capital, omitting nothing that lends itself to public description, nor attempting to colour anything with fictitious pigments. In those respects the book is unique and it derives a charm from this fact that the writer says what he has to say in precise idiomatic English, without any mannerisms or any attempt at fine writing. The subjects treated are:—"Tokyo the Capital;" "the Streets of Tokyo;" Houses, Exterior;" "Houses, Interior;" "Meals;" "Food;" "Male Dress;" "Female Dress;" "Toilet;" "Outdoor Gear;" "Daily Life;" "Servants;" "Manners;" "Marriage;" "Family Relations;" "Divorce;" "Children;" "Funerals;" "Accomplishment;" "Public Amusements;" "Feasts and Festivals;" and "Sports and Games." Many things are explained—things misinterpreted by foreigners whose habit is to read into a custom the same significance that it would bear in their own country. Here is a case in point:—

> The women of Japan probably talk as much as those of any other country. They chat freely with their friends, but they are reserved before strangers and open their mouths only when they are addressed. They are taught not to boast of their knowledge or try to show it off. Hence, if a stranger asks them a question out of the common, they generally profess ignorance. A Japanese knows this; and when he makes a woman's acquaintance, he takes care not to lead the conversation outside the merest commonplaces; but the foreigner who has no idea of this custom is apt to get a false impression and has indeed not unfrequently pronounced her to be little better than a doll with no thought beyond dresses and trivialities of life.
>
> Another misapprehension prevails among European writers who praise Japanese hospitality, but complain that a Japanese, while he receives a foreigner at his house, maintains at the same time strict reserve on the subject of his family. Some have attributed it to an anti-foreign feeling; but whatever other indications of a bias against foreigners these writers may have detected in individual cases, the fact which they adduce cannot in itself be regarded in that light, for a Japanese guest is placed in much the same position. The host, in his desire to show an interest in his guest, often asks him minutely about his people at home, which some Englishmen have resented as impertinence; but touching his own family affairs he is usually very reticent. He is anxious to keep his private concerns in the background and will assume a cheerful countenance even in the midst of the most pressing difficulties. His idea of hospitality is that nothing should be allowed to interfere with his guest's enjoyment. Even personal grief is concealed under a smile, and a member of the family may be seriously ill without the guest getting an inkling of the fact. A visitor to any member of the household is considered to have a claim upon the hospitality of the whole family; and he is royally entertained though the rest may suffer inconvenience, as when the parlour in which the guest squats is the family bed-room and they have all to sit up till he leaves.
>
> Our hospitality is admitted; but what a European visitor misses is the appearance of the wife and other members of the family at the dinner or supper to which he is invited. The husband, as the head of the family, is its sole representative, and his presence is sufficient for doing the honours. The wife seldom appears unless the visitor is a family friend or she is acquainted with his wife. Such an invitation as taking pot-luck is seldom given; politeness requires us to depreciate our offering, but we treat to our best. We therefore entertain and are entertained without our wives' participation. It is nothing extraordinary to have friends of many years' standing, whose wives we have never seen. It is then absurd to attribute this reticence respecting our family affairs to any sentiment host le to our foreign visitors. Our social point of view is indeed so different to the occidental that a European generally falls into an error when he tries to judge our customs from his own standpoint.

The only feature inviting criticism is the absence of an index. A volume likely to command such constant reference deserves an index.

Handbook of Japanese Securities, specially compiled for Foreign Ministers; by the Nomura Shoten, 47, Honmachi, Osaka.

AN eminently useful volume, this handbook ought to prove to all foreigners interested in Japanese stocks and shares. Similar works are already in existence, but we have not seen any so concise and luminous. The compilers have not limited themselves to preparing tables, from which a knowledge may be derived of companies, their capital and the fluctuations of their shares: they have done much more. They have added a compendious account of financial and economic conditions, so that an investor can instruct himself with little effort in all the essentials of the subject. With the memory still fresh of the panic three years ago, it is nevertheless startling to be reminded that in 1907 the shares of the Tokyo Stock Exchange rose to 750 and fell to 94.

Jottings from Japan, by SUSAN BALLARD; Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo. Price 75 *sen*.

Behind the "Shoji," by EVELYN ADAM; Methuen & Company. Price 6/.

WE have bracketted these two books together, not for the sake of any likeness they bear to each other, but because of the glaring contrast they present. One is the work of a lady with the great gift of seeing the beautiful side of life and describing it in language of fascinating simplicity; a lady of whom one involuntarily predicates the attributes so charmingly depicted by Kingsley, "not dreaming good but doing all day long"; a lady whose sympathies are of the truest and who knows how to be critical without being rude. The other is by a lady—we presume "Evelyn" to indicate a member of the fair sex—who sacrifices everything on the altar of sarcasm; who sees everything with distorted vision; who, while mercilessly impeaching the solecisms of others, fills her own book from cover to cover with the grossest kinds of rudeness; who speaks of the Japanese invariably as "our little brown allies," and who shows for the feelings of others as little respect as a stone-cutter shows for the block he chips. Frankly speaking, we did not deem it possible in this 20th century that any educated person could have been betrayed into publicly uttering so many unkind things about a civilized nation as the writer of "Behind the *Shoji*" has uttered in her 306 pages about the Japanese. The book will amuse many people, for its sarcasm is extremely clever, and it will appeal to a wide circle of readers for the sake of its brilliant diction. But we recommend all charitable readers to furnish themselves with a copy of Miss Ballard's delightful volume by way of antidote.

FUNERAL OF MRS. W. W. GREENE.

The funeral service of Mrs. W. W. Greene, who died in San Francisco and whose body was brought here for interment, was held on Tuesday morning.

After a solemn service at the Union Church, presided over by Rev. T. Roseberry Good, B.A. and Rev. E. S. Booth, M.A. the cortege left the Church for the Bluff Cemetery, attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances and accompanied by a detachment of officers and men from the steamer *Chiyo Maru*.

Many beautiful wreaths were given, prominent among them being a large cross, and an anchor.

The chief mourners were:—The husband, Captain W. Woodus Greene, Mr. George C. Booth, brother, and accompanied by Messrs. Arthur, Henry and Victor Hearne, nephews, and Miss D. Hearne, niece.

The following gentlemen kindly acted as pall bearers from the church to the hearse, and again from the cemetery entrance to the grave side: Captains Bishop, Tipple and Stevens, Dr. Cohn, and Messrs. Harnett, Read, MacBeth and Chapman.

After the coffin was lowered into the grave the remainder of the touching burial service was said by Rev. Roseberry Good, who afterwards spoke a few soothing words to the mournful relatives. This was followed by prayer by Rev. E. S. Booth and the sacred ceremony concluded by the assemblage slowly dispersing.

FOOTBALL.

An association match was played on the Recreation Ground on the 19th inst. between two Y.C. & A.C. teams—Colours and Whites, as follows:

Colours.—Goal, W. Worden; Backs, Leigh Bennett and G. A. Neville; Half Backs, J. Tresize, B. Deveson (Capt.) and A.W.S. Austen; Forwards, S. R. Ford, V. A. Hearne, S. G. Stanford, A. L. Haggerty, and S. A. Vincent.

Whites.—Goal, V. Worden; Backs, D. E. M. Drummond and W. E. King; Half Backs; C. Heseltine, L. C. Sharman and A. Daugimont; Forwards, N. Buckle, G. H. Bell (Capt.), L. Watson, L. Stothebrink and E. L. Squire.

The game resulted in a win for Colours by 2 goals to *nil*, Vincent and Stanford doing the scoring.

Y.C. & A.C. VERSUS KEIO.

At 3.30 followed a Rugby game between Keio College and Y.C. & A.C. (2nd XV.), which resulted, after some fast play, in a win for Keio (1 dropped goal, 4 points, to 1 try, 3 points).

THE STEAMER "SELJA."

The Norwegian steamer *Selja* (2,789 tons) which left Yokohama on the 2nd instant for Portland *via* San Francisco, is reported to have sunk on Tuesday in the port of San Francisco. It is stated that the *Selja* was at anchor when another steamer which entered the harbour, collided with the former vessel on account of a thick fog. The crew of the foundered vessel were all saved.

Later.

From further information received we learn that the steamer *Selja* was sunk outside of San Francisco, in a fog, by the steamer *Beaver*, northward bound.

Shortly after ten o'clock on Thursday night an alarm of fire was given from the premises of Messrs. Carl Rhode & Co. 70 Yamashita-cho. The outbreak, however, was quickly suppressed before any considerable damage had been done.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TRAVEL A TEST OF CIVILIZATION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 19.*)

ONE of the most striking distinctions between the East and the West lies in the value respectively attached to time. Over the Orient still hangs, to some extent, the *dolce far niente* spirit of the lotos-eater: the West has long since learned the value of that which never waits for man, and, once gone, can never be recalled. The difference, of course, is nowhere so clearly shown as in modes of travel; and yet, judged by modern standards, there is no surer index to a nation's advancement than the character of its means of communication. "All human progress," said John RUSKIN, "resolves itself into the building of new roads." And certainly it cannot be denied that between the crossing of the American continent by *train-de-luxe* in four days, and the consumption of an equal space of time in covering fifty miles by palanquin in China, there is a great gulf fixed—a gulf commensurate, to some extent at least, with the degrees of civilization prevailing in these two very diverse parts of the world. But apart from the importance of reducing the expenditure of time in the various modes of locomotion, it is scarcely less desirable to diminish the amount of discomfort which travel usually entails. Not only do inconvenient and antiquated means of communication cause enormous loss of time and, therefore, of money, but they are responsible for an infinite waste of "grey matter" and consequent vital force, by the mental irritation and unhappiness to which they give rise. In the modern world, where the stress of life necessitates nice calculation of values, and man to succeed has to be at his best, the worry inflicted on an already suffering humanity by delay and discomfort in moving from place to place becomes an injury of considerable dimensions and with far-reaching consequences. It has been said of the Oriental that, in this respect, he has no nerves. But that is only because he has not yet learned to appreciate the value of time, as it is appreciated in the West. With the gradual assimilation of Occidental standards, however, that lack of appreciation is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Such is already the case, in large measure, of Japan, and even in the huge Celestial Empire the vital importance of devising and improving means of communication is beginning to be grasped. That Western nations also recognize the existence of room for improvement in this respect is shown by the creation, in England, of a Road Board, whose specific duty it is to plan new routes of communication and to effect economies of time and convenience in the old. In a survey of modern conditions of travel issued by the Secretary of the Board it is pointed out that travel should not only be a question of rapid and easy locomotion, but should also be a pleasure in itself. The ideal state of things is that the traveller should be enabled to proceed "swiftly and unchecked" from his starting-place to his destination "without suffering annoyance himself or inflicting it upon other people." Now, the bad conditions which are destructive of enjoyment, proceeds this authority, are those arising from: (1) Unpunctuality; (2) Uncertainty or infrequency of service; (3) Overcrowding; (4) Frequent checks and stoppages; (5) Dirt; (6) Noise; (7) Slowness; (8) Costliness; (9) Risk of Accident. The list is a formidable one, but it might nevertheless have been increased, if not prefaced, by some reference to the condition of the road and, in the case of railways, the width of gauge. Travel being "a necessity of modern existence," it is essential that such evils as these be removed. To be compelled to wait twenty minutes for a delayed train, or half an hour on a draughty platform for a connection; to have to stand in an overcrowded carriage, or to be subjected to the annoyance of constant stoppages, are not merely signs of defective management on the part of the authorities concerned, but they are "fruitful sources of irritation which take from the joy of life." This writer divides present-day means of locomotion into (*a*) vehicles travelling on an exclusive track, of which the train and the "tube" are the leading examples, and (*b*) vehicles travelling on the public roads, viz., the motor-car, the bicycle and the horse-drawn carriage. He points out that the advent of the motor-car portends the early extinction of the horse-drawn vehicle, and remarks that the leading railway companies, while concentrating their attention on their main lines and long-distance runs, are inaugurating motor-bus services on the short runs and branch lines. This will of course necessitate a systematic overhauling of country and suburban roads, which should include (1) Reconstruction; (2) Widening; (3) Surfacing with a durable and dustless road-material; (4) Removal of dangerous corners and gradients; (5) Improvement of bridges; (6) Construction of new bye-pass roads to avoid villages. He finally comes to the conclusion that, in the near future, for distances up to fifty miles on main-line routes, the motor-driven vehicle will suffice for the distribution of traffic; and the railway train, for distances beyond those figures; but that, in view of the development of the self-propelled vehicle, there is little probability of any great extension of tramway systems.

As far as this country is concerned, it must be pointed out that it is little more than 30 years since the first railway—that between Tokyo and the port of Yokohama—was opened, and that many of the conditions of Occidental countries do not obtain here. Nevertheless, the motor-driven vehicle is already a familiar object in the streets of the capital; and its use in the country as a whole is so merely a matter of time that the question of systematic road-construction and improvement might well receive present consideration. Japan deserves great credit for her main-line railways, but it would be idle to deny that there is room for improvement. A comparison of what is done in other countries on long-distance runs may be instructive:—

	London to Edinburgh.	Tokyo to Kobe.	Ueno to Aomori.
Distance (miles).....	400	377	457
Time (hours)	7½	13	22

There are, of course, many allowances to be made—of which narrow gauge and, in the case of the Northern Railway, single track, are the chief; but this is the best Japan has to show, and her less important lines are very far from reaching even this standard. The light railways now being laid in various parts of the country will doubtless serve a useful purpose; but if here, as on the main lines, modern requirements are in any sense to be met, more attention will have to be paid to time-schedules than is usually the case when the trunk-lines are left. Japan can no longer afford to be behind the world in her means of communication.

THE LIMITATIONS OF PARTY GOVERNMENT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 22.*)

ON the 18th inst. the Liberal Prime Minister made the melancholy announcement that it was "now useless to attempt to reach a settlement by consent." Assuming that a settlement is the supreme object of every politician who is something more than a mere party hack, how is that most desirable end to be attained? For the second time in this *annus mirabilis* of British chronology, an appeal is to be made to the political instincts of the people through the cumbrous process of a general election. Parliament is to be dissolved at the beginning of next week, and an electoral contest of unprecedented interest and gravity will begin on December 3rd. There will thus be little time for oratorical campaigns or the dissemination of party propaganda. The conflict promises to be short and sharp. But what of the settlement? What of the arrival at some happy mean between the conflicting aims of the contending parties, diverse as the poles? Is the ruinous *régime* of a Liberal Government dominated by extremists to be renewed? Are Irish Nationalists, their pockets replenished with American gold, to be the ruthless taskmasters of the Imperial Parliament, and render government impossible by their impossible claims? Are the Socialists to succeed, merely by virtue of a balancing vote, in their Constitution-wrecking course? Are the Self-Governing Dominions to be driven in to

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

disunion by blindness to their interests and deafness to their appeal? Is the safety of the Empire to be jeopardized by neglect in matters of naval and military defence? These are questions which the people will be called upon to answer in the next few weeks. Unfortunately that answer will be given under most unfavourable conditions. Six million people will have to say, amid the sound and fury of a general election, whether they will return to Parliament a Liberal, a Unionist, or an extremist of one or another type. Let it be granted that this can be done with a fair amount of accuracy in representation of the popular will. What then? Is the settlement attained, or is it even within sight? Well might the British elector say, with MACBETH, "If 'twere done when 'tis done. . . ." For, on the contrary, the task of the statesman will merely have begun. Indeed, circumstances may even prohibit him from so much as putting his hand to the plough. It is here that the disadvantages of government by popularly elected representatives appear. At the last election the Coalition party was returned to power with a majority of 120. Let us suppose they are again returned, with a majority reduced by half. They will then be completely at the mercy of either of the extremist sections which compose their total strength and who are as distinct from the Liberal of the old school as fish from fowl. If the demands of either of these sections are refused, then the "King's Government" comes once more to a standstill. If these demands are gratified, England will be swept on swiftly to revolution. And who shall say it is the will of the people? Would a Coalition majority, of say, 50, composed of Irish rebels, justify such a proceeding, for example, as the abolition of the House of Lords? We fancy that few would be found to subscribe to such a view. However, it is possible that there may be another "swing of the pendulum" in the direction of those ideals for which Unionism stands. In January of this year, the Unionists won a hundred seats. To place them in power with anything like security, they must win at least ninety more. Is there any likelihood that they will succeed in doing so? We greatly doubt it. We believe that the people of England are tired of a policy of bargains; that they are weary of Irish domination and Socialistic clap-trap. But there is little sign of any strong movement among the masses in favour of Tariff Reform or even Imperial Federation. On the other hand, appeals to class-prejudice are dangerously easy, and the demagogues of the Coalition party are just the men to avail themselves of such aids. The betting at Lloyds, the telegraph tells us, is 4 to 1 in favour of a Liberal victory; but we are inclined to think that the unpopularity Ministerialists are bound to incur by plunging the country into the turmoil of an election on the eve of Christmas may easily be under estimated. However, should the insurance speculators be correct, and Diluted Socialism-cum-Fenianism be reinstated, in slightly reduced quantity, at Westminster, there will be strange doings, in which we are not sure that broad farce will not be the most conspicuous. For, first and chief, there must be enacted before a scandalized world that strange comedy of the creation of 500 Liberal Peers for the sole reason that the House of Lords may destroy itself. That is the farcical element. The other, following fast in its train, partakes of tragedy. It is the flinging open of the flood-gates of Revolution, in the very last country in the world where such a *dénouement* should be possible.

TWO SIDES OF THE OPIUM QUESTION.

(COMMUNICATED.)

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 23*)

THERE are two sides to most questions, and that of opium consumption in China is probably no exception to the rule. In fact there would be no exaggeration in saying that the Opium Question has many sides. It possesses undoubted interest for the politician, for the economist, for the medical man, for the philanthropist, for the sociologist, for the trader; and it is a matter of concern, sentimental or real, to a number of nations and communities, of which China, Hongkong and India are by no means the least. The question, therefore, has to be approached with an open mind and from various points of view, and certainly does not admit of off-hand settlement by one of the parties concerned. It is easy for sentimentalists in England and America, with consciences so highly developed as to be sensitive to the moral condition of people at the other end of the world, to demand the complete suppression, at one and the same time, of an international trade and a national vice. It is with this object, no doubt, that the President of the American Republic has summoned a conference to meet at the Hague next year, for the purpose of considering the regulation of the traffic in opium and other similar drugs—an invitation which the British Government has accepted, in principle at least. The hope may fitly be expressed that the delegations from the various countries taking part in this conference will not consist solely of diplomatists or humanitarians, but will include some doctors, sanitary experts and business men. Otherwise, the question can scarcely be treated on its merits, or in all its bearings. For it must be remembered that, wide as the question is, it merely forms part of a much wider one, which affects practically every branch of the human race. That wider problem, to put it briefly, is that of temperance. There is no nation on earth, in any clime or country, that can claim absolute immunity from the vice of intemperance, in one form or another. The appetite for stimulants or narcotics is elemental, and practically universal, though the means of ministering thereto may vary in different parts of the globe. In Occidental countries, some form of alcohol usually serves as the medium. In the East, opium, Indian hemp, the betel nut, coffee, serve the end in view. The problem, in fact, is as old as the hills, and legislators of all lands have grappled with it, more or less unsuccessfully, for thousands of years. The usual remedy of the reformers is prohibition; but the experience of history, from the days of Egyptian dynasties and the Decalogue down to the present age, shows the futility of mere repression. One drug is banned: another takes its place. And, strange to say, the most notorious instance is supplied from recent American history. Within a short space of time after the enforcement of Prohibition in Vermont, enquiry showed that enough opium was being sold in the drug-stores to supply every adult in the State with 3-4 grains of opium. Yet the sensitive conscience of this State is doubtless calling as loudly as any other in the American Union for the suppression of the opium traffic in China! It is a well-known fact that many teetotallers in Great Britain and her colonies carry tea-drinking—which is another form of nerve-stimulation—to the point of danger. We do not imagine, however, that there is any probability of the immediate outbreak of a crusade against tea-drinking, any more than against the vice of tobacco-smoking. The whole question is, in reality, governed by nature and by individuality. It is almost a truism to say that many a young man has been driven into his grave by smoking too many cigarettes, while his grandfather is "hale and hearty at three score and ten," in spite of his nightly glass of port. Nature's law of the survival of the fittest itself supplies, to some extent, the remedy. The weak-natured man, who cannot resist the temptation to excess, degenerates into the drunkard or the drug-slave: but he is killed off, and his place taken, in course of time, by men of sterner stuff. One of the leading sociologists of the day has pointed out that the really temperate peoples are those who have had "a training in alcohol" extending over centuries—such as the Italians, the inhabitants of Southern France, and other Mediterranean populations—who drink wine almost as others drink water, and have done so since prehistoric times. Such people acquire a species of immunity; the craving for excess is foreign to them, and they have learned the gerat lesson of moderation. Apart, however, from really meeting the case, any scheme of prohibition constitutes a costly operation and one, sometimes, of injustice and hardship. Thus, the entire suppression

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the opium trade would involve enormous loss to the revenues of at least three countries. The export of the drug from India alone amounts to an annual value of seven millions sterling, and we have not heard of any offer, on the part of the Suppressionists, of compensation for planters and merchants whose means of livelihood would be affected by the cessation of the trade.

On the other side, however, there is much to be said. The poverty, distress and crime caused, directly or indirectly, by immoderation are painful to contemplate, and of enormous extent. Small wonder is it that from time to time such appeals as this come to our notice (it emanates from a body of Chinese students in Tientsin):—

China has not the right to save her people from opium. Alas! Is this indeed so? And is it the enlightened, Christian nation of England that has taken away this right? If so, we appeal to you to set us free. Whatever you may do in India, whatever you may do in other parts of your Empire, give us the right to preserve our nation from this deadly foe. Must we wait seven years more? We appeal to you to give us the right *now* in the name of humanity, in the name of righteousness, we ask you to grant us this freedom. If you could only see the thousands to-day who are being ruined by opium in China, I am sure you would say, not another pound will we force China to buy.

We have heard that when your appeal was made to the British Government, the answer was, that China had not asked for the period to be shortened. So we send this appeal that you may know that China wants the right now to stop this opium from abroad, as she is stopping the opium at home. We, the students of China, love our country and want to see our country free from the opium curse. Not in seven years, but before another year is ended!

No one will maintain that England's record in the matter of the opium traffic is altogether creditable. If anything can be done to bring about real amelioration of the conditions in China, that thing should be done forthwith, and will command the sympathy of the whole civilized world. But it is our firm conviction that, in this matter of morality, China can best work out her own salvation. The inculcation of temperance, for this is what the whole question resolves itself into, is a work for the educationist and the missionary, Chinese, if possible, but, if not, then the teacher from without. We have little faith in the efficacy of international conferences in cases of character and habit.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME AND ITS POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 24.*)

THE twentieth century is clearly destined to be the age of colonization by railways. We say "colonization," because that is the least invidious term that suggests itself. At the same time we freely admit that a more aggressive expression would frequently meet the case. Railways appear, as often as not, to be the forerunners of wars and rumours of wars. Thus, it hardly involves a stretch of the imagination to say that the Trans-Siberian Railway—great and beneficent work as it is—was the harbinger of the Russo-Japanese War. In a similar way, certain railways in Manchuria, projected or otherwise, have become, or have threatened to become, veritable bones of contention between the nations concerned. Again, as regards China, while the energetic "railway-policy" that is being pursued by practically all the European Powers can scarcely be described with accuracy as a colonising process, it undeniably, and inevitably, has certain tendencies in that direction. In general, it must be confessed that railways, when supported by loans, have a fashion of assuming a wider significance than appears on the surface. Such would seem to be the case with the latest proposal of this kind—a scheme which is said to have emanated from St. Petersburg for a railway from the Russian frontier in the Caucasus to the British-Indian frontier in Baluchistan. A very few years ago, the barest mention of such a scheme would have been received with feelings of amazement akin to horror. Ever since the Penjdeh incident of 1881, which so nearly plunged the two great Asian Powers into war, the British public has been wont to regard with the utmost suspicion any extension of the Russian railway system in the direction of India. Happily, all that belongs to the dead and buried past. M. ZWEGINSTEFF'S proposal for a Trans-Persian railway linking up the Asiatic dominions of the two Powers has now received the "benevolent approval" of official circles both in London and St. Petersburg; the Russian share of the twenty-one millions required is ready, and it only remains for British financiers to take a similarly favourable view.

Leaving on one side, for the moment, the commercial advantages the proposed line must undoubtedly possess, it would be idle to assert that the scheme has no bearing on the present situation in Persia. Indeed, we are disposed to predict that in this very project will be found the solution of the problem which has its counterpart in the unceasing unrest of the whole region from the Caspian to the strait of Ormuz. It was in February, 1907, that the ex-Shah, MOHAMED ALI, deemed it expedient to grant his subjects a form of Constitutional Government; and it was in August of the same year that Great Britain and Russia signed a Convention which, while undertaking to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, reserved to the influence of the protecting Powers certain regions in the north and south respectively—a reservation which involved control over the sources of revenue in the said regions, with a view to the payment of interest on the various Persian loans. The "Constitution," however, proved to be little better than a farce, and, consequently, its advent was not accompanied by any change for the better in the internal condition of the country. With the dissolution of the Mejliss in 1909, the struggle for supremacy between the Royalist and Nationalist parties resolved itself into a species of civil war, in which the revolutionary or anti-dynastic forces speedily secured the upper hand. Disturbances, spreading from Tabriz and Shiraz as centres, broke out in all parts of the country, and it became necessary, for the protection of foreign interests, to despatch Russian troops to Tabriz in the north, and to land British bluejackets at Bushire, in the south. In July of last year the revolution culminated in the entry of the Nationalist forces into Teheran and the subsequent abdication of the Shah. Under his youthful successor, AHMED MIRZA, however, no material improvement in the situation has manifested itself. On the contrary, the Russian undertaking, conveyed in a Note to the Powers, that "the Russian troops will be withdrawn from Persia as soon as the lives and property of the foreign representatives and the safety of foreign institutions are assured" seems likely to suffer inevitable postponement to the Greek kalends. As far as Great Britain is concerned, the matter of immediate importance is the keeping open of the trade-routes in Southern Persia, the chief of which is that from Bushire to Ispahan; and the latest British note to Persia, which created such a sensation in Constantinople as well as Teheran, foreshadows the necessity of raising local forces under British officers, or of transporting troops from India, for that purpose, a surcharge of 3 per cent. on the Gulf customs being levied to cover the cost of the operation. Nevertheless, despite the recourse to such strong measures, both the protecting Powers have intimated their intention of adhering to their declared policy of non-intervention. Such are the broad outlines of a situation to which has now to be added the new and potent feature of a railway, built and guarded by Anglo-Russian resources.

The new project, whose materialization promises to be more speedy than is the case with most such schemes, can not fail to exert a powerful influence on the relations between Europe and India, and, to that extent, between East and West. As its Russian promoter has declared, it will reduce the journey from London to Bombay to one of seven days. Such a railway, from say Batoum to Quetta, would measure in length about 2000 miles, a distance capable of being traversed in three or four days. Travellers from Western Europe to the East would probably take rail to Constantinople and proceed by steamer across the Black Sea to join the new line at its western terminus; though doubtless it will be made possible to traverse the whole European continent by rail through Russia, and so on to Calcutta or Bombay by an entirely overland route. Anything which brings our great Eastern Dependency into closer touch with the heart of the Empire will certainly be welcomed by Englishmen in all parts of the world: it is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ORATORY IN JAPAN.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

The Japanese do not take naturally to public speaking. There is in the minds of the majority of educated Japanese a strong disinclination to undergo the training which every noted orator in the West has undergone prior to achieving success. To the Japanese the theatrical character of public speaking is very objectionable. It often happens that a fluent speaker is mistrusted for the reason that when a man indulges in rhetorical flourishes it is hard to determine what his real sentiments are. Will oratory ever flourish in this country? Taking the nation as a whole, I see no signs of change in respect to the prevailing sentiment concerning public speakers. If oratory is making any headway at all, it is among young men only. Among the general public it was far more prosperous thirty years ago than it is to-day. The prospective opening of the Diet, the strong antipathy to clan despotism, the desire for liberty of belief and action, religious enthusiasm connected with the propagation of a new faith and the fervour with which traditional beliefs were defended by Buddhist priests and others, together with the opening of numerous law courts where barristers found opportunities for showing their proficiency in an entirely new class of oratory, combined to give to public speaking such an impetus that some people were sanguine enough to predict that Japan would one day rival Western nations in oratory as she is now rivalling them in some other things. But during the past two decades there has been nothing but retrogression, as far as public speaking is concerned. This is the opinion of those who most desire to see it further developed in this country.

Last February a new Magazine made its appearance called *Yūben* (Oratory). Its object is to collect and publish, as they were delivered, the most eloquent speeches procurable and the eight numbers of this new monthly which lie before us, running to nearly 2,000 pages of closely printed matter, furnish abundant proof, that, however little interest the nation as a whole may take in public speaking, Japan has orators who can make speeches which are quite up to the standard of our best Western oratory, though it must be admitted that the number of such speakers is small. Respecting the general decay of oratory the opening sentences of the first number of the *Yūben* bear testimony in the following words:—*Nihon Teikoku saikin nijūnen-kan ni odorokubeki shinkyo* (進境) *wo shimeshita ga, yuben yori mireba kanashimubeki taiho no jō wo arawashita.* The gist of which is that, though Japan has made astonishing progress in other things during the last two decades, in respect of oratory, she has retrograded to a painful extent. The *Yūben* aims at reviving interest in oratory. The Magazine is at present very popular, some numbers having run to three editions. Some of the orators whose speeches are given dwell on the difficulties encountered by public speakers in this country owing to the peculiarities of the Japanese tongue, and certain other things. In this article I purpose to quote only from a few of the speeches or essays that deal with the subject of Japanese oratory exclusively, reserving for future notice in these columns some extremely interesting speeches and articles on other topics. I will begin by citing a few remarks made by one of Japan's greatest orators, Mr. Shimada Saburō, on *The Conditions that are essential to the development of Oratory.* Some of these are political in nature. Men must within certain broad limits be free to say what they please. Under a despotic Government there is little scope for oratory. Public speaking must have an object in view, and one of the most powerful of incentives to a skilful use of the tongue has always been a desire to influence public sentiment in regard to Government. When bureaucracy is so strongly established that no oratorical efforts on the part of those who disapprove of it stand the faintest chance of weakening or undermining it, oratory languishes. Granted political conditions that favour the development of oratory, power to make effective speeches is not difficult to acquire in the case of clear thinkers who possess some force of character.

Dr. Miyake Setsurei says that men who aspire to become good speakers must begin to practise oratory when at school or college. The great vivacity and sanguinity that characterize healthy young men is conducive to the early development of oratorical powers if they only pay attention to training. Oratory changes with the times, says Dr. Miyake. Such speeches as Burke delivered in the English House of Commons would not be well received in the House to-day. Public speaking in the Western world shows a strong tendency to become less formal and more conversational. The conversational type of oratory is often very effective. Bryan is regarded as a far more eloquent man than Roosevelt, but the latter produces a stronger impression on his audiences by his homely platform chats than Bryan succeeds in doing by his oratorical flourishes and his highly-wrought language. It goes without saying that public speakers have to study their audiences very assiduously. Formal speeches on important occasions need much preparation both as regards what is said and the manner of saying it. But on ordinary occasions a free and easy manner is more taking than the ceremoniousness affected by some classes of orators. In this country the development of oratory is hindered by many obstacles. The acoustic properties of many of our buildings are bad. In the case of wooden buildings, outside noises are very disturbing. Outdoor speech-making should be encouraged, as affording training in the use of the voice in addressing large audiences.

In the second number of the *Yūben* Dr. Y. Haga writes—Though Chinese literature contains numerous specimens of eloquent pleading, closely reasoned treatises on philosophy politics and ethics hardly exist in our language. (*Gironbun to shite wa jōko irai hotondo mirubeki mono ga nai*). So unaccustomed were our people to Western oratory and so distasteful did it seem to them that when nearly fifty years ago the Bakufu envoys went to America and listened to speeches in the House of Representatives, they said it reminded them of the fish-market at Nihonbashi, so undignified did it all seem to them to be. But since then an oratorical fish-market has been opened in Japan. Oratory is still in its infancy here, and speeches still lack the literary finish which characterizes the famous orations of Europe and America, but there is no cause for despair. In course of time we shall produce orators whose speeches will be handed down to posterity as literary monuments of the age in which they lived.

The father of modern oratory in Japan was Fukuzawa Yukichi. In No. 2 of the *Yūben* Mr. Kamada Eikichi, the President of the Keiōgijiku, gives an interesting account of the opposition that Mr. Fukuzawa encountered when trying to convince the members of the Meirokusha (明六社), among whom were, Mori Yurei, Nakamura Keiu, Kato Hiroyuki, and Nishi Shu, that the Japanese language when adroitly used is capable of rendering oratory here as effective as it is in the West. Though himself by no means a polished orator, by the encouragement he gave to young men of talent, and by the lecture-meetings he held at the Keiōgijiku, Fukuzawa set the ball of oratory rolling and rendered platform speeches all over the country immensely popular. The term *enzetsu* was invented by him. It was first written (演舌), but afterwards the second character gave place to (說). The term *tōron* as an equivalent of debate we also owe to Fukuzawa. Fukuzawa was once asked what first set him thinking about oratory, and he replied that it was Mr. Koizumi Shinkichi who put the idea of introducing Western oratory here into his head. The plan for the lecture hall built on the Keiōgijiku grounds in the year 1876 was obtained from America by Mr. Tomita Tetsunosuke, now a member of the House of Peers. This hall has been eclipsed by many fine buildings in the metropolis and elsewhere, but when it was erected it was regarded with wonder and admiration. The first Mock Parliament held in Japan was convened in this hall in 1882. Some of Japan's best known public speakers to-day were trained at the Keiōgijiku. When commenting on the laws that govern oratory, Mr. Kamada observes that speakers must make a sparing use of notes, must avoid tedious formality and ceremoniousness, must beware of becoming too threatrical, and above all must display earnestness and sincerity when stating their views.

Mr. Shimoda Jirō a teacher in the Higher Female Normal School, discusses at some length the qualifications necessary for an orator. (1) *He must be a man with ideas:* he must have something special to say. (2) *He must be intensely sincere.* An audience soon finds out whether a man is giving them his own convictions or repeating what others have said. (3) *He must be earnest.* People are not to be moved by lukewarm advocates of any cause. (4) *He must be a man of culture,* that is, he must have read much and have conversed much with refined and highly educated men. The language of speakers who have enjoyed these privileges is more attractive than that of ordinary orators. (5) *He must prepare his speeches carefully.* We read of English Members of Parliament who write out their speeches and subject them to repeated revision prior to memorizing them. "Is there anybody in this country who goes to so much pains in preparation? Not one." One constantly sees the names of orators advertised to speak at meetings who have not even fixed on their subjects (*endai mutei*). It is a foregone conclusion that few such men make effective speeches. (6) *Wit and humour add much to the influence exercised by speakers.* Where argument fails, appeals to the humorous side of men's minds often succeeds. (7) *Naturalness of voice, attitude and gesture are expected from public speakers.* This is almost an invariable concomitant of sincerity.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Some of the numbers of the *Nōben* contain accounts of the leading orators of this country, with attempts to reveal the secrets of success in each case. From the various numbers which have appeared, one can obtain a good idea of the extent to which oratory is undergoing development among the Japanese. Each Middle School throughout the country has periodical Enzetsukai. The High Schools and all the Universities hold Mock Parliaments in addition to numerous other meetings throughout the year at which young speakers have abundant opportunity for developing their oratorical powers. But the great Tōkyō orators do not visit provincial towns as frequently as is desirable. Even the political parties have greatly fallen off in this matter. Still, on the whole, it is true to say that eloquent speakers are growing more plentiful as time goes on. The late Dr. Toyama was perhaps one of the finest orators modern Japan has produced. Two or three long speeches he made shortly before his death were fully up to the very highest Western standard of oratory, as was pointed out, at the time of their delivery, by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō. One of these, on religious thought and Toyama's attitude to existing creeds, was very fully reported in these columns. The general public is getting to appreciate lively speaking more and more. The dreary spun-out discourses of certain big officials are most wearisome to their hearers. Many of the younger officials perceive this, and they have begun to study elocution and to speak more like Western orators. But, despite all the progress that has been made, it will be a very long time before the Japanese people as a whole accord the honour to orators which is accorded to them in Europe and America.

Among well known modern orators the career of Enchō, the author of the *Botan Dōrō* and the *Shiobara Tasuke*, works which have perhaps had a larger circulation than any book in modern Japan, is full of interest. Enchō began to speak at the age of 17, having learnt the art from his brother, a priest of the Zen Sect. At that time he spent his days in selling flowers and his nights at various *yose*. In those days *yose* speakers were divided into three classes. There were (1) the *zenza*, usually consisting of four untrained speakers; (2) the *nakairi-mae* or "recess speakers," four in number, and (3) the *shin-uchi*, first-class speakers, also four in number. At the age of 20 Enchō became one of the Shin-uchi speakers. In those days first-class speakers were so few that no one *yose* expected them to make long speeches. It was enough if they put in an appearance and said a few words. They were then at liberty to go on to another hall, and they often visited three or four *yose* the same night. Once Enchō was asked how he got his readiness of speech, he replied:—"Well, I attribute it largely to a trick played on me by my teacher. He went to the *yose* with me and invariably spoke before me. He was in the habit of asking me beforehand what subject I had chosen for discoursing on, and then, on being told, he repeatedly treated the subject himself, thus taking the words out of my mouth. When I remonstrated, he replied:—'Say anything that comes into your head. Do not hamper yourself with a subject. You will do better that way.' I acted on his advice and was never at a loss what to say. In former times the *Yose* speakers had leisure to converse with each other before and after the meetings, and much was learnt this way; but in modern times it is all hurry-skurry and there is little time for thought." Enchō's account of the years he spent in preparing for writing the two above-named noted works, which first were given to the public in the form of a succession of speeches, reminds one of the accounts given of the preparation that Balzac and Molière underwent before they penned their matchless descriptions of the social life of their respective ages. "As a preparation for writing the *Shiobara Tasuke* I travelled pretty well over the whole of Japan," says Enchō "I studied the physical peculiarities of every place and took note of the mental characteristics of the people. No detail of scenery escaped my observation. I studied every particular so earnestly that it was impossible for me to forget anything, and the vividness with which everything appeared to me I succeeded in expressing in language when I wrote. But I did not confine myself to natural scenery. I frequented the haunts of men, examined their industries and from them learnt many a lesson. . . Public speakers of the present day perhaps have little conception of the arduous training which I underwent in my younger days."

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, November 3.

The American loan of ten millions sterling to China is welcomed by Russia inasmuch as it is recognised that the money will go principally for purposes of "culture," namely, the reorganisation of China's monetary system. Russia as her nearest neighbour can only hope to gain from any changes in this direction for the better. The attempts of German mouthpieces to spread once more the suggestion that in thus lending money to China the United States of America have in view yet another act of veiled hostility to Russian interests in the Far East is entirely baseless. Since Russia had occasion to strongly oppose the American proposition about railways in Machuria the United States have shown unmistakably by their action in the matter of the jurisdiction of the Russian Railway at Kharbin that there are no hostile intentions towards Russia, and that American activity in China is actuated by purely economical aspirations. These Russia can only welcome as well for her own sake as for that of China.

The Third Duma opened its Fourth Session on Friday October 28th., and the Upper House reassembled on the same day, at a later hour. In both cases the usual service of prayer was held at which not only members of the two Houses attended but a number of Ministers.

The anticipated scene in the Duma over the proposal to honour the memory of the President of the First Duma by standing up in silence for a moment before proceeding to the business of the day, was only averted at the cost of common sense and the Duma's reputation. The President for the moment was Prince Volkonsky, Vice-President of the Duma, who, after the memory of a deputy who died during the recess had been honoured in the usual way, proposed to proceed at once to the business of the day. Prof Miljukov, the "Cadet" leader, called attention to a written motion thot the memory of Muromtsev should be duly honoured. Prince Volkonsky's reply amounted to a severe and dignified rebuke of the Duma as a whole. "If we cannot meet over an open grave without quarrelling and fighting it is better to keep away. If I had any assurance that the proposal would be accepted with something like unanimity—But I have written assurances of the contrary, and therefore acting in my discretion as President I cannot put the proposal to the Duma." Those "written assurance of the contrary" were not read in the Duma but have been very unnecessarily published in the newspapers, thereby embittering the quarrel. They are formal motions from various Right parties explaining why Muromtsev cannot be honoured by loyal deputies,. By the letter of the law Muromtsev was a convicted traitor: we cannot undermine the authority of the law by doing him honour. He committed treason: we cannot insult our sovereign by honouring a traitor." Neither the law nor the Emperor stands in need of these cheap defences which the Rights are always going out of their way to find an opportunity of expressing. One often hears it said that Russians are so unpractical," and certainly the Duma sometimes takes trouble to prove it. I recall in this connection what a Russian Minister said to me not very long ago about the conference of rival parties in England that produced such a happy lull at a much needed moment: "What a ripeness of political development it shows:" and the tone was regretfully introspective.

The Education Bill opened the work of the Duma. It deals with primary education and its ultimate aim is to attain universal compulsory primary education. At present about 20 per cent. of the population can read and write. Nevertheless the Bill contains a provision for fining parents up to fifty shillings for non attendance of children at school. This, however, is to be enforced only in districts where sufficient school accommodation is provided. There are no such districts in Russia as yet. Certain rich centres, Moscow is one, have almost attained now the provision of sufficient school accommodation for all of school age desirous of learning. It is this very modified ideal which is commonly referred to by the ill-informed as "universal education in Russia." Another point in the Bill is its provision for private enterprise in primary education. The existing law prosecutes anybody teaching the A B C to children until the teacher has not only qualified in State schools but has been passed by the police as "politically sound," There have never been in Russia any of the old "dame's schools" to which we owe so much.

The Duma dealt last night with an interpellation on a matter which is a year old already, an unfortunate case of a sentry shooting at a prison window and wounding a child. The futility of interpellations twelve months post factum is obvious, but it is explained by the tactics of the Duma majority who assert firstly that most of the interpellations are vexatious and merely intended to worry the Government, and secondly that however unimportant the interpellation it is invariably made the occasion by opposition speakers of wholesale attacks upon the existing condition of things in Russia, very often in language which is unbefitting the Duma tribune. A member last night let off a speech which began in the good old way about the Government coming before them with "hands dripping blood." It is noticeable that on all occasions, such as interpellations on matters of fact or the recent trouble about honouring the memory of the Duma's First President, when outsiders can claim to have as clear an understanding of matters in dispute as members themselves, the Duma always shows to disadvantage. which makes one chary of crediting it with doing very much good in matters that are not so simple to the outsider. Indeed the longer the Duma lasts the more plain it becomes that the policy of M. Guchkov, to "keep the Duma going at all costs" was the only possible one, since even after three years work together the Duma itself, to say nothing of those who elected it, has still so much to learn of the amenities of public life and public work.

Winter has set in in earnest all over Russia quite a month earlier than has been customary for many years past. Happily the frost was everywhere preceded by a fairly heavy snow-fall, so that the danger to crops of a black frost has not this time interfered with optimistic calculations about next harvest.

The Russo-British Chamber of Commerce is organising a series of lectures for members and

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

visitors. The first lecture will deal with the English law of Joint Stock Companies.

Among the many vast fortunes in dispute in Russia is the one descending from the famous "nestling of Peter's eyrie," Prince Menshikov who began life as a pieman's boy in the streets of Moscow. His line ended with his great grandson and his fortune went in the female line, among the heirs being the wife of the famous General Skobelev, a Princess Gagarina. On her death a couple of years ago a large fortune passes to her sister, and a brother of the deceased is now disputing the will on the ground that it contains obliterations and interpolations.

Is it quite realised abroad what tremendous progress has been made in aviation in Russia during the past twelvemonth? Does any other capital in the world have an opportunity of seeing men in flight above its places its temples and its counting-houses half so often as St. Petersburg? And there is no fuss whatever made. If you happen to be out at the time you may see air-ship or aeroplane flying over St. Petersburg about thrice a week nowadays. If you are not out of doors you will hear nothing about it—it is too ordinary. The Government has recast the old ballooning park (even then called) with prophetic foresight "Air-navigation" park into a fully provided "Aviation School" for 30 officers selected annually and a battalion of men. All ranks gain extra daily pay on qualifying, with a bonus for every flight.

The War Office has arranged for military and naval officers engaged in aviation to receive pensions on the highest scale, i.e. after 25 years (instead of 35 years') service and five years to count as seven.

The Russian Government has now working four full size dirigibles and two smaller ones (up to 3,500 cub. m. capacity), and five aeroplanes. Another military aerodrome has been constructed on the outskirts of St. Petersburg with sheds for over a dozen aeroplanes, repairing shops, etc., and moveable hangars for two dirigibles.

On the eve of the meeting of Emperors at Potsdam the tone of the press of the two countries is somewhat exceptional. Russian leading organs express, with a restraint that only emphasises its intensity, the utmost indignation at the patronising tone of influential German papers alternating with frankly hostile articles. The "campaign of lies" which is being carried on against Russia by the German press in the effort to drive a wedge in between Russia and England is especially calculated to arouse indignation. As the press of Germany, like the commercial and industrial activity of Germany, is practically a part of the national policy of the country, more weight is attached to its utterances than perhaps they deserve. A policy of pin pricks, whether in the press or elsewhere, generally turns against those that use it, and a policy of pin pricks based upon obvious lies is especially contemptible. Englishmen have only to recall their own feelings during the Boer War to appreciate what Russians are feeling towards Germany at the present moment. There has never for long past arisen an international question anywhere however insignificant but the "German lie" has been timely launched against Russia. In the Far East, in Turkey, in the Balkans, everywhere the story is the same. Germany invented the 'Yellow Peril' which did much to bring on the disastrous war with Japan. To-day Germany resurrects the old bogey in connection with the American loan to China. In real truth this loan, which is mainly for 'cultural purposes' can only be of benefit to China's nearest neighbour, whose commercial connections with China have always suffered from the chaos of the Chinese monetary system. This will be brought into system and order by means of American money, and if so Russia is the first to welcome such a change. Germany invented the lie that Russia and England contemplate the partition of Persia and told the world that England had sent an 'ultimatum' to Persia, which is as true as most German statements nowadays. Germany has given currency to the lie that the English Secretary of State has made friendly representations to Russia in a matter of purely internal policy, namely the regulation of Russo-Finnish relations. Such are but a few of the points dealt with by the Russian press The whole matter is thus summed up by the Novoe Vremja: "The diplomacy of Germany puts obstacles in our way and creates difficulties for us everywhere: literally everywhere, even where Germany has no interests at all. The Potsdam meeting is being utilised in the most insolent manner, though in fact it is nothing more than an act of international courtesy. What we are being offered is a commercial bargain. Germany will abandon her opposition to Russian interests not only in the Far but in the Middle and Near East. At what price? Well the German organs say nothing about that, but the revelations brought out by events in Portugal and Turkey provide material enough to supply an answer. Russian diplomacy would commit an unpardonable mistake if it diverged from our traditional friendly relations with Germany. They are as necessary to both countries as pure air and clean water. But it would be an unpardonable mistake to take fright at empty threats. This bait may catch perhaps not real representatives of their country but only 'diplomates à tabatière.' We must suppose that M. Sazonov does not belong to this class of persons."

China has given a plot of ground at Tsitsikhar on which a German Consulate is to be built.

About seventy miles of virgin forest is in flames on the Amur River below Sretensk, the smoke of the conflagration being so thick as to prevent steamers getting up stream to their Winter quarters at that town.

The Minister of War in his "explanatory note" to the estimates for his department, put in to the Duma, notes the pressure being put upon the military courts in consequence of the large number of officers committed for trial by the special inspectors on charges of embezzement and corruption. No fewer than 65 cases are awaiting trial, and their extent may be judged by one in which seven persons are involved, the documents covering 2,500 sheets. In all 445 persons are charged and the Minister estimates that it will take three years for the military courts to get through these cases, while others are coming in every month. The re armament of the field artillery is practically completed at a cost of seventeen million pounds sterling, which is about a million and a half less than originally estimated.

A Finnish doctor passing through St. Petersburg on his way home from Odessa dropped out of his cab a wooden box containing internal human organs of a patient dead of plague. The box was picked up by a woman who took it to the police station where it was opened and freely handled by a number of people. The doctor only missed the box when getting into his train at the Finland station, and at once returned in a panic at what might have happened in consequence of his carelessness. Before the box was traced about a dozen people had handled the remains and all these had to be disinfected and sent to isolation points for a period of quarantine. The Odessa authorities when communicated with assured the police that the remains were harmless being in spirit and formalin in glass jars. But Petersburg is nervous at hearing that even doctors can be so inexcusably careless of plague germs. What might have happened if the woman who picked up the box had not been honest enough to take it to the police station is too appalling to think of. The preparations were of the most deadly being intended for demonstration of the plague bacillus at the Helsingfors University.

From the beginning of the Agrarian Settlement three years ago to date some thirty million acres of farm-land have been allotted to individual proprietors, of whom 1,349,460 are now settled on their own freehold farms.

The Head of the Finnish Customs has been dismissed from his post for not carrying out the law. According to an Imperial order the import of arms into Finland is strictly forbidden. The Finnish chief of Customs, resenting this regulation but unable, to entirely ignore it arranged to admit the imported arms into Finnish territory, sc. the Custom house, while giving orders that no arms should leave the Custom house.

Boisterous scenes of enthusiasm were witnessed at Moscow on Sunday when tens of thousands of people collected on the race-grounds to see the aviator Ephremov flying on his aeroplane. The mob burst all barriers and chaired the aviator after a successful flight in a high wind.

[We are very far from endorsing the above Russian strictures of German methods, but we publish them for the sake of their historical interest.—ED. *J.M.*]

GLEANINGS FROM THE LIFE OF THE LATE PRINCE ITO.

[Entitled as above and under the authorship of Mr. Furuya, the Master of Ceremonies, recently appeared a very fanciful book, the contents of which consist, for the most part, of anecdotes and impressions of the late Prince Ito. The following is a translation of some interesting pieces from the work]

BRITISH MINISTER MR. PARKES.

One evening in May 1909 the British Ambassador, Sir Claude MacDonald, gave a banquet at the Embassy to which the late Prince Ito was also invited as one of His Excellency's chief guests. After the evening party was over I was driving back in the same carriage bearing company to the Prince. When our carriage passed through the front gate of the Embassy, almost unconsciously I admired, in a way approaching soliloquy, the ideal location of the British Embassy. The Prince then chimed in, saying, "Yes, very nice. It's really worthy of the Official Residence of the Envoy representing his country's sovereign and government." On my further inquiry as to who in the world it was that made the wise selection of this ground for the site of the British Embassy, the Prince answered that it was no other personage than the British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, on whom he took this opportunity to comment much while in the carriage, until we came back to the carriage porch of the Prince's Official Residence at Reinanzaka. Below is the epitome of his comments.

"The important office I occupied for years afforded me every opportunity to come into contact with no small number of great foreign Representatives. Of them all, however, I have, to confess the truth, never in my life seen anyone so precise and decisive in judgment, so devotional and energetic in discharging duties, as the British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes. It must have been his marvellous insight that enabled him tens of years ago to make wise selection, for the permanent site of the British Embassy, of the present ground which enjoys dry air and tranquility, just fit for the double purpose of residence and business transaction, and which is, moreover, so conveniently situated as to permit of easily obtaining conjunction, on the morn of any emergencies, with the Imperial Palace just across the moat. It was in the first year of Keiō that Mr. Parkes came to our country representing the British Government. His previous official career in China was so entirely romantic that his character seemed to bear a marked resemblance to that of an Oriental hero. Particulars you will find in his biography, consisting of two volumes kept at my Sōorōkaku in Ōiso. So far as I remember, Mr. Parkes was left a poor orphan in his childhood. At about twelve or thirteen years of age he went to Amoy in China, where his own sister was resident, married to a certain missionary, for the purpose of studying the Chinese language. The sudden increase later, of the demand for interpreters of Chinese consequent upon the upheaval of the so-called Opium Trouble, afforded him a chance to enter the Government service, as Assistant Interpreter. Subsequently: at

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the time of concluding the Nanking Treaty, but fourteen as he was, he participated in the diplomatic negotiations and was even publicly introduced to the Chinese Authorities as a Government official of the victorious country. Later he was in the service as interpreter to the British Consulate at Foochow at first, then at Shanghai and finally at Kwang ung, promoted to be Consul at Amoy and afterwards transferred to Kwangtung. It was at this time that the well-known "Arrow" trouble occurred, when Mr. Parkes, resorting to high handed measures with the aid of the combined troops of England and France, at last successfully captured the city at the point of the sword, and upon the restoration of peace, governed as a Civil official the Chinese citizens, numbering over hundreds of thousands, for almost one year if I correctly remember. In 1860 (Mr. Parkes in the 32nd year of his age) when the allied forces of England France invaded Peking, the romance of his history rose to its zenith. The combined troops, taking possession of Tientsin, contemplated a further march northward, and on a certain mission Mr. Parkes was sent to the front line, when he was on a sudden caught and made prisoner by the Chinese soldiers, taken to Peking under guard, and was on the point of being executed. To this outrageous decision he offered desperate objection by will and guile, threatening the Chinese authorities that if they beheaded him China on the spot would be crashed down to pieces. Upon the restoration of peace he was decorated by the Queen with the Knight Commandership of the Bath and newly appointed, under the honorary title of Sir Harry Parkes, to the post of Consul General at Shanghai where, remaining some years, he contributed much toward the expansion of British trade and commerce along the course of the Yangtse River. The remarkable tact and ability he thus displayed in connection with British Eastern Policy, attracted so much attention from, and won so much the confidence of, the Home Government that he was, in his prime of but thirty seven years, promoted to the post of British Minister to Japan. He maintained the post for eighteen long years and, to the very last, he remained one of the most sincere sympathizers with our Meiji Government. Especially at the first stage of the Restration era, when our authorities were still inexperienced in matters of State administration, he perpetually gave them important counsel with such earnestness that it sometimes assumed even the appearance of interference. Anyhow we must not a moment hesitate to declare that the progress and civilization Japan now can boast, is in no small measure due to the unsparing efforts he made for the advancement of the cause of the Japanese. So far as I am personally concerned, I am one of those upon whom Mr. Parkes was kind enough to lavish his favour. Since the formal announcement made at Hyōgo to the Foreign Representatives of the establishment of the new Government, as soon as the Empire was united under the Imperial rule, and subsequent to the affair of the so-called "Bizen Soldiers Outrage," I came to enter upon a much more intimate association with him, and he both directly and indirectly rendered me much assistance whenever occasion required. After the Restoration, for instance, Count Okuma and I advocated progressism, toward which Sir Harry Parkes always showed so much sympathy and made such strenuous efforts for the attainment of our aim, that he even went the extreme length, as I heard lately from Marquis Saigo (Jr.), of assuring Yamagata and Saigo, who paid a visit to the diplomatist on their return from a tour of inspection through Europe, that unless they exerted themselves to make the Japanese Government follow the course advocated by Okuma and Ito, Japan would some day encounter the dreadful but inevitable fate of downfall. In these days his attitude toward me was just that of teacher to pupil, ever conscious of the weighty responsibility devolving upon his shoulders as the guiding star of civilized administration. Once in concluding his congratulatory address at the inauguration ceremony of the Mint, which he honoured with his presence, Mr. Parkes dumbfounded all those present by suddenly flinging and dashing a champagne glass from his hand into a thousand pieces, exclaiming with emphasis that, congratulatory matter though the establishment of the Mint might be, "the country, let us remember, would crash down like the glass if the authorities, failing to properly manage it, should ever disorder the currency systems." Later, in the biography of Napoleon I read of the same impressive method being resorted to on a similar occasion. Whether Mr. Parkes just acted after the manner of that world's greatest hero, or it was but a coincidence, I cannot say with any amount of accuracy; but the rather extreme, defiant attitude he took on at that time astonished all present and left upon my mind some indelible impressions.

The adventurous feature that characterised the history of his life in China, also marked his life in Japan. He seemed almost unconscious of dangers or risks, travelling about here and there in these tumultuous bloody days previous to the Restoration, when the general antipathy to foreigners was at its effervescing point. At the time of the Takebashi disturbance in 1878, Mr. Parkes, for example, boldly went out of his Legation on horseback and with nonchalance inspected the scene of disturbance amidst the rain of shots and bullets, and reconnoitred the whole city from corner to corner. At great risk, he studied for himself the probable development and dimensions of the disturbance.

In 1895 I was appointed Ambassador to China, when the veteran diplomatist, then resident in Peking as British Minister, addressing me by letter at Tientsin, expressed his hearty pleasure at the advent of an opportunity to see me again. On my arrival, however, at Tsu chu, the news of his sudden death came to me as a bolt from the blue. The cause of his death was, as I learned later, the excess of quantity, due to the doctor's mistake, of the morphine prescribed to relieve him of his rheumatic pains."

HIKOSHIMA AND HONGKONG.

In the sultry evening of July 4th 1909, the *Manshu Maru* weighed anchor at Shimonoseki, with the late Prince Ito on board, who was on his way to Chosen, subsequent to his resignation of the Resident Generalship in June, with a view to transfer his official business to his successor, and also to make his parting call to the Korean Imperial House and the Government. When the last vibration of the nineteen saluting guns died away and many boats and launches that had assembled to see the Prince off, left the ship one after another, our *Manshu Maru*, one of the best memorials of the late Russo-Japanese War, began to slowly glide on her course. His Excellency was on the upper deck with his suite Captain Todami, Private Mori, and Attendant Physician Mr. Oyama, admiring the splendid scenery that is characteristic of the Shimonoseki strait. The ship went on un il we came in sight of an island named Hikoshima, when the Prince pointing to it much interested us with the following account:—

The island reminds one of those old days when I had, together with Takasugi, according to instructions from the then feudal Lord of the Chōshū clan, to negotiate for peace on board the British flagship in the sequel of the defeat of the Chōshū armies, severely bombarded by the Combined Fleet. At that time one of the proposed conditions of the peace conclusion was the lease of Hi oshima island, to which however we desperately objected, until at last it was withdrawn. Our objection to the proposed condition of leasing the island, was not at all due to any prof und knowledge on our part concerning the i finite evil effects su h le se would produce upon our national prestige, but only because we at that time felt it somewhat disadvantageous to our country to confer such a privilege upon the foreigners. It was very fortunate for our country that they did not happen to show any bold front, insisting on their securing the right of the lease. For there would have been nothing for it but to yield to their demand in view of the decidedly inferior position in which we stood at that time, in consequence of our defeat. Suppose the Hikoshima island has been leased by the foreigners as they demanded. The island would then be to Japan what Hongkong is to China, remaining a constant menace to the strategic importance of the Shimonoseki straits. It is now a great relief to us that the country was spared a dreadful fate which seemed so unavoidable. Why they did not persistently cling to their proposed condition at that time still remains to me a perfect puzzle. But the probable cause may have been that as they saw the impossibility of any one country's monopolising the right of the lease, even if such were obtained, since the fruit of the victory must be divided among those nations that participated in the battle, they were not so much bent on carrying their point in the face of such an objection. Be that as it may, it is really a matter for congratulation that the island still remains an important part of our territory.

THE THREE POWER INTERFERENCE.

As for the so called Three Power Interference it seems to be not yet in place to comment on at length. I believe the time will surely come when the public will learn with considerable sympathy what a bitter experience had the late Prince Ito, standing as Prime Minister between the all-intelligent Emperor above and the brave patriotic people beneath, with such a powerful interference suddenly laid before him by the three Powers, on the very threshold of success, immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty of Peace between the belligerents.

In consideration of the general state of affairs, the Prince was obliged to yield to the three Powers' demand, which, as we all remember, enraged the entire nation, who united in repremanding the Prince, some extremists and sensationalists even calling him "traitor" and despising him as "invertebrate." At the time, however, there was one foreign statesman who most sincerely showed profound sympathy with the Prince and admired the wonderful equanimity with which he bravely faced the most embarrassing situation. It was none other than Baron Rambellmon, Chief of the Political Affairs Bureau in the Belgian Foreign Department. The Baron's admirable tact and foresightedness was a matter of universal cognizance, winning the respect of the world's Corps Diplomatique. The people's confidence in the character of the Baron is so great that even while in life as many as three bronze statues were erected in his country in commemoration of his meritorious public services and for the perpetuation of his fame and honour. It was when our Prince proceeded to Europe in 1862, as one of the suite of the Ambassador Iwakura, that he obtained the first interview with the veteran Belgian statesman. Ever since then the Prince kept up intercourse with the Baron directly and indirectly, until he got another opportunity of meeting the latter on paying a visit to Belgium, which he did on the way back from England, whither he had proceeded in 1897 as one of suite of Prince Arisugawa to attend the ceremony celebrating the sixtieth anniversary of the British Emperor's accession to the Throne. In the course of the interview their conversation entered upon the topic of the Three Power Interference, when the old Baron, with his countenance conspicuously indicative of the profoundest sincerity he entertained in the depth of his heart, sympathized with the Prince in the latter's intolerably trying situation, spoke in high terms of the equanimity and promptitude with which he had most wisely steered his astute course among the rocks, and, in continuance, remarked in a most confident manner: "Thus you extricated you country out of the fatal clutch of a dreadful fate at the sacrifice of your own fame." Upon hearing this the Prince, unable to control any longer his profound feeling of gratitude,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

suddenly grasped the Baron's hand, his eyes moistened with tears of pleasure, and expressed his heartfelt thanks for the Baron's sympathy and his extreme delight at the fact that his sincere patriotism enabled him to find a true friend, in a far country, in the person of Baron Rambellmon. The late Prince was not a man to readily wear his feelings on his sleeves, either in eulogy or in reproof. But it may be well imagined how delighted the Prince must have been, to obtain such profound sympathy from a veteran diplomatist of world-wide fame and honour, when there were such tremendous showers of reprimand and criticism poured upon him at home.

It may be well to add here that the Prince got another chance, in November, 1901, of seeing the Baron at Brussels while on his tour of inspection through Europe and America, when they exchanged views once or twice upon various topics, Baron Tsutsuki and myself then standing as their interpreters. As for the subject of the two great statesmen's discussion it was of much importance and interest, but prudence absolutely forbids any detailed publication here, to my great regret, as it bears upon the future of the Celestial Empire. Baron Rambellmon remained in his post till his last day. On the Baron's death in 1905, in his 86th year of age, amidst the profound mourning of the whole country as well as the world at large, our late Prince, in view of the intimate friendship between them, wished to forward a telegram of condolence to the deceased's bereaved family, but in vain. For there was no heir to convey his message, the Baron having remained a bachelor to the last, nor were there any relatives, all their deaths preceding the Baron's. The Prince at last expressed his condolence to the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

THE FUTURE OF THE JAPANESE.

It happened in the early part of November in 1901. The night was fast advancing, and excepting the monotonous, persistent sounds faintly coming from the steam-engines, brooding silence prevailed over the smoking room on board the Dutch steamer "Rindam" under way from New York to the French port Boulogne. All others had retired into their cabins, leaving the smoking room one after another, until Prince Ito and I were the only passengers that remained. The conversation turned upon the interesting subject of "the Future of the Japanese People." The Prince remarked as follows:—

"It is as much a surprise to ourselves, too, as to all other nations that our country made such rapid and remarkable progress in so short a period as forty years, in that nineteenth century when there was the growing severity and intensity of struggle for existence. When we resolved to do our very best for the introduction, into our country, of western civilization, inspired by the splendour of civilization I witnessed in England, where five years prior to the Restoration I went with Marquis Inouye, we never for a moment expected that Japan could ever attain, in our own lifetime, such a splendid civilization as she is enjoying now. But what about the future? As there is a certain limit to our human knowledge, it must be out of the question to predict with any accuracy the future two or three hundred years ahead. All we have to do at present is therefore to do what we consider the very best for the future at least in sight. I fear I must view the modern attitude of our people with much concern and anxiety. It goes without saying that any nation wanting in patriotism and self-respect can never thrive; but however patriotic and self-respectful, if our people, content with trifling achievements, and devoid of any great refined ambition, should ever assume a defiant, overbearing attitude, setting at nought other nations' proper rights and interests, under the false impression that our Yamato race is a special people that stand independent of the fundamental principle governing the welfare of the human race, the downfall of the Empire will be the immediate consequence. The proverb, "Pride goes before a fall" is undeniably as true of a nation as of an individual. History bears witness to the truth of the fact that the destruction of a country is in every case self-caused. If our people, bowing to this conviction, and uniting their efforts in every matter, exercise always due caution and proper consideration before they launch upon any course, then and only then the integrity and welfare of the country will for ever be insured, even if they stand amidst the giddy vortex of that struggle for existence which is steadily rising in intensity. The watchword for our people is, let it be borne in mind, that "the tall tree is always exposed to strong winds."

The conversation over, I betook myself to the deck. The soft breezes arose from somewhere far distant, and upon the vast expanse of the mighty Atlantic Ocean was quivering the silvery moonlight.

TIME FOR EVERYTHING.

While on his tour of the world, the late Prince Ito paid a visit to London in December 1907, when, together with Count Hayashi, then Japanese Minister to London, he was the guest of the Prime Minister Marquis Salisbury, and passed a few days in the latter's private residence at Hatfield. At that time Baron Tsutsuki was in company with the Prince, but I, prevented by some business, remained at the hotel. On the Prince's return, therefore, I asked him to tell me his impressions of the few days he spent at Hatfield. He gave a most interesting account and, in fine, made the remark that Marquis Salisbury would resign before long. I at once concluded that the Prince's keenness of observation must have enabled him to arrive at this conclusion, and therefore requested him to explain how he came to it. The Prince, then, explaining the ground of his inference, gave the following account:—

"While we were sojourning at Hatfield the Prime Minister's daughter waited upon us, showing us every part of the Minister's residence and explaining things for us, to our great satisfaction. As must be expected of the residence of so famous a nobleman, there were many things worth seeing. We listened to the lady's explanations with considerable interest, there being nothing but what is associated with the history of England—from the building which was bestowed upon his ancestor, by Queen Elizabeth, but which is now used as a stable because of the change of the times, down to the gold pen with which the present Marquis, together with the late Lord Beaconsfield, signed the protocol drafted at the Berlin Conference. Thus conducted by the lady from room to room, we at last came to the parlour where the photo hung, on the wall, of Bismarck, the German Iron-Hearted Premier presented by him to the Marquis with the hero's own signature below. Before the picture the lady paused for explanation. Much sympathizing with the great hero in the failure which marked the latter part of his life, the lady remarked in conclusion that the German Premier's fall was after all due to his having not resigned his post simultaneously with the demise of the late Emperor. Upon this I thought that the lady may have talked thus without any intention to attach to her remarks any special significance, but that she could never have uttered so reasonable a political criticism, unless it was that the veteran Marquis, taking warning from the life of Bismarck and considering his Premiership should not survive the reign of Queen Victoria, was positively determined, now that the new Emperor had ascended the Throne, to tender his resignation on the advent of the first opportunity."

Upon hearing this I was decidedly struck with the wonderful keenness of the Prince's observation, which was doubly proved later by the report of the resignation, as the Prince foretold, of the Marquis, Mr. Balfour being recommended as his successor.

"I'LL GO AT ALL HAZARDS."

The Hague Secret Envoy Affair in July, 1907, naturally much enraged the Japanese. The Government, according to suggestions from the late Prince Ito, decided to take drastic measures, and it was even reported that the then Foreign Minister, Count Hayashi, was to arrive at Seoul on July 18th bearing the Government's decision. Panic reigned in the political circles of Seoul. The Li Kwan Yan Cabinet, in view of the exigency of the situation, and in hope of blunting as much as possible the sharp point of the Japanese Government's probable demand, decided on the dethronement of the Emperor, since the alternative, in their opinion, at that juncture was either the abdication of the Emperor or the downfall of the country. On the 17th evening all the Cabinet members repaired to the Palace and expostulated with the Emperor far into the small hours to obtain the Majesty's sanction of their decision, but in vain. However, on the night of the following day, when Count Hayashi was expected to reach Seoul, they succeeded after much lengthy discourse in persuading His Majesty to abdicate. The 19th was the day fixed for the ceremony of the new Emperor's accession to the Throne, and also the day when the Korean soldiers fired on our policemen and multitudes of both Japanese and Korean. In consequence, the whole city of Seoul was placed under military control. Apprehension was general concerning the development of the situation. Later in the evening a secret report was received to the effect that in the dead of the night, a mass of Korean soldiers would break into the Palace and massacre every minister who had compelled the abdication. Fortunately, however, the promptness with which our officials came to the rescue enabled them to take the initiative over the Korean soldiers, our troops reaching the Palace earlier by ten or fifteen minutes, and thus successfully checked the dreadful disturbance. Amid the strain of anxiety and apprehension, the short summer night wore on. I could not take a moment's sleep all the night, because of the busy exchange of telegrams, between the Home Government and Residency-General. The day of the 20th dawned as gloomy as ever, the situation not a bit improving, and there was every sign of imminent commotion and disturbance. In the afternoon of the same day all the officials of the Residency General, from Prince Ito downward, were to attend the ceremony of the new Emperor's ascendance to the Throne. Prior to the hour fixed for the function, all our officials were in full dress and were about to leave the Residency for the Palace, when they received from Chief of the Army Staff, Hasegawa, a telephone message to the effect that His Excellency was requested to give up the Palace procedings that day because of dangerous signs of disturbance apparent along the route. Upon receipt of such warning from the commander directly charged with guarding the route, they naturally hesitated to proceed to the Palace. Again Commander Okazaki, dispatching his lieutenant, requested the Resident General to give up the proposed attendance at the Palace, stating the impossibility of absolutely insuring peace and safety along the route. The Resident General, however, showed not the least sign of listening to such warning, since the day's ceremony was, as His Excellency considered, most extraordinary in that it was the very ceremony of recognizing, on the part of the Resident General representing the Protecting country, the new Emperor of the Protectorate. The Prince seemed, therefore, of opinion that, at whatever risk, his attendance at the ceremony was of imperative necessity. All the subordinates, however, entertained much concern about the safety of His Excellency. Especially, Commander Tsuruhara remonstrated with the Prince that a person of His Excellency's importance should never think of risking his life so imprudently and even proposed that he should attend the function in place of His Excellency. The Prince, then turning toward me, instructed me to telephone to the Palace and ascertain if the ceremony was ready, and whether all the foreign consuls were present. I went

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to the phone and was assured that all was ready for the ceremony, and also that all the foreign representatives had arrived at the Palace forty minutes before, and were waiting for the attendance of the Resident General alone. On my so informing the Prince, he suddenly stood up, his countenance bespeaking his invincible determination, and, in an emphatic tone, declared: "I will go at all hazards." Next moment he was out of the room into the carriage prepared for the occasion. I felt myself almost electrified the instant he exclaimed he would go at all hazards.

KOREAN NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

(FROM OUR SEOUL CORRESPONDENT.)

Korean national holidays have given way to Japanese as the nation's flag has given way to the banner of the Sun. Chief among these national holidays is the great day of China, the 1st of the 1st Moon, when all the gods of good luck are propitiated for the year. Great feasts are indulged in, beginning with a sacrifice to the spirits of the dead. From the unheard of hour of three or four in the morning it runs on till the dawn of day. These are the most extravagant outlays of the year. Onlooking spirits catch a whiff of the viands, but the congregated men of flesh and blood tuck the material part of them into their capacious and well-distended beings. The best clothes of the season are donned, and children, like orioles and butterflies just out of school, throng the streets, blue and yellow and pink. They flutter about and enhalo all the doings of the day. Work ceases and from cock-crow of the dawn till the opening of the sixteenth, half a month is given up to a Roman feast to Saturn.

Blind fortune-tellers and wise-women make their harvest. From house to house go these prophets of the year. The fortune-teller reads his 'sacred book' which is made up of Buddhist sweepings, repeating his *sabahas* and *padmehums*. The wise-woman has her *koot*, with gongs and cymbals and wild West-Indian dancing, all to bring in peace for the year. At the end of this new year time the world, sadly upset in stomach, pulls itself together reflecting on the taste in the corners of its mouth. Feeling faded and flat in the glaring of the day, it once more puts foot on the tread-mill of the year. The moon is the round goddess that rules the close of this season. With torch-light processions crowds greet its rising beams, bow low and say "Oh Moon, give us luck, good luck, great luck, this year."

Kites fly from many quarters, little square kites, with waxed strings mixed of glass filings and glue, kites with no tails or rudders or balance wings of any sort. This kite takes a header for the earth instantly when a foreigner puts fingers on the string, but it waltzes, and jigs, and schottisches all round the heavens at the bidding of some tousel-headed youth whose skilful fingers make it cut capers all the way from the zenith to the skyline. Two kites will dodge, and pass, and bow and salute, and kiss their finger tips to each other, or square up in savage lunge and fierce attack.

Stone fighting was one of the exhilarating delights of the season. As the Scotchman curls or plays at bowls, so the Korean went in for his new year's fight. His object was to throw a stone weighing half a pound or more, through as wide a circle of the heavens as possible and bring it down with the deadly purpose of a projectile into the opposing crowd. When the stone found its own and cut crash into some skull or other great was the joy thereof. Koreans are magnificent stone-throwers. A little man weighing a hundred pounds, with the thinnest kind of arm, has, nevertheless somewhere within his undeveloped body whip-cord muscles that can throw a stone like the shot of a rifle. The surging of the crowd, the rush forward when the enemy retreats, the wild yell when the stone strikes home are all now relegated to the past.

About one hundred days after the winter solstice is "Kansike," a holiday kept in memory of a Chinaman who lived 500 B.C., and who died in a burning wood rather than compromise his loyalty. Korea has ever honoured the memory of this Mr. Ka, and they call his festival "Cold Food Day." It is a sort of American Decoration Day, when they plant trees about the ancestral graves, and clothe them in fresh sod. Flowers never bloom on a Korean grave but the green sward on the face of the quiet hill makes up for all such lack.

The 8th day of the 4th Moon is a Buddhist day, the Feast of Lanterns. In olden times Seoul was alight with a thousand lamps, little lights, larger lanterns, huge illuminators, fantastic droll shaped torches, written over with "San ho man-se" (Banzai, banzai). Immense paper carps, high overhead, swam though the night breezes.

Another day of great renown is *O-wul Tan o* the 5th day of the 5th Moon. A Chinaman, 300 B.C., by the name of Crook-bank, committed suicide because his king would not do as he advised. He jumped into the river and the little fishes became his tomb. His faithful memory is the foundation on which one of Korea's great days is built. It is the day of swings and shady bowers. Up and down go the May-day merrymakers. In boats and on the hills old and young are out for a taste of sweet summer, and a round of high festivity. On shady stretches of the hill-side large crowds of men gather to see wrestling. Locked in fiercest grip, with back, and shoulders, and legs and neck, all at it, keyed up to highest tension, they tug and strain and buckle to, till a cheer announces palms for the victor. It is a great day of delight is *Tan-o*, and all the people are happy. What it has to do with a suicided Chinaman, however, is not quite clear.

The 15th day of the 6th Moon is the Day of Flowing Locks. Heads are washed, and hair is combed out, and fresh oil is put on, and brows are picked over for wild or misplaced hairs, till pates glisten like polished ebony——a shining day is *Yu-tu*.

The 7th day of the 7th Moon is the evening of the Cow-boy and the Spinning Maiden. The Cow-boy refers to one of the fixed stars near the Milky-way, while the damsel is alpha in Lyra. At any rate they are lovers separated from each other by the impassable abysses of the Milky-way. In pent up longings they pass the year till the seventh night of the seventh Moon, when a way opens for them to meet. All the magpies of this nether world form a bridge over the wide reaches of the chasm, and the Cow-boy and the Maiden, he pell-mell, she daintily, enter on the floating arch. They meet and all the world rejoices with them. Only the magpie comes out of it the worse for wear. The neck feathers of his jacket are worn away and he shows bald and ragged patches from this day on. This is due to the hob-nails and rough feet of the Cow-boy in his skurry to meet the maiden. On this day books are placed out in the sun for an airing. This too was a great day for official examinations. From far parts of the land came the candidates for literary honour, and while magpies congregated on the Milky-way, they gathered within the palace enclosure of the ancient city of Seoul.

Another national day is the Buddhist 15th of the 7th Moon when the temples are thronged for the worship of Amida. How peculiar and contradictory has been the place of Buddha for the last five hundred years. With one hand the finger of scorn has been ever lifted against him, while with the other stealthily, large coin has been dealt out to him and a request made for prayer unceasing, *Om charri churri chun-je sapha*.

On the 16th of the 8th Moon is the Festival of Harvest Home. It is a lovely season neither cold nor hot. Out over the hills go crowds in white to see the ancestral graves and offer sacrifice. The grass is cut and all made smooth and dressed for winter. There is great feasting at home. Why not? The labour of the season has come to fruitage and men's hearts are glad, while the placid moon looks down with smiles and broad-faced content.

The 9th of the 9th Moon is Chrysanthemum Day, when the summer swallow flies home to the sunny south. It is the Last Rose of Summer Festival when the going season nods its fare-thee-well and recedes into the mists of forgotten time. These day numbers are interesting, the 3rd of the 3rd Moon, the 8th of the 8th Moon, the 9th of the 9th Moon; also such facts as this: the swallows come on the 3rd of the 3rd Moon and go on the 9th of the 9th Moon. With the Chrysanthemum Festival little by little the doors close and winter's robes are put on.

The 13th of the 10th Moon is a Feast called "Manal" but the meaning of the day and the derivation are uncertain.

The Winter Solstice in the 11th Moon also sees early morning sacrifices, and numberless dishes of steaming gruel. A part of the gruel is eaten, and a part of it is sprinkled on the top bar and side posts of the entry door. This is intended to feed the spirits and is also a request that they stay outside the house and mind their own business. There is an old saying in Korea that if you eat gruel on Solstice day you will be a year older, and it is always dignified in Chosen to be a year older than you really are.

Finally there is *Nap* day in the 12th Moon, a day on which a general onslaught is made on the sparrow. This day one must eat sparrow to be properly equipped for the uncertainties of the future. Were it not for *Nap* day the sparrows would possess the world, and darken Korea's sun, so multitudinous they are. They never have any funerals, there are no old sparrows, or middle-aged, or sparrows in the hospital, or sparrows gasping their last gasp, or worried sparrows, or sparrows not knowing where next day's rice is to come from. Eternal life seems to accompany these little puffs of activity, till *Nap* day comes and then the accumulated woes of a year fall on them. They are shot at with bow and arrow, caught with nets, done to death with slings, hounded out of ther retreats, killed by fair means and foul, and yet the next morning they seem as hilarious as ever. On this day also if snow falls, it is gathered up and stored away as medicine. The water-bottle that has been filled with *Nap* snow is as precious as emulsion of cod-liver oil.

So have the years swung round with their returning days to find an end in this circle of 1910. What the new days will see and where the shadows of the old will go we know not. May Korea's days to come be luck-ful, helpful days built over these landmarks of the past.

SPECTATOR.

STORMY WEATHER.

Early on the 17th instant a violent storm was experienced at various districts in the Tokaido and northern part of Japan, causing delays of trains on various lines. The storm raged in greatest fury in the Kanazawa-Toyama section on the Hokuroku line, the Naoyetsu Nagaoka section on the Shinyetsu, and the Shizuoka-Nagoya section on the Tokaido. An express for Shimonoseki which left Shimbashi at 10.40 p.m. on Wednesday, encountered the storm near Kanaya, and arrived at Fukuroi about half an hour late. A Kobe train for Shimbashi was delayed an hour in reaching Shizuoka. Communication party-steamers between Moji and Shimonoseki was interrupted for several hours on account of rough seas. According to the report of the Central Meteorological Observatory, two very low atmospheric pressures were felt on Wednesday, one near Soya Strait and the other off the south of Chishima. At the same time a high pressure area extended over the northern part of China and northerly winds with snow prevailed in Manchuria. In Chosen the first snow of the season fell on Wednesday, at Seoul and several other places.

Early on the 20th instant a Tokaido down train was running near Fujisawa, when a stray horse got in front of the engine. The horse was killed and the engine derailed. Traffic was suspended for two hours.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

certain to prove of benefit to the countries along the route, and can hardly fail to redound to the material advantage of India herself.

"BRITAIN AND THE WORLD'S PEACE."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 25*).

ADMIRAL MAHAN, it must be confessed, is a very wizard among naval experts. We say "wizard," not with any derogatory intent, but because the distinguished American sailor and author wields with his pen, supported by his high reputation, an almost phenomenal influence throughout the English-speaking world. Rarely controverted by any other publicist, his views, whether uttered in his historical works or in the daily press, pass for gospel wherever they are read. Of late the gallant Admiral has found an admirable channel for the enunciation of his theories in the columns of the London *Daily Mail*. We do not maintain that the newspaper in question should be taken, in all respects, as an exemplar in modern journalism; but the mere fact that its circulation stands somewhere in the neighbourhood of a million and a half endows it with an influence difficult to gauge in terms of speech. Some months ago, the great naval historian and expert penned for its editorial page an article entitled "Britain and the German Navy," the purport of which was to impress upon his readers the vital necessity of maintaining England's sea-power at the standard which her insular position and her guardianship of a vast and scattered empire demand. The article, reproduced *in extenso* by many German papers, was reprinted also in pamphlet form in England, and sold by the million. The same writer has now published another article, in the same journal, under the heading "Britain and the World's Peace." It constitutes an "examination of present and probable future European international relations." Admiral MAHAN's theory, briefly expressed, is that, between the two great combinations into which Europe is now divided—the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente—the British Navy holds the balance; and that that fleet, "if maintained in due strength, holds in its hands the commercial communications of Europe," so long as the present political lines of demarcation endure. In other words, the peace of Europe, and therefore of the world, depends on the efficiency of the British Navy, and its capacity to retain the command of the sea constitutes, as matters now stand, "the sole deterrent from war." Englishmen, urges Admiral MAHAN, should take a wider view of the situation than that involving merely the defence of the British Isles. England's position as a World-power necessitates a wider outlook. The American expert maintains that, while it will never again be possible for the British Navy to control the commerce of the whole world, it remains possible for Great Britain, under the Triple Entente, "to control the maritime situation because by that entente the naval forces possible to be arrayed against her are limited to numbers over which she can decisively preponderate, if she firmly decide to do so."

The outstanding features of the European situation, as they appear to the Admiral, are (1) the Austro-German alliance—whose efficacy was shown in the support given to Austria by her northern ally in the annexation crisis, and is now "recognized by the world as an institution so compactly built that the two countries forming it belong in some measure to each other;" (2) the attraction of Turkey towards the Central Powers, partly through the weakening of Russia as a result of the Russo-Japanese war, and partly through the influence of geographical conditions;" (3) the unrest in Egypt and India, which is "another direct result of that war"—those two countries constituting, for the Triple Entente, "positions of exposure;" (4) the advent of the Dreadnought, which, by instituting a new type of warship, enabled Germany to enter upon a race in naval construction with but little start against her. As in the days of Napoleon, however, whose Continental system proved so ineffectual a weapon when pitted against the sea-power of Britain, commerce as a factor dominates war. Hence, the control of sea-communications by the naval forces of England, backed by the financial resources of France, forms an effective counterpoise—and the only effective counterpoise—to the military preponderance of the Central European Powers. Maintained at a due standard, then, the British Fleet remains to day, as for a generation past, the most powerful factor for peace in the world. The argument is a fascinating one, and Admiral MAHAN's conclusion—cursory though our review of his premises has necessarily been—seems to be soundly based both on logical and on historical grounds. However, there is probably a good deal to be said on the other side. The American Admiral may with some justice claim to be an impartial critic, but it would nevertheless be of interest to hear the arguments of an advocate who speaks from the Teutonic standpoint. With these Dr. HARMS' recent lecture at Tientsin supplies us, and we hope to examine them on a subsequent occasion.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The revival of interest in Confucianism during the past few years has led to much discussion as to what is the most fundamental of the ideas that Confucius gave to the world. In a speech, reported by the *Yūben*, delivered in Tōkyō some months ago by Dr. Hattori Unokichi, a very great authority on Confucianism, it was maintained that though both Confucius and Mencius laid great stress on humanity and justice (*jingi*), the former in a very pronounced manner and the latter in a less emphatic way asserted that the will of Heaven (*Temmei*) was of far greater importance than humanity and justice. Confucius said that at the age of fifty he felt that he knew the Divine will. This knowledge imparted to him an enormous amount of self-confidence. Henceforth he spoke and acted like a man who is conscious that he is entrusted with a special mission by a higher power (*Mizukara gojū ni shite Temmei wo shiru to iwareba, sono jishin, sono jinin* (自ら五十にして天命を知るといわれば、その自信、その人任) *to iu mono ya, Koshi isshō no kwatsudō no moto de atte, Kōshi no ichigen, ikkō ni arawarete oru*). Dr. Hattori points out that with all very great men there has been the same consciousness that they were fulfilling their destiny, that they were acting in obedience to the decrees of Heaven, and he goes on to argue that just as individuals have each a special function to fill, so each nation has its own special mission. In as far as this is realized a nation becomes influential in the world. Into the question of the attributes of the higher power called Heaven by Confucius Dr. Hattori does not go. The utterances of Confucius on this subject were all extremely vague.

* * *

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* has for the last two months been publishing a number of articles from the pen of the Rev. D. Ebina on the Christ of history and the ideal Christ. They are far too long to be dealt with here. Mr. Ebina's views on this subject are known to be rationalistic in character. His articles show that he is acquainted with the trend of advanced Western thought on this topic. He says in the first article that it is an evidence of great progress in religious thought that any Christian is now free to think and write what he pleases concerning the person and the character of Christ without being accused of irreverence or blasphemy. Certain Japanese ministers of religion are eager readers of foreign books and the conclusions reached by the higher critics soon get to be known here.

The death of the founder of Pragmatism in America, William James, has been made the subject of comment in several religious magazines. Here is the substance of an article which appears in No. 1,415 of the *Kirisutokyō Sekai* on the great psychologist and his views:—Judging from what we read in recent European and American periodicals, the death of Professor William James, which took place on Aug. 26th, is lamented all over the civilised world. It is only now after his death that we see how widely he was respected and how many were the people who regarded him with true affection. In order to devote himself more assiduously to the preparation of an elaborate work on Pragmatism, three years ago he resigned his professorship at Harvard University. Nobody supposed then that the angel of death would approach him so soon. Despite all the heroic efforts of the closing years of his life, he died without completing his system of pragmatic philosophy, and hence he will rank with that great band of thinkers who have harboured big projects that have been left to others to carry out. Yet there are few men belonging to this generation that have produced a stronger impression on the world of philosophic thought than the late William James. Though in its entirety his Pragmatism has not been widely accepted by any means, he may be said to have embodied the spirit of the age when he showed that all doctrines are to be tested by their practical results, that utilitarianism is the only true criterion whereby to estimate the value of religious and ethical teaching, that the subjective proofs of the truth of theories and doctrines are superior to those furnished by the application of logical processes of reasoning. He showed that belief has a vital and practical root rather than a logical and speculative one; that interest is the driving force of intellect; that all our thinking rests on a theological foundation. He contended that man is the standard of all things and that truth has little value apart from its bearing on human life. His attitude to Hegelian idealism was one of great hostility. He said that the truth the Hegelians preach has no more reality in it than the labels found on articles offered for sale. The actual value of anything was not to be settled without considering its bearing on human welfare. Pragmatism, regarded as a system of thought, was left by him in a very crude state. If it is ever to hold its own against rival theories, it

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

will have to undergo further elaboration at the hands of Mr. James' fellow-thinkers. Mr. James was a pioneer who opened up for us a new world of thought. We expect pioneers to be audacious (*bōjakubujin*). In a somewhat unscrupulous manner he attacked the beliefs of many of his fellow-men. While the philosophic and religious worlds are full of believers in monism or dualism, he contends that there is an enormous deal to be said in favour of the theory that the world, instead of originating with one or two primitive germs, owes its existence to the co-operation of a large number of primitive principles. While others hold God is infinite, he maintained that he was finite. (*Yugenteki Shinkwan wo tonae*) God he represented as one whose existence is assumed for the sake of the advantages accruing from belief in that existence. Human beings he regarded as engaged in a fight whose issue is uncertain—they may lose or they may win. But despite certain extreme things he said, he was an apostle of humanity and a champion of the doctrine that there is nothing greater than exalted types of character. Owing to certain comments that he made on current Christian beliefs, some shallow-minded people have denounced the late Professor James as anti-religious and thoroughly sceptical, but the truth is that his writings slow plainly that he had deep religious convictions.

Professor James will be remembered for his contributions to our knowledge, which are of three district kinds. (1) He was one of the foremost psychologists of his day and his writings have thrown much new light on that subject. (2) He was a learned investigator of religious experience of all kinds. (3) He was the author of a new philosophic theory. It may be that his Pragmatism will not survive him very long, and that what he has written on religious experiences will prove to have little permanent value, but as a psychologist he certainly will figure as an authority for many generation to come. What has rendered his writings so popular is the absence of learned technicalities which characterizes them. His language is the language in everyday use among ordinary people. "He brought philosophy down from the clouds and made it intelligible to the man in the street." This showed how deeply he penetrated into every subject he studied. It is only those who have probed to the very depths of philosophic truth that can make it comprehensible to thoroughly uninitiated people by the use of everyday speech (*Zokugo wo motte mottomo shinen naru tetsugaku-jō no shinri wo toki-akasu wa, jiri* (事理) *no kontei ni made tōtetsu seru mono de nakereba fukanō no koto de aru*). In this accomplishment the late Professor James certainly has no compeer in ancient or modern times. For this reason he may be regarded as one of the great benefactors of his fellow-men. Literary abillty seems to have been in the family, as his brother James the novelist wields a most powerful pen. There is something intensely fascinating about William James' style. His books will bear reading again and again and they grow more and more delicious to the taste all the time (*Ichidoku, nidoku, sandoku shite, masumasu jimi wo shōjite kuru no wa, kare no chosho de aru*). By our ability to gauge the depths and to measure the breadth of the thoughts he expresses in every day speech, we can determine what amount of thinking power we possess. There follows a list of Professor James' works. His school text-book on Psychology has been translated into Japanese by Dr. Shōrai, and his "Pragmatism" was reproduced here by the late Mr. Kitazawa. Both translations are said to have been well done.

The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* is publishing an epitome of a speech delivered to the Philosophical Society by Dr. Inoue Tetsujirō on Oct. 3rd entitled *Schopenhauer and William James*, which we hope to reproduce in our Summary next month. The *Kirisutokyō Sekai* displays keen interest in contemporary religious and philosophic thought. A few months ago it epitomised a rather striking article contributed to the *Hibbert Journal* by the late Professor Borden T. Bowne entitled *Gains for Religious Thought in the Last Generation*, whose object it was to show that "Religion has a far better rational standing today than it had a generation ago," the late Professor being of opinion that rationalism has proved the friend of Christianity rather than its foe as some shallow-minded people take it to be. In the article epitomised by the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, referring to the facts the truth of which science has establisned by observation, experiment, and evidence, Professor Bowne says:—"Such facts are indeed stubborn things, and no gates of eclesiastical councils or general assemblies can prevail against them. If authority denounces such facts, sooner or later authority has to surrender with dishonour. Moreover, in this work of studying the experienced order, science does invaluable service, for it is just this knowledge of the way things hang together that gives our control of nature and makes civilization possible. . . . . But in all this science is only descriptive not truly explanatory. For final insight and explanation we must pass into the philosophical field of causality and meaning. Both questions must be asked and answered for the full satisfaction of the reason. Neither question has yet been answered fully.

* * *

What are known as Kōshi Kyōkai, or Confucian Societies, have been established within the past few years all over the country. Most of them hold two meetings a year, one in the spring and the other in the autumn, when well known speakers deliver lectures on the life and teaching of Confucius. At one of these gatherings held in Tōkyō a few months ago, Dr Inouye Tetsujirō made a very interesting speech in which the life and teaching of Confucius were compared with the life and teaching of Socrates. In the November number of the *Michi*, Mr. Matsumura Kaiseki's organ, we find an epitome of this speech, from which we cull the following remarks:—The four greatest men the world has produced are by no means all alike. They divide off into pairs, Christ and Buddha on the one hand and Confucius and Socrates on the other. The first two lived apart from the world, the last two mixed freely with all classes of their follow-men. Socrates and Confucius may almost be said to be contemporaries. About the year of Socrates' birth opinion is divided, but he was certainly born a few years after the death of Confucius. They both lived to about the same age: Confucius to 73 or 74 and Socrates to 72.

(1) *Their system of thought and their personalities.* In both cases there was the closest relationship between what they taught and what they were. To study the character of each was the only way to understand his system of thought and by studying the ideas to which each attached so much importance, their disciples came to know the personality of each.

(2) *They were both of humble origin.* Though it is said that Confucius had royal ancestors, his father ranked no higher than the head of a village. His father and mother died when he was very young and he was thrown on his resources from an early age. Socrates' father was a sculptor and his mother a midwife. So the two sages were plebeians and, unaided by birth or favourable environment of any kind, by sheer force of character, raised themselves to the rank of *seijin*.* Christ and Shaka both enjoyed advantages not shared by Confucius and Socrates. Shaka, in addition to being a royal prince, was wealthy and influential among the higher classes of society. Christ appeared in a country where a Messiah was expected and soon came to be regarded as the Son of God and as inspired beyond all his fellow-men.

(3) *Confucius and Socrates were both married men and had children, in this resembling ordinary citizens the world over.* Shaka behaved in an unnatural manner when he forsook his wife and children. Celibacy is not to be recommended to young men. The notion that single life is more sacred and implies greater devotion to the cause of religion and morality than married life is false. If we are in search of models that all mankind can imitate, then we shall find them in Confucius and Socrates rather than in Christ and Shaka.

(4) *Confucius and Socrates both believed that they were the Messengers of Heaven.* In the Analects of Confucius we find repeated allusions to the Divine will in accordance with which Confucius was acting and teaching. Several times he was in danger of losing his life, but he was not at all disconcerted. When one of his enemies, a man called Kantai (桓魋), cut down a tree under which Confucius and his disciples were sitting with the object of killing him, his disciples were greatly alarmed, but Confucius calmly remarked, *Tentoku wo ware ni shōzu, Kantai sore ware wo ikan sen?* (Since heavenly virtue is given to the world through me, what harm can Kantai do to me?) Thus did he rely on Heaven's protection. Socrates also constantly represented himself as having a Heavenly guide and said that he owed his safely to his Deemon. In facing danger both men were equally calm and resolute. Socrates when urged by his disciple to flee from Athens, refused to do so, remarking, "While eating Athenian chestnuts, I have no inclination to break her laws by flight."

(5). *The doctrines taught bg the two sages resembled each other.* "To recognize one's ignorance, this is true knowledge," said Confucius. "The point in which I surpass other men is in my consciousness of ignorance," observed Socrates. Socrates, like Confucius, spent his time in convincing men how ignorant they were. Then both these great men preached moderation, each had his doctrine of the mean. Their teaching alike avoided the extremes to which Shaka went. Out of a regard for life Shaka forbade all sorts of food and he even taught that a son should spare the life of the man who killed his father. These and similar eccentricities were taught by Shaka, but were carefully avoided by Socrates and Confucius.

(6) *Both Socrates and Confucius were wine-bibbers.* They both drank freely, but not to the extent of lossing the use of their rational faculties. Here too they kept to the middle way.

(7) *Both men mixed freely with all classes of their fellow-men.* Confucius was socially inclined, and he proved to be a most cheerful companion to other men. In the Analects there is much about pleasure and gladness, and the great Chinese sage was wont to pass many an enjoyable hour in playing the harp. The bright side of life Confucius never failed to see and he encouraged the culture of light-heartedness among his numerous disciples. The intercourse Socrates carried on with men of various ranks and degrees was all of a lively kind, and no one saw more of the humorous side of life than he did.

(8) *Both philosophers attached enormous importance to self-denial and self-control.*—Once it happened that a physiognomist, after examining Socrates, declared that he was a man whose carnal passions were very strong. His disciples were indignant when they heard this, but the philosopher appeased their anger with the words.—"It is as the man says. These passions are only kept down by the self-control that I habitually practise." In this it is that the wide difference between great men like Socrates and Confucius and ordinary human beings shows itself. Among all the personal virtues there is none that is so important as self-control.

Though in the above and other particulars the two sages resembled each other, in some things they were dissimilar. In personal appearance Confucius was more attractive than Socrates. The latter is represented as being most unprepossessing. He was short in stature, very stout, had a flat nose, inclined upwards, and a slouching, careless kind of manner. He was unlike Confucius in that he was no worshipper of etiquette. Nothing could have been more precise than the outward demeanour, dress and manners of the Chinese

* For an exhaustive definition of this term *vide* our epitome of Dr. Inoue's lecture on *Seijin* in the October Religious Summary.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sage. The attachment shown to formality and ceremony by the one and the antipathy displayed to both by the other came from an essential difference of disposition and showed itself in the language employed and the methods of presenting subjects followed by each. Socrates was outspoken even to bluntness. At all times and in all places he blurted out the naked truth without the slightest regard for the feelings of his auditors. The ways of Socrates were those of a disputant who aims at convincing men of their errors by a skilful use of logic, by scathing attacks that pierce and sting those against whom they are made. But Confucius followed quieter and more gentle methods. He was no debater, but the expounder of the moral wisdom which his intuitions had taught him To a certain extent the different environment of the two men accounts for the great dissimilarity in their demeanour and in their modes of communicating thought to their fellow-men.

Confucius, in that he made morality the basis of all his teaching and subjected politics and economy to it, became the progenitor or founder of education. Socrates, though he taught morality, attached greater importance to philosophy, intellectual investigation and to reasoning, and so became the founder of philosophy. As a moralist Confucius seems to have been greater than Socrates. Both philosophers found life to be full of troubles. Both were persecuted or neglected by the majority of their contemporaries. Both seemed to have a contempt for women. Confucius says, "Women and small minded men are hard to bring up." (*Joshi to shōjin wa yashinai-gatashi*) Among his 3,000 disciples there was no woman as far as we know. Socrates made an unfortunate match. Xanthippe seems to have been a perfect shrew and to have created in the mind of her husband a strong antipathy to her sex.

* * *

We have often wondered why the Protestant Missions have been content to leave the Japanese version of the Old and New Testaments unrevised so long. Constant dissatisfaction with the present translation has been expressed by the Japanese. The style of the New Testament is a queer mixture, unlike any other book in circulation in the country. That it is incapable of improvement certainly no scholars hold. But there seem to be great difficulties in the way of preparing a new version.* The Roman Catholics have been content to intrust the work of revising the Japanese New Testament to L'Abbé Æmil Raguet, from whom we have just received copies of his newly published *Kana* and Romaji New Testament. The translation has been duly sanctioned by the Archbishop of Tōkyō, and hence we presume will henceforth be regarded by all Roman Catholics as the authorized version of the New Testament. It is clearly printed and supplied with copious references throughout. It also has marginal titles of the subjects treated in the text. For instance, in the margin of Matt: v., we find *Shimpuku Hattan*, The Eight Beatitudes, *Shinja no tenshoku*, The sacred duties of Christians, *Kyūshin ryōhō no kwankei*, The relation of the old and the new to each other, and so on. The style of the translation seems to us to be a model of simplicity and forcefulness. Before making a few quotations we desire to draw attention to the following features of the work. (1) The language used is modern Japanese book language. (2) The chapter and verse divisions hitherto in use have been supplemented by other divisions based on the subjects treated. There are *hen* (篇) and *kō* (項) and *kwan* (款) (3) Numerous notes explain the meaning of the original. Sometimes alternative translations are given. Sometimes the difference in the meaning of the Greek original and the Vulgate is brought out. Then the Japanese equivalents of weights, measures, spaces of time, and the like are given. (4) Every chapter has a special heading, and notes are supplied giving the names of writers of the various books, and the objects they had in view, or on the age in which they appeared, and the like. At the heading of John: i., we find *Johun. Takushin* (托身) *no mikotoba*. (5) Things which for want of space could not be explained in the main part of the work are elucidated in an Appendix, which covers over 60 pages. The Appendix contains a synopsis of the Four Gospels and also the Latin equivalents of important or difficult terms used in the translation. As certain readers of this Summary may like to compare the newest Roman Catholic version of the New Testament with the translation which has been used by the Protestant Missions for a very long time, we will transcribe here in parallel columns a few Romanized passages, beginning with Rom VIII, 38, 39.

The Protestant Version.	*The New R. Catholic Version.*
So wa shi, aruiwa inochi, aruiwa Ten ne tsukai, aruiwa tsukasa, aruiwa chikara aru mono, aruiwa ima aru mono, aruiwa nochi aran mono, aruiwa takaki, aruiwa fukaki, mata hoka no tsukurareshi mono wa, warera wo Shu Iesu Kirisuto ni yoreru Kami no itsukushimi yori hanarasuru koto atawazaru mono naru wo ware wa shinzeri.	*Kedashi ware wa kakushin su: shi mo, sei mo, tenshi mo, kensei mo, nōryoku mo, genzai no koto mo, mirai no koto mo (chikara mo); takasa mo, fukasa mo, ta no ika naru hizōbutsu mo, waga Shu Iesus Kirisuto ni okeru Kami no itsukushimi yori warera wo hanashi-uru mono nashi to.*

Mo is certainly more correct and more powerful than *aruiwa* in this passage. *Genzai* and *mirai* are understood by everybody and are preferable to *ima aru* and *nochi aran*. *Hizōbutsu* as an equivalent for creature is widely used and more convenient for constant use than *tsukurareshi mono*. It will be observed that L'Abbe Raguet uses Chinese terms as freely as modern writes do, doubtless on the ground that they convey ideas to the Japanese mind in a more powerful and accurate manner than the lengthy equivalents to which the translators of the Protestant New Testament have resorted.

We give another noted passage of the New Testament. 1 Cor. XIII. 4—8.

The Protestant Version.	*The New R. Catholic Version.*
Ai wa shinobukoto wo nashi mata hito no eki wo hakaru nari. Ai wa netamazu, hokorazu, takaburazu, hirei wo okonawazu. Onore no ri wo motomezu, karugarushiku ikarazu; hito no ashiki wo omowazu; fugi wo yorokobazu, makoto wo yorokobi, ōyoso koto tsutsumi, ōyoso koto shinji, ōyoso koto nozomi, ōyoso koto shinobu. Ai wa itsu made mo otsuru koto nashi, saredo yogen wa sutari, kōgen wa yami, chishiki mo mata sutaran.	*Ai wa kannin shi, nasake ari, ai wa netamazu, jiman sezu, takaburazu, hirei wo nasazu, onore no tame ni hakarazu, ikarazu, aku wo omowazu, fugi wo yorokobazu shite, shinjitsu wo yorokobi, nanigoto wo mo shinji, nanigoto wo mo kibō shi, nanigoto wo mo korayuru nari. Yogen wa sutari; gengo wa yami, chishiki wa horobubeki mo, ai wa itsu mo tayuru koto nashi.*

In notes we are told that in the Vulgate the equivalent for *owasezu* (負ハセズ) must be rendered *omowazu*, which agrees with our English rendering "thinketh," and that the Latin version has a word that is the equivalent of *shinobi* in the place of the Greek equivalent of *tsutsumi*.*

L'Abbé Raguet is well known in this country as a Japanese scholar. By the compilation of his French-Japanese Dictionary he has already shown us how extensive is his acquaintance with the highly complicated and extremely comprehensive language written and spoken in this country. The Roman Catholic Mission is to be congratulated on the possession of so able a translator, and it is not unlikely that this new version of the New Testament will serve as a model for a revised Protestant translation of the same sacred books. Did space allow, we could write much more in praise of this great work, which from cover to cover displays abundant evidence that every sentence, every clause and every word found in it has been well considered by the translator. The book will no doubt have a wide circulation among Protestant Christians. The *Kana* editions are five in member, the cheapest being sold at 90 *sen* a copy and the dearest at 2 *yen*. Of the Romanized editions, eight in number, the cheapest sells at 80 *sen* and the dearest at 3 *yen* 75 *sen*. The work was printed at the Fukuin Press, in first class style, and is for sale at Maruya's, the Sansaisha and other places. Students of the Japanese written language should find this translation most helpful to them. Each ideograph has the reading given in *kana*, so no teacher would be required to enable a student to peruse the whole book from the first chapter of Matthew to the twenty-second chapter of the Revelation By the production of this scholarly work L'Abbé Raguet has not only done an enormous deal towards furthering the cause which he has most at heart, the propagation of the Christian faith here, but he has conferred a priceless boon on all European and American students of the Japanese written language.

* * *

In the October and November numbers of the *Kaitakusha* (Y. M. C. A. organ), there are quite a number of thoughtful articles. We have only space to notice one of them, written by a man who signs himself "Kwanchō sei." "A young observer of the Set of the Tide." To this writer it seems that the spirit of the times as far as Japan is concerned favours an amalgamation of Protestant Sects. Into the history of the many unsuccessful attempts to unite the leading denominations we need not go. What it is important to note is that the subject is occupying attention at the present time, especially among the Congregationalists. At a Conference held in Kobe at the beginning of October, we are told by "Kwanchō sei," a resolution was passed which expressed a desire to see a union of sects effected and hinted that measures would be adopted for bringing it about. But nothing very practical or definite has followed this resolution, which was a mere expression of opinion, put out as a feeler, some say, to other sects. The October *Shinjin* however, took the matter up and sent letters to the senior Christian leaders, begging for a reply to the four following questions:—(1) Are you in favour of the union of sects? If so, within what limits? (2) When do you think union could be effected? (3) What methods would you propose for adoption, (*a*) respecting church government and organization; (*b*) concerning finance, (*c*) concerning articles of belief? The writer we are quoting says that the most important of the above inquiries is that which relates to belief. That most of the Protestant sects have long since ceased to believe in a large number of the formal statements drawn up in former ages is an undeniable fact. It ought not to be difficult to discover what are the doctrines, dogmas or principles which the leading Protestant sects are still prepared to stand up for. As things are now, the Church of Christ in Japan is divided into two great sections, a conservative or orthodox section, and a progressive or heterodox section. Christian union would have to be based on a mutual understanding between the leaders of these two sections. They must live together in peace without flying at each other's throats. The liberal party in the church is immensely powerful to-day, says "Kwanchō sei," as was demonstrated by the great Conference held in Berlin last August

* Since penning these words, we have learnt that Dr. D. C. Greene and others are engaged in revising the Protestant Version of the Bible. But when the work is likely to be completed we are unable to say. Some information on this subject would interest readers of this Journal.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

* The beautiful Greek text used by the translators of our Protestant version reads *panta stegei, panta pisteuei, panta epizei, panta upomenei*. The Japanese *tsutsumi* seems to indicate that the reading *stegei* (beareth) is not accepted by the Roman Catholics.—(WRITER OF SUMMARY).

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

an account of which will be found in the *Rikugō Zasshi*, furnished by the Rev. R. Minami, Japan's delegate at the Conference. The Conference was attended by many of the greatest scholars to be found in the Continent of Europe. The effect of their discussion of the many pressing religious questions of the day will be felt here in Japan and an impetus will be given to advanced religious thought in our midst. Free thought is spreading fast even in orthodox ranks (*Iwayuru seitoha chū ni mo kakaru jiyū shisō no keikō aru mono wa sukunakunai*).

Associated with the union of sects for general purposes and as one of the quickest and best ways of rendering all our churches quite independent of foreign support, there is another consideration which ought to give a great impetus to the amalgamation movement. If the sects were united, they could easily establish the Christian University which is so much needed and desired by leading Protestant Christians, Japanese and foreign. The present idea of certain American missionaries is that such a University should be established by American sects with American money. But this would land us Japanese Christians in difficulties later on. Wholly independent churches and a University supported by foreign subscriptions would certainly not work harmoniously together in the cause of Christian progress. If foreigners wish to subscribe towards a Japanese Christian University, let them hand over their money to our leading Christians and leave them free to make what arrangements they think best for the establishment of the University. It would then be entirely undenominational and would become so thoroughly Japanese in character as to win the confidence of the whole nation.

There is a need for the establishment in Tōkyō of a Christian Education Society. Membership should not be confined to teachers in Christian Schools, but be extended so as to embrace any educated Christians that wish to join. One of the urgent questions to be dealt with by such a body would be the consideration of measures for rendering our Christian schools independent of foreign help. As yet no steps have been taken to bring this about. "Is it not a lamentable fact that while churches are becoming independent one after another, our Christian schools are still supported by foreign money and in many cases entirely under foreign control?"

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

A General Meeting of the Society was held at the Society's Rooms, Tokyo, on Wednesday, November 16th.

The meeting was called to order by Prof. E. H. Vickers, Vice-President for Tokyo.

The Secretary reported the election of the Maharajah of Mourbhavj to membership in the Society.

R. J. Kirby, Esq., then read his translation from Hirata Atsutane on Ancestral Worship in Japan, a portion of which is here given.

ANCESTRAL WORSHIP IN JAPAN.

So much is being said just now about the patriotism and bravery of the Japanese that I propose to give you an insight into the Ancestral Worship of this country by translations from the lectures of Hirata Atsutane the great exponent of the National Religion of this Empire. Hirata lived and wrote about one hundred years ago. He was a most prolific writer and wrote upon all subjects relating to the principal religious teaching of Japan. He was a severe critic of Buddhism and of Confucianism and had an extreme contempt for everything foreign. According to Hirata Japan's old religion could learn nothing from abroad. The Gods who created the world belonged primarily to Japan, but they had condescended to construct foreign countries on an inferior scale to Japan. For instance according to Hirata Japanese rice is of a quality much superior to that of the rice of other countries, because the original seed came from heaven. Being heavenly rice it will grow in no country but Japan, *i.e.* if Japanese rice seed be planted out of Japan it will not grow. Then he claims that because the Japanese are fed upon this heavenly rice they are four or five times stronger then Chinese and other foreigners. It was Hirata and men of his type who paved the way for the restoration of the Emperor's temporal power after the advent of foreigners. With the above slight preface I will now proceed to give extracts from Hirata's lectures. I might here mention that these lectures were delivered to Hirata's disciples in the vernacular Yeddo about one hundred years ago and were some fifty years later edited and published by his adopted son Hirate Kanetane. Hirata begins his lectures by giving a form of daily prayer to be used. Before praying he tells his hearers to first turn to the Soul Shelve; the shelves upon which the ancestral tablets are arranged and after clapping the hands twice, pray. He goes on to say that in praying to other than ancestral Gods it is first necessary to go through the form of purification, but in the case of prayers to ancestors, as these must be made daily no omission can be allowed for purification, so that a person defiled by having touched some unclean thing must even in his defiled state perform ancestral worship. Here is the prayer, given from Hirata's Japanese.

> To the honourable souls of far off honourable ancestors, to the generations of ancestors, to all the honourable souls of relations and to all of the souls worshipped at this soul shrine. I reverence and adore before you honourable souls and pray you let there be no harm happen to my house or body. Guard me night and day. Hear this my prayer and guard me. Increasingly prosper my great grand children's descendants give them long life and success to abundantly worship the souls of your and their ancestors, I pray you to peacefully hear my prayer and to guard me with good fortune. In fear ard trembling I pray and worship you!

Hirata then says after praying as above lift the head and again clap the open hands twice. He further says. The soul shrine is what the vulgar call the image shelf. He goes on to explain the meaning of some of the terms of the prayer as follows, "Far off honorable ancestors" are the first ancestors of that particular house. "The generations of ancestors" are those who follow the first ancestors, following from the generation to generation, "Relations" are the brothers from generation to generation from the time of the first ancestor, and the near relations other than these mentioned above who are not within the limits of those mourned for, but who for some special reason ought to be worshipped, including former meritorious retainers. "Let there be no harm happen to my house or body," is that there may be no calamities or evils happen to the house and no sickness, wounds or accidents to the body. "Guard night and day" means guards day and night without ceasing. "Give me good fortune" means of course to give good fortune, and even if good fortune is not given, to fend off evil and calamities, in other words give good fortune, "Increasingly prosper my great grand children's descendants." Grand children means children's children. The vulgar call these *mago*, the proper word is *hiko*, great grand children, *yahiko* are the children of grand children and the vulgar call them *himago*. The meaning of the words of the prayer refers not only to children and grand-children but great grand children and great great grand-children (yashihago) for no matter how many generations.

In China the child of a great grand child (genson) is called *raison*, and the child of a *raison* is called *teison*. The Chinese do not use these words, as a rule, because of the trouble but only say so many generations after. In Japan only general terms are used and no matter how many generations after are referred to, we simply say children or grand children. "Give them long life" means give long life and health. "Cause me and my descendants to plentifully worship" means to pray to have long life given them and to "prosper them" means prosperity, so that they may plentifully and unceasingly worship the honourable souls. "I pray you to peacefully hear my prayer" means to pray with lowered head and peaceful soul. In addition to the above the following ought also to be considered and understood.

I shall now gradually explain about ancestral worship, but the first thing to be apprehended is about the soul of men. The soul of mankind, as I have already explained in my "Mitamano-mahashira" is never ending through all of the ages of eternity. Never disappearing, they are in cemeteries, in the soul shrines, and are always surely in the places were they are worshipped. As there are boundaries between the seen and unseen, we cannot see their forms, and though there are reasons why they cannot speak to their loved ones, yet at times they show themselves and send messages. Remember this well that though we cannot usually see them, they have not become extinct. Without mentioning, the ancestors who are naturally included, all of the souls belonging to the house, must be specially remembered. And though the worship of Gods other them the family ones may have been neglected that of the ancestors must be respectfully performed night and morning without fail.

In the times of Hohodemino-mikoto and Fukiayezunomikoto as worship was carried on according to the rulers of heaven the world was governed properly and naturally nothing eventful happened. When it came to the time of Jimmu Tenno (who followed Fukiayezu) the same was continued, and no doubt when he thought of any specially great matter he prayed to heaven for guidance. Afterwards when peace reigned over the earth the Gods of heaven who were Imperial ancestors were specially worshipped in the mountains of Tomi, and this worship can be considered as solely rendered in thanks for care and bounty received.

It may be taken as a fact that in ancient times nothing was done by the Imperial wisdom alone, but everything was considered after receiving the godly consideration of the Imperial Ancestral Gods. The reason that the work of governing the world is called *Matsuri goto* is because originally the Gods of heaven and earth were worshipped (by the Emperor.)

In ancient times great care was taken in worshipping, and this resulted in peace on earth. This can be seen because there were no famines, pestilences, etc., and all people lived peacefully which is a thing to be thankful for. This is the reason that later it was said that worship and government were one. It appears that in ancient times China and all other countries worshipped the Gods. In the *Shurai* (of China) it is said that the Emperor established a master of ceremonies to superintend the country's regulation of etiquette. In etiquette the principal place was given to the worship of the Gods, and the gratitude of the people of the earth for the beneficience of the first ancestors. This shows that great attention was given to worship. But as the connection (with heaven) was not the same (in China) as Japan, it can be seen that naturally the fear of the Gods was feeble and that there was no faith in the God. And as the above questions cannot be explained in a short time it will be best for you to consult first the Koshiden and other books in which such details are given.

The Emperors, though they were themselves Gods for generations, specially reverenced in ancient times, without the slightest failure, the spirits of their ancestors. But after Confucianism and Buddhism crossed over to Japan, it is a very sad fact that the worship of the Gods was neglected. Notwithstanding how much foreign religion may be said to have spread, there is no reason why the worship of the souls of ancestral parents should be carelessly carried out and filial piety to living parents discontinued.

Respectfully I refer to my opening volume, where I imitate what is said in the Regulations of the Palace of the Emperor Juntoku. (In this so called imitation, Hirata substitutes the ordinary household of the people for that of the palace.)

"In the regulation made for the household

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

first pay attention to the ancestors and let other matters be attended to afterwards. Let the heart without fail at sunset and sunrise reverence the ancestors. Never for an instant turn your back to the God shelves and burying grounds. As the different things are produced they ought first to be offered for worship. And remembering this not only should the usual offerings, but if there is anything special produced at any time then offer it, and also the first fruits should be offered. When good or evil happens to the house, if good fortune this ought to be told to the ancestors to make their souls glad, and if bad fortune they ought to be informed and prayer made to them to have this changed for good. This is according to the words of the prayer "To have no harm to house and person, please to guard day and night and give increased prosperity." In the Manyo poems we have, "When ye see father and mother, honour them, when ye see wife and child love them and treat them tenderly" and so on. This poem brings out the true thoughts of the ancients. Again in the Manyo "The grasses of spring will later wither, but my honourable parents ye must be like unto the everlasting rocks." Again "As like unto the Palace built with the well praised cedar pillars, my mother's face changeth not."

There are numerable Manyo poems praising, loving and honouring father and mother. Again the master (Motoori) says in his poem, "Forget not the shielding love shown for ages by your ancestors. My parents for generations are my family Gods, they are the Gods of my house. The parents for generations mentioned here are the ancestors for generations. The ancestors for generations mean the family Gods of my house. Each person as he is born whether he works as a gentleman, farmer, artisan or merchant, according to his position, who is able to pass through life in safety, does it all under the shadow of his ancestors and this ought not to be forgotten even for a day or moment. Therefore this poem is advice to perform without fail night and morning the filial duties. The love of the Gods of heaven and earth is great beyond words, but this love spread over heaven and earth and is wide reaching, but the Gods who are closely attached to my house and person are truly as Moto-ori says, the souls of my ancestors, and we ought to be specially careful not to treat them with neglect. If we look at the surface of the matter it means that we can consider that this body of ours is the priest of our ancestors. The people of these times think the term priest (kan-nushi) means only the priest of the shrine (yashiro). But if we speak according to the custom of the ancients the Kan-nushi was the great man working for the Gods or the man who actually worshipped the Gods, and the person who worship his ancestor's soul is therefore the priest of his ancestors which means he is the staff or the attendant of the souls of his ancestors. In other words what is called in China the master of worship. This must be fully understood, and because this ancestor worship must not fail in this world people wish for children. Again why is it that the family thinking it important search for a person and adopt him? Is not the reason entirely on account of ancestral worships, because we wish to cause some one to worship our departed. Will it do then for the descendants to neglect this worship? No it is not right. It is because of the above that this body is the staff and priest of our ancestors care must be taken in going in and out of the house. In going out it is necessary to say to the ancestors "I am going out. I am afraid you will be lonely, but please give me leisure for a short time, and please guard me from misfortune when I am out, and please let nothing happen to the house." And on returning take heed to go at once and stand before the soul shelf and say, "I have just returned and through your help no harm came to me, I am afread you have been lonely." This is the duty of the descendant, Of course it is not right to do this merely as a matter of form. Though of course the soul cannot be seen by mortal eye, yet as it is surely in the soul shelf, you ought to do as I have told you above.

Truly the souls of our ancestors think that their descendants are their priests to offer worship to them. They are the staves they lean upon, and if these descendants are absent we know their ancestors' souls must be lonely. Confucius though a Chinese understood this, as he worshipped before his ancestors' souls, just as I have shown above. In his dialectics it is written how he worshipped before the God-souls. "In worshipping he worshipped as if his ancestors were actually present. In worshipping Gods, he worshipped as if the Gods were present." This shows that Confucius, whether he worshipped the Gods of heaven and earth, or worshipped the souls of his ancestors, behaved just as if the bodily presence of these Gods was visible, showing thus that in the wise heart of Confucius there was sure knowledge that the Gods existed, and he acted accordingly. With regard to this matter, some Confucians misunderstand Confucius and say that his doctrine was worship as if the Gods are present, since he said "In worshipping the Gods act as if they are present." But this is not so (he acted as if the Gods were really present) He said "Though it be only rice mixed with vegetables or vegetable soup some must be offered with great reverence in worship." Though Confucius generally ate rice mixed with vegetables and vegetable soup he always respectfully offered some of these in worship to his ancestors. Here by these two paragraphs have Confucius disciples shown his bearing towards the Gods, and as Confucius, though a Chinese has thus searched for the true way, act in this manner. And if we first fully realize the respect thus due our ancestors, then there ought to be no one who would treat the Gods of heaven and earth with disrespect, and who would treat his living parents disrespectfully.

The man who understands and treat the Gods and his parents with care is one who is strong in the right and he will of course behave loyally in his heart towards his lord and will be true to his friends, and loving and charitable towards his wife and children. The foundation of the "Way" therefore is where man is careful of his ancestors. Why is this? It is because care for the ancestors is filial duty. A filial man will certainly never be disloyal and undutiful. Even in Chinese books we read, "A loyal retainer comes from a house of filial duty" and "Filial love is the foundation of all deeds." Because the way of worshipping the ancestors is thus complied with, the following proverb of the vulgar is true. "Because the Gods are reverenced their power truly increases and they give their descendants good fortune and guard them against misfortune.

It is not necessary to mention it, but even in the books of China it is said that after three years the child leaves the breast of the father and mother. When it is born and gives its birth cry "gyatto," it is taken by its mother to her breast and she is covered with its dirt, but she does not think of the loss of her youth. It is as written in those vulgar *senriu* poems "When the child crawls it is the wish of the parent that it should stand, when it stands that it should walk (and that it should be nourished and stand)" They are thus nourished and brought up. Again in the same *senriu* we read "If the child is sleeping well, as it sleeps the mother will look at it anxiously through the mosquito net." If the child is in good spirits and though it is quite well the mother is anxiously thinking it may be because of worms. If it cannot sleep then the mother is anxious. If it sleeps well then there is over anxiety as to whether some thing is not going to happen. There is nothing the heart of the parent does not imagine. Again when the child gradually grows up, if it goes near the fire she puts out her hand, if it goes near the water the mother raises her feet, when it dirties its clothes, or breaks some valuable thing, and does every possible bad thing, the mother does not dislike the child. If it breaks things the mother accuses herself for not putting the things away properly. If it breaks the shoji the mother says, "This is good for the child's worms." No matter how old the child becomes the parent always looks upon it as a child, and never ceases to look upon it as such. The poor and rich are alike in this, and so are the ancients and the people of these times. The women transplanting rice gradually plant towards their crying children, that is to say that the country women when planting leave their children on paths between the fields and as they plant unconsciously go towards where the children are.

As regards the rushing out of the parents because children are fighting it is as we read in the poems of Kanesuke Asaomi "Though the mind of a parent is not walking in the dark, when thinking of his child he is bewildered on the road." The parent's heart is full of thinking of the child and he is not ashamed of undignified actions before men, and even if people laugh he takes no notice and rushes out. Again in the *Manyo shiu* poems there is one giving an account of a mother seeing a son off who is going for the first time as guard of the cape in the province of Tsukushi. "The new cape guard going this year, who will look after the torn shoulder of his linen coat." The meaning of this poem is "My child is going as Cape guard this year for the first time. As this is the first time there is no one at his destination who knows him and when the linen coat which he is wearing is torn there is doubtless no one who will take and sew it, and the mother is anxious because he certainly will suffer and be cold. In the same Manyo we find many similar poems such as "In the plains where the travellers sleep if the hoar first comes down I pray the flock of storks of heaven to protect my son under their wings."

Again in the *Kokinshiu* there is an account of one Ono Chifuyu, going to the province of Mutsu after becoming vice-governor of that province, and his mother made the following poem. "Tarachineno his mother would wish to go with him even if only in spirit, so stop not my spirit at the guard house." This poem is a loving one and specially shows the heart of the parent and ought to be thoroughly understood and remembered. To begin with Tarachine is the pillow word for parent, that is to say mother. In going from Kyoto to Mutsu there were the barrier guard houses at *Osaka* (逢坂) and Suzuke and so forth, where strict examination was made, and it was not easy to get through them except on public business. Therefore the mother sings "Though I am left behind I go in heart (spirit?) only as a guard to my child, therefore stop me not but let me go through, in spirit only, with my son." Is this not a poem full of love? But this love does not belong only to the ancients, for the hearts of the people of this day whether they be noble or humble, high or low are all like unto this in their love for their children. They may not perhaps as the ancients express their thoughts in poems, but in the case of departure on a distant journey, the parents say from their hearts, with eyes filled with tears, just the words "Come back quickly in health," which expresses just the same wish, as this poem where the parent desire to go as guard. This one sentence when unclasping the hands, of "Come back quickly" is really a poem. In the Manyo poems we have "What the parents say when they rub the head and wish the child good fortune is particularly hard to forget," This shows that the loving heart of the ancients is just the same as that of the people of the present day. As parents think of their children in this way all the time even to the supreme moment of death, it is just as was said by Kusunoki Masashige. "The final thoughts decide the re-incarnation." Thus the chief guardians of the body are the souls of the parents or ancestors, and they must be worshipped. This ought to be understood without being told by others.

In the poem by the mother of prince Yasukata we read "After a man becomes the parent of a child, he knows that the anxieties of his parents were great." This is quite true. While a son is in good health and well the parents' love is not appreciated very much, but gradually as he becomes older and begets children of his own, he

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

recognizes the love of his parents, and feels grateful to them. In the vulgar *senriu* already quoted we have "Only after the teeth come out do we know the taste of a parent's love." The meaning of this poem is when we are so old that our teeth fall out, then is it usual to remember the parent's love. Thus a child does not understand the heart of the parent until it is old. This is not right, it is too late then. We have it in the vulgar proverb "Though there may be a bamboo grove in which one may throw away one's own life, there is no grove where one can abandon one's child." Though from time to time children are abandoned it is as said in these *senriu* poems. "The parent stands in the dark with clasped hands whence he can see the child is found." As it is truly impossible to abandon a child, it is well known that when a parent does abandon one, he hides in the shade praying for some one to find it. In the Manyoshiu we read "There is no treasure whether it be silver, gold, gems or anything, more precious than a child." This is true. How can a child which I would not think of giving in exchange for my own body or treasure, be torn from my heart and abandoned. Again in the Kinotsurayuki' poems we read "Though there are things to think of in this world there are none which exceed the thoughts of affection for one's child" No matter what the parent's heart thinks, nothing can exceed what is expressed in these two poems. In the above and other Manyo poems there are any number on the thoughts about children. There are the poems "When eating the melon (Summer) one thinks of one's child and when eating chestnuts (Autumn) still more affectionately does one think of one's child." This shows the true heart of the ancients. Old poems are specially full of real affection. The Manyo poems should surely be read for this theme. When a child grows up if it is bad the parent never dislikes it because of its crime or theft, but hates the man who arrests the child. This shows the true mind of the parent, and though it is not necessary to say it the child ought to take great care of the parent. Should a child support his parents there is no reason for him to talk about his affection. Through whom was it that he was given birth and grew up and who made in possible for him to keep his parent? Was it not through the parent? If this is well considered then no returns of love can repay the parent for rearing the child. The parent never thought of any return in the way of support when rearing the child, but of a truly loving heart he gave his body to nourish the child and his love is ten times more strong than that which expects a return of love or keep.

Kane ane (Atsutane's adopted son) says, "There is something I must say just here. Though both are parents as regards the brethren of the same mother and those of a different mother there have been, from ancient times, certain rules regarding the true wife and no confusion has arisen. But from the advent of Buddhism and Confucianism there have been some who have propounded very unlawful doctrines the worst of which go as far as to say that the child is not of the same bones and flesh as the mother and many have thus become undutiful to their mothers. This is without doubt a most evil thing. Of course as regards the relative position of man and woman, man is noble and woman lowly. (Here Kanetane is unconciously taking the Buddhism view, as in ancient Japan there was but a very slight difference in the position of man and woman) and this is a settled thing. But from the child's point of view the love of both parents is the same and there is neither a greater or lesser portion of it. As regards all questions of marriage they have become much confused since the advent of the teachings of Confucius and people have become bewildered thereby. Though my father fully explained this question in these lectures, I have left them out as they appear in his *Seiseki Gairon* which has already been printed and published. If you refer to the 2nd vol. of the *Seiseki Gairon* from the 27th and 28th pages to the end you will understand this question. And though the question of equal love for both parents is a matter without doubt there is something which ought to be explained about men and women. For instance in the poems of the Chinese called Hakurakuten that called Taikoro says "In being born to mankind do not have a woman's body, because the pleasures and pains of one hundred years are according to the will of another." This is so during life her body is given over to another and she floats or sinks at the will of her husband." This is truly a pitiful thing.

Dazai Jun in his stray writings referring to the Taikobo of Rakuten says, "There is nothing to be added to what is thus said of the pitiful position of woman." He has said well and of what he says these two sentences are most true, and it is good caution to husbands where he says that they ought to ponder this.

Boys are naturally boisterous and hence do everything in a self willed way, and they have a natural confidence in themselves. But girls make gentleness their chief aim and give way in all matters to their husbands, and when they grow old they obey their children, and they cannot do things just as they would wish. They are always anxious about all things, and should be thought of as full of anxiety and never ceasing work. If one carefully considers the heart of woman the husband of course, and any person born a man, ought to take much thought, and sooth and give rest to the hearts of all women."

At the conclusion of the reading the Chairman asked for remarks, whereupon the Secretary, Rev. C. F. Sweet, read some comments by J. C. Hall, Esq., who was unable to be present as follows:—

The excerpt from Hirata's volume of Shinto sermons which Mr. Kirby has brought before us is one of great interest from several points of view. Apart from its literary interest, it has a scientific value as well, for science now includes within its domain the workings of the human spirit and the development of the human mind throughout its various phases. In fact, the science of Anthropology has for its scope the history of the development of culture in all parts of the world, and of that wide field, religion has always formed an important, if not a principal part.

In respect of culture, societies are divided by anthropologists into three classes, savage, barbarian and civilized. Of the first of these classes there still exist some examples and of the third there are abundant facilities of observation. Of the intermediate or barbarian stage, few examples actually now remain but fortunately, considerable traces of barbarian societies have been presented to us in the literatures of various peoples, our own included. The savants who have examined the literary remains of the Shinto religion are virtually unanimous in assigning it to the intermediate stage of culture and to a position rather low down in that stage.

That, of course, was not the estimate of Shinto held in Japan a century ago by the small band of patriotic antiquarians to whom Japan owes the revival of pure Shinto. This sermon of Hirata's is a highly instructive specimen of their mental attitude and general philosophic point of view.

For a thousand years before their time Japan had been steeped in Buddhism; and, for more than a hundred years before their time, Buddhism had been giving way in all instructed minds before the inflow of Confucian doctrines. In comparison with these ancient and venerable schools of thought, the crude beliefs of Shinto, if stated in their naked simplicity, would have seemed nothing but mean and beggarly elements of a national cult. To make up for its deficiencies, the Shinto enthusiasts were necessarily driven to borrow largely from the two more ancient but more civilized bodies of thought. To a large extent this borrowing was unconscious, so much so that both Moto-ori and Hirata vehemently denounced the very systems to which they were so deeply indebted for what was of any value in their reconstruction of the ancient cult. An instance of this is the institution of Ancestor-worship itself.

Count Okuma and other Japanese writers have claimed that Ancestor-worship was an original part of Shinto, but this is a mistake. It was not till centuries after the introduction of Chinese culture that the Chinese family system was adopted by the Kyoto nobility, and from them, in the course of centuries, gradually spread amongst other ranks of the people. The fact is that the patriarchal family was not the earliest stage of human society. There was a time when kinship was traced, not from the father, but from the mother: and it was not till ages of social development had been passed through, that the father become the stock from which descent was traced. Consequently, the Shinto which was reviewed by Hirata and Moto-ori was not pure Shinto, but a very much modified version of it indeed.

The change from Ryo-bu Shinto to its modern version consisted largely in this, that the old native mythology was divested of its Buddhist wrappings and clothed with a new garment of the ethics of scholastic Confucianism. This sermon of Hirata's on Ancestor-warship gives us a glimpse of the latter process actively going on.

A repetition of the process on a condensed scale is to be seen in the well known Imperial Rescript on Education.

TOKYO NOTES.

A Tokyo correspondent does not agree with my plea for universal deference to ladies in the street cars of the Capital. I am somewhat inclined to concur in his attitude with regard to having gentlemen retain their seats when tired. My own avocation obliges me to stand sometimes for six or eight hours a day, and I have frequently felt like keeping my seat while some old woman or mother bearing a baby on her back, swung on the strap in front of me, but have found myself always finally giving way. Probably *Ojisan* would do so too under the circumstance; but when it comes to giving up the seat on which one wearily sits after a long wait for it, to some coy or robust maiden who could as well stand as not, there is some reason in the determination to remain immovable. On the other hand a tramcar is a place sufficiently public for the matter of consideration to ladies to become a *moral* question; and unless someone is willing to sacrifice himself sufficiently to take an open stand for the principle of consideration to others, and especially for the sex that every honourable man will feel bound to protect and respect, it will be a long time before the desirable principle becomes recognized on public conveyances throughout the country.

I suppose if the average foreign resident of Tokyo were put to it to say what is the most difficult thing to find in the Capital, the answer would invariably be an efficient servant. The question why so very few of the more intelligent among the dependent classes of Japan are willing to become servants in foreign families, is an old one, and still remains more or less a problem. I have been told by Japanese friends that in certain sections of the Empire few outside the *eta* class, or what was once the *eta* class, are willing to serve among foreigners, as it is considered *infra dig.* to do so; in fact to be known as a servant in a foreign house is to lose caste in the community. To what extent this feeling prevails there is perhaps no means of knowing; nor is the question as to whether it is the fault of foreigners, any easier to solve. The fact remains that in a city of nearly two million inhabitants, most of whom are in dependent circumstances, the vast majority of the servants would sooner take a low wage in a Japanese family than accept twice the sum in a foreign family. A little thought will however, make the matter a bit less mysterious; for is it not true that an English or American servant would much sooner serve in an English or American family than in the household of a German, Frenchman or Italian? Can Japanese servants be expected to have a different feeling? And one may suppose, moreover, that the kind of language which foreigners use to servants is to some extent of a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nature that sounds vulgar or cutting to servants; for only those who know the Japanese language very well, can appreciate the shades of expression adapted to the innumerable circumstances of contact between master and servant, mistress and maid. Nevertheless there are foreigners in Japan who have had the same servants for from ten to fifteen years and have never had difficulty at all in the matter. It may therefore be presumed that if servants were consulted, it would be discovered that satisfactory masters and mistresses are as scarce articles as satisfactory servants.

* * *

Most of the Tokyo foreign community will deeply sympathize with the teachers of St. Hilda's College in the loss of their main building by fire. St. Hilda's is one of the few ladies' schools in Japan specifically under the management of English ladies, and representative of what a first class English education under the auspices of religion, means. It is therefore to be hoped that the necessary funds will be forthcoming for an early reconstruction of the building and the resumption of the good work that had been in process. The fire started about midnight, and was discovered too late to save anything. Some of the teachers lost the treasured notes of years of rich and ripe experience, while most of them lost their clothes. How the fire originated remains a mystery, though from the position of the flames when first seen, if is presumed the fire commenced in the bathroom.

The Tokyo Literary and Musical Society announces an ambitious programme for the winter season, including some names that many will be ready to hear. The subjects to be presented are apparently in no danger of proving sensational, and *may* be both interesting and edifying. Among the more prominent names on the list are those of Bishop Cecil, the Rev. Clay MacCauley, Dr. Dahlmann, Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, and Mr. Consul-General Hall. Bishop Cecil's paper on Monday evening last on the subject of Pit Life in Northumbria, gave an interesting and impressive sketch of life underground in that region. It is noticeable that in the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society there appears no tendency to overlap the interests of the Asiatic Society of Japan, though most of the participants in the programme are residents of Japan and students of Oriental civilizations. Dr. Dahlmann is, however, to deal with Art among the Mohamedans and Buddhists of India, which may have some bearing on Buddhism in Japan, while Mr. Consul-General Hall is to attack the knotty problem of Chinese odes, a subject that may also touch Japanese literature. The major part of each programme seems devoted to music, both instrumental and vocal. Those representing this part of Monday's programme were a somewhat cosmopolitan company, showing the width of interest already created by this Society.

* * *

Bishop Montgomery, who is practically managing head of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, has been making a tour of inspection in the Far East, and spent last Sunday in Tokyo, preaching at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, in the morning. The Bishop is a son of the famous knight of that name, who did so much for British Administration in India, and of whom the Indians said that if all were such, British rule in that Empire would be easy. Bishop Montgomery is a man of fine independence of mind and great executive ability. He recently made himself famous at home by his firm and open stand for broadmindedness and liberality in deciding, against a large faction of narrowminded people, to take part, and have the S. P. G. take part, in the Edinburgh Missionary Conference, where all denominations of Christians were represented. The Bishop expressed himself as highly gratified by this visit to Japan, and he has bright hopes for the progress in the country of the cause he has at heart.

The Autumn Concert announced to take place at the Tokyo Academy of Music promises an excellent programme of high art in music. Mr. K. Shimidzu is to give a baritone solo, being part of an orchestral piece, and Miss K. Nakajima is also to sing. Professor Reuter will play as usual, and Professor Junker will be the conductor. The work now done at the Tokyo Academy of Music indicates the rapid progress Japan is making in the development of an art esteemed by foreigners to have been almost quite neglected in old Japan. Some of the vocal solos heard of late in Tokyo prove that both among men and women in Japan there is considerable talent and capacity for voice culture and good singing, while the instrumental talent now to be seen and heard compares quite favourably with that displayed in countries where the art of music has been much longer under cultivation. One has to admit, of course, that most of it is foreign music; yet some of the *koto* pieces are purely Japanese, and are not only well executed but of a high musical quality as well.

AMUSEMENTS IN TOKYO.

Many years ago the visitor to Tokyo was impressed most perhaps by the smallness of everything in the nature of amusement enterprises, and other metropolitan features. but to-day a visitor standing on any principal corner in Tokyo, in the evening, may look down long avenues between rows of electric lights, past electric sign boards and brilliantly lighted plate-glass windows, while the whirl of traffic, trams and motor cars reminds one very favourably of London's West side, or, perhaps even more, of Berlin.

In the matter of amusement places also the progress in the last ten years has been quite as pronounced. Theatres, cinematograph halls and parks both public and private have developed which compare very favourably both in capital invested and attractions, with other metropolitan cities. Perhaps no other man has had so much to do with this phase of Tokyo improvement as Mr. K. Kawaura, the owner of numerous cinematograph theatres, private parks and other such establishments. To give an idea of the extent of Mr. Kawaura's enterprises it may surprise many to learn that his latest Tokyo undertaking, Luna Park, has already cost the sum of 500,000 *yen* and that Mr. Kawaura is now building a similar institution in Osaka at an equal cost.

LUNA PARK.

Luna Park isn't a park at all in the accepted sense of the word, but it is a jolly good place to go to spend an afternoon. It is a Japanese copy of Earl's Court, or Luna Park at Atlantic City from which it takes its name. It is located in Asakusa and is all,—ground, buildings and concessions,—the property of Mr. Kawaura. Five *sen* is the entrance fee to the grounds and a very pleasant walk may be enjoyed without any additional expense. A few of the features which most attract the foreigner are:

THE ARTIFICIAL MOUNTAIN.

A beautiful piece of Japanese landscape gardenwork, perhaps 60 or 70 feet high with all the exquisite detail of bushes, flowers, trails and rocky crags which the Japanese know so well how to produce. From its summit gushes forth a tremendous waterfall which leaps and breaks and roars down to the pool at your feet. Chairs are provided here and one may sit and enjoy its beauties as long as desired.

THE CHAMBER OF MIRRORS.

You enter a small room so arranged that no matter in what direction you turn you seem to be gazing down a long beautiful corridor with hundreds of great pillars and infinite numbers of brilliant lights. Also your eyes can scarcely compel your mind to believe that the great crowd of men who stand and move about, gather in groups and appear in such animated conversation, some facing you, some with their backs to you, are all merely manifold reflections of your humble self thrown from mirror to mirror in a hundred different poses.

THE RAILWAY TRAIN.

You enter the rear end of a railway coach, the signals are given, the bell rings, the car begins to move, and looking out at its open front end you get a beautiful view of the Hakone Mountain district with its tunnels, cliffs and tremendous landscapes. The cinematograph film is so good, the scenes so familiar and the jar and quiver of your coach so realistic that it is difficult to believe you are not far away from Tokyo and Luna Park.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS.

One of the concessions which always draws a crowd is the booth of sword dancing and magic.

Another gives continuous exhibitions of Japanese wrestling.

The photo-gallery is a pretty little place and is under the direction of Mr. Suzuki formerly of Yokohama.

The merry-go-round is a necessary part of the institution and is constantly patronized.

Automatic machines of every kind are in evidence and constantly in use.

At another booth plaster-paris articles are made and sold you "while you wait," and afford a very instructive lesson in that kind of manufacture.

A large theatre building is now in course of construction and when completed will furnish accomodation to 1,300 to 1,500 persons at a time. It is to be a fine building with an exceptionally wide stage. Entertainments will consist of a circus, magicians, athletic exhibitions and cinematograph pictures.

The restaurant is a particular convenience and is one feature on which the owner does not try to make any profit. An excellent 4-course meal is served for 50 *sen*—the cook being one formerly employed in the Club Hotel in Yokohama.

The park was opened on the 10th of September this year and already has an average daily attendance of 12,000 people. It covers 1,200 *tsubo* of ground and will be enlarged as fast as ground can be secured.

A CINEMATOGRAPH FILM FACTORY.

Twenty miles out of Tokyo Mr. Kawaura has a complete establishment for making cinematograph films. It consists of a large glass theatre, with scenery painting department, stage carpenters, a school of actors and a department for the developing and reproducing of films. This latter section is of intense interest to an amateur photographer. The long films—frequently hundreds of feet in a single film—are treated much as one does a single plate or roll of films, except that it is all done by machinery. When the film has gone through all its various processes and chemicals and has been washed with a hose as it revolves over a waste tank, it is finally rolled on a great drum which revolves slowly in the wind of an electric fan which drys the film, and turns it out ready for the theatre in two hours. The entire product of this factory is used in Luna park and other establishments owned by its proprietor.

MASTODON'S TEETH FOUND IN ALASKA GRAVEL BED.

Seattle, October 30.

A hydraulic nozzle cutting away an ancient gravel bank on the Kougarok river, 120 miles from Nome, to wash out gold, uncovered sixteen mastodon teeth which must have been the grinders of eight of the huge elephants that roamed over Seward peninsula when that now frozen country was covered with abundant vegetation. Other bones were found, and the miners hope to come upon the remainder of the skeletons. Some of the molars have been sent to Professor George Quackenbos of the American Museum of Natural History in New York.

Near by the nozzle uncovered a beaver dam, whose frame was composed of fir timber a foot in diameter. There is not a fir tree within hundreds of miles of the place to-day. The mastodons, beavers and fir trees are shown to have been contemporaries, confirming the belief that the mastodon survived long after Alaska had ceased to have a tropical climate.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LOCAL NEWS.

The Antarctic exploration ship *Kainan Maru* made a trial run on Monday. The result was very satisfactory.

The British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald returned to Tokyo on the 20th instant from their journey in Chosen.

The first frost of the season was experienced in Tokyo on the night of the 17th instant, and in Yokohama the following night.

Mr. T. Murata, a director of the Industrial Bank of Japan, who has been residing in London, returned to Tokyo on the 19th inst.

The recent trouble in the Tokyo Rice Exchange concerning the time bargain has at last been settled. The sellers of 26,000 *koku* for September delivery have agreed to pay the buyers 34,128 *yen*, the difference between the highest price for September delivery and the price at the time of bargain.

Her Majesty the Empress was pleased to visit the Red Cross Hospital on the 17th instant. Thirty-six girl-students of the Nurses' Association performed exercies of conveying wounded persons on stretchers. Her Majesty sent a maid of honour to the sick-room of General Nogi in the Hospital, to convey a gracious message.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner at the Peers' Club in honour of those delegates of the U.S. Chambers of Commerce on the Pacific Slope, who have visited Japan on their way home from China. Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and many prominent Japanese businessmen were also present.

On the 19th instant a memorial service for those policemen of this prefecture, who had died in discharging their duties, was held at the Daijingu Shrine on Iseyama, Yokohama. The service was solemnly performed by Mr. Tatsuyama, Chief-priest of the Shrine, and his subordinates. Mayor Arakawa, Mr. Hiratsuka, Chief of Police, and many other officers attended the function.

On the 20th inst. being the last day of the autumn meeting of the Tokyo Horse Race Club at Meguro, the stands on the race course were crowded with a large number of visitors. Mr. Asakawa, Chief of the Horse Administration Bureau, and Colonel Koike were seen on the grand-stand. In one of the races, Jockey Sugihara, rider of Fukumoto, being thrown from the horse, was seriously injured.

Baron Sufu, Governor of Kanagawa prefecture, has sent a cordial letter of thanks to each of four foreign residents here who, at the risk of their lives, had saved three *sendo* from being drowned on the 3rd instant just outside this harbour. The names of these residents are:—Mr. R. H. Box and Mr. F J. H. Stone of Messrs. Cornes & Co., Mr. C. Horton of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Company, and Mr. S. A. Vincent of Messrs Bowden Brothers & Co., Ltd.

On the 17th inst. the first mass meeting of the Imperial Agricultural Association was held at Trinity Church, in Akasaka, Tokyo. Congratulatory addresses were read by Baron Oura, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education. Subsequently the meeting discussed (1) the improvement of the agricultural statistics, and (2) the reform of the provincial agricultural associations. Viscount K. Kano was appointed President of the newly established Association.

It has been decided that the extension of the Yokohama Gas Works will be made by providing an additional supply of some 317,000,000 cubic feet of gas at a cost of 1,050,000 *yen*. The fund will be raised in three instalments. In 1912 the Municipality will raise 250,000 *yen* by temporary loan, and in 1913 another loan of 450,000 *yen* will be issued, of which amount 250,000 *yen* will be appropriated for redemption of the previous loan and the remaining 200,000 *yen* for the extension. The Municipality will again issue a loan amounting to 600,000 *yen* in 1915.

H. H. the Crown Prince who has been on an inspection tour in Aichi and Miye prefectures, returned to Tokyo on Monday afternoon. Viscount Terauchi, Minister for War, and several other high officers and officials went to meet His Highness at Shimbashi Station.

In connection with an application presented to the Home Department for the construction of a single-track line along the Sumida to Senju, the authorities concerned have decided not to make enquiries into the matter before the Arakawa river improvement question is settled. The Street Improvement Committee having been asked by the Government to consider the matter, held a meeting on Monday, and after careful deliberation it was decided to give an answer to the effect that the construction should not be permitted.

The T.K.K. steamer *Tenyo Maru*, with Mayor Ozaki, Vice-Minister Nagashoj, Baron Mitsui, and several other distinguished passengers on board, arrived at Yokohama a little past 9 p.m. on Friday. Mr. Nakashoji returned to Tokyo by the last train the same night while Baron Mitsui and Mayor Ozaki put up in the Grand Hotel and returned to the capital the next morning. Vice-Minister Nakashoji distributed, among those journalists who went on board to receive him, pamphlets which contained a number of speeches made by various noted Americans, referring to the preservation of natural resources.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have just received a cutting from your publication of Sept 20th. I have had no little experience with religious papers, consequently I know what to expect. If there were to be a controversy conducted on honest lines I should be very well pleased to take part in it, but, could I expect the arguments which I could put forward to be actually published in the *Japan Mail*. In fair argument the scientific man is always sure to get the best of it providing both sides are heard. There are no exceptions to this general rule

In my little address which was published by the Rationalist Press I asserted what many others have asserted before and what many are asserting at the present time, that the missionaries are liars, and I understand a work is to be soon published in London by a gentleman who has gone very thoroughly into the matter. He proves up to the hilt the dishonesty of missionaries.

At the present moment I say that the missionaries lie and the *Mail* says that I am a liar. I said that St. Francis Xavier was the greatest missionary that the world had ever known and at the same time he was the greatest liar. Now if the *Mail* is able to find anyone in History, actual life, fiction or on the stage that can equal this great saint as a liar, I wish that the Editor would point it out. Who was it?

In the life of St. Francis Xavier we find accounts of where he stopped the raging storm, low, by having the gift of tongues he could speak any language without learning it; that in many cases he raised the dead and in one particular case he opened a grave, took out the corpse, which was in an advanced stage of decomposition and restored it to life and health simply by repeating certain words and performing certain incantations. We learn that when the natives would not listen to his sermons the fish came up out of the sea and listened as an example to the natives. A woodcut engraving shows this incident and also of an interview that this saint had with the devil and still another woodcut where the saint is receiving a visit from the Virgin Mary. Before leaving she gave him a string of beads.

When this remarkable saint was canonised by the Pope of Rome, all of these miracles were endorsed and approved of by the Church. Does the Editor of the *Japan Mail* like the Pope endorse these miracles? If they were actually performed then I am a liar, if they were not, then St. Francis Xavier was a liar.

I hold that as my name has been brought up in connection with this matter I am entitled to a reply. I therefore ask the Editor for a plain statement—Was St. Francis Xavier a liar or am I a liar?

Yours sincerely, HIRAM S. MAXIM.

[Undoubtedly many of the things asserted of St. Francis Xavier were lies. Undoubtedly many of the things asserted and believed by mediæval Christians were lies. We have not denied any of these things. What we have denied and do most unequivocally deny is that all Missionaries are liars. There could not be a greater lie than that. —Ed. *J.M.*]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Dear Sir,—The *Life and Letters of St. Francis Xavier* by S. T. Coleridge (Burns and Oates) gives in full the letters written by S Francis while in Japan. By these let the saint be judged. Nothing, I am persuaded, will be found written in them that has not the ring of truth. For the traditions mentioned by Sir Hiram Maxim the letters, certainly, supply no authority.

A. F. KING.

Tokyo, Nov. 21st.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Concerning the charge made against St. Francis that he was a liar because certain stories are related of him, you have given a sufficient reply.

But as to your own observation that *lies* are told about him, I must object. A statement may not, indeed, be true, and yet it by no means follows that it is a *lie*. A lie involves the deliberate utterance of an untruth with intent to deceive. Now the pious legends about St. Francis that *Maxim* speaks of manifest no such intent. Such stories, for example, as those of his calming a tempest may mean no more than that his prayers were believed to be effectual for such a consequence.

Only the other day a lady who was speaking about the recovery of a little girl from very serious danger of death (after a surgical operation) said to me "it all comes from the power of prayer." Now suppose some violent enemy of religion, hearing this, says that this lady and I are liars because we say such a thing. What we say might really not be true without either of us telling a lie. And so, sir, I object to your characterising such tales as "lies."

In conclusion I may observe that I have never read any biography of St Francis Xavier and know next to nothing of the details of his life. I do know, however, that his whole life was one of complete devotion to the highest truth he knew. Can such a man be a liar?

CHARLES F. SWEET.

WHAT WILL BE THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY?

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The question arises what will be the future of Christianity?

If the story of Christ's life were true, we should not expect to find that the current views of its most essential doctrine are corrupting. The infancy of Christianity was the infancy of Catholic Church, or one of primitive orders of Greek and Latin monks.

Since then there have been numerous sects, all trying exterminate the rest; and one powerful sect gained to the upper-hand and destroyed its rivals. The middle ages, during which Christianity was at the height of its power, are long scene of persecution. Christianity has adapted itself to new conditions from time to time and has grown up and developed into the religion that we see to-day.

The strongest argument in favour of this religion is that it claims to explain many difficulties that have never been explained by any other theory. Then another question at once arises, what is this Christian religion? Well, they have only to comprehend to be converted. Belief follows baptism, communion refreshes it and burial services waft the weary old soul up to heaven.

The best of Christian scholars would agree with me in the points and the issues I raise.

As a motive power Christianity is inoperative as it does not supply a proper and rational standard of right and wrong. As Bishop Ingram of England said, the present dogmatic Christianity is ethically harmful. In the new Testament we are told that Christ came to fulfil the law and prophets, so we have only to read the old Testament and see what sort of heroes, Moses, Abraham, Jacob, Joshua, David, Solomon, etc. were, to see what sort of morality Christianity is likely to give us.

The root evil of Christianity may be expressed in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

one word. The distinguishing feature of Christianity has always been and still continues to be the baneful delusion that they only worship the only true God, that their Bible is the only revealed word of God, the only revelation from God to mankind. Another side of Christianity still remains to be discussed, and that is its over-valuation of human life.

Christians overvalue themselves, their souls, and their mean little lives (animals are therefore undervalued). I should not fail to say that also in Japan there are many superstitions and inhuman gods like *Kishimojin* of the drum-beating Hokké sect which is now causing much annoyance and trouble to foreigners and Japanese in Negishi valley, *Suitengu* and *Owashi jinja* or *Tamiomachi* etc. The four gospels are the four corner stones upon which rests the fabric of orthodox Christianity. These gospels assert the infinite absurdity of vicarious virtue and it can not, without the aid of "interpolation," sustain the illogical and immoral dogma of salvation. These frightful doctrines must be abandoned. —How long will this tremendous ecclesiastical machinery last?—In writing this I am not animated by any unfriendly feelings. I only write that if Christianity is not abandoned the Japanese people will be driven in the middle of narrow road of superstition and the intellectual ocean will be disturbed by priests and missionaries. In writing this I also put my *nom de plume* to indicate my mental position, but it surely does not make any difference as to the truth of what I state if I put a *nom de plume* instead of my real name.

The truth is in no way concerned with a writer's real name or *nom de plume*.

Enclosing my card, I am Sir, yours truly,

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

"A JAPANESE RATIONALIST,"

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I should feel it a great favour if your correspondent, "A Japanese Rationalist," would let me have his name and address.

I do not want it for publication, nor for any purposes of newspaper correspondence. I merely desire to have the honour of meeting him some day at my own fire side, and of having a friendly and quiet talk over some of the points which he has raised in his letters. A friendly talk (*plus or minus* a friendly pipe) is often a very potent solver of difficulties.

Yours, etc., ARTHUR LLOYD.

Tokyo, November 22nd, 1910,

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

COUNT TOLSTOI.

London, November 18.

The news of Count Tolstoi's death upon receiving a telegram from Prince Abolensky proves a mistake. His condition is somewhat more favourable.

PANAMA CANAL.

125 members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers have inspected the Panama Canal works and say the Canal will not be finished for five years.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA.

Teheran.—In view of the report that 100 Russian troops had crossed the frontier, the Persian Foreign Minister protested against the dispatch of fresh forces and the continued presence of Russian garrisons in Kazvin and Tabriz. A dragoman returned in the afternoon with a note stating that the Russian Foreign Minister refused to accept any more protests regarding the presence of Russian troops in Persia.

NAVIGATOR OF "BEDFORD" DISMISSED.

Lieut. Dixie, the navigating lieutenant of the Bedford, has been dismissed from his ship and severely reprimanded for suffering the ship to be stranded.

[Several words follow which are unintelligible.—Ed. *J.M.*]

AVIATOR JOHNSON KILLED.

Denver.—Ralph Johnson who holds the record for an altitude flight, felt 8,000 feet and was killed.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

DATE OF DISSOLUTION.

London, November 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith said he had hoped to the last that the Conference would reach a settlement, but it was useless now to attempt a settlement by agreement. The Government proposed to pass the essential parts of the Finance Bill (cheers) and afterwards to dissolve Parliament on the 28th inst.

JAPAN ORDERS DREADNOUGHT FROM BRITAIN.

BATTLESHIP-CRUISER OF "LION" TYPE.

Japan has placed a contract with the firm of Vickers, Maxim & Co., Barrow-in-Furness, for a Dreadnought-cruiser of over 27,000 tons, to cost 2½ millions sterling. It is stipulated that every part of the vessel, including armament and armour, shall be built in England.

It is understood that in placing this order Japan desires to mark her appreciation of British workmanship and her sincerity with regard to the Alliance.

SCENE AT AVIATOR'S DEATH.

DEGRADATION OF THE SOUVENIR-HUNTER.

Later.

The death of the aviator Johnstone at Denver was a horrible spectacle. He fell like lead and every bone in his body was broken. A crowd of souvenir-hunters rushed to the spot where his remains lay, and fought for relics, one man extracting a splinter from the body, which was dripping with blood. Others tore the gloves from the dead man's hands.

THE SOUTH WALES TROUBLE.

The situation is still serious in South Wales. Intimidation is rampant in the mid-Rhondda district, and the military authorities at Aberdare have withdrawn the bolts from the rifles of the territorials.

BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

London, November 20.

Teheran.—The British Minister, replying to Persia, declines to discuss the presence of foreign troops in Persia and denies that the measures proposed to end the anarchy infringe Persia's sovereign rights. He adds that Britain can only agree to a customs surcharge being devoted to the cost of policing the southern trade-routes.

COUNT TOLSTOY DEAD.

London, November 21.

Count Tolstoy died at six this morning.

NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL R.R. LINE.

M. Zueginsteff is in London in connection with a scheme for promoting an international company for a railway from the Caucasus to Baluchistan. He says the necessary financial backing in Russia is about to be forthcoming. Responsible quarters in London consider that the board should be international, uniting divers interests and obviating friction.

A CARAVAN RAIDED IN PERSIA.

Teheran.—It is reported that a large caravan from Bushire has been robbed by tribesmen near Shiraz and 100 bales belonging to an English firm captured.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince and Princess are at Colombo. Government representatives went on board the liner and welcomed them. They are to spend three weeks touring the island.

ESPIONAGE CASE IN GERMANY.

Later.

The trial of Captain Trench and Lieut. Brandon, English officers arrested on the charge of Espionage, has been fixed to take place in Leipsig in the middle of December. It is not likely that the trial will last long as both officers have acknowledged that they came to Germany to collect information which they intended to hand to their Government. This frank admission, while prejudicing their case has won sympathy in Germany, as worthy of officers. Both are being treated with the utmost consideration.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY SCHEME.

London, November 22.

M. Zweginsteff considers that a capital of £21,000,000 will suffice for the Trans-Persian railway scheme. The Russian share is ready.

The scheme is benevolently regarded in official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of financial circles in Britain.

MR. GEORGE'S BUDGET.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.

London, November 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, in his Budget speech, contrasted the productiveness of his Budget with the deficits of protectionist countries, instancing Germany, which was compelled to "raise the Kaiser's salary" owing to the increased cost of living. Yet the Lords threw out his Budget as an unclean thing because he, Mr. George, had dared to touch land. The coming election would make it impossible for a hereditary house ever to reject another.

Later.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking in the Commons, said that his budget found money for the Navy and for great Social schemes which would transform paupers into State pensioners like Dukes (*sic*). He denounced the Lords' reform proposals which, he said, were the smile of a frosty morning, full of a biting, poisonous sting. The Referendum would mean that the nation, would be fined two millions every time a Radical measure was proposed, these making a mockery of free institutions. "We," concluded Mr. George, "are going to the country to end all that for ever."

TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

London, November 23.

The *Times* understands Japan is sending Mr. Yabe as a Commissioner to England to study the Customs policy of Great Britain and to dissipate the objections regarding Japan's new tariff rates; also to investigate the complaints of exporters.

BRITISH POLITICS.

RIOTOUS SUFFRAGETTES.

London, November 23.

In the House of Commons the Budget, covering income tax, tea duty, and sinking fund, passed its second reading without division or discussion.

The Suffragettes are dissatisfied with Premier Asquith's promise of eventual facilities for the Female Suffrage Bill, and smashed the windows of the Premier's taxicab. The police rushed up and a desperate battle ensued, the women knocking off the helmets

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of the policemen and kicking them. They also assaulted Mr. Birrell, M.P., and smashed the windows of the residences of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Sir Edward Grey; the Home Secretary, Mr. Winston Churchill; Mr. Harcourt, M.P. and Mr. John Burns M.P. Altogether 158 arrests have been made.

THE BUDGET PASSED.

November 24.

The Commons have read the Budget a third time without a division.

Later.

The Suffragettes in the early morning renewed their attack on Downing street in a fog, smashing nearly every window with various missiles.

BURIAL OF COUNT TOLSTOY.

Count Tolstoy was buried on a hilltop in his estate amid crowds of chanting peasants. No speeches were made.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

The revolution in Mexico is serious. It is headed by Mr. Madiro, former candidate for the presidency. Several towns have been captured and seven states are affected. The press censorship is of the strictest.

THE OUTBREAK SPREADING.

November 24.

Owing to the dynamiting of a bridge, wrecking a train, Southern Mexico is isolated from the capital. The revolution is spreading.

Later.

In the fight at Torron in Mexico the rebels were successful, killing many soldiers and capturing a hundred. There was a heavy death-roll.

MUTINY ON BRAZILIAN DREADNOUGHT.

London, November 24.

Private telegrams from Barrow, London and the Continent report that the Brazilian warships have mutinied and bombarded Rio de Janiero. The engineers from Barrow who accompanied the vessel to Brazil are safe.

[The vessel in question is presumably the *Sao Paulo*, of 19,280 tons, launched at Barrow in 1909.—ED. *J.M.*]

UNIONIST FREE TRADERS.

The Constitutional Free Traders in a manifesto urge moderation. Whatever their Tariff views, they will support the Unionists.

NEW AVIATION RECORD.

Drexel, at Philadelphia, monoplaned to a height of 9,950 feet, breaking the record.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE TOKYO "ASAHI SHIMBUN.")

JAPAN'S TARIFF.

London, November 18.

Mr. Balfour in enunciating a policy of tariffs referred to Japan which, as one of the great powers, has set an example of enlightened defence of manufactures.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Bombay.—Lively appreciation of the valuable political effect of his Majesty's proposed visit are expressed.

Toronto.—It is hoped that the King will visit the Dominion of Canada during his imperial tour.

PARIS FLOODS.

Paris.—The Seine is rising again and a repetition of the floods is feared.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese 4½ per cents are demanded.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Balfour speaking at Nottingham, amid scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm, outlined the policy with regard to the Lords, pointing out that while the Chamber is not challenging the primacy of the Commons it should have power to delay decisions pending the ascertainment of the deliberate wishes of the people.

The House of Lords has adopted Lord Roseberry's resolutions, permitting the introduction of the elective element.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 19.

Japanese bonds are well supported.

SUIT AGAINST STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

New York.—The verdict of the District Court at Jackson has ended the Government suit against the Standard Oil Company for recovering penalties of six million pounds in connection with the alleged freight-rate discrimination. The Judge declared that the Government had failed to prove the case.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

FROM JAPAN TO DJIBUTI.

Later.

The Times understands that a quantity of rifles will probably soon be shipped from Japan to Djibuti, in French Somaliland. A traffic in arms exists between Jibuti and Afghanistan. *The Times* therefore asks whether Japanese sellers have inquired what will be done with the intended consignments of rifles.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Premier has advised the King to dissolve Parliament on the 28th inst. The elections begin on the 3rd prox. The Premier announces that the essential parts of the Finance Bill will be proceeded with. If the Government is able, it will introduce a bill for the payment of members. The public dislikes the idea of an election at Christmas time, as interfering with trade. The Unionist press declares that the Government is being driven by the Irish Nationalists to force on the Lords Veto resolutions, with a view to securing Home Rule.

PARIS FLOODS.

London, November 21.

Paris.—The floods have already caused widespread damage. A few inches further rise of the Seine will be disastrous. Many suburban inhabitants are driven out of their homes.

PERSIA.

London, November 21.

Teheran.—Recent developments are l kely to render the Government appreciative of the careful explanation of the British policy. A new note emphasizes that there is no infringement of sovereignty contemplated and that Great Britain is ready to welcome any proper scheme of tranquilization.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

The immediate interest in the political situation lies in the proceedings of the House of Peers. If it is not allowed by the Ministry to amend the Parliamentary Bill the Peers in that case would probably introduce a Bill of their own. The Prime Minister has opened the campaign by a speech dealing solely with the constitutional question. He denied that the Government proposal involved a single Chamber Government.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 22.

There is a fair business in Japanese securities.

THE DUKE IN RHODESIA.

Bulawayo.—The Duke of Connaught has been enthusiastically received. The population is greatly struck by the deep interest shown by the Duke in the enormous increase of prosperity in Rhodesia.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

London, November 22.

Washington.—Although the Ambassador of Mexico states that President Diaz can easily maintain the supremacy, the rising is apparently the most serious of years. Sharp fighting is reported from a number of places and great military activity is in evidence.

DISCUSS THE NEW TARIFF.

The *Times* congratulates the Japanese Government on its decision to send Mr. Yabe to discuss the British Exposter's grievances regarding the new tariff. The *Times* states that Japan has every right to claim full autonomy in her fiscal arrangements, but adds that Great Britain has a claim for greater consideration than she has yet received, and that the grievances are sufficiently serious to deserve special efforts on the part of Great Britain and Japan to effect a cure.

PARIS FLOODS.

Paris.—The river is slowly falling.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Unionists in the House of Lords have formulated alternative proposals to those of the Government, settling the differences between the two houses, and provide that in the case of bills, other than financial, wherein differences arise, they are to be put before two successive sessions, also for joint sittings and referendum. In the case of financial measures, the proposals suggest the surrender of the right to reject or amend, and reference of any dispute to a committee of both Houses.

TRIAL OF INDIAN CONSPIRATORS.

London, November 23.

44 or 45 prisoners in the Bengal conspiracy case have been committed for trial.

PERSIA.

Teheran.—An inflamatory appeal by the local priests against the Anglo-Russian policy implies that British aims have recently altered. The Press points out that the second British note has dispelled the feeling aroused by the first.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

A large section of British public opinion strongly condemns the violent attacks made on the aristocracy by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is equally angry at the failure of the Home Secretary to put down lawlessness at the collieries in South Wales, where terrorism is rampant. Meanwhile, the Prime Minister, on the eve of the election, promises to permit discussion on the Woman's Suffrage Bill and indicates that concessions will be made to the Labourites with reference to Trade Unions.

MUTINY AT RIO.

London, November 24.

Private telegrams have been received in the City to the effect that the crews of the Brazilian warships at Rio de Janeiro have mutinied. Their officers, ashore, are negotiating with the mutineers. The Government has telegraphed to the Minister in London that the outbreak is of a non-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

political character, the crew of one Dreadnought having mutinied against its own officers.

THE LORDS' DEBATE.

The opening of the Lords' debate on the relations between the two Houses is marked by restiveness and anxiety on the part of the supporters of the Government.

MEXICO.

Washington.—It is reported that while Mexico City is outwardly quiet, there are signs of extreme tension. The streets are being patrolled by cavalry. All the northern wires have been cut by the rebels.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

From Mr. Consul Horiguchi, Nov. 20.

In consequence of a plot on the part of Mexican revolutionists which was to have been put into execution throughout the whole country on the 20th of November, the members of the Party opposed to the President were placed under police surveillance and several of them were arrested. At Poebla a strict house-to-house search having have instituted, a collision took place between the opposition and the police, the result being that some 50 were killed or wounded. The capital is now strictly guarded. There is no fear of any disaster to the Government of the State. Madero, the leader of the revolutionists, is at San Antono in Texas.

THE MARITIME PROVINCE.

Vladivostock, November 21.

On the 18th instant the American Authorities proclaimed the Maritime Province to be a pest-infected district. Precautions are now being adopted to prevent the spread of the disease from North Manchuria.

M SAZONOW.

M. Sazonow, hitherto Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg, has been appointed Minister.

LIENCHOW.

Mr. Consul-General Segawa telegraphs from Canton that the recent riot in the Lienchow district has been quelled.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

ITALY.

Berlin, November 17.

A tidal wave has caused great damage at Trieste and Venice.

RUSSIA.

The Tsar and Tsaritsa have arrived at St Petersburg, the state of health of the latter having much improved.

A GREAT RAILWAY SCHEME.

The *Novoje Vremya* reports that a Committee has been formed to investigate the construction of a railway from Europe through Persia to India. German, French and English financiers and engineers will take part in the construction of the railway.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Imperial Council has been summoned for November 26th.

TOLSTOY'S RECOVERY HOPED FOR.

Berlin, November 18.

Count Tolstoy is suffering from pneumonia, but is improving. In spite of great weakness his condition is said to be not hopeless.

GENERAL VON DER GOLTZ.

Enthusiastic ovations were offered to Colonel General von der Goltz by many Turkish officers, when leaving Canstantinople for home, all expressing their ardent wishes to have him back again.

SPAIN.

The results of the Convention as to the settling of the El-Rif question between Spain and Morocco have been published.

GERMANY.

The three Associations, which were founded with the purpose of improving Anglo-German relations, have been united into one big corporation.

The Kaiser has returned to Berlin and will shortly pay a visit to Kiel. On Nov. 29th he will attend the inauguration ceremony of the Technical High School at Breslau.

The German Military Mission to the Republic of Bolivia will leave in December.

PLAGUE IN MANCHURIA.

Berlin, November 19.

It is officially reported from St. Petersburg that Manchuria is to be regarded as pest infected. Chinese workmen are, for this reason, not admitted to the Maritime Province at present.

GERMANY.

The Hamburg-Amerika Linie has increased its fleet to a tonnage of 1,022,542 register tons.

AUSTRIA.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne, will visit the Kaiser in December as his hunting guest.

DEATH OF TOLSTOY.

Berlin, November 20.

Count Tolstoy is dead. Countess Tolstoy was allowed to visit him, before he died, but was not recognised by him.

PERSIA.

A new English Note has been presented to the Persian Government and is regard by the latter as a sign of friendly approachment on the side of Great Britain.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Nov. 2nd and 5th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on Nov. 20th.

BELGIUM.

The Queen of Belgium is suffering from influenza, the attack being somewhat severe.

TOLSTOY DIES UNRECONCILED.

Berlin, November 21st.

Count Tolstoy died without having subjected himself to the demands of the Church. For this reason no requiems have been read by the priests until now. The body has been transferred to day to the Count's country-seat Yasnaja, Polyana in the government of Tula.

BELGIUM.

The condition of the Queen of Belgium is reported to be serious, but not without hope of recovery.

THE CROWN PRINCESS.

The German Crown Princess will perhaps, on her way back from Ceylon, go for two months to Egypt and from thence to Cannes and the Riviera.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 23.

Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking before the Committee of the Bundesrat for Foreign Affairs under the presidency of Count Podewils, the Plenipotentiary of Bayern, and in the presence of Herr von Kiderlen-Weachter, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, gave a full retrospect of the foreign policy of Germany.

The Reichstag has commenced its session. The budget debates will begin on December 8th.

THE KAISER ON TEMPERANCE.

The Kaiser attended the inauguration ceremony of the new Naval School at Feusburger Foehrde. He gave an address, in which he warned the students against following the usual drinking customs, which were very injurious to the nerves. The service of a naval officer, he further said, demanded strong nerves, which they should not destroy by alcoholic excesses.

German newspapers report that the German Crown Prince will represent the Kaiser on the occasion of the coronation ceremony of King George in June.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER IN AFRICA.

The work of the Franco-German frontier commission in Togoland and Dahomey in West Africa has been carried to a successful conclusion.

A RUMOUR DENIED.

The report of the *Matin* at Paris, according to which Austria and Italy are said to have concluded a secret convention as to the limitations of their special spheres of interest in the Balkans, is officially denied at Rome and Vienna.

THE LATE COUNT TOLSTOY.

The Tsar, having received a Ministerial report on the death of Count Tolstoy, added a special note to it, in which he said that he deeply regretted the death of the greatest Russian author. An official declaration has been made by the parties in a plenary session of the Duma. The Academy of Science at St. Petersburg, under the presidency of Grandduke Constantine, his decided to send a special train for the use of those members who wish to attend the funeral of Count Tolstoy at Poljana.

Count Tolstoy has been buried at Poljana without the assistance of the Church. Demonstrations of students in memory of the dead author have taken place in several of the larger cities, but were suppressed by the police.

M. Sazonow has been definitively confirmed as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government will issue a loan of 50 million Fl. at 2½ per cent., from which the deficits of the year 1895-1909 will be made up.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Rifaat Pasha, has been nominated Ambassador at Paris. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be administered by the Grand Vizier in the meantime.

SALE OF HORSES.

At the horse sale yesterday afternoon by Jno. W. Hall the following prices were realised :—

Coupon 125 *yen*, Juliette 95 *yen*, Oklahoma 75 *yen*, Ottawa II 200 *yen*, Gold blaze 190 *yen*, Little Eva 410, Benkei 215, No. 55, 170 *yen*, Abunai 130 *yen*, Red Leaf 205 *yen*, The Plug 90 *yen*, Bay Australian Cob 50 *yen*, Consequence 100 *yen*, Schiller 205 *yen*, Salamat 120 *yen*, Connecticut 150 *yen*, Ermita 130 *yen*.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BRITISH CABINET CHANGES.

London, November 4.

The following official announcement has been sent to the Press:—

10, Downing Street, Whitehall.

The King has been pleased to approve the following appointments:—

Viscount Morley, O.M. .....Lord President of the Council.
The Earl of Crewe, K.G. ...Secretary of State for India.
The Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. } Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G...First Commissioner of his Majesty's Works.

Dated Nov. 3, 1910.

There is no new Cabinet Minister, and no by-election is caused. The changes form a complete circle, as Lord Morley was hitherto Secretary for India, Lord Crewe, Secretary for the Colonies; Mr. Harcourt, Commissioner of Works, and Earl Beauchamp, President of the Council. The fact that Lord Morley would not leave the Cabinet, but accept a less arduous post, was previously announced.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn is almost seventy-two. He entered Parliament in 1883 for Newcastle and was twice Secretary for Ireland. Unseated in 1895 at Newcastle-on Tyne, he became member for the Montrose Burghs, and was raised to the Peerage two years ago. His name is associated with the "Life of Gladstone" and reform in India.

Lord Crewe is almost fifty-three. Son of Lord Houghton, writer and policician, he has been Irish Viceroy, Lord President of the Council, and for the last two years Lord Privy Seal and Colonial Secretary. He is a son-in-law of Lord Rosebery.

Mr. Harcourt, M.P. for Rossendale, Lancashire, was long the private secretary of his father, Sir William Harcourt, before he entered Parliament himself. His skill in contriving comforts for members of Parliament and of the public, for he controls the royal parks, has made him the most popular First Commissioner on record. Aged forty-seven, he married Miss Burns, of New York, who is an active Liberal hostess and a charming speaker.

Earl Beauchamp, who is thirty-eight, has been Governor of New South Wales and Lord Steward. He became Lord President only five months ago. Lady Beauchamp, sister of the Duke of Westminster, is the leading Liberal hostess.

MINISTER OF EMPIRE.

As stated in the Press, the duties of Colonial Secretary will ultimately be divided between a Minister for the self-governing Dominions and a Secretary for the Crown Colonies. But this change, which arises naturally from representations at previous Colonial Conferences and the statements of Lord Crewe, will not be officially announced until the approach of next summer's Imperial Conference.

The new appointment is viewed with general approval in the Dominions. Discussing it, *The Times* remarks:—

Mr. Lewis Harcourt takes the place vacated by Lord Crewe at the Colonial Office. Any surprise that this appointment might produce will, no doubt, be mitigated by the prospect of a division of the work hitherto performed by the Colonial, Secretary. So long ago as last March Lord Crewe made a rather explicit announcement that this change might be expected in the near future, and it may now be regarded as almost overdue. The great Dominions are expanding at such a pace that they may well feel that their relations with the Mother-country can hardly be adequately handled by a man at the same time immersed in the work of Crown Colonies and Dependencies, which itself is also growing rapidly. There has already been some formal acknowledgment of the justice of this view in the separate establishment of a Dominions Department within the Colonial Office, and in the creation of a permanent post of Secretary to the Imperial Conference.

DEMAND FOR SMALL BONDS.

The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Wide-awake bond dealers are already anticipating a new demand which will arise when the new postal savings depositories are established, as provided for by the law recently passed by Congress. The postal saving laws not only encourages the deposits of small sums at post offices, but it undertakes to provide an investment for the savings thus accumulated, the act stipulating that such savings may be converted into government bonds of small denominations running from $20 and multiples thereof to $100 and $500, such bonds to bear interest at the rate of 2½ per cent.

"It is expected that a new investment field will be opened, as persons who have not herefofore thought of buying bonds ranging in value from $500 to $1,000 will soon be giving attention to the careful investment of small sums. To supply this new demand an enterprising house in this city, with offices in other cities, offers to split up a number of $1,000 bonds bearing 4 or 5 per cent. into small bonds of denominations of $100. It is reasoned that the obligation of a sound corporation which will pay 4 or 5 per cent. will be more attractive to the small investor, as it is to the large investor, than the government bond which will yield only 2½ per cent.

"When bonds of American corporations are sent to France to be sold they are often divided into small lots to meet the requirements of the French investors, who will buy bonds as small as $5 in value. It is in this way only that the great resources of the French peasants are reached. The possibilities of making the small savings of a multitude of people in this country available for use in the industrial and railroad world of this country are very great. A demand for well secured small bonds will be apt to grow when the postal savings depositories are in general operation, and the results may be wonderfully beneficial to this country if the annual interest paid upon the funded debts of American corporations is disbursed in this country instead of being sent to foreign lands."

DOUBLING THE COTTON CROP.

"Many people may not agree with a government economist who took the view several years ago that the cotton crop of the United States, on the existing acreage, could easily be doubled," says the *Wall Street Journal*. "The crop then was 11,000,000 bales, and one of 22,000,000 was claimed as practicable, provided the methods of cultivation were changed from the extensive to the intensive practices of farming. [A correspondent in the Charlotte *Observer* reports an even greater achievement than that of doubling the yield of cotton per acre. In this case, a former mayor of Wilmington, N.C., selected land of trifling value and highly fertilized it for growing cotton, with a result that instead of growing the average of less than 200 pounds an acre, he grew 2,000 pounds, or four bales an acre The stalks, according to the writer, were from four to six feet high from top to bottom. The peculiarity of this experiment was that the land had already in the current season produced two crops of early vegetables before it was planted to cotton. The result was that the cotton crop got the full advantage of the highly fertilized enrichment of the soil in the same season. The average yield of cotton for ten years past has been 156 pounds an acre. At 300 pounds an acre, or nearly double the average, it would practically mean 20,000,000 bales of cotton. The problem is largely one of the treatment of the soil with fertilizing materials, the natural resources for which are to be found in abundance in the southern states."

The cinematograph performance at the Gaiety theatre last night drew a fairly large attendance and was rather a good exhibition of representative American scenes. The boxing contest was shown last and begun with an automobile trip around the city of Reno. The fight pictures themselves are fairly clear and give a good idea of the contest.

A PHILIPPINE VOLCANO.

The central or main crater of Taal is nearly round, its diameter on an airline north and south is 6223 feet and the west diameter 7546 feet. The edge of this crater is somewhat irregular, but is nowhere broken through its highest point, standing at only 1050 feet above sea level and its lowest at 426 feet.

It is said that Ooshima in Japan is the only other volcano of similarly low altitude. Within the rim are two hot pools, known respectively as the yellow and the green lake, and a little active cone above fifty feet in height, from which escape steam and sulphurous gas in varying quantities.

In the smaller lake every few minutes the water in the centre is blown up like an immense bubble, which, rising above the surface, finally bursts, revealing a black orifice and causing the boiling and very turbulent water to assume all imaginable colours. The aqueous vapour escaping is sufficient to form a broad smokelike column which is visible especially during the night and in the early morning.

At some distance and before reaching the edge of the crater, where a view of the bottom can be obtained, the rumbling sound produced by the escaping vapour, under the influence of the mysterious subterranean forces, can be heard like that of an immense boiling kett'e.

The greatest eruption of Taal took place in 1754. It consisted of only fragmental ejecta, but these were sufficient to destroy four villages lying about the lake. "The ash," Semper says, "has now indurated and a new growth of bamboo and palms has sprung up around the projecting ruins." Father Buencuchillo wrote also a pathetic description of this eruption, from which the following is taken:—

"The eruption began on May 18th and did not end until December 1st. During this time the intensity and aspect of the eruption were continually changing. It was 200 days of devastation and ruin for the inhabitants, to whom the time must have appeared an eternity. During this terrible time the four principal towns of the laguna of Bombon disappeared, viz, Sala, Lipa, Tanauan and Taal with the numerous villages around them."

It is impossible to describe the beautiful colouring effects caused by the different mineral deposits on the walls and cliffs of the crater.

As the lake is fed from underground springs and no surface water drains into it, it is as clear as crystal and much cooler than sea water and has an abundance of fine, hard fleshed fish, which are highly esteemed by the Filipinos of the region. They are game fish and some reach a size that makes their capture with light tackle a matter of some difficulty.

The clear water of the lake has another marvel that is well worth seeing. Some comparatively modern eruptions of the volcano covered some towns, in two of which only the church roofs are visible. Others are completely submerged and on days when the surface of the lake is unruffled one can look down into the streets of these submerged towns and see the fish dart through the doors and windows of once populous barrios. The water is twenty-five feet deep, but so clear that every detail is visible.—*Manila Times*.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended November 18th are as follows:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague.
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	—	13	1	—	—
Died	—	—	—	2	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	2	12	10	—	—
Died	—	—	2	4	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OPIUM ON THE "MINNESOTA."

Manila, Nov. 4.

Ten thousand pesos worth of opium and a handsome handbag were added to the store at the custom house as a result of last night's search on the liner *Minnesota*.

Word had been received that the ship carried a considerable amount of contraband cargo and a thorough search was made. First, twenty tins were found hidden away in a storeroom. This was followed by the finding of a few tins in different parts of the great liner.

Most of the drug, however, was in the engine-room, where 120 tins were found. A handsome handbag containing 27 tins was discovered in the officers' messroom.

The seizure is worth pesos 10,640, in addition to the cost of the handbag, at least pesos 120.

The ship's officers disclaim all knowledge of the attempted smuggling and are unable to give any explanations.

Owing to circumstances attending the capture no arrests were made. The ship was seized for carrying contraband, but was released as soon as the required bond was furnished by the agents.

It is believed by customs officials that only a part of the contraband cargo was captured and that more is on board intended for Seattle or some other American port. The customs authorities on the west coast will be notified accordingly. —*Manila Times*.

KOREANS STUDY JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

The study of the Japanese language is gaining steady popularity among Koreans. Reports from various sources seem to point to this conclusion This is especially the case with Kyongki-do. Owing evidently to the nearness to Seoul the province is possessed of greater facilities for this particular study than other and remoter provinces, and we have lately heard much about the eagerness of its people in pursuing it. At the ancient city of Song do, for instance, an association was recently organised by local ladies for training in Japanese and they are holding regular meetings every week. Such meetings are also reported from Yangju, Hachon, Suwon and Chemulpo where scarcely less zeal is said to prevail among the native inhabitants. At a small town in Suwon District a private Japanese language school was established, the opening ceremony being held on the auspicious occasion of the last Imperial Birthday. The school has now 27 scholars and has a teaching lesson of three hours every week day. As for Seoul popular enthusiasm in the study has apparently become greatly intensified since the visit to Japan of the Peerage Party. In the principal thoroughfares of the city the eye is drawn to advertisements pasted up inviting scholars to join Japanese language schools. —*Seoul Press*.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 67.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q—B 2	1. Q or B x Kt (ch)
2. K x P mate	
	if Q—R 7
2. Kt—K4 mate	
	if B x B
2. Kt x B mate	
	if Kt x Kt
2. R—B 7 mate	
	if P x Q
2. P—Kt 4 mate	
	if Kt—K 4
2. P x P mate	

* * *

Correct solutions received from J.S., W.H.S., W.E., Charles Stewart, Omicron, and "G.B."

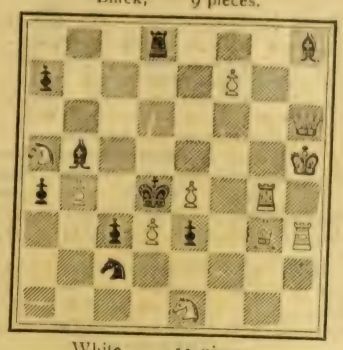
In the solution to No. 66, White's reply to the last variation should be Q—Kt sq.

* * *

PROBLEM NO 69.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Black, 9 pieces.



White, 11 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

GAME NO. 70.

(QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.)

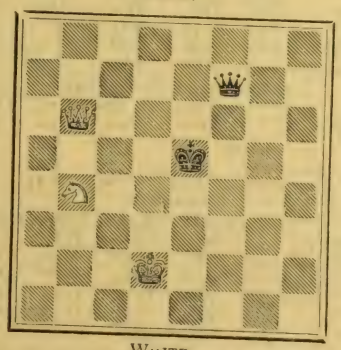
WHITE. Wainwright.	BLACK. Blake.
1. P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2. P—Q B4	P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B3	P—Q B4
4. Kt—B 3	Kt—Q B3
5. P—K 3	Kt—B 3
6. B—Q 3	B—K 2
7 Castles	Castles
8. P—Q R3	P—Q Kt 3
9. P—Q Kt 3	B—Kt 2
10. B—Kt 2	R—B sq
11. BP x P	KKt x P
12. Kt x Kt	Q x Kt
13. P—K 4	Q—Q 2
14. P x P	B x P
15. P—Q Kt 4	B—Q 5
16. Kt x B	Kt x Kt
17. Q—Kt 4	KR—Q sq
18. P—B 4	P—B 4
19. P x P	P x P
20. Q—R 3	Kt—B 6, ch
21. K x Kt	B x R
22. B x P	Resigns.

A neat finish to a smart little game.

* * *

END GAME.

BLACK.



WHITE.

* * *

SOLUTION.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt—B 6 ch	K—B 4
2. Q—B 2 ch	K—K 5
3. Q—K 3 ch (not 3 Q x Q stalemate!)	K—Q 4!
4. Q—Kt 3 ch	K—K 5!
5. Q—Q 3 ch	K—B 5
6. Q—K 3 ch	K—B 4
7. Q—B 3 ch	K—Kt 3 or K3
8. Kt—K 5 or Q 8 ch and wins the Queen.	

The trap at White's third move is very ingenious.

ON Wednesday the annual harvest festival was celebrated in the Imperial Palace. Prince Iwakura recited Shinto prayers in the presence of the Imperial Princes.

BEST FOR BABY'S SKIN



CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favourite for preserving and promoting skin and hair health of infants and children. In the treatment of distressing, disfiguring eruptions, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co., Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

32-page Cuticura Book, post-free, tells mothers about the Care and Treatment of Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, November 26.

The market for Raw Cotton is quiet. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	46.50 to 47.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 49.00
Indian Broach	39.00 to 40.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.55
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—28 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE.	
30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards,	
32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Little business has been done. Generally speaking, stocks are heavy.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3 60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7 40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10.60
„ „ Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 3.65
Victory	3.25
Nonpareil	4 50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.25 to 2 70
Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.15
Nippon	2.35 to 3.20
Ogura	2.35 to 3.00
Todai	2 85

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14 80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

FLOUR.

Little business has been done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese :—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2 80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2 85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced local mills to make purchases to the extent of several thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4 60 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4 40 to 4 50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On November 24th stocks were: Filatures 14,926 bales; Re-reels, 2,054 bales; Kakeda, 874 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	Y 1,015
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	990
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	990
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	95
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	970
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	950
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	935
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	920
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	950
Re-reels—No. 1½	935
Re-reels—No. 2	920
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	930
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	905
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	885
Kakedas—No. 2	865

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
18th	9 89	—	9.81	9 89
19th	9.71	—	9 59	9 70
20th	—	—	—	—
21st	9.70	9.50	9.55	9 69
22nd	9.68	—	—	9.68
23rd	—	—	—	—
24th	9.70	—	9.62	9 73

WASTE SILK.

The market is quiet but prices are firm with an upward tendency.

On November 14th stocks 14 were:—Noshi, 2 000 piculs; Kibiso, 6,000 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	125 to 135
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—Prices have advanced. The production is increasing.

Kanazawa:—Prices have gone up all round. The tendency is still upward.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving and there has been a slight advance.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9 05	8 95	9 05	9 00	8 55
27″	8.85	8 60	8 70	8 45	8 40
36″	8.95	8 65	8.65	8 45	8.45

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5¼ *me* Yen.
22½″	9.60	9 30	8 95	8.65
27″	9 45	9 30	8 85	8 65
36″	8.95	8 85	8.45	8 45

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11 10	11 95	12 60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of November 24th the quotation was £58.15.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43 50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	„ 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	„ 47 00—50.00
Ore	„ 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,215,050
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	230,227

Delivery.	Closing Price
November	14. 3
December	14.89
January	14 98

(Osaka.)	(Kobe.)
November ... 14.29	November ... 14 56
December ... 14.43	December ... 14 50
January ... 14.55	January ... 14.50

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 16.00
Medium	15.10
Common	14.20
Average	15.10

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till November 14th, amount to 6,800,000 *kin* against 8 700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is firm.

Delivery.	Yen.
October	143 40
November	142.55
December	141 55

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Nov. 25.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations not yet received, but local rates on China are higher in anticipation, other rates being unchanged and closing as under for the mail via Siberia.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜ @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0 9/16
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16 @ ⅞
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 1/16 @ 1
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 3/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	261½
America—Bank sight	49¼
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
India—Bank sight	151¼
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	92¼*
— Private 10 days' sight do	90¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight	80¼*
— Private 10 days' sight	81¼*
Bar Silver (London)	25 7/8 @ ⅝

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N.D.L.	Kleist	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Asia 1	M. Nov. 28
Europe	M.M.	Polynesien 2	W. Nov. 30
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Seattle Maru	W. Nov. 30
Hongkong	B. L.	Aymeric	Th. Dec. 1
Seattle	N. Y. K.	Inaba Maru	F. Dec. 9
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	F. Dec. 9
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Su. Dec. 11
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Tu Dec. 13
Tacoma	B. L.	Suveric	W. Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Siberia	Th Dec. 15
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M. Dec. 19

1 Left Hongkong on the 19th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Ermest Simons	Sa. Nov. 26
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea	Sa. Nov. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of India	Su. Nov. 27
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikugo Maru	Su Nov. 27
America	P. M.	Asia	W. Nov. 30
Tacoma	B. L.	Aymeric	F. Dec. 2
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Seattle Maru	F. Dec. 2
Europe	N. D. L.	Kleist	Sa. Dec. 3
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Kamakura M.	W. Dec. 7
Europe	N.Y.K.	Mishima Maru	W. Dec. 7
Tacoma	B. & S.	Keemun	Sa. Dec. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong	T.K.K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Dec. 11
Hongkong	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	M. Dec. 12
Tacoma	O S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Tu. Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Dec. 14
Hongkong	B. L.	Suveric	Th. Dec. 15
America	C. R	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec 21
America	T.K.K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 21

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 18th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, Nishi, 18th Nov.,—Rangoon, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 18th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Filmer, 18th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 19th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, Bebb, 19th Nov.—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 20th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, R. Shimidzu, 20th Nov.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Peterson, 20th Nov.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. E. Filmer, 20th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 21st Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hongkong Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. Togo 21st Nov.—South America, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Canton, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Rantrom, 22nd Nov.,—Copenhagen and Baltic via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shiokubi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 22nd Nov.,—Yokosuka.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 22nd Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, T. Arakawa, 22nd Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mishima Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,270, A. E. Moses, 22nd Nov.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Westphalia, German steamer, 1,976, Buch, 23rd Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 23rd Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 23rdNov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 23rd Nov.,—Yawata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hing Sang, British steamer, 1,536, A. Y. Smith, 24th Nov.,—Hongkong.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Redhill, British steamer, 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 24th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,199, S. Kuwahara, 24th Nov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Orestes, British steamer, 2,992, Steele, 18th Nov.,—Marseilles, Havre and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Meyoni Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 18th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chicago Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, Y. Goto, 18th Nov.,—Tacoma, Wash., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 18th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Manchuria, American steamer, 8,750, A. Dixon, 18th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Glenroy, British steamer, 3,141, H W. L. Holman, 19th Nov.,—Dalny, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Luetzow, German steamer, 5,134, B. Wilhelmi, 19th Nov.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports. Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Minnesota, American steamer, 13,323, T. W. Garlick, 19th Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—G. N. S.S. Co.

Matsukaze, Japanese destroyer, 381, Lieut. Y. Kuroda, 19th Nov.,—Kure.

Nowake, Japanese destroyer, 381, Lieut. Y. Yoshida, 19th Nov.,—Kure.

Shirayuki, Japanese destroyer, 333, Lieut. R. Yoshida, 19th Nov.,—Kure.

Shirotaye, Japanese destroyer, 381, Lieut. Karasawa, 19th Nov.,—Kure.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 20th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 20th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Supply, U.S. supply ship, 4,460, Capt. E. G. Bisett, U.S.N., 21st Nov.,—Guam.

Yetorofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Filmer, 21st Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Kansas, British steamer, 3,934, Linklater, 21st Nov.,—Chinwantao, General.—Sale & Frazar.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 21st Nov.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tenshin Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,580, J. Salter, 21st Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,059, Y. Kishi, 22nd Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aki Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,995, K. Homma, 23rd Nov,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chiyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, W. E. Filmer, 23rd Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tamba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,803, K. Sato, 23rd Nov.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Memnon, British steamer, 3,019, Bebb, 23rd Nov.,—Java, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,337 T. Arakawa, 23rdNov.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wakanoura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,556, R. Shimidzu, 23rd Nov.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 24th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 24th Nov.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 24th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Canton, Swedish steamer, 2,226, Rantrom, 24th Nov.,—Copenhagen via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Hing Sang, British steamer, 1,536, A. Y. Smith, 24th Nov.,—Uraga.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru* from San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. and Mrs. John Arnold, Mr. L. G. Brown, Dr. L. W. Brown, Dr. T. Dan, Mrs. C. N. Edge, Mr. E. Franke, Mr. Y. Hamaguchi, Mr. Y. Hara, Mr. W. B. Hotchkiss, Mr. D. K. Hotchkiss, Mr. Edward Hait, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hirose, Mr. T. Inoue, Mr. T. Ishikawa, Mr. K. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. S. Konishi, Mr. S. Misaki, Mr. T. Misawa, Baron and Baroness H. Mitsui and maid, Miss N. Mitsui and governess, Mr. T. Momonoi, Mr. Shintaro Morimoto, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Muchnie, Mr. K. Muto, Hon. R. Nakashoji, Mr. T. Nishimura, Mr. H. Ogawa, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Ozaki, Mr. Alfred D. Parker, Mr. N. Saitoh, Mr. S. Sakka, Mr. N. Sakurai, Mr. N. Sato, Mr. Shimanuki, Dr. S. Shingu, Mr. H. Suzumura, Mr. Geo. A. Symon, Miss E. Schobinger, Mr. M Suzuoki, Mr. Sadusuki Taki, Mr. J. Tomita, Mr. T. Tomiye, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Thompson, Mr. S. Uchida, Dr. J. Uchida, Miss Helen Wilson, Miss Etta Wilson and Mrs. L. F. Wilson. For Kobe :—Mr. I. Sato. For Shanghai :—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Baugh, Mr. Francis Y. Chang, Mrs. C. Chang and infant, Miss P. Chang, Master Geo. Chang, Mrs. W. S. Davidson, Miss M. Ellington, Mrs. Wm. H. Gray, Jr., Mr. Un Yuen Hsu, Dr. and Mrs. H. W. Irwin, Miss Emma Kolfast, Miss Mable Kan, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Macklin, Miss Dorothy Macklin, Miss Louise Macklin, Master Charles Macklin, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. McKee, Rev. T. W. Mitchell, Master Ernest Mitchell, Miss Edith Mitchell, Mrs. T. W. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Marshall, Miss M. C. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Richardson and infant, Master Donald Richardson, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Service, Miss Winifred Service, Miss Margaret Service, Miss Frances Services, Mr. A. G. Simon, Dr. and Mrs. R. M. Stephenson, Miss M. Thayer, Mrs. S. H. Vernon, Mrs. A. W. Wilson and Miss Bernice Wilson. For Hongkong :—Mr. H. O. Beatty, Mr. Hugo W. Berin, Mr. C. A. Bruns, Mrs. C. C. Case, Dr. D. D. Crowley, Miss N. Cross, Mrs. J. D. Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dargie and maid, Dr. Wm. L. Davis, Mr. D. Doman, Mr. A. Grant, Mrs. A. F. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. M. Joblin, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kipp, Mr. R. Kamming Laing, Mr. Mon Chuck Luke, Mrs. Mary T. McLin, Dr. and Mrs. W. N. Murray, Col. T. I. Mair, P.C., Mr. E. A. G. May, Major and Mrs. J. F. Quinn, Mrs J. S. Ritterband, Miss E. M. Reid, Mr. K. E. Robinson, Mr. W. O. Renkin, Mr. C. E. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Spencer, Miss Elenor Spencer, Mr C. P. Shuman, Mrs. Henry Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. F. J. Tooker and infant, Miss Dorothy Tooker, Mrs. W. Williams and Mr. F. G. York in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Oral* from Vladivostock :—Mr. Aveyard, Rowley, Mr. Mekenzie, Mr. Goldie, Mr. Rinscy, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Lange, Mr. Unger, Mr. Harn, Mrs. Muller, Mr. Mitsuhashi, Mr. Sulzer and children, Mrs. Sulzer, Mr. Kaga, Mr. Dilsizian, Mr. Solomon, Mrs. Solomon, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Fanz, Mr. Skashi, Mr. Fukuhara, Mr. Takemura, Mr. Nozaki and Iwata in cabin; Mr. Miyakoshi and Tanaka in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru* from Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. T. Yokoya, Mr. P. E. Dourille, Mr. E. L. Anderson, Mr. H. G. Ivins and Mr. J. A. Miller in cabin ; Mr. K. Usami, Mr. M. Nishi, Mr. S. Okumura, Mr. H. Takayasu, Mr. H. M. Varies, Mr. L. G. Chapin, Mr. F. R. Thorne and Mr. K. Doi in second class. For Kobe :—Mr. Y. Okamoto in cabin ; Mr. Tsutagawa, Mrs. Tsutagawa and Mr. K. Uyematsu in second class. For Shanghai ;—Mr. W. T. Thornton in cabin. For Manila :—Mr. E. Le Duc in cabin. For Colombo :—Mr. J. H. Johnson in cabin. For Hongkong :—Mr. S. J. Jacques and Mr. Okyo in second class ; 155 in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—Miss J. M. Tebbs, Mr. Sheard Thornton, Mr. C. S. Swaine, Mrs. Swaine, Mrs. M. S. Sunborne, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Miss D. F. Wetmore, Mrs. Henderson (of Sedgwick) and maid, Miss Goring, Mrs. Archer Baker and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Noyes, Misses Noyes (2), Mr. S. E. Greaves and native servant and Mr. E. H. Underwood in cabin.

Per British steamer *Monteagle* for Vancouver, B.C. :—Mr. A. W. H. Barnes, Mr. G. A. Bell, Dr. C. P. Bowes, Mrs. Bowes, Mr. C. H. Carroll, Mr. Chan Chow, Mr. J. G. Currie, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Dunscombe and child, Mr. S. E. Giles, Mrs. Giles and 2 children, Mr. T. P. Gower, Captain Groves-Raines, Mrs. Hemperley, Rev. J. C. Hendry, Mr. W. Herbert, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. A. Hogg, Miss Gracie Hogg, Master David Hogg, Mr. T. J. McDonald, Mr. J. B. Monteith, Mrs. Monteith, Mr. Chan Leung On, Mr. J. E. Pollard, Mrs. F. Slayton, Miss A. E. Smith, Mr. Sweeney, Mrs. Sweeney, Miss Hilda Sweeney, Master Harold Sweeney, Master Stephen, Master Ivan Sweeney, Master Wm. Sweeney, Mr. S. Talbot, Mrs. Talbot, Mrs. H. T. Turner, Master Edgar Turner, Master Henry Turner, Master John Turner, Mrs. A. Underwood and Mr. V. E. Wakeford in cabin.

Per American steamer *Manchuria* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mrs. T. S. Alexander, Mr. I. Beck, Mr. C. V. Bennett, Miss M. Bonnell, Mr. D. D. Braham, Hon. F. W. Carpenter, Mr. C. Walter Clifton, Mrs. C. M. Cotterman, Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mr. T. R. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dollar, Mr. Warner Ells, Mr. S. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Furth, Mr. I. Gamelo, Mr. G. Hayes, Mr. R. M. Hotaling, Mr. T. S. Irwin, Dr. & Mrs. G. H. Jenks, Mrs. S. Jurika and infant, Mr. C. R. King, Miss Irene King, Mr. Lee Toma, Mr. Kwang K. Lee, Hon. B. Legarda, Mr. E. MacBoyle, Mr. T. F. Millard, Mr. P. J. Moore, Rev. and Mrs. V. J. McMurray, Miss O. McMurray, Miss H. McMurray, Master H. McMurray, Mr. M. Oleaga, Hon. R. Del Pan, Hon. M. L. Quezon, Mr. P. Reyes, Mr. C. W. Rheberg, Miss H. L. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Robinson, Mr. R. P. Schwerin and valet, Mr. M. E. Smith, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. Sydney Smith, Jr., Miss L. Smith, Capt. C. M. Sleeper, Mr. I. Speigel, Miss F. Terry, Hon. I. Villamor, Mr. V. Welch, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. R. G. Woods, Hon. Dean C. Worcester, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Young, Mr. J. M. Yusay, Mr. R. E. Yusay, Mr. Ellen Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carlin, Mr. and Mrs. John Daniel, Miss S. Daniel, Master John Daniel, Jr., Mr. A. A. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Forbes, Miss

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Forbes, Mr. Forbes, Jr., Mrs. Wm. A. Hall and maid, Mr. Mevin Hall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Harris, Mrs. E Hope, Miss M. A. Hope, Mrs. H. Huttig, Mrs. A. Knoblauch, Miss A. Knoblanch, Mrs M. L. Macomber, Mr. S. B. Murray, Mrs. G. Musser, Miss D. Musser, Mrs. Gustav Niebaum, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Ritche, Mr. J. H. Roaf, Miss Ada Stevens, Mr. C. H. Tribe and Mrs H. B. Wymar, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Minnesota* for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. G. W. Brash, Mrs. J. W. Cairns, Mr. Chin Lung, Mr. B. Cogan, Mr. W. P. Dodge, Miss R. Dodge, H.E. E. J. Dorn, Governor of Guam, Mrs. E J. Dorn, Rev. O. J. Fisher, Mrs. O. J. Fisher and child, Rev. R. P. Gorbold, Mrs. R. P. Gorbold, Mr. F. Green, Mr. M. K. Hashim, Mr. T. Higuchi, Mr. W. Hohmeyer, Mrs. W. Hohmeyer and 2 children, Mrs. Jan Ho, Master Jan Fai, Mr. W. B. King, Mrs. G. Kinnear, Mr. Li Tong Lum, Mr. and Mrs. Lin Kuong and infant, Mr. Lu Chun Yuin, Mrs. Lu Chun Yuin, Mr. Martin L. Ryan, Mr. R. H. Schops, Miss V. Scott, Mr. H. Seekamp, Mrs. R. E. Smyser and child, Mrs. S J. Stern, Miss E. Stern, Mr. S. Tenchyski, Mrs. H. Tenchyski, Mr. J. Wilson and Mrs. E. Zimmerman in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yamaguchi Maru* from Shanghai via ports:—8 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Mishima Maru* from Antwerp and London via ports:—Mr. J. A. Smith in cabin; 7 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tamba Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—For Seattle:—Mrs C. Isoshima. For San Francisco:—Mrs. E. Kirchhoff in cabin. For Yokohama:—Miss L. A. White and Mr. R. Mason. For Victoria:—Mr. J. P. D. Sales. For Seattle:—Mr. T. Yamamoto, Mr. T. Murakami and Mr. S. Mizuhara. For Chicago:—Mr. J. E. Johnson in second class; 33 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Chiyo Maru* for San Francisco via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Baldwin, Mr. Mr. C. B. Blake, Mr. A. C. Bryer, Mr P. H. Cole, Mrs. B. Crowley, Mr. C. S. Derham, Mr. J. Erlanger, Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Hudson, Maj. J. O. Hutchinson, Mrs. Frances Jensch, Mr. Lum Say Kan, Mr. H. G. Vickers and valet, Mrs. H. G. McVickers, Master D. McVickers, Mrs. M. D. Perkins, Dr. E. C. Perkins, Mr. Wm. Pigott, Mr. L. Sahl, Mr J. Schroeder, Miss Smith, Miss Lois Swan, Mr. C. W. Ure, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Van Valkenberg, child and infant, Mrs. M. G. Young, Mrs. H. F. Arthur, Mr. F. N. Baxter, Mr. J. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berg, Miss Genevieve Berg, Miss C. Berg, Master K. Berg, Mrs. A. Besso, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Bobysdell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Booth, Mr. Chas. Bryan, Mr. G. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Cohn, Mr. L. A. Curtey, Mrs. C. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Dickson, Mrs. A. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Evans and children, Mr. C. K. Field, Mr. A Greenberger, Mr. E. T. Grimes, Mr. and Mrs. L. Guggenheim, Mr. E. Hart, Miss F. Hassinger, Mr. W. B. Hotchkiss, Mr. D. K. Hotchkiss, Mrs. R. Iki, Miss R. Iki, Master K. Iki, Master Katsuki Iki, Mr. S. Inouye, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kishi. Mr. W. F. Knight, Mr. K. Kusui, Miss G. McFarlane, Dr. and Mrs W. C. Mayes and infant, Mr. A. Meinke, Mr. C. H Moore, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mooser and infant, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Moulton, Mr. F. Moulton, Mrs. Mrs. K. Naito, Prof. Dr. Newton, Miss J. Newton, Mr. R. Nishimura, Mr. and Mrs. T. Odo, Mr. K. Okid, Mr. R. K. O'Neill, Mr H. S. Parker, Mr. Yoyung Y. Tai, Mr. and Mrs. F. Quinnell, Miss Elsie Quinnell, Mrs. B. Schweitzer, Mr. J. H. Shaw, Mr. A. Sulzer, Mrs. F. To, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Waldron, Mr. L. V. Welch, Miss G. A. Young and Mr. C. van Zyp in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Monteagle*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

From.	Canada.	TEA. Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total Packages.
Hongkong	2,838	34	22	420	—	3,314
Foochow	425	—	420	—	—	845
Keelung	—	—	518	—	—	518
Shanghai	2,032	1,184	471	—	—	3,687
Kobe	—	90	—	2	—	92
Shimidzu	1,397	1582	25	—	—	3,004
Yokohama	1,015	1,180	—	—	—	2,195
Total	7,707	4,070	1,456	422	—	13,655

From.	New York.	SILK. Easton.	South Manchester.	Montreal.	Holyoke.	Total Bales.
H'kong & Canton	223	—	—	—	—	223
Shanghai	310	—	—	—	—	310
Yokohama	583	—	—	10	—	593
Total	1,116	—	—	10	—	1,126

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—

	Raw Silk. France.	Moscow.	Waste Silk. France.	
L. Mottet	15	17	—	—
Jardine Matheson & Co.	20	—	—	31
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	10	—	—	25 Peignes.
C. Eymard	10	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	—	156
Sieber Hegner & Co.	—	—	—	40
	55	17	—	252

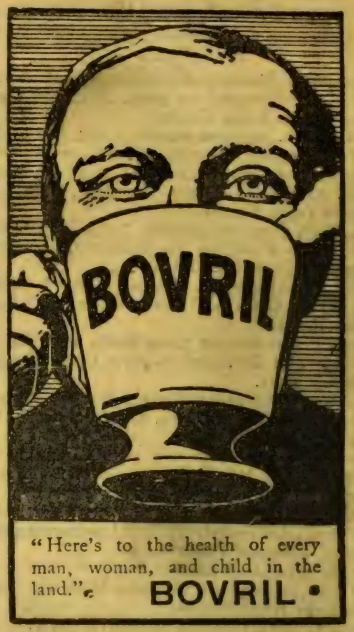
Silk shippers by *Chicago Maru*, for Tacoma on the 18th Nov.:—

	Bales.
Sulzer Rudolph & Co.	80
Jewett & Bent	50
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	379
Kiito Gomei Kaisha	282
Total	791

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED	
Agamemnon	Singapore	At S'hai	Nov. 13
Alcinous	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Nov. 8
Arabia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Nov. 13
Asia	Hongkong	Left	Nov. 19
Atsuta Maru	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 12
Australien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Oct. 25
Benarty	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 25
Benmohr	London	At Kobe	Nov. 21
Brasilia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
Breconshire	London	At S'hai	Nov. 13
Ceylon	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
Delta	Hongkong	Left	Nov. 12
Denbighshire	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 18
E. F. Ferdinand	Trieste	Passed Canal	Oct. 4
Em. of Japan	Vancouver	Left	Nov. 11
Glenlogan	London	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
Hakata Maru	Colombo	Left S'pore	Nov. 17
Hallamshire	New York	Left Moji	Oct. 30
Hitachi Maru	London	Left Marseilles	Nov. 20
Inaba Maru	Seattle	Left	Nov. 22
Indiadeo	New York	Left	Oct. 20
Inverclyde	New York	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Jason	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 28
Kaga Maru	London	At H'kong	Nov. 22
Kaisow	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 14
Katuna	New York	Left	Oct. 30
Keemun	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Oct. 28
Kintuck	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Nov. 5
Kioto	New York	Left	Nov. 10
Kitano Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 10
Kleist	S'thampton	Left H'kong	Nov. 19
Korea	San F'cisco	Left Honolulu	Nov. 14
Machaon	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 11
Menelaus	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Sept. 16
Miyasaki Maru	London	Leaves	Nov. 26
Nile	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 4
Palermo	Antwerp	Left S'pore	Nov. 10
Pembrokeshire	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Polynesien	Marseilles	Left H'kong	Nov. 22
Polyphemus	Liverpool	Passed Canal	Nov. 4
P. Sigismund	Hongkong	Left	Nov. 16
Redhill	Seattle	Left	Oct. 26
Satsuma	New York	Left	Nov. 9
Scandia	Hamburg	Left	Oct. 28
Shimosa	New York	Passed Canal	Oct. 31
Silesia	Trieste	Passed Canal	Oct. 18
Silvia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Oct. 31
Somali	London	Left S'pore	Nov. 13
Suruga	New York	Left	Sept. 20
Swazi	New York	Left Aden	Sept. 29
Tosa Maru	Colombo	At Kobe	Nov. 20
Tourane	Marseilles	Left	Nov. 20
V. de la Ciotat	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Nov. 11
Wakasa Maru	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 14
Yawata Maru	Melbourne	At H'kong	Nov. 21



NOTICE.

THE Manager of the *Japan Mail* invites attention to the fact that the system called *Furikae-Chokin* enables accounts to be paid to persons at a distance without the expense of a Post Office Order. Any one desiring to transmit money due to this journal need only pay the amount to the nearest Post Office by filling in the form which accompanies the Bills sent from the *Japan Mail* and handing in the form, with the amount in question, to the nearest Post Office. The number of the *Japan Mail's* Post Office Savings Bank account is 6,498.

Yokohama, February 28th, 1910.

FOR SALE

AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Copies of Mining Law, Government Insurance Policy, Lease, and Charter Party Forms.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツポンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 23 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 3RD DEC., 1910. 明治壹百拾年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 689
The Tariff Question ... 690
The Spring and Autumn Society ... 691
The Senate in Peking ... 691
The Chinese Loans ... 692
Chinese Politics ... 692
A Vain Apprehension ... 693
Manchuria ... 693
The Colonization of Manchuria ... 693
Marquis Katsura on the Economic Situation ... 693
The Exchequer Bills ... 693
Formosa ... 693
The Small-Arms Question ... 694
China ... 695
The Kilin-Changchun Railway ... 695
A Careless Critic ... 695
The Chinese Constitution ... 695
Mexico ... 696
Chosen ... 696
Viscount Sun Pyong-hun ... 696
Baron Sakatani ... 697
The Oil Struggle ... 697
The Socialists ... 697
The Yalu Lumber Enterprise ... 697
The Cabinet and the Diet ... 697
Concert in Tokyo ... 698
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha ... 698
The Bank of China and Japan ... 698
The Factory Law ... 698
The Tanko S.S. Company ... 699
Financial ... 699
The Tokyo Railway ... 699
The Navy ... 699
The Graphic's Xmas Number ... 699
Works of Art in Japan ... 699
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 700
Tape-Worm ... 700
The Ship-Owners' Union ... 700
The Foreign Trade of Japan ... 700
Notes on Current Events ... 701
The "Musashino" ... 701
Tokyo Notes ... 701
Graduation Ceremonies ... 701
Leading Articles :—
"Britain and the World's Peace" ... 702
The Perpetual Lease Question ... 703
The Conference, the Crisis and their Common Cause ... 704
The Bookshelf ... 705
The Antarctic Expedition ... 706
Our Russian Newsletter ... 707
The Fable of the Belly and the Members ... 707
Earthquake Shock in Yokohama ... 708
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 708
Adversity of Finance ... 709
Politics for the Pulpit ... 710
Notice to Mariners ... 711
Fires ... 711
Birthday Party of an Old Resident ... 711
The "Seljа's" Mail Lost ... 711
Correspondence :
The Ravages of Rationalism ... 711
The Future of Christianity ... 712
St. Francis Xavier ... 712
The Rising in Mexico ... 712
Sir Hiram Maxim ... 712
Is Agnosticism Weakening? ... 712
Local Motorists ... 712
Telegrams ... 716
Strike Riots in Wales ... 717
St. Andrew's Ball ... 717
Eruption of Yakegatake ... 717
Local News ... 718
The Coming Conflict ... 718
Chess ... 718
Latest Commercial ... 719
Latest Shipping ...

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 3RD, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

LIBEAUD—PURVIS.—On the 26th November at Saint Andrews church, Shiba, Tokyo, by the Venerable A. F. KING, assisted by the Rev. ARTHUR LLOYD, EUGENE JEAN LIBEAUD to JESSIE PRIOR, eldest daughter of Professor and Mrs. FRANK PRIOR PURVIS.

China papers please copy.

DEATH.

BREMNER.—At Sandilands, Cupar Fife, on 24th inst., FLEMING, eldest son of the late JAMES FLEMING BREMNER, Chief Constable of Fifeshire and Kinross, aged 46.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

UPON recommendation Dr. Kitasato has been made an honorary member of the Medical Association at Berlin.

A MASS meeting of the Okinawa Branch of the Red Cross Society will he held on the 17th ultimo at Nawa. It is announced that Prince and Princess Kanin will honour the meeting with their presence.

IT has been decided to discard the first-class coast defence ship *Iki* which will be replaced by the *Fuji*. The *Iki* was the Russian warship *Nicholai I* (9,672 tons) launched in 1888, which was captured during the Russo-Japanese War.

THE training ships *Asama* and *Kasagi* which are now staying in the port of San Francisco, will have changed their itinerary. The Squadron will leave there southward on the 29th ultimo, arrive at Panama on January 6, and return to Yokosuka on March 6.

MR. HIRAI, Vice-President of the Imperial Railway Board, who has been on a railway inspection tour in Europe and America, is reported to have left San Francisco on the 29th ult. for home on board the steamer *Siberia*. He is expected to arrive at Yokohama on the 16th inst.

IT is announced in the 25th ult. *Official Gazette* that on and after the 1st of August next the Belgian Customs will levy on matches imported to that country, a specific duty instead of an *ad valorem* duty, at the rates of 20 francs for wax-match and 9 francs for other kinds per 100 kilogrammes.

IT is officially reported from the Formosan Government that on the 20th ultimo a provisional capitulation ceremony was held on Mount Baron, assembling all the surrendered aborigines of the Gaogan tribe. Those of the Amise tribe will shortly deliver all their guns and ammunition to the Government forces.

IT is reported from Sakai, near Osaka, that a large towel manufactory in that town was destroyed by fire on the 27th ultimo. The factory consisted of eight buildings covering over 5,000 *tsubo*, and the loss is estimated at some 75,000 *yen*. The buildings, it is stated, are insured with a foreign fire insurance company for 70,000 *yen*.

WE are requested by the Police Office of this prefecture to caution the owners of private motor-cars to the effect that the Police authorities will in the future strictly observe the regulations for the control of motor cars, in order to protect pedestrians. Those who infringe the regulations will be fined or condemned to detention.

ON the morning of the 28th ult. a serious derailment of a passenger train took place on the Antung-Mukden line. The train was crossing an iron-bridge near Chiao-tou, when two carriages, with several goods-vans, fell into the river. Five passengers were seriously injured, and fifteen others sustained slight injuries.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN TRADE for the first eight months of the present year shows a very material increase as far as the exports were concerned, the aggregate value amounting to 4,786,400,000 marks, against 4,156,000,000 marks for the same period during 1909, consequently an increase of 630,000,000 marks, or £31,500,000. The figures for the imports for the same period of the two years were respectively 5,588,900,000 marks and 5,581,000,000 marks; the figures both for exports and imports being exclusive of gold and silver.

IT is reported from Dairen that on Monday morning the dredger *Soto Maru* of the South Manchuria Railway Company, ran aground on a shoal in that harbour and was overturned. It seems difficult to refloat the vessel before January next. The *Soto Maru* was built only a month ago at the Osaka Iron Works at a cost of 260,000 *yen*.

THE Brazilian destroyer *Sergipe* has just left Messrs. Yarrow's Yard at Glasgow to start on her voyage to Brazil. The *Paruna* left last week. These two vessels are the last of the ten destroyers ordered by the Brazilian Government from Messrs, Yarrow; and their departure witnesses the completion of a most important and efficient addition to the Brazilian Fleet.

A NAGASAKI despatch says that according to a Chinese paper's report, a disastrous collision between a passenger train and another carrying building materials, took place a few days ago on the Hunan line. An engine and several carriages were smashed, and the killed and injured persons numbered 138. The engine-driver of the latter train fled from the scene.

THE *Yorozu* reports that another attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon is being planned by an American aviator, Mr. Joseph Brucke. He intends to sail on a westward course, just the opposite direction from that attempted by Mr. Wellman. Mr. Brucker's dirigible is approaching completion at Munich. It is 200 feet long and has 8,500 cubic metres gas capacity.

IN connection with the search for the missing training ship *Shichiho Maru*, of Kagawa prefecture, Madame Nagao Iku, a clairvoyant, is reported to have said that the vessel was wrecked off Noto province by a severe storm and that the crew, excepting only two lads named Aoki Shintaro and Sano Shotaro, were all drowned. The vision howeve , remains to be verified.

MESSRS. YARROW & Co., of Glasgow, have just received an order for a high speed motor boat for service at Buenos Aires. The vessel will be 60 foot long by 9 feet beam; propelled by five sets of internal combustion engines of the Yarrow-Napier design, of approximately 300 total horse power, designed to give her a speed of 25½ knots. She will be practically similar to the "Mercury II," built by Messrs. Yarrow for the British Admiralty.

IN connection with cutting off the queues in China, the *Kokumin* reports that General Yin Chang, President of the Board of War, and Admiral Sah Chen-ping, High Commissioner for the Navy, have already cut off their queues. Some members of the Tzucheng-yuan point out the uselessness and harmfulness of keeping queues, so that Japanese barbers in Peking are now kept busy by Chinese desiring to have their hair dressed in European style.

A SHIZUOKA despatch says that the lacquer-ware makers in that city, numbering in all some 150, have recently demanded a 40 per cent. increase of their wages from the wholesale dealers. The latter having deferred the matter, the makers at last went on strike on the 29th ult. The Mayor and several other prominent citizens are making every effort to mediate between the two parties, while the workmen do not appear desirous of accepting the arbitration.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Friday, November 25.

Very conflicting statements are published about the much talked-of visit of Mr. Yabe to England. Mr. Yabe is the chief expert of the Maritime Duties Bureau in the Department of Finance. It is generally assumed that the object of his visit to England is to confer with the London Foreign Office about the new tariff, for the purpose of bringing it into better accord with the interests of British manufacturers. The *Westminister Gazette* is quoted by telegraph as writing that this action on the part of the Japanese Government will have the happy effect of silencing politicians who have been making capital to bolster up their fair-trade arguments out of the *impasse* created by the new Japanese tariff. It is indeed significant to observe the weight attached by English fair-trade and free-trade partisans to this practical illustration of the working of their doctrines. Meanwhile one journal (the *Asahi*) states positively that Mr. Yabe is to set out on the 26th instant and is to travel *via* Siberia; another (the *Jiji*) that his departure will not take place until the 10th of December, and yet another (the *Mainichi Dempo*) that his visit has been given up altogether, owing to a change of mind on the part of the Japanese Government.

Saturday, November 26.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a leading article on this subject. It unequivocally denounces the idea of anything like a unilateral arrangement with England independently of the tariff law adopted by the Diet. The *Jiji* thinks that to revert to the days when Japan laboured under the disability of being denied tariff autonomy would be a perpetual disgrace, whereas to ask the Diet to amend a law passed by it is only an ephemeral affair. The plain and straightforward course for the Government to take, according to the *Jiji's* views, is to ask the Diet to correct a mistake for which both the Government and the Houses are responsible. The Diet cannot evade its responsibility in this matter unless it chooses to take refuge behind the doctrine that the Government is omniscient, and that the people's representatives should bow their heads to official mandates. The truth is that the Diet made just as great a mistake in passing such a tariff law as the Cabinet made in drafting it. Neither side can justly impeach the other, and the wisest thing is for both to unite in correcting their common error. As for the advice formulated in some quarters that a change of Government in England may have effect of easing the situation, the *Jiji* thinks that there is no time to await the maturity of such chances.

The *Nichi Nichi Shumbun* writes very strongly with reference to Sir Edward Grey's statement that any unfavourable treatment of British trade would be bound to react on the feeling between the two countries. Our Tokyo contemporary contends that the Alliance is one thing and the tariff is another and quite different affair. The two ought to be kept distinctly apart. The objects of the Alliance are to secure peace not only between the allies themselves but also in the East and indeed throughout the world, whereas the tariff has to do with comparatively trivial questions of over-sea commerce. If it be true, as Sir Edward Grey seems to have stated, that by the exercise of her tariff autonomy in a perfectly legitimate manner Japan would impair the stability of the Alliance, then the latter must be after all a comparatively fragile affair. The Japanese nation does not so regard it.

We cannot let this article of the *Nichi Nichi's* pass without a word of comment. Undoubtedly the Alliance and the tariff are two different things, but the feeling of friendship between England and Japan cannot be similarly divided into fragments. Anything which hurts the feelings of the Englishman must react upon his attitude. To take an illustration from everyday life, one cannot suddenly close one's garden to a friend who has been in the habit of walking there unreservedly, and at the same time expect him to feel as friendly as ever when his promenades are restricted to a narrow road. The human mind cannot be partitioned in that manner. England's friendship for Japan is unquestionable, but let it be hurt in any part, and the wound is felt throughout the whole body of sentiment. It happens most unfortunately that the Occident is now suffering a reaction from its former mood of somewhat extravagant admiration for Japan, and if this altered disposition is ministered to by tariff difficulties the ultimate effect cannot be doubtful. There will be no immediate abandonment of the Alliance, but the question of its renewal will be approached in an unfavourable spirit.

The *Asahi Shimbun* has a leading article the gist of which is that Japan's over-sea trade may be divided into three sections in connection with the tariff question. The first section is her commerce with Europe; the second her commerce with the Orient including India, and the third her commerce with the American continent. In her trade with the East she sells about 80 per cent. of manufactured goods to 20 per cent. of raw materials, in her trade with America the precentages are about equal, and in her trade with Europe nearly the whole of her sales consist of raw materials, while her purchases comprise mainly manufactured goods. She is therefore in a very favourable position for negotiating with European countries.

Monday, November 28.

This question grows absolutely wearisome. No reliance whatever appears to be attachable to the statements published by vernacular newspapers. The methods pursued seem to be that a news agency invents a tale, and the opposition journals utilise it as a basis for hostile comment. The latest illustration of this method is that the Cabinet is credited with explaining that even though no commercial convention existed between Japan and Great Britain, there need not be any break in the relations between the two countries. Many instances can be adduced of a thoroughly good understanding side by side with an absence of conventional fiscal connection. There is, for example, the case of Japan and Australia; that of Japan and Canada, and that of Germany and Austria. Such is the initial story. Then follow the comments. The *Nippon* forthwith accuses the Cabinet of having resolved to dispense with any tariff convention in England's case, and quotes Mr. Ozaki Yukio as speaking of such an intention as extravagant, considering that Japan owes her admission to the comity of nations to a commercial treaty. Then follow announcements that Count Komura has again determined to resign, and speculations about his successor, who is said to be difficult to find as the life of the present Cabinet is evidently drawing to a close. We think that all this may be dismissed as pure conjecture. Very possibly a Member of the Ministry may have ridiculed the idea that a commercial convention is an essential element of international friendship, but if so, he merely stated an abstract proposition without any notion of applying it to the actual situation.

We may menton here that the *Yorodzu Choho* is responsible for the latest canard. It is well known by all those who know anything that throughout the whole of this tariff convention the Minister of the Finance and the Minister of the Foreign Affairs have worked hand in hand and seen with the same eyes. But the *Yorozu Choho* now informs the public that the two Ministers have fallen out, Marquis Katsura being all for the collection of increased revenue, whereas Count Komura attaches paramount importance to international relations. We need scarcely say that this assertion and everything it entails may be consigned to the waste-paper basket.

Tuesday, November 29.

This subject seems never to grow threadbare. If the amount of copy that it has furnished to Japanese newspapers were arranged upon a scroll it would almost reach from Tokyo to London. The latest phase is a further development of the story told in our last issue that a dispute had arisen between the Departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs; the former having been really responsible for the figures whereas the latter was merely a reluctantly consenting party. This tale is now elaborated. The Finance Department is represented, even by a journal of the *Jiji Shimpo's* standing, as having consented to subserve considerations of revenue to exigencies of international politics, and to have authorized the Foreign Office to amend the figures and to introduce the amended draft in the Diet next session. But the Foreign Office, while quite willing to see changes effected, is not willing to come before the Diet in the character of their author, since such a course would impose the whole burden of responsibility on the shoulders of the Foreign Office. In a word, the official house is divided, and at the present moment the outcome cannot be foreseen. This topic furnishes material for some critics while others busy themselves controverting the statement attributed to a Japanese diplomatist, namely, that conventional tariffs are not an essential factor of international friendship. That any such statement was made in that crude form is just as credible as the story about the difference of opinion between the Departments of Finance and Foreign Affairs. Nevertheless it seems advisable to keep our readers posted as to what is being said. The fact is that the situation continues to present the aspect more than once described in these columns, namely, that some member of the Opposition invents a story and puts it into the mouth of officialdom, whereupon the other members of the Opposition hasten to attack it.

A more practical feature of the case is discussed by several Tokyo journals this morning. They publish a table showing the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

difference between the present duties and those that would be collected under the new tariff. The table is as follows:—

	Latest Returns for 1 year.	Difference resulting from New Tariff.
	Yen.	Yen.
Machinery	9,899,360	1,997,872
Kanakin goods	9,130,126	913,012
Iron Plates	7,273,337	727,333
Electro-plate	4,024,738	402,473
Satins	2,947,731	294,773
Woollens	2,149,177	644,753
Iron (pig and bar) ...	2,115,261	105,763
Steam Engines	1,038,431	207,686
Total difference ...		+5,093,655

The above table comprises only the principal staples of import, and if every item were included a more formidable result would be reached. Our Tokyo contemporaries, confronted by these figures, do not find it at all strange that English merchants should be considerably perturbed. It is all very well to say that import duties are paid ultimately by the consumer, but if they have the effect of seriously reducing or even putting an end altogether to consumption, it is the importer himself who becomes the principal sufferer.

Wednesday, November 30.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a long statement of views attributed to Mr. Ozaki Yukio, but whether this is a fuller report of the speech alluded to elsewhere in these columns, or whether it is an independent utterance, we cannot clearly decipher. At all events, the gist is that Japan has already become unpopular in England and that if she insists upon maintaining her ground in this tariff business, British public opinion will plainly declare against any renewal of the Alliance. Of course it is very easy, nothing easier, than to attack the Japanese Cabinet on this score, and to claim that want of foresight has been shown. But no one has ever attempted to demonstrate a feasible method of reconciling Japan's recovery of tariff autonomy with British fiscal interests. It is a hard problem, and we should like to hear Mr. Ozaki Yukio's definition of a safe way to solve it. One thing is quite certain, namely, that had the Katsura Cabinet agreed to sacrifice the reality of the country's tariff autonomy on the altar of any one Power's convenience—a sacrifice which, in view of the operation of the most-favoured-nation clause, would have compromised the whole situation—no voices would have been raised against her more vehemently than those of Mr. Ozaki Yukio and the political clique of which he is the brilliant leader.

Thursday, December 1.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, speaking on its own authority, makes a very positive statement with reference to the tariff. After noting the various rumours which have been circulated, attributing a temporizing and even evasive policy to the Cabinet, our contemporary professes to have obtained explicit information that the only simple and straightforward plan will be adopted. In other words, the statutory tariff enacted by the Diet last session will be amended and re-submitted for parliamentary consideration in its altered form. As to the details, however, it would obviously be premature to make any statement. They have still to be settled, and there is some apprehension that the British Government will be so much engrossed by the general elections and by the political crisis in England as to be unable to devote much attention to the tariff, in which event it may prove impossible to settle the question fully before the conclusion of the Diet's session. The Japanese Government, however, being sincerely desirous of removing as soon as possible every obstacle from the path of English and Japanese friendship, will spare no pains to dispose of the tariff difficulty with the utmost celerity, and it is consequently hoped that the Diet's opinion will be obtainable before the end of the session.

In other journalistic quarters statements of a different, but obviously conjectural, character are made, their great object, as it appears to us, being to convict the Government of sacrificing the country's hardly recovered tariff autonomy. In fact the tariff has been converted into a party question in Japan as it was in England.

THE SPRING AND AUTUMN SOCIETY.

We have already explained that there was recently organized in Tokyo an association calling itself the *Shunju-Kai*, which name is derived from the celebrated historical work of Confucius. The Society held a meeting on the evening of the 29th ultimo, and on the motion of Mr. Ikebe, editor of the *Asahi Shumbun*, decided to entrust to a committee the duty of considering a proposal for amalgamating the Spring and Autumn Society with the International Press Association. The members then sat down to a dinner under the presidency of Mr. Minoura, the guests of the evening being General Viscount Terauchi, Baron Oura and Mr. Ozaki Yukio. Viscount Terauchi spoke briefly. He explained that the Imperial Household had been the pivot upon which the policy of Korea turned, and, a full understanding having been arrived at with the Throne in the matter of amalgamation, things had passed off peacefully. Moreover the grants of money and the conferring of peerages had produced a good effect, and the Viscount thought that there need be no apprehension of future trouble in the Peninsula.

Baron Oura spoke next. His speech is reported in mere outline. He is represented as having said that during his recent travels in the Occident he had discovered that although Japan has raised herself to a military level with the countries of the West, she is far behind them in courtesy and morality. His Excellency then referred to the power of the press. He spoke of the *New York World*—probably he meant to say the *New York Herald*—as having inspired the idea that Japan and the United States are bound to be enemies, and by perpetually writing up that doctrine, a small clique of journals had succeeded in creating the sentiment of which they spoke. This illustrated the immense influence of the press for good or for evil, and the Baron conjured the press of Japan to use its influence for beneficial purposes.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio made a striking address. He set out by saying that Viscount Terauchi and Baron Oura were his political foes, but his private friends, and therefore he would speak before them without reserve. His first topic was the indiscretion shown by the press of Japan in scrutinizing and publishing the private doings of foreign tourists visiting this country. If a man attended a *Geisha* entertainment, he was immediately written about in that context, and the result was that the tourist left Japan disgusted, his experience deterring others from following his example. Thus Japan was deprived of one important source of revenue. Turning then to Viscount Terauchi, Mr. Ozaki said that the opinion he had heard unanimously expressed in the Occident about Japan's annexation of Korea, was that a superfluous act of aggression had been perpetrated for the sake of a name only. The verdict of the Tzar of Russia that things which need not be done had better be left undone, might be described as the verdict of the West. The fact was that, whereas Japan had at one time been regarded as a child to be loved and petted, she was now counted a premature adult and a bumptious upstart. With regard to the tariff question, Mr. Ozaki flatly denied the Government's contention that no effect will be produced upon the Alliance. On the contrary, a great effect will be produced. The people of England felt this matter very keenly, and had only been still further exasperated by the explanation given by the Tokyo correspondent of the *Times*. Mr. Ozaki then criticised the Civil Service regulations in Japan. He declared that they had the effect of obstructing the employment of young men in important positions, whereas in the West no such obstruction existed. Mr. Ozaki concluded by denouncing the broad-gauge proposal as radically untimely. He declared that the day had passed when railways formed the pivot of communications. The motor car has now taken the place of the locomotive and of the train drawn by it, so that to spend a huge sum of money upon widening the railway gauge would be a very unwise economy.

Altogether Mr. Ozaki's spech constituted the feature of the entertainment, and whether we agree with him or not, we admire his outspoken methods.

THE SENATE IN PEKING.

A special committee of the Senate in Peking, appointed to consider the question of the Kaiping Mine has reported in the sense that as the mine is realizing a net profit of 2 million *yen* annually, steps should be taken with all possible celerity to effect the purchase of the property. The Committee suggests that the Viceroy of Pehchili, the Minister of Finance, and the Board of Foreign Affairs should consult with the object of issuing bonds to cover the purchase price of the mine. It is said to be thought in Peking that as the Senate has endorsed its committee's recommendations, this incident may be regarded as the prelude to another foreign loan.

In answer to questions submitted by the Senate with regard to the problem of Macao and its boundary, the Chinese Government has answered, as might have been expected, that the matter is under diplomatic discussion and the details therefore cannot be published. The Government explains, however, that treaty restrictions are as far as possible imposed on incursions made by foreign warships into China's territorial waters.

On the 28th ultimo the Senate went into secret session for the first time in its history. Moreover—and this, too, is exceptional in China—secrecy seems to have been successfully preserved. It is conjectured, however, that the subject of discussion related to foreign affairs.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Friday, November 25.

The telegraph says that a complication has occurred in connection with the proposed Chinese loan, the amount of which now is stated to be 45 million dollars gold, not 50 millions. The complication is that the Chinese Government asks for better terms, namely, a net price of 97 per bond, and it is alleged that the agent of the London and Midland Bank has expressed willingness to underwrite the loan at that price.

There is a somewhat nebulous rumour that the Board of Communications is discussing the advisability of raising a large foreign loan for the purpose of nationalizing all the railways in China. It would seem that the idea of contracting foreign loans has ceased to have any political terrors for the Chinese nation. A short time ago the whole country appeared to be thrown into a ferment of patriotic reluctance to undertake any financial operations which might possibly place the nation's neck under a foreign heel. But these apprehensions no longer seem to possess tangible dimensions. Does it not appear reasonable to infer that the loan for the railways in the Yangtsz Valley would never have become an object of popular execration had the Government willed otherwise?

Saturday, November 26.

The problem of the Chinese loan does not appear to have progressed any nearer to solution. On the contrary an idea evidently gains ground to the effect that the proposed security will not prove satisfactory. The security to which we allude is the hypothecation of all the mines throughout the Empire which have not hitherto been claimed or assigned. In a country like China where the functions of the administration cannot be said to be performed in an ideal manner, the nebulous character of such a pledge deprives it of attractiveness. The *Asahi* quotes an experienced diplomat as saying that if only one Power were about to become China's creditor some concession of such a nature might possibly be made in the matter of security, but inasmuch as America, by inviting three European Powers to coöperate in lending money, indirectly constitutes herself sponsor for the regularity of the procedure, it is improbable that security so intangible will find favour. Another point is that the Government has not invited any expression of opinion from the Senate on this subject, and the obvious inference is that such matters are to be kept beyond the purview of the nation's representatives. Is it at all probable that the Senate in its present mood will submit to be thus effaced?

Wednesday, November 30.

The *Shanghai Times* has published a remarkable telegram from Peking to the effect that Japanese financiers advised China to borrow money from Japan instead of from the United States, and that China's refusal to adopt this counsel is the origin of Japan's opposition to the 50 million loan. The *Shanghai Times* is generally so well informed on Chinese subjects that its publication of such a telegram surprises us. It is very evident that Japan is not in a position today to lend China 100 million *yen*, and it is equally evident that, in her present mood towards her island neighbour, China would not be in the least likely to choose Japan for a creditor. Japanese statesmen are perfectly *au fait* of the situation, and nothing is more inconceivable than that they should make to the Peking Government a proposal which would certainly be rejected by the latter and misconstrued by the world. Besides, we are not aware that Japan has declared herself hostile to the 100-million loan. It is not even known whether she has claimed a right to be a partner in the transaction, and we take it as tolerably certain that on no other ground except her own seclusion will she be at all disposed to obstruct a transaction in which American, German, French and British financiers are said to be interested. As a matter of fact, the Japanese press has hitherto been remarkably reticent about this loan, and if we were asked now to state the view held in Japan, we should be puzzled to do so.

Thursday, December 1.

Without mentioning its authority, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes in large type an emphatic denial that any objection has been raised by Japan to the Chinese loan or that any demand has been preferred by Japanese statesmen for participation in the loan. All that Japan has done is to express in Peking friendly confidence that she will not be excluded from the privileges accruing to the creditor countries. So far from there being any truth in the rumours hitherto published about an objecting attitude on this country's part, it is a fact that the four Western Powers concerned in the transaction are desirous of securing the coöperation of Belgium and Japan. It is not likely, however, that Japan will take any definite step without consulting China's inclinations, and measures are said to be in process or in contemplation with that object. If Japan becomes one of the creditors, she will probably be represented by the Specie Bank and the East Asia Industrial Company (To-A Kogyo Kaisha).

Our readers cannot fail to have remarked that Japan has been very generally accused of, on the one hand, opposing this loan, and, on the other, insisting on participation. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* statement may be taken as finally disposing of these stories. But it will certainly not silence the newsmongers. Japan is in the black books of the outside public at present solely for sentimental reasons, and she must expect to have all her actions severely construed for some time to come.

CHINESE POLITICS.

The latest topic of discussion in China is the responsibility attaching to Heads of Boards in connection with their countersignatures attached to public documents. The Senate has asked a question on that subject, and the reply has been that the system of counter-signatures now in force does not involve responsibility such as attaches to it in foreign countries. The framers of the answer explain that the system now in vogue was inaugurated in the 34th year of the Kwang Hsu era, having been framed originally under the Emperor Chien Lung. It would be time enough to discuss the degree of responsibility when the new system of Cabinets now under consideration came into vogue.

There has not yet come in sight any solution of the deadlock between the Senate and the Government. Both sides seem to be animated by a similar feeling of distrust. The Senate is persuaded that if it abates its demands, the Government will immediately take advantage of the situation, and the Government thinks that if it bows its head to the Senate, the latter will be encouraged to assume an attitude resembling complete autocracy. The impression is, however, that some *via media* will be found. It is impossible to suppose that the nation is with the Senate in the construction put by the latter upon the Government's action. The Government, as our readers know, referred to the provincial Anthorities for fuller information by way of preliminary to dealing with objections raised by the Senate, and the Senate has construed this reference as an evidence of disrespect towards its decisions. If such a principle were admitted the rule of hearing the other side would cease to be valid.

Considerable importance seems to be attached to the action taken by Mr. Chao, the most prominent figure on the Board of Censors. He has applied for leave of absence, and the step is construed as indicating that he does not approve of the phraseology of the document in which the Senate impeaches the Privy Council and that he does not anticipate a successful issue from the Senate's point of view. All the memorials hitherto sent up by the Senate are said to have been drafted by this Mr. Chao.

A VAIN APPREHENSION.

It becomes daily more obvious that the Chinese in Manchuria are in a state of extreme nervousness with regard to the chimera of Japanese aggression. Indeed it would be strange had not the people been inspired with some apprehension by the memorials of the Viceroy to Peking and by the declarations of the Mukden Local Assembly. The Viceroy evidently believes, as do also the Members of the Local Assembly, that Russia and Japan, especially the latter, are bent upon getting absolute possession of as large a slice of the Three Eastern Provinces as possible. The latest phase exhibited by this mood is a notion that the Japanese are about to increase their military guards along the line of the South Manchuria railway. It is true that the superior limit of these guards is definitely fixed by treaty, but the Chinese in Manchuria evidently think that treaties have little value in checking aggression. Steps are said to have been taken to employ spies along the line in order to determine whether any bases exist for this apprehension. We cannot after all greatly wonder that such an anomalous state of affairs as that existing in Manchuria should suggest some suspicions from time to time. He would be indeed a rash man who attempted to predict the final outcome of the situation.

Another illustration of this perturbed mood is furnished in connection with the recently announced plan of building arsenals at Mukden and at Changchun. Fuller reflection is said to have convinced the Chinese that arsenals in these places would be only too likely to fall into foreign hands in the event of any armed disturbance, and it has therefore been decided that one arsenal near Kinchow, in the neighbourhood of Shanhaikwan, will be a safer arrangement.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MANCHURIA.

A vague story comes across the wires from Dairen to the effect that at a place which we cannot identify strenuous efforts are being made to organize a volunteer force, the object of which is to be prepared to protect Chinese territory in the imminent event of war between China and Japan. Whether this movement is the outcome of genuine apprehension, or whether it is simply a device to sharpen anti-Japanese feeling, there is no indication. In fact the whole story is extremely nebulous, but the correspondent who telegraphs it adds one practical detail, namely, that Japanese subjects unprovided with passports had better refrain from travelling in Manchuria.

The work of harbour improvement at Dairen is said to be progressing very favourably. The South Manchuria Railway Company set aside a sum of 10 million *yen* for this enterprise, and one-half of the amount has already been spent without any hitch whatever. It is stated that the dredger employed is an 800-ton boat, being the largest of its kind ever employed in the East. It was built at Osaka and it is capable of dredging 500 cubic *tsubo* per hour, the cost being only 50 *sen* per *tsubo*.

Mr. Bell, the inventor of the telephone, is paying another visit to the East. The latest report says that he is in Dairen, whither he has come from Chefoo. In connection with this visit Japanese journalists recall the fact that their countrymen were associated with him in his earliest telephonic essays. They say that the first attempt to telephone was between Boston and Harvard, and that Mr. Izawa, Viscount Kaneko and Count Komura were all connected with the pristine trials of the instrument.

There has been a great deal of talk about the impecuniosity of Manchuria and the difficulty of making ends meet there, but the figures, as now officially published, do not suggest a very bad state of affairs. Thus in the Mukden province there is a revenue of 16,180,000 *taels* and an expenditure of 15,520,000 *taels*, so that here the balance is on the right side. The *Chuo Shimbun's* correspondent, however,—from whose telegram we take these details—says that if the grants in aid made by the province of Pehchili and the Central Government were withdrawn, the Mukden accounts would show a deficit. Turning to the provinces of Kilin and Amur, the returns are not so favourable. The revenue in the case of the former is only 8,480,000, whereas the expenditure totals 9,540,000; and in Amur province the figures are, income 540,000 and outlays 551,000. If the finances of the three provinces were lumped together, revenues and expenditures would about balance, and at any rate the situation is by no means so desperate as has been suggested by rumour.

THE COLONIZATION OF MANCHURIA.

The Viceroy in Mukden seems to be very much in earnest in his endeavers to promote colonization in Manchuria. He has addressed to the various provincial officials and assemblies of the Eighteen Provinces a strongly-worded circular, pointing out that whereas the Russians and the Japanese have sent many settlers during recent years to the Three Eastern Provinces, the Chinese have been comparatively backward in this business, and have suffered huge regions of arable land to lie waste under their eyes. The Viceroy's investigations into the history of Japanese colonization in Hokkaido have revealed a remarkable state of progress in that island, thanks to the strenuous efforts made by the Japanese Government, although the natural resources inviting development in Hokkaido are not comparable with those inviting exploitation in the valleys of the Sungali, the Noni, the Ussuri and the Tumen. There can be no question that if the Chinese took any steps commensurate with those adopted by Japan, equally signal results would be attained. His Excellency notes that this is not a matter of material development alone. National policy is also concerned, for the greater the number of settlements in the regions watered by the above rivers, the more effective will be the means at China's disposal for the protection of her frontier. It is said that the provincial Assemblies of Pehchili, Shantung, Hupeh and Chekiang have all taken up this matter with enthusiasm, and are prepared to bear one half of the allowances officially made to settlers. If that be true, it redounds very much to the credit of the four provinces here named. The Viceroy's allusion to Hokkaido is to the point, for there can be no question that the efficient steps taken by the Japanese Government to colonize that island in the days of the memorable *Kaitakushi*, were partly inspired by a desire to avert foreign aggression.

MARQUIS KATSURA ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

Speaking at the 25th anniversary of the Foreign Trade Association (*Boyeki Kyokai*) on the 25th ultimo in Tokyo, Marquis Katsura took a very hopeful view of the situation. He admitted that there had not as yet been any emphatic change of conditions for the better. The country was still in a more or less depressed condition. But everything went to show that the dawn of better things was on the horizon. Prices of commodities were slowly but surely rising; the demand for money was increasing; the foreign trade of the country showed a total increase of 113 million *yen* as compared with the corresponding period of 1909; the articles imported by Japan during the year had been for the most part raw or partially manufactured materials, whereas the exports had been mainly manufactured goods; plentiful crops in China had increased the purchasing power of the Chinese; the balance of trade was already in Japan's favour if the returns for Chosen were included, and will doubtless be in her favour for Japan proper before the close of the year; the commerce of the country had grown from 80 million *yen* in 1896 to 807 millions in 1907; the deposits in the savings banks were steadily increasing, as also were the returns of the clearing-houses, and in fact everything went to show that the country was on the eve of a period of prosperity.

THE EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Saturday, November 26.

The issue of exchequer bills to the extent of 35 million *yen*, 25 millions of which are to be re-written, does not appear to have been very successful. The rate offered by the Treasury is lower than the price expected to rule for call money within the next few weeks. It is therefore anticipated that the Bank of Japan will have to take up the greater part of the issue.

Sunday, November 27.

The final result of the issue of exchequer Bills was that the general public took only 5 million *yen*, and the rest had to be subscribed by the Bank of Japan. The fact is that this issue was made precisely at the moment when signs of activity had begun to show themselves in the money market. Thus within the past few days the Bank of Japan's note issues increased by 5 millions, its residue of note-issuing power being thus reduced to 28 millions, and at the same time its general loans for the public grew from 29 millions to 49. Doubtless the season of the year is partially responsible for all this, but a great deal is thought to be due to the commencement of a genuine revival of the spirit of enterprise. People are no longer content to leave their money lying in the banks at a low rate of interest.

FORMOSA.

The Governor-General of Formosa reports that the Gaogan aboriginies have surrendered 791 stand of arms, which represent practically the whole of the rifles in their possession. Their act of submission being thus complete, they were invited to an entertainment on Baron Mountain, and were entertained with fish and wine. The Amis tribe of the Karenko aboriginies still remain to be dealt with. Hitherto they have not surrendered more than 49 stand of arms; and measures are now being concerted to bring them to a complete state of subjugation.

In our latest reference to Formosan affairs we explained that the attitude of the Amis tribe of aboriginies in the Karenko district was still inspiring some uneasiness, as they had not as yet made any surrender of small arms. The telegram from which this information was taken went on to say that preparations were nearly completed for placing the Japanese force in a position to dictate to the Amis. The latest message is to the effect that this tribe has surrendered 380 stand of small arms, and it may therefore be inferred that the fighting for this year is practically over.

THE SMALL-ARMS QUESTION.

With regard to the importation of so-called Japanese small-arms at Djibouti in Somaliland, and their subsequent transport to Afghanistan and even to South Africa, the *Asahi Shimbun*, which has shown itself specially diligent in investigating this matter, says that it has been found that the rifles are not of Japanese manufacture. They are Russian weapons captured in the recent war with their ammunition, and the War Office sold the whole quantity for 800,000 *yen*. The rifles then fell into French hands, and were thence transferred to American citizens, so that Japan is entirely unconnected with their carriage to the Red Sea.

In the *Hochi Shimbun* we find a statement that the weight of the ammunition shipped with the rifles was 2,000 tons; that the Jiumonji Shokwai merely lent its name for use by the shippers, and that the destination of the rifles was the mining community in the Somaliland region.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA

Friday, November 25.

The subject of military reform is evidently receiving practical attention in China, as might indeed have been expected from the day when Mr. Ying was appointed Minister of War. The latest step in that direction is that the Chinese Government has applied for the admission of 18 officers to Japanese special military schools. These 18 officers originally received their military education in Japan, and on return to their own country were appointed to various positions. The idea now is to complete their education by putting them through practical courses in Japanese special schools, so that they will be qualified to act as teachers in those special subjects when the time comes for opening the military college which China is now planning. It may be taken for granted that so long as the Board of War in Peking remains under the control of an official trained in Germany, thoroughness and efficiency will be the motto of the military administration.

Saturday, November 26.

The Peking Government has taken another step which seems to indicate an invertebrate policy. In reply to the memorial impeaching the members of the Council of the State for their action with regard to the Yunnan salt gabelle and the educational question in Kwangsi, a rescript from the Throne was read to the Senate on the 25th instant revoking the course previously adopted by the Council. This, it will be seen, was a complete surrender on the part of the Government. It was not, however, an entirely fruitless surrender, for the Senate, by way of compensation, withdrew its memorial impeaching the Privy Council and substituted another document urging the immediate organization of a responsible Cabinet.

From the point of view of outsiders the route chosen by the Chinese Government in conducting its relations with the Senate suggests much ground for uneasiness. If surrender is to be the order of the day, where is the limit likely to be set? To refer the questions of the salt gabelle and of education to the provincial authorities concerned before taking final action in the matter of the Senate's impeachment, seems to us to have been quite a reasonable measure, though it certainly involved an indirect admission that the Council of State had acted originally without sufficient information. But to abandon all reference to the provinces and to accept the verdict of the Senate without further investigation, amounts to a confession of error which must seriously impair the Government's prestige, and encourage the Senate to fresh exactions.

Another most important question which seems to depend upon the issue of this immediate struggle is the nature of the responsibility which will attach to a member of the proposed Cabinet and to the Cabinet *en bloc*. It is plain that if the Senate's proposals be carried to their logical conclusion, the so-called "responsible Cabinet" will hold its mandate, not from the Throne, but from the National Assembly. That would be entirely consistent with the theory of Mencius, who laid down the principle of what historians have called the "virtue policy;" in other words, a system of Government under which the occupant of the Throne holds office subject to the will and the approval of the nation. Such a system may be congenial to the spirit of Chinese civilization, but is it at all likely to obtain the endorsement of the Manchu dynasty? Like begets like. The exorbitant attitude of the Senate at this early stage of representative institutions in China will certainly provoke in the end equally strenuous opposition on the part of the conservative element. Things in China have a habit of moving quietly towards their *dénouement*. The crash comes without any apparently commensurate preliminaries.

Sunday, November 17.

There has been formed in Peking an association for the abolition of opium smoking. Its members include a majority of the Senators and the inference is that the question will be taken up by the Senate. The Association seems to be bent upon very resolute courses. It talks of rescinding the convention of 1908 with England, and it has placed itself in communication with the party of English agitators who call the age of the opium trade a cycle of British disgrace. The telegraph says that Englishman are watching the progress of this movement with much attention.

The Budget Committee in the Senate has presented its report. It recommends reductions in the military establishment and in various departments totalling 25 million taels approximately. The largest single item of reduction is the case of the Manchurian garrison. By cutting this down to two-thirds of its present dimensions a saving of 6,800,000 taels is contemplated.

It is stated that Prince Chin is bent upon tendering his resignation. The proximate cause is a difference of opinion with Duke Uu Lang, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs. The telegraph represents the latter official as having made to the Throne some representation hostile to Prince Chin with the definite object of inducing the latter to resign. If that be so, it would seem that the Prince is falling open-eyed into his enemy's trap, which is not at all probable.

A Senator named Yeh has been trying to introduce a bill enjoining the abolition of the queue and the adoption of foreign costume. But the Senate is evidently hostile to such meddleseme legislation.

The depredations of the Hunghutsz in the regions traversed by the East China Railway have proved so serious that the Chinese are arranging to post a special body of railway guards along the line between Harbin and Mukden. It is already provided by treaty that Russia and Japan may station troops for this purpose of protection along the railways held by them, and as a matter of fact troops are actually stationed for that purpose, though whether their numbers reach the limit conventionally fixed we are not in a position to say. But any rate it does not seem at all probable that a satisfactory system of coöperation with Chinese can be arranged for these foreign troops. Experience garnered elsewhere has shown the difficulty that besets any attempt involving divided authority in such matters. Effective protection would seem to be much better attainable by entrusting the duty of guardianship to one Power alone. Nevertheless the telegraph says nothing about this phase of the question. It merely reports that the Viceroy has sanctioned the employment of a special Chinese corps to coöperate with the Russians and the Japanese in maintaining order.

Very few years pass without some harrowing experiences in the wide Empire of China. The immense population of that country seems to be always pressing on the confines of sustenance, and a comparatively trifling event suffices to disturb the equilibrium. This year the province of Anhui is the scene of terrible misery. The autumnal rains are said to have devastated 700 square miles of arable land in the Hwaiyuan region, with the result that 2½ millions of people are thrown into a state of destitution described as unparalleled. This news comes from a missionary body, and may therefore be taken as absolutely correct. The missionaries would deserve well of China if only for the signal aid they have rendered in her times of need. We do not doubt that an appeal from them to the never failing charity of the foreign communities will meet with a hearty response.

News comes from Changchun that two complications have arisen between the Chinese and the Japanese in that region. One is that the Taotai proposes to impose a local import duty of one per cent. on all merchandise arriving at the place. Against this the Japanese Consul-General has protested. The other difficulty is not so clear. The statement is that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has decided to reduce the fixed quantity of beans contained in a unit of transport, and to insist upon the payment of bargain money. To this also the Japanese object. It is scarcely conceivable that all payment of bargain money in purchasing beans can have been hitherto dispensed with, and we presume that what the Chinesa propose is to make the payment compulsory instead of voluntary.

The Fushun question is said to be as far as possible from solution. The point at issue, so far as we understand it, is that whereas the Japanese claim a title to all coal-deposits manifestly connected with or forming a part of the Fushun field, the Chinese insist that the Japanese have no right to extend their mining operations beyond the deposits actually worked by Russia at the time of the outbreak of the war. Both sides are said to be equally obdurate in their attitude towards this question, and the negotiations have entered a new phase of suspense.

Monday, November 28.

There does not appear to be any sign of a rapprochement between Japan and China with regard to the question of police authority in Chientao. The Chinese police are insisting that their jurisdiction extends even to pure Japanese subjects trading or travelling in the district. They are not attempting to enforce this claim with any show of violence, but, on the other hand, they give no indication of willingness to forego it. We do not in the least understand the grounds upon which this claim is based by the Chinese. Apparently it cannot properly be called a claim, but should rather be described as a proposal. Nevertheless the Chinese local Authorities are said to be insisting very stubbornly on the validity of their position.

Another problem which has often been before the public already, now makes its periodical resurrection. It is the question of the Hsungyochen fishery in the Liaotung waters. So far as we can remember, this question has been on the tapis for about 5 years. The fishing grounds in dispute lie in the open sea, according to Japanese interpretation, and in territorial waters, according to Chinese. The decision ought to rest

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

solely upon a matter of measurement, but the Chinese apparently refuse to appeal to such a commonplace device. Little more than a week suffices to carry out the fishing operations on this particular ground during the course of the year, and consequently the acute phase of the question is essentially ephemeral. It is revived now that the season is coming again in sight, and some hopes seem to be entertained that a settlement will be reached on this occasion.

On the 27th instant the British Minister returned to Peking from his trip abroad. His Excellency had travelled overland, and Mr. Straight, agent of the American Syndicate, was a fellow passenger. It is of course expected that the arrival of the latter gentleman in the Chinese capital will prelude the inception of active operations in connection with the much talked of loan. But the telegraph says that Mr. Tang Shao-Yi has been on leave of absence since the death of his wife, and that he is credited with the disposition to resign office. At all events, as he is residing at his Mukden home, he cannot take any direct part in the loan transaction. Further Mr. Sheng Hsuan-kwai is confined to his house in Peking and does not venture abroad in the depth of winter. Thus the prospects of a settlement of the loan question are not very bright for the moment.

Tuesday, November 29.

Mr. Straight appears to have given to the Peking correspondent of the *Jiji Shimpo* a somewhat interesting statement of the programme he has in view. The immediate object of his return to Peking is to discuss the minor items of procedure with regard to the loan of 50 million dollars, but he takes the occasion to explain that the transaction is absolutely non-official. All the leading financiers of the West may be said to be concerned in the affair, and it may justly be called a private enterprise not an official. Mr. Straight nevertheless considers that the loan has a deep political significance since it finally abolishes the old system of spheres of influence. The correspondent seems to have endeavoured to obtain further information from Mr. Straight, but the latter refused to be drawn from his attitude of reserve.

It is now stated that the resignation of Mr Tang Shao-yi is a fact. Our readers doubtless remember that at the time of the recent changes of personnel in the Central Government considerable surprise was caused by the fact that Mr. Tang received a post inferior in rank to that given to Mr. Sheng Kuan-hwai. Reasons for this arrangement were suggested in connection with some special duties that were to be entrusted to Mr. Tang, but it now appears that Tang and Sheng have become two Richmonds and that their continuance in office on the present footing is difficult. That is the reason of Mr. Tang's retirement to his Mukden residence.

Thursday, December 1.

The closing of the Nanking Exhibition on the 28th ultimo was attended by all the foreign Consuls and is reported to have passed off most successfully. It was announced that the total of the entrance tickets sold had been 250,000, a very modest total it must be admitted. The buildings are not to be removed: they will be used for educational purposes and offices.

The very enterprising Directors of the South Manchurian Railway Company are reported to be planning the establishment of a medical school in Dairen, where instruction will be given in all the most modern methods of medicine and surgery. Mr. Kasai, Head of the Dairen Hospital, is interesting himself actively in the project, and the expectation is that admittance to the school will be sought by a large number of Chinese students. There appears to be no limit to the activities of the South Manchuria Company.

Fushun has made its first trial shipment of coal to Yokohama. The quantity is only 1,500 tons, and perhaps the smallness of the venture may be interpreted as evidence of its uncertain issue.

Harbin is having an experience somewhat like that of Shanghai. Plague has broken out in the Chinese quarter of the city, and as no sanitary measures are in operation there, the Russian Authorities have drawn a cordon round the quarter. The Japanese residing in the Chinese district are all hastening to find a domicile elsewhere, and it is not stated that the Russians are making any attempt to restrict their movements.

THE KILIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY.

Some time ago it was confidently stated that the railway between Kilin and Changchun would be completed throughout its entire length of 70 odd miles and opened to traffic by the close of this year. That forecast now appears to have been hasty. The only section which can be finished before the close of this year is a length of 15 miles from Changchun eastward. The remainder of the line will have to be carried over into next year, though work will be brought within 30 per cent. of completion before January. The delay is attributed to two causes. One is inclement weather; the other, diminution of the number of Chinese navvies employed, which diminution was effected by the Chinese contractors for the sake of economy. There are now about 600 navvies at work, and they will be reduced to one half when the extreme cold sets in. The 15th of the eleventh month, according to the Chinese almanack, is fixed for opening the 15-mile section, a date which corresponds to about the middle of December. It appears that a difficulty has arisen in connection with a question of boundaries. An American citizen owns a plot of land measuring 500 *tsubo*, through one corner of which the railway was planned to pass. This American not unnaturally refuses to sell a small bit of his land, the area being already of petty dimensions. But he asks 80,000 *yen* for the 500 *tsubo*, and that price is considered excessive. The plea advanced for such a demand is that the American citizen holds the plot as security for a loan of 90,000 *yen* made to its orignal Chinese owner. In the circumstances the Japanese Railway Authorities have decided to deflect the route so as to avoid passing through this land.

A CARELESS CRITIC.

An amusing instance of careless criticism is furnished by a Peking correspondent of the *Japan Herald*. In the *Japan Weekly Mail* of October the 8th we published an article which was explicitly stated to be a precis of an article contained in the *Kokumin Shumbun* embodying the views of an anonymous diplomatist. From first to last there was not in our article so much as one line or one word representing our own opinion. Yet the Peking correspondent of the *Japan Herald* takes this precis as a basis for an attack of a column and a half on the *Japan Mail*, which it accuses of being "more Japanese than the Japanese themselves." We are charged with writing about Chinese officials in a tone which is more than supercilious; and we are charged with accusing high Chinese Officials of unpatriotism, and three such officials being explicitly defended against our attacks. All this, be it observed, on the strength of an article which the most cursory reader should have clearly understood to be what it plainly declared itself, a precis of a Japanese diplomatist's views, quoted by the *Kokumin Shimbun*. We shall be interested to see what amende the *Japan Herald's* Peking correspondent, and the *Japan Herald* itself, make for this flagrant injustice, and how they account for their extreme carelessness.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Telegrams received in Tokyo indicate that conservative results have followed the inquiry addressed by the Throne to the various provincial officials with reference to the framing of a Constitution for China. Almost unanimously the Viceroys and Governors declare that in a country of such wide extent as China and such unequal degrees of material civilization, a system like that existing in Germany or like that existing in Japan cannot be safely put into operation. They therefore advocate continuance of the present polity with slight modifications, one of which is that the local satraps should be responsible to the Cabinet. But how the Cabinet is to receive its mandate and towards whom it should be responsible the telegrams do not say. In fact the accounts sent across the wires are exasperatingly vague, and the only definite conclusion we can arrive at is that the great body of the local officials hold conservative views. That of course was to have been expected, but the forecast of many observers was that several of the Viceroys would be found to advocate liberal reforms.

MEXICO.

The telegrams make it quite clear that the outbreak in Mexico has assumed very serious dimensions, and that practically the whole of the southern region is in possession of the insurgents. In fact, since the war of Reform in 1857, which lasted till 1860, the present outbreak seems to be the most formidable that has occurred. Hitherto the unquiet element was supposed to be the uncivilized Indians. According to the latest census there were only 150,000 pure white inhabitants out of a population of about 10 millions, and the full-blood Indians numbered 5 millions. But it does not appear that these latter are directly concerned in the present outbreak. Japanese papers state that the amount of United States investments in Mexico is 800 million dollars, and that England and France also have large sums sunk there. Thus these countries are not likely to look on quietly if their interests are threatened. Up to the present, however, it would seem that both sides are taking all possible measures to insure the safety of foreign life and property.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Saturday, November 26.

It is stated that the Governor-General of Chosen will proceed again to his post before the opening of the Diet, and that after his return the organization of the ex-Emperor's household will be duly published. Thereafter the Governor-General will accompany the junior ex-Emperor to Japan next spring.

The Oriental Development Society is said to be flooded with applications from persons desirous to emigrate to Chosen. The North-eastern regions of the main island furnish the greater number of these applicants. Already representatives of 16 publicly organized bodies and of 81 privately organized have approached the *Toyo Takushoku Kwaisha*. The north-eastern part of Japan has always been the scene of periodical famines and its inhabitants do not enjoy the reputation of being by any means conspicuous for industry and enterprise. Considerable tracts of land still remain to be reclaimed in Oshu and its neighbourhood. People of that character are precisely those likely to present themselves as candidates for emigration, but we doubt whether they constitute the most desirable kind of settlers.

Sunday, November 27.

The Japanese Authorities are said to be displaying an unfavourable attitude towards the project for building a permanent railway from Gensan to Chyongjin and a temporary line between the latter place and Hoiryong. The exact reasons are not stated, but it appears to be thought that business prospects do not warrant such expenditures at present.

It is stated that the junior ex-Emperor when he comes to Japan next spring will be accompanied by all the Korean nobles who were not included in the recent party of tourists. That is rather a large order and we suspect some exaggeration.

Tuesday, November 29.

The latest financial gossip from Chosen is that arrangements are in progress for establishing a Nobles' Bank. The Imperial Household of Chosen is said to be the principal shareholder; the newly-created nobles are all subscribing; the capital of the Bank is put at 3 million *yen*, and the projectors are reported to have bought up the site and buildings of the present Industrial Bank of Korea. Evidently this project is based upon Japan's experience. When the incomes of the feudatories were commuted into lump payments, the financiers of the time wisely conceived that some organ for the safe keeping and utilization of these funds should be established. Hence the origin of the Nobles' Bank which is now the Fifteenth bank of Japan. The institution has had a most prosperous career, and indeed its record was bound to be good, for not only has it been cleverly managed, but also it started with the great advantage of having its reserves in the form of State securities which carried a fine rate of interest and constituted the basis for an issue of bank-notes. The outlook for the Korean bank is not quite so favourable, as it would scarcely be given note-issuing powers, but it ought nevertheless to prove a success.

It cannot fail to have been remarked by the public that for some months past, and especially since the annexation of the Peninsula, nothing whatever has been heard about the insurrectionary movement in Chosen, which used to be a topic of frequent telegrams and correspondence. The subject is now revived, however, by an announcement that a number of insurgents are still hiding in the provinces of Pyongan and Hankwai; and that it has been determined to despatch a strong expedition for the purpose of finally disposing of these law-breakers. It seems strange that such a measure should be contemplated on the very eve of the cold season, but after all if the lives and properties of Korean subjects are imperilled, the Japanese Authorities cannot afford to defer protection on account of times and seasons.

Wednesday, November 30.

Professor Oya, Head of the Railway Bureau in the Governor-General's office in Chosen, explains that the Bureau under his control is now engaged in elaborating a programme for railways in Korea which will be included in the third period construction scheme. According to this authority, the railways of the first period are the main trunk line and the branch roads from Seoul to Chemulpo, from Pyongyang to Chinnampo and from Taiku to Masampo. The second period lines are from Tajon to Mokpo and from Seoul to Gensan. These two latter lines have already been fixed, though their construction has not actually been commenced. As for the third-period programme, which is now under elaboration, it would probably include six lines, the object of which will be, first, to establish communications between Seoul and Chongjin *viâ* Gensan, and from Chongjin across country to Hoiryong, Chengtao and Kilin; secondly, to link up Hamheung and Hoiryong *viâ* an inland road, and, thirdly, to connect Hamheung and Pyongyang. This would furnish Korea with a complete network of railways. The cost of building the lines included in this third-period programme is put at 130 million *yen*. This announcement makes it clear that Japan does not intend to be deterred by monetary considerations in developing Korea's material resources.

Thursday, December 1.

The cotton crop in Korea is distinctly bad this season. It suffered from the heavy rains during the late summer, and the yield is expected to be from 50 to 60 per cent. below the average. That means a loss of 5 or 6 million catties over the whole field of cultivation. It is added that the cotton grown from American seed suffered more than that grown from Korean seed.

Operations for installing wireless telegraphy between Mokpo and the neighbouring islands are said to be progressing favourably. Thus far the service has been used only for preventive purposes in dealing with the pirates who infest those waters, but from next year messages will be received from the general public.

VISCOUNT SUN PYONG-CHUN.

Viscount Sun Pyong-chun, ex-leader of the Il Chin-hoi, has arrived at Moji *en route* for Tokyo, and has made some interesting observations to newspaper reporters in Moji. Thus, he has cleared up one point which perplexed observers of current events. It will be remembered that when ranks of nobility were inaugurated in Korea, Mr. Sun was among those designated to receive patents, but rumour said that he had declined, and some sensational surprise was caused by the story. Nothing more was heard of his refusal, however, and when the list of newly-appointed peers was published, Mr. Sun's name was duly found among the Viscounts. He now explains that he had fully intended to decline the honour, but that he learned that his action in so doing would have been misconstrued, and that several others, interpreting his reasons incorrectly, would have followed his example. Thus he would have found himself at the head of a clique of malcontents. That being entirely contrary to his purpose, which was uniquely to promote agriculture in his country, he withdrew his objection. His present intention is to have his headquarters in Tokyo and to pay periodical visits to Chosen. The long and the short of the matter, according to his diagnosis, is that the Korean people are suffering from the malady of hunger. Until their stomachs are filled, it is mere mockery to talk to them of education or of hygiene. He proposes therefore to devote his whole attention to devising means for Korea to feed itself. Referring to his successor in the leadership of the Il Chin-hoi, Mr. Yi, the Viscount observes that he was originally a religionist, and that having fulfilled his political mission, he cannot do better now than revert to his original employment. The Viscount regards it as certain that the Junior ex-Emperor will visit Japan next spring, but he expresses doubts about a visit from the Senior ex-Emperor. Reverting to the development of the country's resources, Viscount Sun says that it would not be of the slightest use to give money to the Koreans. What they want is suitable employment. The brightest prospect seems to offer in direction of sericulture. Almost the whole of Chosen is suitable for the prosecution of this enterprise and there are evidences that it was carried on successfully at many places in the past. Nothing could have been wiser than the resolve taken by Japanese officials to devote to the promotion of sericulture four-fifths of the fund granted for the encouragement of industries. The next undertaking in point of importance is the building of roads, because it not only provides means of communication, but also gives employment. The Governor General's office is evidently fully alive to these considerations. Finally, with regard to agriculture proper, Viscount Sun expressed some uncertainty about the success of the methods pursued by the Oriental Development Company, and gave it as his own opinion that the best plan would be to import fifteen or twenty able-bodied Japanese farmers into each district, so that their methods might be learned by the Koreans.

BARON SAKATANI.

Baron Sakatani is quoted by Tokyo newspapers as speaking in a somewhat critical strain about the Government's financial policy. His views may be briefly summarized into this, namely, that the country's financiers are now adopting a course of action which must ultimately prove antagonistic to their original programme. When they came into office they announced the negative policy of contracting no more debts and of paying off the national obligations at a fixed rate. In fact they adopted a policy of retrenchment, and by pursuing it steadily, they very soon brought about a fall in the interest rate of State securities so that a conversion to a 4-per-cent. basis

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

become possible, and had that route been pursued steadily, it would doubtless have led to a 3½ or even a 3 terminus. To-day, however, the Government has emerged from the negative groove, and has announced its intention of asking for a large grant on account of the navy and of spending a great sum on railway improvement, riparian works and other enterprises. In fact the country's financiers, while nominally adhering to their road of retrenchment, are really entering upon a path of expenditure. Baron Sakatani regards the two things as incompatible. He believes that the market rate of interest will be driven up if the Government insists on its positive policy, and in that case further operations of conversion will be impossible.

In other quarters there is an outcry that the Government's declarations are too vague, especially with regard to the Deposits Bureau in the Finance Department. This Bureau, the Opposition declare, acts the part of a *deus ex machina* in every emergency. Whenever money is wanted and a way to get it is not plain, recourse is had to the Deposits Bureau. But after all this Bureau has no command of any funds other than those obtained from the Postal Savings Banks, and the *Mainichi Dempo*, for example, insists that these Savings Banks ought to follow the same procedure as any other banking institution by publishing clear statements of their liabilities, their assets and their loans.

The *Chuo Shimbun*, which is understood to be an organ of the *Seiyukai*, declares that the Government acts the part of a perpetual bull in the stock market. All official efforts are devoted to bringing about an appreciation of stocks and shares, and that result alone is regarded as the grand criterion of success.

The fact is that the policy which elicited the plaudits of the nation a short three years ago is now evoking maledictions. Not that it has failed. On the contrary it has been eminently successful. But at the bottom of all men's hearts there is a longing for reductions of taxation, and on the altar of that vulgar wish all the interests of high finance are sacrificed. In fact the people want to eat their cake and have it at the same time.

THE OIL STRUGGLE.

The expected consignment of Rising Sun oil, which was due to arrive on the 20th ultimo, has not turned up yet, and the Standard Company finds itself in temporary control of the situation. Shrewd advantage has been taken of this fact, and the prices of all the Company's brands have been sharply raised, an example which Japanese oil producers have not been slow to follow.

Japanese newspapers say that the Rising Sun received a consignment of oil on the 26th ultimo, but that the quantity did not exceed 150,000 or 160,000 cases, although 200,000 is the figure named. The Standard Company however, has 3,000,000 cases in stock, and competition on such unequal bases being out of the question, the Rising Sun Company will probably keep its oil in store. Meanwhile the price of Japanese oil is 10 *sen* higher than the quotation of the Standard Company, which difference is said to be a matter of demand and supply.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The socialists of New York have held a meeting for the purpose of expressing sympathy with their confreres in Japan and protesting against the treatment of the latter by the Japanese Judicial Authorities. What the American socialists complain of is that no appeal is permitted in Japan against the finding of the tribunal of inquiry in such cases. So at least the telegram says, but inasmuch as no appeal lies in any circumstances from the finding of a preliminary court, which finding is confined to the *prima facie* evidence, we imagine that the message has been wrongly transmitted, and that what the New York socialists complain of is the denial of a public trial by a court of first instance. It is probably not understood clearly that charges of high treason are never tried by courts of first instance in Japan, but are invariably remanded from a preliminary inquiry to a specially organised section of the Supreme Court. One speaker at the New York meeting is said to have attacked the Japanese on the ground of extreme inconsistency, inasmuch as during the recent war Japanese socialists were allowed to circulate their doctrines freely among the Russian troops, whereas steps are now being taken to exterminate the professors of socialistic doctrines in Japan. This is the first we have heard about a socialistic propaganda carried on by Japanese subjects among the Russian troops, and unless the latter were prisoners it is difficult to see how the thing could have been possible. It has always to be remembered that among the socialists themselves there is a large body of law-abiding and conscientious men, who honestly believe in the doctrines they embrace and who have no manner of sympathy with the extremists forming the fringe of socialism.

THE YALU LUMBER ENTERPRISE.

It is very difficult to ascertain the truth of the facts about the Yalu lumber enterprise, which, as our readers doubtless remember, is carried on conjointly by Chinese and Japanese. There have been no definitely authorized official statements, but the impression produced by the attitude of officialdom is that the enterprise has been fairly successful. Intelligence from private sources, however, does not confirm this view, and a telegram from the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent now gives some figures which, if correct, are not encouraging. He says that the amount of capital sunk during the last twelve months upon establishing three new stations, purchasing timber and other operations, aggregates one and a half million *yen*, and thus the total sunk in the business is two and a half millions, leaving only 500,000 *yen* available for future needs. The correspondent goes on to say that large numbers of rafts have been floated down the river, but have failed to find a market; that the directors of the lumber enterprise did not take sufficient note of the bad harvest by which the people were impoverished, and that altogether the management of the concern has been extravagant and reckless. The *Mainichi Dempo* has a similar message from the same place, and this coincidence suggests that the two correspondents obtained their information from a common source.

THE CABINET AND THE DIET.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, whose power of political foresight is not to be denied, predicts that quite a long line of items will go to make up the catalogue of differences between the Diet and the Cabinet in the former's approaching session. The subjects tabulated by our contemporary are as follow:—(1) the tariff question; (2) riparian improvement; (3) the railway gauge, which is expected to be the crucial problem of the hour; (4) naval increment; (5) the development of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, upon which topic the *Jiji* predicts a violent clash of opinions; (6) the amendment of the income tax law, which the Government promised to introduce this session; (7) the factory law, against which the volume of opposition has grown to be very formidable, the general opinion being that in the present condition of Japan's industrial development it would be suicidal to restrict night-work; (8) the bill for the regulation of electric enterprises (this was rejected by the Diet last session in consequence of a clause empowering officialdom to fix rates of fare); (9) Chosen, in other words, the methods pursued by the Government with regard to amalgamation, matters of tariff, the military status of the Governor-General and the powers vested in his office, all of which questions ought, in the Opposition's opinion, to have been submitted to a special session of the Diet; and (10) the question of the super-annuation of the three judges of the Court of Cassation. There are other items but of comparative insignificance. The above list is long enough already.

CONCERT IN TOKYO.

Lovers of music were given quite an exceptional treat on the 27th ultimo in the form of an orchestral and choral concert at the Tokyo Academy of Music in Uyeno Park. The prominent feature of the concert was the performance of Professor Reuter, whose plying surpassed anything ever previously heard in Tokyo. We should think that the work of this talented artist must open a new era for the piano in the Japanese capital. We cannot choose but pay a compliment to the Japanese vocalists also. Their performance showed that we may look forward to the day when singing in Japan after foreign modes will become a feature of the nation's life. The orchestral performance was exceptionally good, especially the string instruments. There was a universal feeling of regret that only two movements of the concerto were played. We append the programme.

PROGRAMME.

1.—Ein deutsches Requiem for Solo, Chorus and Orchestra ..... Brahms
a. Selig sind, die da Leid tragen.
b. Herr, lehre doch mich.
Baritone Solo: Mr. K. Shimidzu.

2.—Concerto for Piano and Orchestra in D minor ..... Rubinstein
Mr. R. Reuter.

3.—1re Suite L'Arlésienne for Orchestra ..... Bizet
a. Prélude. *c.* Adagio.
b. Minuetto. *d.* Carillon.

4.—Aria from "Odysseus" ..... Bruch
Mr. K. Nakajima.

5.—Female Choruses with accompaniment of two Horns and Harp ..... Brahms
a Greetings. *b.* Song from Ossian's Fingal.

6.—Overture to the Opera "Oberon" ..... Weber

CONDUCTOR: MR. A. JUNKER.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The half-yearly statement of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's accounts for the term ended September 30th 1910, shows that a marked improvement has taken place in the Company's business. The Report is as follows :—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

GENTLEMEN :—The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended September 30th, 1910.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to *yen* 4,298 742.301, out of which there has been paid :

	Yen.
Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	915 901.670
Insurance Fund	442,999.640
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	591,756.200
	1,950,657.510

leaving a balance of *yen* 3,206,701.379, including *yen* 858,616.588 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that *yen* 117,404.240 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *yen* 2,980,860,799 ; and that *yen* 1,073 431.940 be set aside as a Reserve for the Annual Reduction of Subsidies ; also that *yen* 59,465.090 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent, per annum, which will absorb *yen* 1,100,000,000.

The Balance, *yen* 856,400.109, will be carried forward to the next Account.

REMPEI KONDO, Chairman.

Head Office, Tokyo, 25th November, 1910.

BALANCE SHEET. 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Liabilities.	Yen.
Share Capital	22,000,000.000
Insurance Fund	6,202,108 799
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	7,617,343 687
Reserve Fund	2,863,456.559
Dividend Equalization Fund	3,300,000.000
Fund for the Extension of Services and Improvement of the Fleet	3,500,000 000
Pension Fund for Employees	2,376,817.920
Sundry Creditors	2,652,002.188
Amount brought forward from last account	858,616.588
Net Profit for the Half-year	2,348,084.721
	53 718,430.532

ASSETS.	Yen.
Reduced Book Value of Fleet	28,561,106 298
Reduced Book Value of Launches, Barges, &c	220,031.991
Buildings and Land	5,169,716.203
Yokohama Stores Depart., &c.	720,619.317
Public Loans and other Securities	7,288,261.430
Cash at Bankers and in hand	9,064,581.795
Sundry Debtors	2,694,113.498
	53,718,430.532

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	Yen.
To Depreciation of fleet and property.	915,901.670
To Insurance Fund	442,999.640
To Ships' Structural Repair Fund	591,756 200
To Reserve Fund	117,404.240
To Reserve for Annual Reduction of Subsidies	1,073,431.490
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	59,465.090
To Dividend (10 per cent.)	1,100,000 000
To Balance carried forward to next account	856 400.109
	5,157.358.889
By Balance brought forward 31st March, 1910	Yen. 858,616.588
By Amount of Gross Profits for the Half-Year, ended 30th, September, 1910	4,298,742.301
	5,157 358 889

We have examined the above Accounts, with the Books and Vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

TAKESHI ARISHIMA, TATSUMI IIDA, } Auditors.

Tokyo, 25th November, 1910.

The first fact that strikes the reader of these figures is that the gross profits for the half year totalled 4,298,742 *yen*, against 3,703,391 *yen* for the preceding half year, so that there was a growth of 595,451 *yen*. That is unquestionably a highly satisfactory result. It may fairly be interpreted as indicating the dawn of recovery from the state of stagnation which prevailed in the maritime carrying trade from 1907 onwards. The next noteworthy feature is the creation of a special reserve on account of the annual reduction of subsidies. Under that heading a sum of no less than 1,073,431 *yen* is set apart, and it is plain that if such a policy can be maintained, the Company will ultimately stand on a wholly satisfactory basis. We further observe that whereas the Company's liabilities are only 22 million *yen* on account of capital, its assets total 53¾ millions, out of which aggregate no less than 16⅓ millions are in ready money or negotiable securities, and 5 millions are in fixed property. The fleet numbers 69 steamers, ranging from 729 tons to 8,524 tons, and the total displacement is 281,223 tons, which stands in the books for 28,561,106 *yen*, being an average value of 102 *yen* per ton. There are also ample funds for the equalization of dividends and the pensioning of employees, as well as for structural repairs, and nearly a million *yen* is written off on account of depreciation of fleet and property. It is nevertheless possible to pay a dividend of 10 per cent., so that the Directors of Japan's premier steamship company are to be congratulated on the flourishing state of their enterprise.

THE BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Committee of the *Seisanchosa-kai* have presented their report with regard to the proposal for establishing a bank of China and Japan. In the interests of Japan's industrial development, which the Committee regards with strong optimism, it is urged that not only should the existing banks be instructed to offer greater facilities, but also a new bank of China and Japan should be established.

The *Chuo* and the *Nippon* both attack the above Committee vehemently on the ground that an unpractical restriction is to be placed on the proposed bank, for the purpose of preventing its competition with the Specie Bank, that restriction being that the new Bank must not deal in bills of exchange.

Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, President of the Fifteenth Bank, has been approached by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the subject of the newly projected China and Japan Bank, the establishment of which has been recommended by the Productive Resources Investigation Committee. Premising that he speaks simply as a banker and not in his former, or his present, relation to the Specie Bank, Mr. Sonoda asks the pertinent question, what funds ought to be placed at the disposal of the new bank. Is it the Committee's idea that one half of the sum now accommodated by the State to the Specie Bank should be diverted from that institution into the coffers of a China Japan Bank, or is it intended that independent aid shall be given to the latter? If the first of these courses be pursued, there will be no increase in the total sum available for trade purposes ; and if the second method be chosen, the banks will not only command large capital but also will compete to the advantage of the mercantile world in general. In this second contingency, however, great care must be exercised in organizing the new Bank. The Committee recommends that it should not be allowed to purchase bills of exchange. But, in the first place, bills of exchange are the chief instrument in tradal transactions, and, in the second place, it must be remembered that the proposed bank would have its headquarters in a silver-using country, and must consequently keep in touch with the centres of the gold-using area, since not otherwise can the injurious effects of fluctuation in the value of the white metal be guarded against. The upshot of the matter is that the new bank must be in touch with all the markets of the world, and that it must be a complete institution with due qualifications to handle every branch of banking business. Such an institution requires able and experienced men to organize it and to carry it on, nor can there be any hope of achieving success in a night and a morning. The Specie Bank has been for thirty years in existence and has barely attained its present status.

THE FACTORY LAW.

The Productive Resources Investigation Committee held a meeting at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on the 30th ultimo to discuss the draft of the new Factory Law. This law is gradually being whittled down. Its vertebræ are disappearing one by one. The Government's original draft provided that special protection in the matter of duration of labour should be extended to all persons below 16 years of age, but it is now proposed by the above Committee to alter this age limit to 15 years. Then with regard to night work, which constitutes one of the most important points in the bill, the Government's first project was that five years after the date of putting the new law into operation night-work should be forbidden in the case of males under 14 and of females under 20. The Diet having rejected this, the Government postponed the operation of the veto for ten years instead of five, and the Committee now recommends that it should be postponed for fifteen years ; in other words, the Committee thinks that the present system of night labour may be left unamended for a decade and a half. Corresponding changes in ages and in periods of operation are suggested throughout the bill, and the Committee holds that a provision should be added sanctioning appeal from the decisions of a Government inspector to an administrative tribunal. The scale of penalties is also reduced by one-half in the Committee's draft, and altogether the interests of the employer are liberally consulted.

THE TANKO S.S. COMPANY.

This Company's affairs are again beginning to attract public attention. The *Yamato Shimbun* has a very complicated statement, but the gist of it is, so far as we can gather, that Mr. Murota and his fellow-thinkers are in favour of reducing the capital of the Company by one-half, whereas Mr. Amenomiya and his clique are not disposed to endorse any such drastic measure. At present the mining property of the Company stands for some 19 million *yen* in its capital account and its subsidiary industries represent something less than 3 millions. To write off about 11 millions of this property at one stroke of the pen would be a heroic measure.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FINANCIAL.

On the 25th ultimo 25 millions worth of exchequer bills fell due for repayment and were entirely re-written. At the same time a new issue of 10 million *yen* was announced, so that the total transaction amounted to 35 millions. The rate of interest was raised by one *rin* per diem, and thus the new rate becomes nine *rin*. This increase of rate is ascribed to the fact that money is always more or less tight at the fall of the year. Moreover the bills are payable in two months instead of the usual three That is because the end of January will coincide with the new year according to the old almanack, and it will be convenient to holders to receive their money at that time. With regard to the issue of exchequer bills for railway purposes, it is expressly permitted by the Railway Law, but the system has never been carried into practice previously, the Treasury having limited its issue of exchequer bills to three purposes, namely, general finance, capital for the Iron Foundry and capital for State monopolies. We may add here that, according to the estimates for next year, the total expenditure upon railways is 40½ millions, out of which the net profits of the lines yield 8,470,000 *yen*, leaving 32 millions approximately to be borrowed. The greater part of this latter sum will be obtained from the Post Office Savings Banks.

There begins to be some talk of tightness in the money market. Until quite recently the Bank of Japan's note issues totalled only 300 million *yen*, but of late they have risen considerably, and now there is only some 20 millions of note-issuing power. This, too, at the close of the year, when the demand for money is always strong. The greater part of the recently issued exchequer bills had to be taken up by the Bank of Japan, which of course necessitated a corresponding issue of notes, and the *Hochi Shimbun*, writing on this subject, foresees that if the Government's railway bill passes the House, the services of the Bank of Japan will be again called into operation, so that on the whole tightness in the money market may be regarded as a feature of the near future. We ourselves fail to see why an issue of notes for purposes of railway construction should produce a demand for money or a rise in the market rate of interest. But people find it necessary to account for the depressed condition of the share market, and our Tokyo contemporary accounts for it in the manner above indicated.

THE TOKYO RAILWAY.

No one will be surprised to hear that the *Shogyo Shimpo* quotes a leading member of the Tokyo Municipality as denying that the question of municipalizing the Tokyo Railway has progressed as far as rumour alleges. This gentleman observes that the question has become a standing dish in Tokyo, which is served up every year in November or December, and always with the same result. Mr. Nakajima brought it again before the Municipal Council a few days ago, but the Council decided that discussion had better be postponed until a definite arrangement had been effected between the Government, the Company and the promoters of municipalization. Hence if the problem comes up again for formal consideration by the Council, it may be taken for granted that all the preliminaries have been arranged.

The *Yamato Shimbun* says that it has been decided to sanction the application of the Tokyo Railway Company for extending the period of its suburban lines' construction. Our contemporary explains that the situation is thought to be covered by the article in the Company's charter which provides for an extension of time in the event of unavoidable obstructions.

THE NAVY.

Sometime ago it was announced that the *Chinyen* was to be written off the effective list of the navy from the beginning of the next fiscal year, and it is now stated that the same fate will befall the *Iki*. It seems only yesterday that the *Chinyen* figured upon the scene as one of China's two battleships which were strong enough to hold command of the Eastern seas until their flags were lowered in the battle of the Yellow Sea and at Weihaiwei. As for the *Iki*, she took her part in the Russo-Japanese War as the *Emperor Nicolai First*, and she had previously acted a prominent part in Far Eastern waters, for she was the Flag ship of the Russian Admiral at Chefoo when Viscount Ito Myoji proceeded thither for the ratification of the Shimonoseki treaty. She now goes to the scrap-heap and her place is taken as a unit of the training squadron by the *Fuji*, which was one of Japan's two first battle-ships—the battle-ships for which the Diet refused to grant money until the Emperor decreed that 10 per cent. of all official salaries, begining with the privy purse, should be assigned for the purpose during a period of ten years. How different Japan's position now would be in the world had the Diet's parsimonious policy been pursued!

THE GRAPHIC'S XMAS NUMBER.

This year's Christmas number of the *Graphic* is particularly beautiful in a pictorial sense and particularly interesting in a literary. Each twelvemonth seems to bring greater skill, alike artistic and technical. The composition of the illustrations, their colouring and their execution, are all above praise. As usual the reader is carried back to the old days. For some inscrutable reason Xmas seems essentially a season of bygone days. The warmth of the yule-log and the aroma of the wassail appeal to our senses more delicately and jovially when we celebrate the season in company with our grandfathers and grandmothers.

"Ah! the old times, old dreams, old joys,
"Buried below the present's noise,
"How still they sleep beneath time's river;
"All their sorrow and pain forgot,
"All their beauty without a blot,
"Living to perfume our memory for ever."

The *Graphic's* Xmas number takes us back to the good old days of yore, and we can conceive no happier way of passing Christmas afternoon than in the company of such *raconteurs* and such pictures as it marshals for our entertainment. Among the former are Eden Phillpotts, E. Nesbit, and other well known writers; and among the latter are masterpieces from the brush of Lawson Wood, H. M. Brock, Claude Shepperson, G. L. Stampa, Tony Sarg, W. Heath Robinson and Miss Hilda Cowham.

WORKS OF ART IN JAPAN.

Some time ago a London correspondent of this journal related that the average Englishman was not prepared to value Japanese works of art at the figures they command in Japan. It is true. In this case the prophet is not without honour in his own country. There used to be a different story to tell. Not so many years ago as to overtax the memory of numerous foreign residents in this land, the choicest *chefs d'œuvre* of the "old masters" in pictorial and applied art were to be had for paltry sums. But during the past two decades there has been a great and growing change. Master-pieces are now appraised by Japanese connoiseurs at values considerably higher than those commanded abroad. An illustration was furnished a few days ago at a sale in Kyoto where various objects were put up to tender by the well known Shimamura family, to whom, for many generations, the dry-goods store of Daimaru has belonged. Apparently commercial disaster has overtaken this great firm, for its heirlooms were brought to the hammer without reserve. Among them the following are said to have been specially worthy of notice:—

A large painting of a pine tree with storks and barn-door fowl in the foreground. sold for 5,000 *yen*.

A pair of alcove-pictures of fighting tigers by Ganku; sold for 4.200 *yen*.

A pair of gold-leaf screens, with decoration by Kōrin; sold for 6.300 *yen*.

An alcove-picture, stag and roe, by Ganku; sold for 6,400 *yen*.

A large alcove picture by Sosen, 100 monkies; sold for 9.460 *yen*.

Many other works of art brought from 2,000 to 3,000 *yen*, and the whole sale realized over 150,000 *yen*.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, November 25.

There is no special subject of comment. Things remain lifeless.

Saturday, November 26.

The close of the month brought an almost total cessation of business on the 26th inst., and all prices fell.

Monday, November 28.

Dullness and depression reigned yesterday, though the operations of one bull drove up prices in a few instances. Naturally the Oils are locking better.

Wednesday, November 30.

Unmitigated dullness was the prevailing feature of yesterday's market. There was no really explanatory cause.

Thursday, December 1.

The tendency yesterday was in an upward direction, mainly owing to news that the rate of discount is falling in London. We append the quotations for February delivery:—

	Nov. 30th.	Dec. 1st.	
Tokyo Railway	73.00	73 10	+ 10
Kei-Hin Railway	—	—	.—
Yusen Kaisha	94.45	94.60	+ .15
Toyo Kisen	23.80	23.70	— .10
Specie Bank	—	—	.—
Tanko Kisen	29.80	29.50	— .30
Tokyo Gas	81 00	80.65	— .35
Tokyo Dento	80 90	80 90	.—
Fuji Gas Spinning	81.05	81.80	+ .75
Tokyo Spinning	40 50	40.50	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning	1 2 05	102.10	+ .05
Beer	76.50	76.60	+ .10
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	57.00	58.00	+ 1.00
Nippon Oil	74.80	74 80	.—
Rice Exchange	125.05	—	.—
Stock Exchange	200.00	205 50	+ 5.50

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TAPE WORM.

A very singular telegram reaches the *Mainichi Dempo* from San Francisco. The details are somewhat obscure, but the gist is that an American physician has discovered evidence which suggests that tape-worm is a contagious malady. Blood taken from the ear-lobes of a number of Chinamen who were under observation in the detention station, was found to contain bacteria identified as those of the tape-worm. This new development necessarily placed an additional obstacle in the path of the Chinese seeking admission to the United States. The Chinese physician attached to the station is said to have protested strongly, mainly on the ground that the new restriction was not extended to Japanese immigrants. He threatened that his countrymen would organize a boycott if the American sanitary authorities persisted in their intention. At this point a strange rider comes in, namely, that a Chinese official who was about to start for the United States with the object of purchasing material for the Changchun-Kilin railway has suspended his journey, doubtless as a preliminary to the boycott. It is a narrative which needs a great deal of elucidation.

THE SHIP-OWNERS' UNION.

Not much has been heard of late of the Ship Owners' Union, but they have brought themselves now once more into notice by complaining that the maritime carrying industry in Japan lacks adequate financial facilities. There is an industrial bank to accommodate industries and there is a hypothec bank to assist agricultural interests, but there is nothing of the kind in the realm of marine transport. The Ship-Owners' Union suggests either that the Kogyo Ginko or the Kwangyo Ginko should be instructed to extend their operations to the mercantile marine, or that a special bank should be established for the latter purpose. They would have ships treated as fixed property for financial convenience, 70 per cent. of the value of a vessel being the limit of the accommodation granted, and they suggest various rules as to insurance against accident.

In some quarters the proposal is criticised as unpractically vague since it contains no provisions for dealing with vessels in the event of non-payment of money for which they are hypothecated.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The figures for the country's foreign trade during the last 10 days of November are:—

	Yen.
Exports	13,172,000
Imports	14,553,000
Excess of Imports	1,381,000

The figures for the period January 1st to Nov. 30th are :—

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	416,561,000	+46,822,000
Imports	419,572,000	+48,040,000
Excess of Imports	3,011,000	———
Total Increase of trade		94,862,000

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The China-Japan S S. Company held its half-yearly general meeting in Tokyo on the 26th ultimo. This is the fourth year of the Company's existence, and now for the first time it declares a dividend, namely, of 6 per cent. for the past half year. The President, Mr. Ishiwata, when submitting the accounts and the report, explained that the seven steamship Companies whose steamers are employed in the Yangtsz carrying trade are now working in genuine coöperation, so that the ruinous competition of former years has come to an end. He further stated that in the early part of the year, owing to the Changsha riots and to the inclement weather, business threatened to be very dull, but ever since June the weather has taken a most favourable turn and plentiful havests are now in sight. Thus business prospects have improved greatly.

With sincere regret we learn of the death of the Reverend W. N. Davis, which occurred at his native place in Illinois on the 4th ultimo. Mr. Davis was in his 73rd year when his career of signal usefulness was cut short. He came to Japan for the American Board of Missions, and he took part in the organization of the *Doshinsha*, where he served as a professor from the time of its establishment until the date of his demise. The earliest episode in his career was his military service in the American War of Secession when he distinguished himself greatly and received the rank of Colonel. He was a man of most lovable personality and a very gifted mind. The good that he wrought in Japan can scarcely be overestimated, and his memory will long remain green in this country.

The Tokyo newspapers publish a telegram from France which we suppose to have been supplied by the Liberal News-agency. It says that if Japan desires to exercise her finally recovered tariff autonomy, it is only right that France should assist her. We do not see that this telegram has much significance, for evidently any concessions made by France to Japan would evoke corresponding concessions by Japan to France.

At 55 minute past 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th ultimo, a female employee in the Powder Manufactory at Oji let a fuze fall by accident and a great explosion ensued. Five persons were injured seriously and 16 slightly. The women who dropped the fuze was covered with burns and is in a parlous condition.

The latest talk in Tokyo is about the cost of electric lighting. This subject has been brought upon the tapis by the Municipality's refusal to sanction the charges shown in the Tokyo Railway Company's new schedule. That Company, having completed its underground lines in certain sections of the city, applied to be allowed to levy a charge something less than that levied by its rival the Tokyo Electric Light Company. This application was rejected on the ground of dearness, and Tokyo journals now naturally insist that the Electric Light Company should be compelled to lower its charges so as to avoid the injustice of discriminating against the Tokyo Railway. As a matter of fact the cost of electric light in Tokyo is higher than it is at any other places in Japan except Yokohama and Sapporo. At places like Nagoya, Kanazawa and Hakodate householders can purchase for from 85 to 90 *sen* what costs 1 20 *yen* in Tokyo. Nothing is said, however, as to the means that should be pursued in the case of the Tokyo Electric Light Company. Evidently the Municipality cannot arbitrarily order a reduction of its charges until the expiration of the charter period. Meanwhile is the Tokyo Railway Company to be interdicted from earning money?

It appears that the somewhat cryptic telegram recently received from Paris is to be read in the sense that if Japan desires to maintain her present relations with France, the former must make substantial concessions in the matter of tariff. To this Japanese newspapers reply by denying that any such necessity exists. They point out that nearly the whole of Japanese imports to France consist of what may be called raw materials, namely *habutai* and silk fabrics which are dyed and worked up in France before being placed on the market. Something like 80 per cent. of these commodities is exported from France to South America, and upon such exports the French Government grants rebate of all the duties originally levied at the time of the import of the Japanese goods. The net result is that practically the whole of the Japanese commodities sold to France escape duty free, and that this indulgence is entirely in the interest of French manufacturers. Therefore France cannot afford to impose heavy duties upon Japanese products. On the other hand, the articles that France sells to Japan are essentially luxuries, which may be taxed in this country to almost any extent without seriously inconveniencing the people.

There is some trouble in connection with the gradually growing tendency of Japanese seamen to desert from their ships in Portland Harbour. A very flagrant case is said to have taken place quite recently on board the *Daini Otaru Maru*, a steamer of 2,755 tons, belonging to the Otaru Timber Company. A party of her seamen, numbering 13 or 14, armed themselves with weapons of various sorts and forced the master to allow them to go ashore in one of the ship's boats. Seven of them were subsequently apprehended, and there was some talk of applying to them the Immigration Law, which requires that every Oriental landing at Portland must put up a sum of 500 dollars. But it was finally decided that the culprits must be regarded as deserters, not as immigrants, and a fine of 5 dollars per head was judged sufficient. The *Tamon Maru* is mentioned as having had a similar experience on a smaller scale, and the Authorities are contemplating the adoption of stringent measures of protection.

On the 27th ultimo the ceremony of unveiling a bronze statue of Marquis Inouye took place at the celebrated statesman's villa in Okitsu. The statue had been modelled and cast by the well-known artist, Mr. Okazaki Sessei. It stands 16 feet high and is mounted on a rock of nearly the same height presented by the inhabitants of the district. We read that work was commenced on the statue last May, and that the necessary funds were put up by those who owe the Marquis a debt of gratitude. Many eminent men were present at the ceremony. Marquis Katsura, however, was unable to attend, as he had to be present in Tokyo to receive congratulations on his own Birthday,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and Prince Yamagata also was prevented from joining the party. Marquis Saionji and Marquis Matsukata were, however, conspicuous. The address was read by Baron Matsuo, Govenor of the Bank of Japan, and cheers were proposed by Marquis Matsukata.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* has an alarmist article on the subject of fire insurance in Japan. The big fire in Osaka last year pulled down several companies, and hurt the survivors so badly that they began to adopt exceptional precautions and to charge high rates. This course led them once again into the land of prosperity, but forthwith competition was encouraged, and things have now lapsed into such a condition that any big conflagration would certainly entail several failures. Our contemporary advises careful supervision. This seems to us to be a case of the old story, excessive reliance on officialdom.

A great number of promotions are announced among military officers. The figures are as follow :—

To be Lieut.-General	2
„ Major-Generals	17
„ Colonels	30
„ Lieut.-Colonels	36
„ Majors	100
„ Captains	a few
„ Lieutenants	1,000

There has never been before such a list of promotions.

THE "MUSASHINO."

The above is the name of a new magazine published in Tokyo. It is a very small affair; only 29 pages of petty dimensions, but it makes a correspondingly modest debut. There is no introduction, so called. The periodical opens with an essay on Musashino—the moor of Musashi—where many a battle was fought in bygone years, and of this essay the closing paragraph runs :—

> In christening this modest publication "Musashino" we had in view the historical background presented above. Naturally our interest centres upon the capital city of Tokyo and its vicinities. However, we should not be so selfish as to ignore other parts of our beautiful land. I shall see that no interesting place historical and scenic, as well as men and things, shall fail to receive its proper share of attention, such as it would prove most interesting to foreign visitors. The magazine will also aim to serve as a medium for recording impressions and views of these visitors concerning the Land of the Rising Sun.
>
> AISAKU HAYASHI,
> Managing Director.
>
> The Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

It will be gathered from this explanation that the chief purpose of the magazine is topographical, but the table of contents contradicts that conclusion, for we find a brief essay on the "Courage and fidelity of the Japanese" by Count Okuma; another on "the Origin and Practice of *Sumo*," by the champion wrestler Hitachiyama; a third on "Shintoism"—an abominable title—by Mr. Tomoya Suga, and so forth, the ensemble being sufficiently miscellaneous. But, frankly speaking, we cannot anticipate any future for such a publication. We doubt whether it will ever command five hundred subscribers. And we have a gentle protest to offer. It is against literary larceny. A couplet in which the writer of this paragraph has some right to be interested, since the rendering is from his pen, is made the subject of a short essay in *Musashino* and is treated as wholly original, the metre, too, being spoiled by clumsy copying. The correct version is :—

> "Sought for a Sovereign's use.
> "Blossoms I've loved so long
> "Can I in duty fail?
> "But to the nightingale
> "Seeking her home of song
> "How can I make excuse?"

The editor of Musashino substitutes "claimed" for "sought" and prints the second line "Blossoms I have loved so long"; a form in which it will not scan. We can not honestly wish prosperity to a magazine whose opening number is guilty of plagiarism.

TOKYO NOTES.

A correspondent subscribing himself "Kyōshi" desires to correct me in supposing that government schools pay any attention to the Shokonsha festival, and he would have the public believe that the Mombusho regards it with indifference. By the time this correspondent is more of a "Kyoshi" he will have learned that the Mombusho and every department of the Government is strictly respectful toward the *kyōshi* for which the Yasukuni shrine stands and which it teaches. What are the facts? Three days were allowed for the Shokonsha festival, Saturday, Sunday and Monday. The Government schools were allowed to take any of these days as a holiday on account of doing honour to the Yasukuni shrine Naturally most of them or many of them took Sunday as least interfering with their arrangement of lessons. It is beside the mark to say that Sunday was a holiday in any case, for that were the same as to say that the Imperial birthday would cease to be holiday whenever it fell on Sunday. But *all* the schools did not take *Sunday* this year for doing homage at the Yasukuni shrine; of this I know personally. Moreover the Imperial deputies appointed to represent His Majesty and the Japanese Empire in honouring the faith for which the Shrine stands, were much higher and more representative of the Japanese people than the official Department known as the Mombusho; and yet we may feel assured that the Mombusho would be the last department of the Government that admitted disrespect or indifference on its part toward a festival so highly and faithfully observed by the Emperor himself. Of course my reference to local observance was in respect to Tokyo only, as "Tokyo Notes" cannot be made to mean notes of the whole Empire.

* * *

A matter that somewhat affects the prosperity of Tokyo is the prices charged at her hotels. In an interview recently with a British tourist of wealth and experience in repeated worldwide travel, I was assured that hotel rates in Tokyo were the highest anywhere met with, either in Europe or America. Going to the best hotel in the capital the first figure asked was at the rate of ten *yen* a day for one person, for a room and accomodation that could be had for half the money in any hotel of equal grade in Europe or America, including Canada and Australia. When persons of wealth are shocked at the rates demanded in Tokyo, how must the poorer class of tourist feel! One thing is certain, that if Japanese hotels cannot afford to ask the same rates as are asked for equal accomodation in the hotels of Switzerland, Germany and Italy, we can never hope to see Japan benefited by tourists to the same extent that these European countries are now, and for many years have been, enriched. Nor is the popularity of the Italians and the Swiss among the nations of the world due less to the flocks of tourists that annually frequent these countries than to other causes. Abundant tourist travel and proper treatment of tourists will do more for the good name of a nation than either diplomacy or commerce, greatly influential as these must necessarily be.

* * *

Tokyo citizens have joined very heartily in welcoming home again Mayor Ozaki and Madame Ozaki, who have had a pleasant and well deserved trip in Europe and America. Most of us, both foreigners and Japanese alike, followed with interest the cordial reception extended Mr. and Mrs. Ozaki in the various national capitals visited, and nowhere was the welcome more sincere and enthusiastic than in London and Washington. Both Mayor and Mrs. Ozaki are regarded in the West as among the foremost leaders of progress in the Far East, and the impression left upon the nations visited by these worthy representatives of Tokyo, will do no little toward strengthening the international good feeling that most of the occidental nations desire to maintain with Japan. Madame Ozaki's name in connection with magazine literature is even more widely known in the Occident, than that of her husband in politics, simply for the reason that the masses of the people of the West are much more interested in what is written of Japanese social life than in her diplomacy and politics. But Mayor Ozaki is so well known in the official circles of occidental countries, especially for his cordial hospitality extended to persons of note or importance as well as to foreign delegations visiting the Japanese capital, that the welcome he received abroad was all the more hearty and the international good feeling all the more emphasized.

* * *

The marriage of Miss Jessie Purvis to Mr. Eugene Libeaud, which took place in St. Andrew's Church on Saturday last, represented all that one associates with so happy an occasion. The religious ceremony was simple but artistic and impressive, in accordance with the tastes of the bride. The Rev. Professor Arthur Lloyd read the opening exhortation in the marriage service and the knot was tied by the Ven. Archdeacon King, while Bishop Cecil pronounced the nuptial benediction. Upon the conclusion of the service the friends of the wedded pair, to the number of some 300 met at the Imperial Hotel where a very pleasant reception was held, the bride's health being proposed by Professor Lloyd, and the health of the wedded pair enthusiastically drunk by their many friends. After an hour or more of genial converse the bride and groom left for parts unknown. The moment of departure was charged with its usual intensity. Ranks of guests lined up along the spacious corridors of the hotel awaiting the unfortunates who were to run the gauntlet. One may suppose that all newly married persons have to undergo this ordeal on their wedding day as a sort of contrast to bring out in bold relief the happiness of the event in which they figure as the principal characters. It is to real life what shadow is to a picture. But Mr. and Mrs. Libeaud bore the ordeal well. The showers of confetti were so dense that I for one could not see the victims at all as they passed down the lines; in fact nothing could be seen save a violent motion of squirming objects buried under an ocean of confetti. Before the old slippers had well begun to fly however, they had gained the automobile, and escaped amid the cheers and best wishes of those who so far had the best of it. Upon returning from the honeymoon trip, the place of which is yet a secret. Mr. and Mrs. Libeaud will take up their residence in Yokohama.

GRADUATION CEREMONIES.

The 22nd graduation ceremony of the Military College took place on Tuesday. His Majesty the Emperor, owing to a slight indisposition, sent Prince Kanin as his proxy. The number of the graduates this year was fifty, of whom seven superiors, including Prince Takeda, each received a prize from H. M. the Emperor.

The Naval College also held a graduation ceremony the same day, when Prince Higashi-Fushimi representing His Majesty the Emperor, was present. A prize of a Japanese sword was conferred by the Emperor on each of the graduates of honour in the Engineering Department, and that of a silver match, on each of those in the medical Department. Engineer Lieutenant Akimoto, one of the superior graduates, lectured on the application of electricity to warships at sea.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

"BRITAIN AND THE WORLD'S PEACE."

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 26.*)

II.

IN two recent issues of our local German contemporary there appears a translation of a lecture delivered on the 20th ult. in the Club Concordia at Tientsin, on the subject of Anglo-German relations. The lecturer is described by our contemporary as a well-known economist, and professor in Kiel University; and his arguments may therefore be taken as embodying the Teutonic view of the case, the other side of which may be said to have been presented by the American expert, Admiral MAHAN. Like the latter's article in the *Daily Mail*, the gist of which we gave our readers yesterday, Dr. HARMS' paper is based primarily on historical grounds, but the conclusions at which he arrives differ widely from those reached by the American authority. The German professor traces the broader outlines of the development of the British nation in naval and in commercial power, just as does Admiral MAHAN; but he omits all reference to one important feature in the situation, upon which the American critic lays much stress. That feature is the military predominance of Germany. It is true that Dr. HARMS does incidentally mention the German army, when he pertinently enquires whether Germany can afford the expense of supporting "a strong fleet in addition to her army." But the outstanding factor in the situation, not merely of Germany *vis à vis* England, but of Europe as a whole, is thus lightly touched upon merely for the purpose of warning the people of the Fatherland that their financial resources are not so far from the limit as is commonly supposed. Any person reading the professor's paper as it stands, and in the absence of previous knowledge, would gather some such impression as this. Here are (he would say) two Powers which have become mighty by reason of naval strength and commercial development, and are still progressing in these two respects. One of them, which happens to be at present the superior, as regards these assets of world-power, is consumed with suspicion and jealousy of the other, because the weaker rival seeks to improve her position even to the point of equality. Now, we submit that this omission of all reference to Germany's military predominance is inexcusable. If, in reviewing a given situation, the reviewer passes over one of its most important features —some would say, *the* most important —his estimate loses immeasurably thereby. That is what Dr. HARMS has done, and the omission calls for protest. However, having drawn attention to this point, let us pass to his other arguments.

After showing how England, by her victory over the Dutch in the seventeenth century, and over Napoleon in the eighteenth, entered upon an era of "uncontested supremacy," on which her triumph at Trafalgar set the seal—the Professor goes on to say that the Island Power believed her predominance to be assured to all eternity. In the rise of Germany, therefore, England saw the advent of a rival where once she had reigned alone; and as the English hold "the dogma that their national existence depends on the retention of the world-market," they now fear "a repetition of the same process whereby England had formerly triumphed over Holland and France." The argument is a familiar one; it is not a little invidious, and it bears the stamp of the special pleader. For ourselves—if we may claim to know as much of British beliefs and ideals as Dr. HARMS—we do not for a moment hesitate to say that it is utterly beside the mark. We do not believe that Englishmen, as a nation, entertain the slightest *jealousy* of Germany, either in commercial or in naval matters. We frankly admit, on the other hand, that English people are somewhat sensitive on the subject of the remarkable increase of the German navy; but that is not jealousy—it is genuine *anxiety* and *alarm*. It is very much as if a man armed with one excellent weapon were to be threatened by a man armed with two slightly inferior weapons. The feelings of the former can well be imagined when he sees his opponent discarding one of his slightly inferior weapons for another which is at least as good as the single instrument upon which his rival depends. That, in our opinion, fairly represents the feeling of the average Englishman on this question. But Professor HARMS thinks otherwise, and elaborates his argument thus:—

> At the present day we have everywhere rivals in the world-market; the progress of German trade being especially striking in South America. This causes anxiety to the English who hitherto have felt their predominance uncontested; it can almost be said that the mere fact of our existence is irritating. England has come to recognize that her position of monopoly has been lost; and finds it hard to reconcile herself to the position of a *primus inter pares*. Theoretically of course no Englishman would contend that his country has any right to such a monopoly; but it becomes a dangerous matter, when one of the competitors becomes possessed of the idea that another is trying to seize the position. England has an unquestioning faith in the absolutely false view of history which holds that the rise of one Power inevitably means the destruction of another.
>
> * * *
>
> Hence arises the opinion held by so many in England: *Ceterum censeo Germaniam esse delendam*: Germany must fall! This is a very dangerous state of things. Without a fleet we should (like formerly Holland in her decline) be exposed to every attack. Hence we must have a fleet so strong that the destruction of it by England would entail on her sacrifices which she will never be inclined to make. Our aim must be to make her think the grapes are sour. Any proposal to limit armaments, therefore, we can only refuse; we must be strong in order to be at all. . . . .
>
> England's position in India, Egypt and Canada forces her to be cautious; and the more we increase our fleet, the more improbable will a collision be. England must reckon with our existence; on this basis even a political concert may be arrived at.

It is clear that the German professor is obsessed with the notion that Britain is filled with a murderous hatred of Germany. England is longing to fall upon and destroy Germany utterly, and that is why the former looks with such aversion on the increase of the latter's fleet. But the hollowness of this argument can easily be shown. If really the attitude of England towards Germany is that of one longing to destroy, why in the world has she not done it all this time? Why does she not do it now, while yet Germany's 21 Dreadnoughts are not in being? She has not done it, and she does not propose to do it, because such a proceeding represents neither England's wish nor her intention. The best proof of the essentially inoffensive policy of Britain's rulers, and the absolutely unaggressive character of her Fleet, is the fact that that fleet, and the rival fleet across the narrow sea, are floating peacefully at anchor in their respective ports to-day. Dr. HARMS, we beg leave to say, is wrong in his suppositions, and wrong in his conclusions. Englishmen find no fault with Germany's aspirations after national greatness. They recognize that ambition is no crime; that, on the contrary, and within certain obvious limits, it is no more than a necessary concomitant of vigorous national life. They recognize that the world is big enough for them and Germans both—and many others besides; they recognize that they already have on their hands a huge and undeveloped Empire, with an untold weight of responsibility devolving therefrom; and they desire nothing better than to be allowed to work unhindered for its development and to live safely, without fear of evil.

THE PERPETUAL LEASE QUESTION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, November 30*)

THERE is no longer any serious attempt to deny that the interpretation placed by the foreign land-renters, or their Representatives, on the finding of the Arbitration Tribunal places these land-renters in a fiscal situation much superior to that occupied by their Japanese neighbours. So long as the question was under discussion, the uniform contention on the foreign side was that no exemption whatever was claimed; that the taxes, national and municipal, were fully included in the ground-rents, and that the perpetual lease-holder did not enjoy a special favour. In fact the fashion was to apply to those who argued differently some pretty harsh epithets; such as "renegade," "unpatriotic" and so forth. A notably emphatic publicist among the throwers of that kind of mud used to be the *Japan Gazette*, which now, however, with splendid indifference to consistency writes:—

> It must be remembered that a perpetual-lease lot, apart from its position and improvements, has a special value to foreigners. Those who own or rent it are protected by treaty from any increase of taxation or other charge levied in respect of it, other than the ground-rent or dues stipulated in the lease of the lot. When the lot is sold to a Japanese it loses its special character, and those owning or renting it come under the same fiscal conditions as Japanese land-owners or tenants elsewhere. Therefore, when the possibility of almost unlimited taxation

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

by Japanese local authorities is remembered, together with that fact the foreign residents would have to suffer such taxation without representation in its levy or disposition, it will be seen that the value of these lots to a Japanese and to a foreigner must be a very different thing.

Precisely. That is just what has been said all along and what has hitherto been persistently denied by the *Japan Gazette* and its fellow-thinkers. The foreign holder of a perpetual lease is in a far better fiscal position than the Japanese owner of a similar lot of land.

There is another point worthy of notice. Certain land-lots in the former Settlement of Yokohama have recently been purchased by Japanese subjects. Our local contemporary interprets these purchases as "some kind of an organized movement," and suggests that "the Government may propose to acquire these properties by private treaty with the owners and thus end the perpetual-lease anomaly." That would not be at all a bad device, for truly a superhuman brain is needed to invent any method of getting rid of a state of affairs which not merely is an "anomaly" but also serves to perpetuate the unwise barrier between the foreign residents and their Japanese neighbours, There is a difficulty, however. The Government of Japan is constitutional. It can neither inaugurate a great financial measure nor appropriate funds for carrying it out without the Diet's approval and the Sovereign's sanction. Men whose minds are cast in a certain mould have a tendency to attribute everything to some occult exercise of official power. At one moment you will find such men inveighing against all governmental incursions into private affairs; at another, you will hear them speaking as though ubiquity were a normal attribute of the official hand. Thus we can not be altogether surprised that the Japanese Cabinet should be suspected of the feat ascribed to it hypothetically by the *Japan Gazette*. But we venture to predict that if the policy of buying up the foreign settlements be adopted, there will be nothing hole-and-corner about the performance. The difficulties that suggest themselves do indeed seem insuperable, but they all sink into insignificance compared with the task of preserving secrecy.

THE CONFERENCE, THE CRISIS AND THEIR COMMON CAUSE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 1.*)

SPEAKING at Belfast two nights ago in the presence of a vast assemblage of Ulstermen, Lord LONDONDERRY declared that the Government would be responsible *if their Home Rule policy caused bloodshed.* Such ominous utterances as these should serve to convince the Briton abroad, as well as the Briton at home, of the acute character of the crisis which has supervened on the failure of the Conference. That it was so regarded in the Metropolis even before the fatal collapse is evidenced by the reception of the Premier's speech on Lord Mayor's Day. The Guildhall banquet has often been used by British Prime Ministers to make an important pronouncement on some leading question of the day; but, on the 9th ult., Mr. ASQUITH sorely disappointed his hearers. He briefly reviewed the events of the year, he touched upon the Persian Question and he discussed regretfully the burden of armaments; but none of these aroused much enthusiasm in his audience. Rumours had got abroad that the Conference was even then in the pains of death, and all other issues sank into insignificance. Finally the PRIME MINISTER did made a reference to the momentous work of the Council of Eight. That reference, however, comparatively lengthy though it was, told his audience nothing. A vague and non-committal statement closed with a pious expression of "confidence in the political instinct, the trained judgment, the inbred sagacity and integrity of the British people." Mr. ASQUITH resumed his seat, says a London paper, amid "a somewhat perfunctory applause." The incident is significant of the intense feeling aroused in the minds of all who, like the civic fathers of the Metropolis, are concerned for their country's welfare at this crisis in her career. We venture to say that there were few earnest-minded citizens—no matter of what political faith—but read with disappointment, at their breakfast-table the next morning, the empty periods of the Prime Minister's Guildhall speech. However, as regards the issue for which all men waited, the suspense was not of long duration. A Dublin evening paper, in its stop-press edition, announced "on trustworthy authority" that "a general agreement has been substantially arrived at between the members of the Conference. . . *A compromise has been come to respecting the House of Lords. . . . New Irish proposals are to be submitted either to Parliament or to a fresh Conference, and the Conservative leaders have agreed to support the Government, in the event of objection by the Irish party, till they are submitted either to Parliament or to a fresh Conference.*" This encouraging—and interesting—announcement was promptly belied. London journals of the 11th inst. contained the brief and tragic announcement of the Conference's demise, with comments at greater or less length, recognizing the gravity of the crisis thus precipitated. The spirit of these is fairly embodied in a leading article in *The Times*, which laments the fiasco as "a grave reproach to British statesmanship":—

> Moderate and thoughtful men everywhere will lament the failure of the Conference, not merely because it plunges us into renewed strife upon the question directly in issue, but also because it constitutes a grave reproach to British statesmanship. The country waited in hope that some solution would be discovered, and by very general consent suspended the ordinary political warfare that might have tended to embarrass the negotiators. Thus the nation had every right to expect from the Conference a vindication of the proud boast so often heard that we possess in a marked degree a talent for political compromise and for cautious development of our institutions, which is not found in equal perfection anywhere else.
>
> The Conference has unfortunately failed to offer any justification of our pretensions to superior political aptitude The question of a profound structural alteration of the Constitution, such as, in countries we presume to think less favoured, is not undertaken save with befitting solemnity and under rigidly defined conditions, is now apparently to be decided as a mere incident of party warfare, and with no higher sanction from the nation than partisans may choose to infer from the result of an election determined by a dozen other issues. That is a result which cannot but be regarded both at home and throughout the Empire as highly regrettable and discouraging.

Out of the oceans of comment which this event has called forth, one thing at least is noticeable — that fewer tears have been shed over the breakdown of the Conference on the Liberal, than on the Conservative, side. While "profound regret" is the keynote of Unionist comment, Radical papers, as a whole, do not appear to be prostrated with grief. "The truce is over," says the *Daily Chronicle*, "and the fight will be resumed from the point which had then been reached. . . . Liberals will not ask to know much more than that, after weeks of chafing inactivity, they are back to the Veto resolutions of last April." "There is no change," declares the *Morning Leader*. "Liberals stand exactly where they stood when the death of KING EDWARD VII. temporarily arrested their advance against the House of Lords." Most people would like to believe that, despite the failure of this attempt at settlement by consent, British politics do *not* stand exactly where they did, and that the mere fact of the summoning of a Conference marks a substantial advance on the procedure of the past. However, we incline to the opinion that this difference of sentiment between the two parties is not a little significant. The Government organs would have been well advised, on the eve of the election, to make at least a show of sorrow. We note—and the country will note—that when Mr. RUFUS ISAACS, the new Attorney-General, at the close of a speech at Reading announced to the meeting, from a telegram he had just received, that the Conference had ended without result, the melancholy news was received by the audience with "loud and prolonged cheers." This is certainly a new way of receiving the announcement of a great political disaster.

As to the cause of the breakdown, despite the secrecy in which not only the proceedings, but the final differences, of the Council of Eight have been wrapped, it seems possible to arrive at a fairly accurate conclusion. In the first place, the Unionist leader has specifically stated that "the Conference confined its discussions solely to the Constitutional question," and that there was "no foundation for the report that they also adventured on some new settlement of the Irish question." The comment of the Radical *Daily News* confirms this to some

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

extent, though there is evidence to show that that there did not always exist between the two sides the "vast and unbridgeable gulf" of which that journal speaks:—

The Conference did not break down on this detail or on that detail; the representatives of the Government and the Opposition did not come within touch of one another, only to be swept irretrievably apart. *They never agreed; from the first moment to the last a vast and unbridgeable gulf divided them.* The Government wanted a Parliament in which the will of the people, when the people is Liberal, should be as effective as the will of the people when the people is Conservative. The Opposition wanted a Parliament to be actively Conservative when the people was Conservative, and negatively Conservative when the people was Liberal.

We repeat that there is good reason to believe that, so far from "never agreeing," the Conference was within an ace of arriving at a settlement. It is an open secret that the idea of a Joint Commission from the two Houses for settling ordinary questions of dispute without reference to the electorate had been agreed upon in principle. Then arose the difficulty that certain questions involving grave constitutional changes should not be submitted to such a Commission. To meet this difficulty, the proposal was put forward, from the Unionist side, of ascertaining the *vox populi* by means of a Referendum. When this proposal was laid before the Coalition leaders, it was rejected. The view, then, of the Ministerialists is that even the most momentous issues should, in the event of disagreement between the two Houses, be decided by a Joint Commission. Now there is only one grave constitutional question upon which disagreement at present exists between the two branches of the Legislature, and that is, the Home Rule question. Ministers are clearly too afraid of Mr. REDMOND to agree that the Irish problem be settled by a plain "Yea" or "Nay" on the part of the electors. No one knows better than Mr. REDMOND what the result of such a proceeding would be; and Ministers are equally aware that to cross the Irish Dictator's will means short shrift for themselves. Hence it may be said, with a large measure of certainty, that the Referendum ostensibly, but the Home Rule question in reality, was the rock on which the Conference split. We believe that this explains to some extent Mr. LLOYD GEORGE'S violent attack on the Referendum, as "fining the nation £2,000,000 every time a Radical measure was proposed." It is a Welsh rarebit in place of the customary red-herring, but we doubt whether it will produce the slightest effect. As the real truth about the wrecking of the Conference comes to be known, it can not fail to have the profoundest influence upon the impending election. Englishmen have a large amount of sympathy with Ireland's distress, and they are prepared to go a long way towards remedying it, but when it comes to suspension of the "King's Government," domination of the Imperial Parliament and imperilling of the Empire, for the sake of three-score and ten self-seeking agitators supported by the gold of England's enemies, they will show their disgust in no uncertain manner. We predict that the sorry record of the Liberal leaders during the past year, and the fiasco they have made—at the dictation of the extremists—of the splendid opportunity of the Conference, will tell heavily against them in the unparalleled struggle upon which they and their opponents are now entering.

THE BOOKSHELF.

China under the Empress Dowager, by J. O. P. BLAND and E. BLACKHOUSE. William Heinemann, London.

THIS is one of the very few English books on China which is unquestionably entitled to be called a classic The period covered is from the birth of Yehonala, afterwards Empress Dowager, which took place in 1835, to her death in 1908. What is primarily noticeable about the work is that a large part of it consists of official documents—rescripts, memorials, diaries, valedictory decrees, protests and others, all of unquestionable authenticity and admirably translated. Thus the accuracy of the facts related is placed beyond all peradventure. In short, the basis of the work may be said to consist of official archives, and these are worked into an admirably succinct and weighty text, the whole forming a model history of the most momentous period of China's existence. From the day when, a girl of 17, with a winsome presence, Tsu Hsi took her place among the 60 aristocratic beauties who paraded in Peking for selection of 28 Imperial concubines, to the day when she "turned her face to the south," her country passed through vicissitude after vicissitude—the Taiping Rebellion; the capture of Peking by a Franco-British army; the flight of the Court to Jehol; the Tsai Yuan conspiracy when the Empress Tsu Hsi was only in her 25th year; the Kang Yu-weh trouble; the coup d'état of 1898; the Boxer *émeute*; the escape from Peking; the death of Kwang Hsu, and finally the demise of the great Empress Dowager herself. It was an era of a very crowded life, and the hands that steered the ship of state through such storms deserve to be immortalized. The authors deal quite frankly with the evil reports that once blackened the fair fame of Tsu Hsi, and it is very plain that they have no desire to exculpate or to minimise. Yet a calm review of the evidence they adduce leaves the impression that this imperial lady observed the dictates of propriety not less carefully than did many of the historical heroines of other countries. Indeed, human nature being what it is, one is constrained to marvel that such opportunities and such temptations as those amid which Tsu Hsi lived, did not betray her into far greater excesses. There are among foreign residents at the Treaty Ports many who talk mysteriously of the pregnant "coincidence" that the Emperor Kwang Hsu died a few hours before the Empress Dowager, and who draw sinister inferences from the complications thus conveniently averted. In truth we are not quite sure that Messrs. Bland and Blackhouse themselves are entirely free from suspicion in this context. Yet a careful perusal of their absorbingly interesting anecdote amply suffices to dispel all doubt, though it does not acquit the Empress Dowager of ruthless breach of faith on another occasion. We do not at all understand the attitude of the authors towards the China-Japan War. In one place they speak of Japan having "desired" the war, and in another they condemn her manner of opening hostitities. The former is a novel and, we think, untenable theory; the latter suggests confusion between the war of 1894-5 and that of 1904-5. That, however, is a side issue. It does not detract anything from the merits of a work which stands head and shoulders among published annals of the most interesting epoch of China's existence as an empire.

Lafcadio Hearn in Japan, by YONE NOGUCHI. *Kamakura*, by YONE NOGUCHI.

MR. NOGUCHI is a writer of the new-fashioned English. By the term "new-fashioned" we mean a form of diction which sacrifices lucidity to novelty and directness to effect. We can not pretend to be great admirers of such a style. Nevertheless we concede to Mr. Noguchi the merit of having attained to a mastery of it which is very remarkable in one not to the manner born. He is thus well equipped for an essay upon Hearn's life and moral endowments. The little volume which lies before us as we write consists of 9 chapters, the two last being reproductions of lectures delivered by Hearn in his professional capacity. Mr. Noguchi has done well to add these lectures, for they constitute a full answer to folks who have been disposed to question the equilibrium of Hearn's mental faculties. Indeed Mr. Noguchi's work is a kind of defence of Hearn. The 2nd chapter of the book is frankly entitled "A Japanese Defence of Lafcadio Hearn" and is a reprint from the New York *Sun* to which Mr. Noguchi originally contributed it when Dr. Gould's very injurious indictment appeared. Granting all the ability of Mr. Noguchi's counter-blast, however, the mud that Dr. Gould threw remains, and will always remain, adhesive, in part at any rate. That is the cruel attribute of all such assaults. The breach that they make in a reputation can never be completely filled up, let the restoration be ever so skilful. But what is the truth about Hearn *pace* Dr. Gould and other detractors? Mr. Noguchi seems to get very close to the pith and marrow of the thing when he says in his preface:—

While we Japanese are bound often to be disenchanted and pessimistic, he alone could look upon Japan with an ever fresh mind; and Japan appeared to him the most magical land of the world. He wore the spectacles of romance by choice and temperament. It was good for him, of course, and also for Japan herself. It seems to me there are few writers who have turned their material to such good account as did Hearn when he used his materials, whatever he got, which in fact are not wonderful at all to a Japanese; in truth, he did achieve far more than one could expect. As he soared above the Japanese trivialism, so he could serenely work out his writing, not disilusion in the least, and always with the most forcible intention. It was the heavenly gift of his ignorance of the Japanese language and letters.

Hearn was an artist. He painted pictures of which the subjective element was prominent. If others did not see with his eyes. it was because they lacked his artistic insight. He loved old Japan because its mystery left him a limitless margin for speculation. He hated modern Japan because its Occidental attributes were already over laid with stereotyped associations. Whether many of the things he apprehended had real objective

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

existence, who but Hearn himself could certainly tell? At all events the world has acclaimed him, and Mr. Noguchi's work will help to justify the public's verdict. The chapters are :—

CONTENTS.

Preface
A Japanese Appreciation of Lafcadio Hearn.
A Japanese Defence of Lafcadio Hearn.
Mrs. Lafcadio Hearn's Reminiscences.
Lafcadio Hearn at Yaidzu.
Mr. Otani as Hearn's Literary Assistant.
Lafcadio Hearn in His Lecture Room.

APPENDIX.

On Romantic and Classic Literature in Relation to Style.
Farewell Address.

"Kamakura" which forms the second item in the heading of this review, commences with a poem which shows Mr. Noguchi nearly at his best.

BY THE ENGAKUJI TEMPLE MOON NIGHT.

Through the breath of perfume,
(O music of musics!)
Down creeps the moon
To fill my cup of song
With memory's wine.

Across the song of night and moon,
(O perfume of perfumes!)
My soul, as a wind
Whose heart's too full to sing,
Only roams astray.....

Down the tide of the sweet night
(O the ecstasy's gentle rise!)
The birds, flowers and trees
Are glad at once to fall
Into Oblivion's ruin white.

The little volume abounds in fine thoughts expressed gracefully, in general, and forcibly, sometimes. It is permeated with an atmosphere of mystery well suited to such a subject as Buddhism and its forms. As for the Daibutsu, "the wonder of bronze" as Mr. Noguchi calls it, what he has to say is this:—

Indeed, it is far better to see this gigantic divinity of bronze with folded hands, and head inclined in ecstatic contemplation, in the open air rather than in the house, because we can go straight, with its presence right before our faces, now looming above the trees, then almost appearing to move through their openings into the true heart of Mother Nature,—the hills, the sky (what depth!), the sunshine and air; to truly understand it is the very way of one's own salvation. When you look upon the Daibutsu's unwinking, changeless face perfectly free from all the disturbance of the world which is always subject to time and change, you are entering into the state of Nirvana already on the spot. It is here that once I wrote :—

I that sit in your haven am a sea-tossed boat;
I lay my body and sail under your breath.
You that pitied me, you that greeted me,—
Oh, what a scent that is the Lord Buddha's!
Here the air, mist-purple, is laden with prayer;
Ah, let me join to your prayer and soul!
(Ah, Holiness, Holiness!)
Touch me, heal my sea-wounded heart!
Your hand, blessed, is but the Nirvana's.

We shall not pause to speculate from what Blandisian font this fashion of verse had its source. It is gloriously unshackled and therein, perhaps, lies much of its commendation for alien eyes and especially alien uses. There is no denying, however, that Kamakura derives additional charm from Mr. Noguchi's volume.

The Golden Legend by Longfellow with Illustrations by Sidney H. Meteyard; Hodder and Stoughton, London.

THIS is a most luxurious and beautiful volume; the text printed with splendid type on thick paper, and the binding handsome. With the Legend everyone is familiar. The great charm and the great novelty lie in the illustrations. There are 25 of these, all in rich colours and all works of high art alike from a pictorial and a technical point of view. In short the volume is worthy of its contents, than which eulogium there can be nothing stronger in the eyes of lovers of Longfellow, and who does not love that great singer? We presume that the idea of the enterprising publishers is to provide Christmas gifts to those that can afford such luxuries, and the object has been well attained.

The Danger Mark, by ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. Appleton & Co., London and New York.

SINCE the publication of Professor Herrick's *Together*, and Mr. Churchill's *Modern Chronicle*, American society appears to have become a favourite theme for the novelist. *The Danger Mark* is yet another on the same lines. Like those that have preceded it, the picture presented to the reader is not an altogether pleasant one. Our meaning will be clear when we say that the hero—who may be conceded to be the possessor of many admirable qualities—is depicted as carrying on an honourable courtship, a liaison with a married woman and a flirtation with a serving-maid at one and the same time. The heroine, who occupies a higher plane, has inherited from a debauched progenitor the alcoholic instinct, but in the end overcomes the weakness with praiseworthy perseverance. Another character of note—a charmingly impossible one—is the governess of the millionaire's twin children, whose perennial youth enables her finally to marry her boy-pupil when he attains to man's estate. The book is tastefully bound, and the illustrations which accompany the text add not a little to the interest.

The Girl in the Case, by ROBERT BARR. London, Eveleigh Nash.

ANY one who wants an insight into the blessed American art of "get-rich-quick"—with the apparently inevitable accompaniments of graft, bubble-companies and share-manipulation—may peruse Mr. Barr's latest work with profit. How the inadvertent, poverty-stricken Mr. Pepperton got the better of his prospective and purse-proud father-in-law for the sake of "the girl in the case" will provide entertaining reading. It is to be hoped, for Mr. Pepperton's peace, that, having won his "case" he migrated to some distant clime where the horizon of his happiness was not overcast by the sinister schemes of so grim a parent-in-law as Mr. Armstrong, late controller of the cabbage market in "the important western city of Ooshkazoo."

Rest Harrow, A Comedy of Resolution, by MAURICE HEWLETT. London, Macmillan & Co.

WHATEVER Mr. Hewlett touches in the realm of fiction turns to gold. He may conceive the most wildly improbable situations, depict the most impossible characters, but the results are as near perfection—technically and artistically—as may be. Sanchia Percival appears to be a very delightful "Woman Who Did"—and did it much more effectively and much less crudely that Grant Allen's poor heroine. Sanchia is a goddess. And if she stoops to brush aside the flimsy fence of social convention, the world (of Maurice Hewlett) can not but commend her. However, this 20th century Artemis, Demeter and Diana rolled into one is by no means the only character of Mr. Hewlett's preceding work, *Open Country*, that lives again in the pages of *Rest Harrow*. There is that engaging son of Nature, poet and philosopher combined, Jack Senhouse; and, as an excellent foil to him, the inimitable Chevenix. *Rest Harrow* is a tale, in Mr. Hewlett's best vein, of the triumph of the love of great souls over the tyranny of the little tin gods of convention and "look-see."

An Imperial Conspiracy; by GRAHAM MARTYR. The No. China Ptg. and Pub. Co., Tientsin.

THE author can at least be credited with a sufficiently lively plot. This is another of the tales which centre around the Throne Room of the Chinese Empress Dowager. An old document tells of a former service rendered the ancient Kings of China and leads to a young Englishman joining forces with a pretender to the Chinese Throne. Armies, secret passages and murders galore keep the reader interested at least.

Fighting the Icebergs, by FRANK T. BULLEN. G. Bell & Co., Ltd., London.

IN these days of superficial literature and impossible youthful prodigies, it is refreshing to get a tale of real life and real old-fashioned ideals of honour; a story from which the reader learns something. Captain Angus is a real man every inch of him—an English seaman of the bull-dog type and the old times before sailors went to sea, in floating palaces, wearing kid gloves and depending on tips for their chief remuneration. He loved his "wean" with the good old-fashioned love which rings true. The scotch dialect, too is excellent :

Staggering home to his boarding house one winter's night Sailor-man Angus stumbles over a deserted baby and carries it home to his landlady, a cannie scotch body, who still has a warm heart. The touch of baby fingers brings all the sailor's latent manhood to the fore; he reforms, studies his profession and becomes an officer, his whole inspiration being the love of the "wean."

Coming home from a two-year voyage, he finds the child playing at the table,—a bright happy child.

"Aye but ye're a gude wumman, Mistress," said Angus huskily. "But is that, can that be, the wee laddie that I brocht tae ye only two years agone?"

"Deed aye," responded the old lady eagerly; "he is that, and a bonnier or better bairn there isna in the haill o' broad Scotland. But for why do ye no tak him tae ye?"

"Whusht, wumman, I dinnot wish to frecht him. My hearts sore for the feel o' his soft arms around my neck, for a kiss at his wee red mouth, but if I saw him shrink from me, I'd feel done, I would so."

"Have nae fear," chirped the old lady. "See here, Angus, ma laddie, who are ye waiting for every night an' sayin ye'er prayers aboot?"

"Ma daddy,' cried the child delightedly; "an is that no him?". . . .

Taken to sea on a whaling ship when a mere child the boy grows up under Captain Angus' care, in the wild, rough, manly life of the frozen north. . . .

"Fighting the Icebergs" is a good, wholesome, instructive story which may be safely placed in the hands of any boy and will do him good, both in the matter of education and in its picture of real manliness.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Early on Monday morning the members of the Antarctic expedition headed by Lieutenant Shirase proceeded to the Nijubashi in front of the Imperial Palace, by way of taking leave, and Lieutenant Shirase solemnly read an address of farewell to His Majesty the Emperor. In the afternoon a farewell ceremony was held on the Shibaura reclaimed ground, when Count Okuma delivered a parting address, bidding adieu to the party and said he hoped to welcome them again at Shinagawa. Lieutenant Shirase and Captain Nomura of the *Kainan Maru* made pathetic replies to the above. Those who assembled to bid a farewell to the party were numerous, including students from various universities and schools, and crowds of citizens supporting the enterprise. The Lieutenant and the rest of the party went on board at 4.30 p.m., with a band playing the *Kimigayo* and thousands of sympathizers crying *Banzai*. The *Kainan* weighed anchor at 9 a.m. the next morning.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, November 10.

M. Sazonov, whose appointment as Minister for Foreign Affairs will be gazetted on the Emperor's Nameday, December, 6/19th, returned from Potsdam on Tuesday morning.

The following is from an authoritative source, and is the first information vouchsafed to the public about the Potsdam meetings of monarchs and ministers:—

At the various meetings which took place at Potsdam all possible questions as between Russia and Germany were touched on, but, perhaps naturally, a more detailed attention was given to matters in which Turkey and Persia are concerned. It has been suspected in Russia for some time past that the very forward policy of Turkey in Persia owes its continuance to German encouragement. It has certainly given trouble to Russia inasmuch as the Turkish incursions into Persian territory are in the zone for which Russia has made herself responsible for the maintenance of good order. Germany has denied that she has anything to do with encouraging Turkish activity in Persia. On the other hand Germany is, with Austria, vitally interested in the maintenance of the Ottoman Empire, for the fall of that Empire would immediately be followed by a conflagration throughout the Balkan Peninsula. As Russia is at least as much interested in preventing anything approaching a conflagration in the Balkans as either of the Germanic Powers can be there was no room for friction in the discussion of this question. In regard to Persia Germany seems to have had a fancied grievance, the fear lest Russian influence might be used to close the door there on her commercial and industrial activity. Russia, who has certainly never given any reason for such a suspicion on the part of Germany or any other nation in Persia, was able to give assurances that Germany had nothing to fear in that direction.

Apart from the specific questions involving Turkey and Persia the meetings established firmly the status quo: that is, both Russia and Germany romain as they were in regard to their alliances and their international friendships. The alliance with France and the friendship with England remain the corner-stones of Russian policy to-day as they were a week ago. The meetings between Emperors and Ministers have not affected the main lines of international policy, but have naturally aided the continuance of the relations of good-neighbourliness between Russia and her Germanic neighbours, which Russia, on her side, has never done anything whatsoever to impair. From the Russian point of view the interviews have produced a result which is authoritatively pronounced to be satisfactory." Either side entirely respects the engagements entered into by the other, and both seek a friendly manner of arranging any minor matters that may arise.

The *Novoe Vremja* to-day says that M. Sazonov has restored Russia to her place in the council of Europe, thanks to the policy carried out by M. Izvolsky, who secured the Russian flank and rear by the agreements with England and Japan respectively. Russia is pursuing her policy of self-defence, and in the course of it has again arrived at the position which is her due among the nations of Europe. The price of German friendship and the weight of the Germanic mailed fist are well understood in Russia. Germany now has an opportunity of admiring the power of recuperation which Russia has shown since the disastrous days of the Japanese War and what followed it at home.

The meeting between the Emperor and the Kaiser at Potsdam is welcomed by the responsible Russian press in befitting terms which fail to conceal that the welcome is the result of polite effort. I doubt if any Russians believe very deeply in the peaceful intentions of the war-lord of Europe. Certainly Russia has had no opportunities of late to become impressed with anything approaching a love of peace on the part of Germany. While fully recognising the scope and extent of German aggressiveness of late years Russians still endeavour to remember constantly that Germany and Russia are geographically next neighbours of one another and historically bound one to the other by the traditions of a period which lasted the better part of a century during which Germany and Russia almost counted as one. That is to say, as Russians now understand it. Germany utilised Russian power and prestige for all her own great strokes of policy and Russia accepted German views of statemanship and goverance for her own use at home. It was a case of 'heads I win and tails you lose,' and Russians now throughly appreciate that fact. Therefore there is more sense of effort in the utterances about the Potsdam meeting than of international cordiality. The semi-official "Rossia" puts the case very plainly when it says that as near neighbours and old friends Russo-German traditions have sent out deep roots throughout Russia, and "possibly that fact is stronger than any written treaties to guarantee for the future the solidarity between the Governments of Russia and Germany in a foreign policy aimed at maintaining the peace of Europe, so necessary not alone to Germany and to Russia but also to all the cultured nations of the world." The unmistakable significance of the qualification about "solidarity" govern all the utterances of the responsible press. Neighbours we are, say Russians: that we can't help. Friends we have been, and friends we may be again in a joint policy of peace all round. It is doubtful if Germany really seeks peace, and any further friendship with her is therefore equally doubtful. But we intend to be always good neighbours until compelled to be otherwise.

The Government is organising an Irrigation Board for special service in Turkestan and the Caucasus. For some time past "hydrotechnical" officials have been working in various parts of South Russia in connection with the scheme for Agrarian Settlement. Here waste land has to be drained, there water must be brought to fertilise deforested districts. In two years 3500 artesian and Abyssinian wells have been sunk, 200 ponds and lakes formed, and about 350 miles of drainage trenches dug in connection with these works. The success that has attended the Government efforts in this direction calls for an extension of powers, especially with regard to the vast territory awaiting irrigation to become another Egypt in Turkestan, and for this purpose the new Irrigation Board with wide powers is to be formed.

The new law concerning joint-stock companies in Russia which is under consideration in the Ministries has been made the subject of criticism by the most powerful combination of business men in the country, the so called "Congress of Exchanges and Agricultural Interests." These strongly urge that a system similar to that of England should be instituted here: joint-stock companies to be legally established by giving notice of such intention without soliciting official sanction, a process which takes months and often years to carry through. It is proposed that a central organ should collect all information for the whole Empire concerning established Companies but that the registering official for new companirs should be the senior notary in each Province. The Congress also takes exception to a number of minor points in the Government project of law which is considered to be cumbrous and involving far too much of a policy which may be described as keeping the proposed enterprises in leading strings. Business men claim to be capable of looking after themselves without so many safeguards. The Bill will be introduced in due course to the Duma.

Transbaykalia has been officially declared "plague-threatened" owing to the serious outbreak among Chinese at the Station Manchuria where also a Russian doctor and his assistant have now been attacked. Hospital-cars have been put on to run between Kharbin and Manchuria Stations.

The Duma Commission engaged in considering the Government project for the introduction in Russia of an Incometax has by a majority decided to recommend the taxing of bachelors fifty per cent higher than married men. The matter was put as one of principle on the ground that the Commission had accepted the principle of rebates for large families of children and must consistently therefore tax at a higher rate those who legally had no family at all.

A supplementary estimate of the Foreign Office includes an item of two thousand pounds sterling for M. Izvolsky as "removing allowance" on his taking upthe post of Russian Ambassador in Paris.

I hear from a highly placed official who has just returned from Germany that the little Czarevich is thoroughly enjoying his stay abroad. "I saw him the other day flying about the grounds, darting here and there in his play at a speed which gave his sailor man-nurse, who is a rather burly individual, a good deal of trouble to keep pace with" This deserves mention perhaps in view of yet another malicious crop of rumours which has sprung up about the health of the heir to the Russian throne.

Taghiz-adeh, the Persian "nationalist," who is perhaps best known in England as the friend and intelligencer of Prof Browne of Cambridge, is really a Russian subject from Erivan and instead of sitting as a reformer in the Mejlis might conceivably have sat in the Duma alongside the deputies from the Caucasus.

The impending visit of the ex-Shah of Persia to France has been made the subject of a good many curious conjectures, perhaps the wildest of which was that the Zil-es-Sultan has been in oorrespondence with the ex-Shah with a view to reinstating him on the throne of Persia—which the Zil-es-Sultan always aimed at getting for himself, by the way. As a matter of fact the ex-Shah's wife is going on pilgrimage to Mecca in pursuance of a vow to that effect, and in her absence the ex Shah does not find the prospect of a lonely existence at Odessa in a Russian Winter peculiarly inviting. He therefore intends to spend the time occupied by the pilgrimage in the sunny climes of the South of France, and there is nothing whatever of political import in the visit.

Since 1905 a commission of the Government has been busied with proposals for the establishment of Chambers of Commerce in all the large towns of Russia. As so often happens in Russia, a change of Minister comes more frequently than a settlement of any questions referred to a Commission. The mercantile class, however, are urging on the establishment of these Chambers, and the Commission promises to complete its consideration of the necessary legal framework for this new institution in Russia before the end of the year.

A couple of police-dogs successfully tracked in St. Petersburg a gang of thieves who had broken into a country house some miles out of town. Being put on the scent at a spot where the thieves had broken through a fence they followed it hot-foot into town, but about a mile away from the house found on the way a hand-sleigh containing a number of the things stolen. This was concealed by the side of the road, buried in the deep snow that lay on the ground. Running on into town the dogs came to a pot-shop known to be frequented by doubtful characters, and entering it made straight for a table at which two suspicious looking tramps were making merry over vodka and beer. They were arrested on the spot and admitted that two comrades had just left the place before the dogs arrived.

The case of the journalist, Baron Ungern-Sternberg, a Russian subject, charged with spying in the interests of the Austrian Government, was heard to day in strictest secrecy. Among the witnesses heard were two English journalists, one of whom is accused by the prisoner of having procured for him some secret information. The case is still going on and sentence will not be pronounced till a late hour to-night.

The Committee of Ministers had under consideration yesterday among other matters propositions for a change in the law which forbids the acquirement of naphtha claims otherwise than by open auction.

A Finnish paper reviewing the brochure of an

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Austrian officer on the subject of the military importance of Finland as a base for an attack on St. Petersburg, claims that Finland must be given full autonomy, not as a Province of the Russian Empire, but as a substantive State, or else be acknowledged as buffer state under the guarantee of the European Powers. Only on these conditions, says this paper, will Finland loyally ward off attacks upon Russia!

Russia is a little sick of the silly claims of Finland, which but for the support of the ignorant in England and of those in Europe who are interested in raising trouble for Russia wherever possible, would probably never have been heard of. The only thing Finland is doing to establish her "independence" is to play schoolboy pranks on Russians compelled to live in Finland, and to attempt to evade official obligations by measures which are not characteristic of either courage or common-sense. Russia then dismisses the officials from their posts and appoints others, an act which is cried abroad as the height of tyranny: For example the case of the head of the Customs dismissed for paltering with the law about importation of arms into Finland. He did not openly disobey the law: he admitted the arms to the Custom House but took care not to let them out of the Custom House "into Finland." This seems childish, and it is typical of what is going on in Finland nowadays. "Russians," says the 'Rossia,' "are rather amused than angry to see the way in which certain Finns are running after the Jewish Press of London and Berlin, threatening Russia now with revolution, now with foreign intervention. But all things have a limit, and if the Finns mean to reach it they will hardly better their position face to face with Russia."

The *Novoe Vremja* discovers in M. Sazonhov's account of what has occurred at Potsdam an admission that Russia has undertaken to allow Germany to join up the Bagdad Railway to any railways that may be constructed by Russia under concessions received from Persia.

A group of English capitalists has offered the city of Moscow to construct a central meat market with cold-storage equipment at a cost of over half a million pounds sterling.

The Russian Consul-General in London advertises in the press here a list of names of persons whose wills have been deposited at the Consulate and left unclaimed for generations. Among the names are four English, namely: John Jasper Lee Weylie, date 1853; Cazalet 1859; Sophie Barnes 1859; and John Whitehead 1860.

St. Petersburg is now practically free from cholera—thanks solely to climatic reasons.

THE FABLE OF THE BELLY AND THE MEMBERS.

AN ESSAY ON "ABDOMINAL BREATHING."

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

A Japanese medical man, a certain Doctor Futaki, has recently published in the *Jitsugyo no Nihon* an extremely interesting essay on what he calls "abdominal breathing," the practice of taking the breath deep down into the lower parts of the body and breathing with the stomach, until the body acquires the power of being able at will to dispense with the throat and nostrils for purposes of breathing. For this practice he claims of great hygienic importance. "In my own case," he says, "when I was between fifteen and sixteen I was in very delicate health, being continually troubled with indigestion, nervous excitement, headache, giddiness, languor and the like. My condition was a source of great anxiety to me, and I was at great pains in searching for a remedy. One day I was reading Hirota Atsutane's treatise *Shizunoishiya* ("a mean stone-mason"), and was much interested by what that philosopher related of his father's habits and practices. The father, it appears, was a sickly youth and was cured by following a course of breathing exercises recommended to him by his parents. He lay on his back on the bed, stretched out his legs close together to their full extent, took in a deep breath, pressing the air down into the body as far as it could possibly go, without straining and then counted about a hundred breaths. The muscular tension required for pressing the breath down into the lower parts of the body was then allowed slowly to relax, and presently the process was repeated. In a short time he began to feel that his whole frame was being filled with a new vigour. His debility disappeared and until his death, which came in his 84th year, he lived free from disease of every sort. This immunity from sickness Hirata explained as being due to the improved circulation which the "abdominal breathing" imparted to the blood, and my own experience exactly tallies with what Hirata describes as having been the case with his father."

Very little was known in Hirata's days about physiology or human anatomy. Many, therefore, of the explanations which he gives are possibly incorrect from the standpoint of modern science. But Dr. Futaki has no manner of doubt about the correctness of the facts mentioned in Hirata's book. The symptoms described are exactly those which he himself experienced, the "breathing exercises" recommended were found to be equally efficacious in his own case, he has tested the remedy during seventeen years and has never found it to fail, and however faulty may have been Hirata's explanations, the value of "abdominal breathing" has been attested by modern science. Of the blood in the human body, which ought all to be constantly in circulation in the veins and arteries, only about four-fifths is actually and effectively circulating. The rest remains stagnant in the abdomen, and it is this stagnant blood which causes the mischief. By taking deep breaths and forcing the breaths down into the body as far as we can press it without straining, the stagnant blood is all forced into circulation and every organ of the body—the lungs, the heart, the liver, the kidneys, feel the benefit of a return to a truly normal and healthy condition. The brain is also healthily stimulated. Anaemia of the brain, which produces mental weariness, always comes when too much blood is retained in the abdomen. When the whole blood in the body is actively circulating the brain gets all the blood it wants and mental weariness disappears, Dr. Futaki is therefore very strongly of the opinion that "abdominal breathing" is of special importance to the brain-worker, the student, and the man of sedentary pursuits. "Abdominal breathing" strengthens the nerves, it makes the mind alert, the "abdominal breather" is not easily alarmed, or put out. He sleeps well, he digests his food, he does not easily catch cold, and if, as is the way with some persons in middle life, he is prone to too much of corporeal presence, he may hope in time to recover the slimness of youth. It cannot be said that the advocates of "abdominal breathing" err on the side of claiming too little for their remedy.

A great deal, says Dr. Futaki, depends on the way in which "abdominal breathing" is done. He then proceeds to give his own experience. In the beginning it should only be done twice, or, at the most, three times a day—say morning, afternoon, and evening. When we are a little accustomed to the exercise we may remember that it is after all only an improved method of breathing, and aim at doing it constantly. Immediately before or immediately after a meal, is not to be recommended in the early stages, but the adept will learn, in process of time to do it easily and naturally, even when the stomach is empty or when it has just been filled.

The posture to be adopted is not a matter of great importance. You may take your "abdominal breathing" lying down, if you like, with your face upturned to the ceiling. Or you may take it solemnly and sedately in a chair. Or (and here comes in its great utility for the business man) you can take it at your desk in your office, at your table in your study, in train or the street-car.

But you must of course adopt some sort of posture, and we will therefore suppose that you are going to do it sitting. Sit a little forward in your chair, with your back straight and your knees a little apart. Take a good breath, shut your mouth, and then begin drawing the breath gently up and down in your stomach which is alternately contracted and expanded by the motion. You must take care to do this naturally and easily without force or straining of any kind—else you may send the blood to the heart. But the great secret is that during the exercise you must let the stomach do the main work of the breathing. Every now and again, say every ten seconds, you must inhale fresh air through the lungs. You should avoid taking through the mouth. The way to the lungs through the mouth is too direct and the air reaches the lungs still cold and raw: the longer and more circuitous route through the nostrils gives the air time to be warmed to the proper temperature.

Dr. Futaki claims that the practice of internal breathing, when the adept has learned to do it quietly and naturally, so that an outside observer can see no visible traces of the process, has a great effect on the mental condition. Breathlessness is the natural concomitant of mental exertion. When a man is straining himself to see some very minute object and to examine it carefully he holds his breath to do it. So does a woman when she is threading a needle. Abdominal breathing enables the adept to continue for a long time in a state of mental tension—and that without feeling the strain or weariness. It is not the arms or the legs that make the athlete or the fencer, but the wind, and the boxer who has trained his wind by the use of this form of respiration need not fear a surprise attack from his antagonist.

Dr. Futaki's paper closes with the story of the training of a well-known fencer, whose master, a fencer of the name of Hirota Banzo, refused to accept him as a disciple, except on the condition that he was not to touch a fencing stick until he received permission to do so. Instead of teaching him the noble art, the master then set his pupil to all manner of menial occupations, drawing water, digging potatoes, cookery. The disciple acquiesed, though unwillingly, not quite understanding why his master should adopt this course with him, but feeling that there must be some good reason.

Then the master commenced making a series of surprise attacks upon his pupil. He found him shaving himself by the bank of a river, and gave him a blow on the back which sent him sprawling into the water. He discovered him in the kitchen coaxing a fire with a bamboo blow-pipe, and slapped him on the back so vigorously that the ashes were blown in a cloud into his eyes. He came into his bed room in the middle of the night and pulled him out of bed. And whenever the disciple was thus taken by surprise, by his instructor, he got a good scolding for his want of watchfulness. After a while, the pupil came to understand that the first requisite for a fencer was to be always on the alert, and that he must begin his trainings by acquiring the habit of watchfulness. This he learned from a Zen priest who taught him the art of "abdominal breathing" which has always been one of the special features of Zen discipline. And when he had learned it, he succeeded in being always on the watch against surprise attacks, and was allowed by his fencing instructor to go on to the *technique* of the noble art of self-defence.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama was given a good shaking up by a rather severe earthquake at 9.20 p.m. on the 27th instant. The oscillations continued for one and a half minutes and were followed by a dizzy trembling of the earth which lasted for two minutes longer.

At 2.56 a.m. on the 30th ult. a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting forty-seven seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO.")

(CONTINUED FROM NOV. 19TH.)

CCC.—The Advice of the British Government.

On July 6, 1894, when the relations between Japan, China and Korea, were very much, strained, the British Government advised Japan, though her representative in Tokyo, that Russia was contemplating the convening of a Congress of European powers with a view to a strong intervention in the affairs between China and Japan, and that it would therefore be well, prior to the convening of the Congress, for Great Britain and China to come to some sort of agreement.

CCCI.—Intervention expected.

Somewhere in January 1895, Mr. Blowitz, correspondent of the *Times*. reported to his newspaper that Russia had invited the co-operation of France and Germany for the purpose of interfering in Chino-Japanese affairs, in order to prevent Japan from securing a permanent foothold and dominant position on the Continent of Asia. It was known, therefore, in Japan that the interference of these three Powers was to be expected sooner or later.

CCCII.—Rumours respecting the Intervention.

Reports from Germany had it that the German Government had been consulted by Great Britain on the subject of a joint intervention, but that Germany having asked what subsequent steps were to be taken in the event of Japan's refusing to listen to the Powers, Great Britain had given no answer, and so the negotiations had terminated.

Subsequently to this, Germany was approached on the same subject by Russia. The Germans put the same question to Russia as they had done to Great Britain, it being assumed that Russia would not shrink even from a declaration of war against Japan, had consented to join the league. Reports from Russia however said that the question of a joint intervention in the affairs of Japan and China had been first mooted to Russia by Germany. It was very difficult at the time to know what to believe. It is the custom for each country to keep its own diplomatic secrets so as to prevent the possibility of anything coming out to its own disadvantage. Such diplomatic secrecy is quite right, but unscrupulous diplomatists, men of no principle and little foresight, and with an eye only to the advantage of the moment, sometimes use the cloak of secrecy for fraudulent purposes, to besmirch fair reputations or to put estrangement between nations. These men sometimes achieve a temporary success, but the thing does not pay in the long run and the fraudulent diplomatist generally ends by being the loser.

CCCIII.—Intervention a Project of De Witte's.

When I was in Russia I was well acquainted with a Russian who had at one time been a Councillor of the Finance Department, and who stood under the patronage of Pobiédonotself the Procurator-General of the Holy Synod. This man held very different views from those of M. de Witte, and resigning his office in consequence, went to reside in Paris. In a book written by this man against de Witte's policy, it is said that it was de Witte who persuaded Russia to adopt the policy of intervention. When Prince Lobanoff asked him what Russia would do in the event of a refusal from Japan, De Witte is said to have answered that he would be ready to supply any amount of war expenses for the carrying out of his purposes.

CCCIV.—An Opinion on the Manchurian Railway.

The above-mentioned friend, criticizing the the railway in Manchuria says that the object of a railway is, not merely to connect the two extremities of the line with each other, but to develop the resources of the whole district traversed by the railway. It is this object, and not its mere length, that constitute the value of a Railway. The Manchurian Railway, he pointed out, lies outside Russian territory, and cannot therefore be of much service in developing the resources of Russia. It also labours under the disadvantage of lying exposed to hostile attacks in the event of war.

CCCV.—De Witte's Policy.

M. de witte's plans were formed with deliberation and carried out with skill. The newly constructed towns and villages within the Railway Zone were all on the Russian model. The land indeed belonged to China, but the towns themselves were Russian and the right of administration was in Russian hands. It was expected that the Russian influence would gradually be spread towards the south by means of this process of colonization. Slowly and steadily the stream of Russian immigration would gain its ground, and the Russians would be masters of South Manchuria before the world at large even knew of their presence in the country. The process, continued, would give her access in time to a port on the coast to the south of Manchuria, and with the attainment of this object she would have secured for herself a position which none could dispute. No better plan for obtaining possession of Manchuria and of an ice-free port could apparently have been devised. It seemed free from risk of war. It did not involve any large expenditure of money. It was merely a matter of time and of waiting, and all that Russia had to do was to see to it that no other country got a foot-hold on the South Coast of Manchuria.

This wise plan was however frustrated by the over-vaulting ambition of Count Muravieff the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who insisted on wresting Port Arthur and Dalny from China, and by the foolish greed of Admiral Alexieff, of Bozoragoff, and others. It was a great misfortunate for Russia, that M. de Witt's wise plans failed, but is was a day of joy for China and Japan when they did so.

ADVERSITY OF FINANCE.

By Prof. Honda.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN.")

The Katsura Cabinet sees the State finance from the view-point of the national debts, while we view the national debts from the stand-point of the State finance. Since observation is thus made from different stand-points, the incongruity of opinion upon our Government's national loan policy is only too natural.

It goes without saying that the market price of the State bonds had better be as high as possible, and their interest as low as possible. To those, however, who view the national debts from the stand-point of the State finance, the high price of the State bonds and the low rate of their interest are no more than hopes, whereas they are absolute necessities to those who see the State finances from the view-point of the national debts. For then, no matter what the financial state, the price of State bonds must always be high; no matter what the economic condition, the interest of the State securities must always be low, it being necessary to affect confidence in the State's finances by the high price of the State bonds, and to feign financial success in the economic world by means of low interest.

It is quite obvious that the re-adjustment of the national debts is but a question of degree, inasmuch as they are interminable, notwithstanding all efforts at their rapid liquidation. Also, there is no limit to the desire for a high price to the State bonds, nor for a low rate of interest. The wish, therefore, for a readjustment of the State bonds is limitless, and formulating any financial schemes prompted by this endless desire, always viewing the State finances from the view-point of the national debts only, is the case, as the eastern proverb has it, of the hunter, who, intent on his chase sees nothing else ahead, thereby exposing himself to every possible risk and danger. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the matter of finance and economics is so influenced by fluctuations that it is fraught with every possibility of hitches and set-backs, especially when no proper patience is exercised over the aspirations for achievement.

In view of the fact that the re-adjustment of the State finance may justly be regarded as constituting the very life of the Katsura cabinet, we cannot but view the present financial situation with eyes of grave concern, and doubt if that Cabinet is not jeopardizing its financial standing, with, on the one hand, its promised annual redemption of over 50,000,000 *yen*, and, on the other, its declaration that all domestic loan bonds are to be converted into 4-per cents. While we are aware, of course, of the advisability of national debt redemption when financial convenience dictates such a course, we are also aware that the present cabinet is to all intents and purposes, binding itself hand and foot by regarding, as it does, the declared annual redemption of 50,000,000 *yen* as unchangeable. And also by holding that it cannot escape the responsibility of forcing bond conversion at a low rate of interest. which interest rate is a course impossible unless healthy conditions exist in economic circles.

Why should the Katsura cabinet thus commit itself to such a suicidal policy as the question of the re-adjustment of the state bonds, which is no more nor less than a question of degree. The sole cause of the Cabinet's failure lies, it is clear, in the fact that they consider the National debts instead of viewing the State's indebtedness from the standpoint of the State finance.

The right course alone leads to the right destination. No wonder that their efforts toward the consolidation of our state finances is now, instead of being crowned with success as might be the case were they wiser, evidently destined to a complete failure.

It seems to be a fact that the Government is now in a most trying situation, desperately striving under the unsurmountable difficulty of attempting both the redemption of the national debts and progress along the lines of its conversion policy. But it is equally a fact that economic circles are labouring under far more trying circumstances. The Government, with a view to probably removing the general apprehension prevalent in economic circles, has made a declaration of its intention to continue the conversion policy. But we must remind Government officials of the tidal change that has come over the general situation and that the question to day is not whether such a Government's declaration is made or not, but the very practical question of the economic and financial capability and confidence attendent on such a declaration. It appears that the consideration of the decided activity given to the general stock market by the Government's declaration, on the establishment of the Katsura Cabinet, regarding the redemption of the national loan bonds, and also of the effective stimulant which their open profession, this Feburuary, of low interest bond conversion created, has naturally inspired a false confidence in the mind of Government to the effect that such a declaration will always prove effective for giving relief and hopes to depressed economic circles. Such is, however, not a very fair view, taken from the Government's standpoint alone, while there seems to be every indication that the authorities' declarations, made one after another, are generally received now with more or less reserve and discount. Since the people came to know this spring, of the difficulties met in the conversion programme and since, also, they came to realize the insufficiency of the resources of the redemption in view of the gradual increase in necessary outlays for new undertakings in the financial fields, such as the navy, Korean administration and so forth, the general tendency of the people's opinion on the Government's

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

financial policy, especially on its national loan policy, has undergone a marked charge. The Government's mere declaration and explanation which is nothing but temporizing, is not only insufficient to satisfy the people, but would, if resorted to any longer, with the actual condition of affairs still kept dark from the people, even tend to create all the greater feeling of unrest and anxiety all over the the economic world. Such is not only running counter to the original wishes of our authorities for the improvement of financial conditions, but even courting the enhancement of general uneasiness and solicitude. While it is true that, with regard to the national loan policy, the Katsura Cabinet has the experience—and bitter experience, too,—of over two years, it is equally true that the knowledge, on the part of the people, concerning the national loans, has by this time made a good stride toward progress. At this time of our national life, when the people have come to know, from their own actual experiences, that the merely high price of the State's bonds is not always enough to insure the absolute happiness and welfare of the nation, that a conversion scheme inconsistent with the real economic and financial capabitity of the nation is tantamount to a pure speculative attempt, and that to force the execution of such a speculative scheme compels the Government to have recourse to the shift-making method of secretly instructing the bankers to store up the 4-per-cents. thereby even fettering the latters' business liberty, and also that the perpetuation of the artificial raising of the quotations of the domestic loan bonds, must inevitably produce, in its immediate train, a pressing rebound, according to the state of the foreign money market, in foreign bonds, —since the people have come to know all of these facts, any mere declaration that bears no more significance than a statement of the Government's intentions and hopes, can by no possibility effectively operate to relieve the people of the anxiety and concern that they feel now in view of the practical lessons they obtained from their own bitter experience. To observe further, if the authorities' mere declaration were enough to raise the quotations of the State bonds, and if any high price alone of the State bonds were sufficient, as the Government seems to consider, for the effective improvement of the financial world, the present economic circles ought to assume at least a little more conspicuous tinge of vanity. As it is, for the economic circles, the long wished for season has come, but there is not the slightest sign of any financial activity forthcoming, financiers even finding it necessary now to form such institutions as the "Economic Situation Improving Association"—a singular phenomenon most eloquently attesting to the depressed condition of the present financial world despite the repeated declarations, on the part of the Government authorities, of their intention to carry out the conversion programme, and so on. This shows that people have come to be aware of the unfeasibility and therefore invalidity of any such declarations, their observation regarding the government's financial policy, especially the national loan policy, becoming internal and penetrative, instead of, as was the case before, being external and superficial. Hundreds of declarations of whatever kind, made in defiance of this general tendency, would, therefore, only prove insufficient to relieve economic circles of their deep concern and apprehension. What seems to be most desirable and advisable, at this juncture, is a sincere attitude on the part of the Government, frankly admitting their fault as fault and their failure as failure, on the one hand, and uniting with the people on the other, in a strenuous effort for the proper remedy of this embarassed situation. Should the Cabinet, on the contrary, try to insist on their mistaken policy and to indulge in shiftmaking any longer to screen their faults and failures from the general public, the sympathy hitherto bestowed by the people on the cabinet cannot but naturally fall off, which, let it be admitted, would foreshadow, as a matter of fact, the possible downfall of the Katsura Cabinet. It is the very irony of fate that the Cabinet which was established, so to speak, on the national loan policy, should now tremble on the verge of self-caused downfall, stumbling on that very policy in so short a space of time.

What in the world is there, let us demand, that necessities the Government's desparate adherence to the policy of annual redemption of over *yen* 50,000,000, and what is there that absolutely prevents the Governments' abandonment of its conversion scheme that has proved anything but a success? So far as we know, it was by no means because of the existence of any "big" economic reasons, but only for the sake of temporary convenience, that the authorities, on the establishment of the present cabinet, fixed the annual amount of redemption at *yen* 50,000,000. In fact there is no reason why the redemption of over *yen* 50,000,000, should be the only way to maintain public confidence in the State bonds. Whatever the amount of redemption, be it *yen* 50,000,000, or even *yen* 40,000,000, redemption is redemption. So long as the fundamental policy of the state bond readjustment is not deviated from it is no matter if the amount of redemption be *yen* 50,000,000, or *yen* 40,000,000, it being fixed only according to the financial condition of the State. None possessing the least common sense will fail to recognize the fact that the Government is only narrowing and weakening for itself the very basis of the public confidence reposed in the state finance, in considering as it does, that the maintenance of both domestic and foreign confidence in the State securities absolutely requires the persistent pursuance of the policy of annual redemption amounting to over *yen* 50,000,000, that was fixed and declared, two years since, for nothing more than the sake of temporary convenience. So to the present Cabinet, which sees the state finance, as we observed before, from the viewpoint of the national debts, instead of viewing the national debts from the standpoint of the state finance, any alteration of the previously set forth figures of *yen* 50,000,000 may seem almost tantamount to over-turning the very fundamental desideratum of the policy of the national debts re-adjustment, since in the eyes of the Government, it seems, the figure of *yen* 50,000,000 constitutes a vital factor of the state bond re-adjusting policy. What makes the Government view the figures in that light we cannot comprehend. Nor do we believe that the Government can ever give any satisfactory explanation to convince us of the justice of such an assumption. It is a matter for infinite regret that the Government is practically self binding and self fettering, regarding the annual amount of redemption it has fixed as absolutely unalterable, in these enlightened days when even the Constitution itself, if necessary, could, with every propriety, be duly amended. Some might anticipate, with a feeling approaching anxiety, a sharp decline in the price of State bonds which any diminution of the once-declared amount of annual redemption may bring about. True, a sudden fall of the State bonds may ensue, as they anticipate, when the previously fixed amount of annual redemption is altered, but this need not cause much anxiety in view of the greater or less fluctuation which is inevitable in the market price of such securities, mainly owing to the ever-changing conditions of both the economic and the outside world. Here lies a point where opinions naturally diverge, one surveying the condition of the state finance from the standpoint of the national debts, and the other observing the national debts from the view-point of the State finance. Plainly expressed, the former view lies in the line of the so-called loan floating policy, from which standpoint a depreciation of State securities may assume the despairing appearance of frustrating the fundamental financial policy. Once, however, dismissing the loan-floating consideration, lurking behind the governments' policy, and turning back to the standpoint of the State finance wherefrom to view our national bonds, so that fair observation may be made of the rise and fall of the market price of the State bonds, they will readily see why we need not entertain any solicitude, so far as general finances are concerned, if the State bonds suffered more or less decline because of the diminution of the amount of annual redemption that is found imperative in view of the ultimate welfare of the economic world.

Nothing can be more manifest than the reason why the conversion scheme should be abandoned. The conversion of 4-per-cents. seems thus far successful in a degree; not at all, however, because of real capability, on the part of the economic circles, to absorb the new 4 per cents, but owing to the temporary acceptance of the bonds on the part of the Government's deposits department, public corporations, special banks, and the underwriting syndicate of bankers, in obedience to private instructions from the authorities. The public subscription for the 4-per cents., over which the Government is drawing a veil, is said to amount to but a trifle. This foreshadows a discouraging outlook for the Government's conversion policy. Under these circumstances it is not very difficult for anybody to see that what is enabling the new 4-per cents. to maintain their present market price, is only a private agreement concluded between the bankers and the Government, to store up the new 4-per cent. bonds. As long as these are not afloat in the open market,—as long as the bankers keep them in their safes,—so long may the issue value be maintained, no matter whether the rate of interest be 4 or 3 or even 2 per cent. But the question is: How long will the bankers remain obedient to the Governments's private instruction to hold up the 4 per cents.? In our opinion it is no more than a question of time. Granting that the future sees an increase in the amount of the public subscription for the 4 per cents., this would only mean that much floating of debts in the open market, and as such the 4 per cents. may sometime suffer a decided decline according to the condition of the money market, when the bankers private agreement would avail nothing at all. In view of the fact that the Government's financial policy has proved a total failure, it makes no difference whether the Government obstinately pursues its already hopeless conversion policy, refusing to admit its failure, or positively abandons, with good grace, the scheme which has evidently proved unsuccessful. Because either way 'failure is still failure.' In these circumstances therefore it is clear to everybody that the Government had better drop its conversion policy and pause for reconsideration of remedial measures if it really wishes to be sincere in its desire for the improvement of this deplorable situation.

It is only the truth when we say that those who imposed upon Marquis Katsura the portfolio of a state financier, were the so called businessmen around the Premier as well as the bankers who were bought up by the Marquis. Of Marquis Katsura they tried—some of them even professed —to make a second Marquis Matsukata. And this very over-patronage on their part unfortunately proved fatal to the Marquis as Finance Minister. Viewed in that way, the situation is not altogether without an appeal to our sympathy, because the Marquis finds himself in the present dilemma. But dismissing every such personal as well as private consideration, and most fairly judging of his financial policy, it is undeniable that Marquis Katsura made a glaring mistake when he committed himself, on assuming office, to a public pledge for an annual redemption of over *yen* 50,000,000 so that he might temporarily win the people's hearts, and another mistake of no less serious nature when he subsequently made an unguarded declaration regarding the 4-per cent. conversion scheme, deluded by the temporary boom that came over the financial world in the sequel of the sudden rise of the state bonds. But for these failures the readjustment of the national bonds by the Katsura Cabinet would forever glorify the title-page of our State's finance history. We regret the failure in the conversion

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

scheme so acutely that if either of the above two failures was inevitable, we wish it had not been the conversion scheme. The Katsura Cabinet may regard it, with or without regret, as but a trifling matter, but we must consider it a most serious mistake, infinitely aggravating the Government's failure. Be that as it may, the re-adjustment of our State Finance is by no means an easy task, the authorities standing between two fires, the promised redemption on one hand, and the conversion scheme on the other; for any diminution of the once promised amount of annual redemption would at once administer the *coup de grace* to the conversion policy, while the continuance of that conversion policy would not only necessitate the patch-work of annually re during over 50,000,000 *yen*, in the face of the trials and difficulties to which the Government may have to expose itself in other financial directions, but also oblige the Government to secure secret aid from foreign capitalists.

In our opinion, any surplus if found in domestic capital ought to be employed for the buying back of the national bonds abroad; such a step would surely count for more in the improvement of the financial situation than any conversion scheme. The line of the present Government's policy, however, is diametrically opposed to the above, the conversion scheme only resulting in the increase of our foreign loan bonds. It may safely be concluded that the conversion which was partly carried out with no small difficulty, assisted by foreign capitalists, may in future continue to be a means of increasing our foreign loan bonds, but will on no account prove a channel for their decrease. Even if the conversion scheme should operate some day to decrease our foreign loan bonds, such is possible only on the assumption that the domestic share market is artificially strengthened, when the natural sequence would be the flowing-back of our foreign bonds. But that would entail weakening of prices in spite of all adherence on the part of bankers to their private agreement for the putting up of the 4 per cents, and in spite of desperate efforts probably on the part of operators and speculators in the Government service, to buy up the floating debts in the open market. Then would come a crash for the national debt adjusting policy which is so unnatural and so artificial. In such a case the Government must experience a double loss. Though this is nothing but a mere assumption we must urge our authorities to remain on the cautious side, because we believe that the advent of such a critical moment can by no stretch of imagination be outside the immediate range of possibility, so long as the Government persistently clings to its present fatal policy.

As a matter of fact those bankers who inspired Marquis Katsura with an idea of the omnipotence of the national bonds could not at this moment advocate a change in the redemption policy without putting themselves disgracefully out of countenance. Nor would these wicked bankers hesitate to take exception to a proposal, if formulated by the Marquis, for diminishing the amount of annual redemption. It was, as we all remember, the national debts that over-turned the late Saionji Cabinet. What now threatens to capsize the Katsura Cabinet is also the national debts. The one fell down owing to depreciation the State bonds, while the other is on the verge of downfall because of their appreciation. The former was too indifferent, the latter too scrupulous, toward the financial policy. Thus the Saionji Cabinet days found the market price too low, whereas the Katsura Cabinet finds the market price too high. Neither could succeed, because both failed to formulate a moderate policy, each running to extremes. Anyhow those bankers who murmured and complained against the Saionji Cabinet over the sharp decline of the State bonds, now seem apparently enthusiastic in expressing their satisfaction at the high quotations maintained by the latter. Inasmuch as the high price of the State bonds produces a most favourable effect upon the transaction of their business, it may be natural that they rejoice at the present situation. But we cannot but consider it rather ill-becoming them as bankers, that they suffer themselves to get intoxicated over what is in reality no better than a vague, temporary boom, quite oblivious of the dreadful but inevitable reaction that is, sure as fate, to overtake the market ultimately after the artificial raising of the State bond quotations. We hope bankers will remain bankers always, and statesmen remain statesmen. The bankers of the present days seem delighted in assuming the air of statesmen and in suffering their raw ambition to induce them to step into fields outside their proper domain. In short they seem too self-confident in their own power and influence. The rôle they played at the Government's request in the flotation of the national loan bonds, at the time of the Russo-Japanese War naturally afforded them a chance to realize their influence, which realization has gradually changed itself into self-conceit. They seem to believe that it was nothing but their own influence that overturned the Saionji Cabinet, that brought about the establishment of the present cabinet, that extricated the country from its financial crises, and that formulated the policy of national debt readjustment. Indeed it almost appeals to one's sense of humour that the so-called great figures among the bankers, or at least those assuming the lead in the banking circles of the present day, take on themselves the important air of statesmen, which office it is not for them to dream of discharging. Thus at the conference held regarding the conversion programme, they blindly seconded the scheme without proper exercise of caution and consideration, and even went the length of concluding the private agreement to put up the 4 per cents. at the sacrifice of their business liberty, thereby trying to artificially create and maintain a brisk tone in the share market—a procedure at once temporising and shift making—the immediate failure of which was so manifest from the outset that even the man in the street could have easily predicted the result. We are amazed at the lack of prudence which so conspicuously marked the line of action those bankers followed with regard to the conversion scheme. It is the bankers that threw a block in the path of the Saionji cabinet. It is also the bankers that threaten to overturn the Katsura cabinet. Dreadful is the "Banker Peril," which is menacing the very foundation of our state finance. We regard the bankers of the present day as a "Banker Peril," on the strength of our belief that so long as there are no banker-like bankers and so long as our economic circle is infested by unbanker-like bankers assuming the air of real financiers or even statesmen, so long will the consolidation of our state finances remain out of the question, however often one Cabinet may replace another, and whoever may occupy the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Those who may have in future to stand up and cope with this embarassed condition of our state finance, must first of all pay due attention to this "Banker Peril" against which they should carefully guard themselves, if they would broaden the field of their possibilities of success.

POLITICS FOR THE PULPIT.

MR. PUNCH AND MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

["I find it rather difficult during this period of conferring (*laughter*) without doing some mischief, to engage in an ordinary political controversy." *Opening of Mr. Lloyd George's recent sermon at the City Temple.*]

The following little speech, says Mr. Punch, is intended as a guide to any Radical politician who may have the good fortune to secure a place of divine worship for his next electioneering campaign. Veneration for his surroundings will very properly put a check upon the more violent methods of the secular hustings. But under the guise of an unprejudiced reformer he may do a lot of quiet party by work suggesting that the conduct of certain classes, which chiefly belong to the Other Side, is at the root of our national evils, and that if His Side were given a free hand England would soon be turned into a Garden of Eden.

My beloved Brethren, Heaven forbid that I should profane this sacred edifice—designed, as it is, for religious worship—by introducing any element of political partisanship into my discourse; but I do say that, if we wish to correct the social evils which we all deplore, we must seek some likelier cure for them than Tariff Reform. . . . .

A wave of revolutionary feeling is sweeping over the countries of the earth. You trace it even in Britain, where, under the blessings of our present fiscal system, the poorest enjoy Free Food; you can therefore imagine what it must be like in countries that labour under the curse of Protection. . . . .

Charity is the first of Christian virtues, and I will therefore give his due to the dev—to the inventor, that is, of Tariff Reform—and say that it was Mr. Chamberlain who forced our attention upon the poverty in our midst, at the time when he published his raging and tearing propaganda. But he failed to lay his finger upon the cause of the disease. Where lies that cause? It lies, my Brethren, with the IDLE RICH.

Standing here, a preacher in the House of God, I will not speak of them as bloated Tories, but you know very well what I mean. There are myriads of them on them on the free list—practically a charge upon the State, just like Old Age Pensioners.

And how do they spend their unearned leisure, these landed loafers? They spend it on golf-courses; they spend it in motors, invariably exceeding the speed limit. Not that I condemn these pastimes as heinous in themselves, so long as they are used, as in my case, merely to recharge the nerve-cells exhausted by devotion to altruistic labour.

* * *

Dearly beloved Liberals—fellow-worshippers, I should say—I will forbear to traverse the argument that to this same class we have always owed the highest unpaid service in Parliament and elsewhere; I will ignore the allegation that upon their capital, invested in numberless enterprises, the people depend for their employment, not less than upon earned wealth; I will refrain from answering those who pretend that our present fiscal system may have contributed something to the decline of agriculture and the resulting congestion of our towns. All this would mean a discussion of political and economic facts for which the pulpit is no place.

That restraining thought further precludes me from suggesting any scheme by which the wealth of the country might be increased. I am permitted merely to remind you how it is written: "The Earth is the People's and the fulness thereof;" and to show that by concentrating upon its usurpers those weapons of taxation which Heaven has placed in our hands we may yet see it restored to its rightful owners for purposes of redistribution.

My brethren, with the eye of faith I look forward, like Moses upon the peak of Pisgah, to a day when the hoot of the profligate's motor shall be heard no more in the land; when the niblick of the idle plutocrat shall be turned into a ploughshare; when every son of toil shall be free to sit under his own vine and fig tree, feeding his own tame partridge. Then, and not till then, and only by our agency (acting under Providence), shall these isles of Britain become like a little Heaven below.—Amen.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a submarine cable has been laid between Inno-shima and Ikuchi-jima, Inland Sea in connection with the warning and tide signals.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FIRES.

On the 26th ultimo a fire occurred at Sakae-machi, Hakodate. Fanned by the strong wind prevailing, the flames spread so rapidly that 32 houses were reduced to ashes in less than an hour. The loss is estimated at 20,000 *yen*. In the house in which the fire originated, a girl of 14 was burned to death.

Another fire broke out on the 27th ultimo in the Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The flames, however, were extinguished before they became serious. The outbreak, it is said, was due to putting too much coal in a stove.

On Monday evening fire broke out in a braid manufactory situated at Iriya cho, Shitaya, Tokyo Despite the streneous effort of the fire-brigade, the flames were not under control until after the destruction of a brick building and three wooden worshops in the factory. The loss is estimated at some 30,000 *yen*.

Another fire occurred at Toyama, Etchu province. on Tuesday afternoon, resulting in the destruction of over 100 houses.

BIRTHDAY PARTY OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

Mrs. L. H. Pass, Proprietress of the Osborne House on Yatozaka was the receipient of congratulations from a host of friends at a pretty little gathering on the occasion of her 74th birthday.

The dining hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, crysanthemums predominating. An arrangement of varied candles equal in number to the years spent in this life by Mrs. Pass were very prettily arranged in a bed of flowers, banked by an oval wall of maiden-hair ferns. Mrs. Pass came to Japan in 1872, and after the dinner was over, in a reminiscent mood, she talked very interestingly of the Japan of the early seventies.

Mr. Robert McCance, another of the pioneers among foreigners in Japan, was one of the guests. Mr. McCance is now connected with the Standard Oil Company of Yokohama, but came to this country in 1867 to enter the American Consular service.

THE "SELJA'S" MAIL LOST.

In connection with the fate of the mail ex the steamer *Selja* which sunk outside of San Francisco, the local Post Office informs us that, in answer to a telegraphic inquiry from the Agents here, the San Francisco Agents advise them that the mail was lost with the steamer.

FURTHER ADVICE.

Regarding the fate of the mail steamer *Selja* which sunk outside of San Francisco, the Post Office inform us that the mails on board were a small number bearing the indication of the steamer and all the others were despatched per steamer *Siberia* which left here on the same day.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RAVAGES OF RATIONALISM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The one or two letters that have appeared in the *Japan Mail* from the pen of "A Japanese Rationalist" lead one to view with more urgent alarm the ravages that the creed of negation and disintegration is causing, and likely with still greater assiduity will cause in this country. For attempting to warn the nation against the grave dangers it may expect from Rationalism if it be allowed to take hold on the masses of the Japanese people, the present writer has been called very bad names by a scribe signing himself "X Y Z" and still more virulent epithets by the highly intelligent author of the F A.G. column in the Kobe "Chronicle;" bu as authority from these sources has already been condemned to punishment by the law-courts of the Empire for applying similar defamatory epithets to public persons, people will be able to take this further venture of a libellous onslaught at its proper value. Indeed it matters little to a logical rationalist what the verdict of the law-courts of the country may be; they might fine him twenty times for publicly calling a person "unscrupulous," and he would still defy them and repeat the offence as often as he pleased. It appears to be the vested ri ht of rationalism to follow reason, and reason, in his mind, means pleasing himself, if he can. If there is no higher authority than I imself, why indeed should he defer to it? He yields no right that he is not compelled to yield. He holds it perfectly within his province to ruin the reputation of others if thereby he can enhance his own. At least this appears to be the attitude taken by those who revenge themselves upon all who disapprove of Rationalism.

The individual who connotes himself as a "Japanese Rationalist," betrays a curious attitude of mind for one who claims to be a loyal citizen of Japan. Nevertheless he is quite in keeping with the attitude of Rationalism. The highest and most moral minds that the world has produced, have decided that Christianity is *good* for a nation but what is that to him in his omniscience and infallibility? His loyal Japa ese fellow-citizens believe that there is a divinity that shapes human ends, and that the Emperor is a representative of this wisdom; but he laughs and sneers at the idea that there is any power beyond the mere human, or that one man can be entitled to more supreme power than another. Well, why not? For is he not a Rationalist? If one decides to become a Rationalist it is only consistent that he should become rational. The Christian is rational, but he believes that reason alone is an inadequate guide in morals and general conduct. The Rationalist believes, on the contrary, that man should follow reason *only*. The Christian faith leads to the highest kind of manhood, the head tempered by a heart of kindliness and divine emotion; the negative attitude of Rati nalism follows the head only and is naturally heady and heartless. All this my former articles showed to be true in the history of all countries where Rationalism has had at any time the upper hand.

One of the most conspicuous results of Rationalism is not only disrespect for law, but f r *moral* law. Since the reign of Rationalism began in France the immorality of the masses has increased and the population decreased; for immorality and a decreasing birth-rate usually go together. At present there is in France an annual excess of deaths over births to the number of nearly 60,000, whereas befo e the reign of Rationalism the birth-rate of France was higher than some other countries; and fifty years ago the population of France was greater than that of England, Germany, Austria and the United States, which nations now surpass it. In the report of the demographic statistics of the city of Lyons we read that in that city alone there were last year no less than 11,999 abortions; while in France as a whole, divorces have leaped from 1647 in 1884, to 10,019 in the year 1905. In ten years the homeless children of Paris have increased from 29,500 to 52,703. At the same time alcholism has spread over the nation at a rate unheard of before, and everywhere there are indications of moral breaking up and physical deterioration. In twenty years the suicides of minors have tripled

"The first cause of these phenomena," says the well-known Economist, M. Leroy-Beaulieu, "is the weakening of religious belief which the incomparable stupidity of the public authorities ever more obstinately seeks to bring about. When Brittany, the Vendée, Lozére, Averon, and the Flemish departments of the North, have come to the religious opinion of Burgundy and Gascony, France will lose 40,000 more births yearly."

Possibly a "Japanese Rationalist" will laugh at this great French authority, and stubbornly turn his back on the ravages of Rationalism in that country. It has been well said that those whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad, or blind. This aspect of the rationalistic evil has not yet begun to take much hold upon Japan, but it *exists* and will increase unless religious influence is brought to bear upon it. Even in England it is beginning to affect to some extent the birthrate, and the result in America is somewhat serious. Thus it will finally be left to the religious people to furnish the population, and the Scripture will be fulfilled that "the righteous shall inherit the earth."

Another aspect of Rationalism has some bearing on this subject, namely the rationalistic disposition to regard suicide as a moral and proper action, if the subject prefers it. The rationalistic Professor Le Dantec, says:—"An Atheist ought to live only if he is happy. I see no reason which could restrain a real atheist if suicide tempted him. In a society of logical atheists, anaesthetic suicide w uld clearly be in fashion and society itself would probably ultimately disappear in this way."

It is therefo e only because the rationalist is too cowardly to pu his theories into practice that we have him with us at all, and that he has done no more evil in the world than he has done. Because if he were only a man of his word, and prepared to obey his creed, he would advocate the destruction of the decrepit, the maimed and the aged as useless members of society, the chlorforming of all imperfectly formed infants, and the gentle murder of all hopeless cases. To him it would appear perfectly rational for a man to have as many wives and as many children as he felt able to support a d let the individual have everything his own way if he could manage it. Now, why does our "Japanese Rationalist" not come out boldly on his platform and advocate the logical observance of rationalistic teachings? I do not say that Rationalism directly advocates this; but I do say that if the rationalist is logical, this is what he must come to; for only religion advocates anything to the contrary. The rationalist cannot deny that according to reason there can be no objection to doing away with the senile and insane as useless members of the human race, just as the rational Romans did. But religion comes in and humanizes reason with the value of the human soul the instincts that love cultivates in the human heart; but it is the heavenly, and *not* the rational, value set upon the hopeless and helpless that saves them from the tooth and claw of rationalism. It is also religion, and *not* rationalism, that saves from destruction the infant foetus of her that is with child and teaches the mother to bring up her little one in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. If Rationalism gets the upper hand in a nation it will be no longer necessary for that nation to prepare armies and navies to save itself from foreign countries; its greatest need will be to save it from itself; for, as Professor Le Dantec says, self extinction is the only logical destiny of a nation of atheists.

Yours truly,
"Z. Y. X."

Yokohama, Nov. 24th.

THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—As I have repeatedly said in the Press, the object of rational propaganda is to carry conviction of error to the Christian or other supernatural religionist; and not to defeat an opponent in argument. I was just showing missionaries the error of their belief. By gentle handling, instead of the usual rough and tumble attack which z.y x. (or Mr. Bryan) made I was showing him a method of rational propaganda. Contrary to the prevailing opinion of Rationalism, z.y x. makes a dreadful statement which could not be written by a cultivated Christian. He acts like a wolf to prevent both the extreme decline of Christianity and the advance of rationalistic thought. Many people, even some good Christians, entertain a notion that z.y.x. cannot be of any profit to thoughtful minds, whenever he writes, whenever he cries. Any one, who will take the trouble to study this subject carefully and thoroughly, can easily find the fallacy of z y.x.-'s argument and the impartiality of our point of view. Unquestionably, as is mentioned by Protestant (?) apologist the practices of Chri tianity have become corrupt. The dreadful state into which things sank during the Middle Ages is now revived by that Christian apologist, Rev. Mr. Bryan, and these mediæval conditions still seem to affect the minds of some Christians who still urge persecution of their opponents.

It has been said by writers of considerab'e note that one great cause of the downfall of the Roman Empire was the spread of Christianity in the first centuries, inculcating, as that religion did and does, doctrines whose logical implications blunt the edge of patriotism, sap the foundation of material progress and keep the eye of faith fixed irrevocably on thoughts of other worldliness. That the Bible acted as a deterrent force, putting back the hands on the clock of progress perhaps hundreds of years, can not be doubted. Expressions from Mr. Bryan that have f om time to time appeared in the *Japan Mail* give every evidence of his entire ignorance of Japanese thought and that he never reads Japanese religious magazines and books.

The Christians' strongest argument is that the civilization of the Christian nations is due to the Bible. The Christian claims that this Bible religion has done wonders for the world. This is a great mistake of Christian apologists. I hear occasionally some very harsh remarks of Christian missionaries that many intelligent persons and nearly all ignorant people, believe that there has existed from eternity an all-wise and all powerful being, manlike in form who produced the universe, and sustains it in its car,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

reer and that there never would have been any civilization if it had not been for the Bible God. Priests and ministers of each nation have accounted for the prosperity of that nation by its religion. I see often in some Japanese Christian magazine that they are copying these noxious views and this "great lying church view" is now making efforts to manacle the intelligence of young Japan. If Christianity really can show me that all civilization we enjoy to-day could not have been obtained if Christian religion had not been, then I would consent to enter the Kingdom of God and to recommend this religion to our brother Japanese. So far as my knowledge goes, without Christianity, we are more moral, more civilised, more humane.

Ancient Greek philosophers, Buddist missionaries, the inventors of printing, of steam, and of railway, of telephone, of airship, the discoveries of Galileo, Newton, Spencer, Columbus, the wonderful knowledge of Shakespears, Byron, Carlyle, Chamberlain and E Haeckel and heroism of Washington, Nelson are not in any way connected with Christian faith. Are they Christian? In England of the Middle Age, when Christianity was paramount there were black ignorance and a terror of superstion. Why did Christianity with its spiritual and temporal power, permit such things to be? The great evil and great curse of the world is religious superstition, and the great work of civilisation is to destroy it. The purpose of our rationalistic movement is to free the human mind from baneful theology. Christians have asserted the infallibility of the Bible and declared that every word of the Bible came from God.

They think that God's wisdom, God's love, God's providence is mirrored in its pages, and that reading its words will carry conviction to the mind. But this is quite nonsense. It is almost a hopeless task to discover the real faith of Christians, one believes one thing and another something different. Did Jesus teach one faith, one religion? If so, in which Christian church can it be found? Who is a true follower of Jesus? Even Jesus made various statements. John (10.30) makes him say of himself; "I and my father are one" while same gospel makes him contradict this by saying: "my father is greater than I." I see quoted in the "Search Light" of December 1906 some beliefs of Christianity by W, T. Withrow at Danville. A few of them I extract as follows; "Christians shall be socialists. . . . . because Socialism furnishes the only ground upon which Christianity can be made practicable."

We do not want such dangerous Christian religion. We, Japanese, dislike such socialist Christian God. Before concluding this letter let me narrate a short story which I saw in a certain magazine "A lion is prowling about a settlement in search of prey; when about to spring upon a defenceless person he is shot by a hunter. The preacher righteously exclaims: 'See how God intervenes and protects.' The missionary with a Bible under his arm enters the jungle to carry the message of salvation to the heathen. He meet the mate of the dead lion who crushes him with a blow of her powerful claw and drag him away in triumph." Is God now on the side of the lioness? Is this Christian God's religion a guide for civilisation?

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, yours truly,

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I beg for your permission to reply to Mr. Sweet. He says of Xavier: "His whole life was one of complete devotion to the highest truth he knew. Can such a man be a liar?" That he is not at all unlikely to be one is evident from a little consideration of the conditions of his faith. His religion taught him that all who did not hold the Catholic faith without doubt would perish everlastingly. The punishment for non-belief was the awful torment of everlasting fire. To save souls from perdition was not any means justifiable? Did not the Fathers commend the "pious fraud."? Did not the clergy of the middle ages invent numberless miracles? Did they not falsify history? Is there any *a priori* reason why Xavier should not have followed their methods? Was he not, along with his countryman, Loyola, one of the founders of the Society of Jesus, a society which has a reputation for duplicity? We must not blame these priests too severely. They thought they were serving God and saving souls. If I were to see Mr. Sweet walking into a fiery furnace and if I were able to keep him out of it by telling a lie, I would do so. I hope Mr. Sweet will forgive me if I hazard the conjecture that were our places changed he too might yield to the temptation.

Mr. King speaks of a life of Xavier by S T. Coleridge. Is he not mistaken? H. J. Coleridge, has, I see, published a life, but I am not aware of the famous Samuel Taylor Coleridge's having done so. Mr. King will find some remarks on pious friends in S. T. Coleridge's, *Friend*.

Yours truly. A.

THE RISING IN MEXICO.

(Al Señor Editor del "Japan Daily Mail.")

Presente.

Señor,—Siendo absolutamente contrarias a la verdad, y como consecuencia de mis anteriores declaraciones oficiales, desmiento todas las noticias alarmantes publicadas en el importante periodico que usted dirije, respecto de la pretendida revolucion en Mexico.

Soy de usted, Señor, su afectisimo y S. servidor,

ALFONSO DE ROSENZWEIG DIAS.

Tokyo, 28th of November, 1910.

[Translation]

(To the Editor of the "Japan Daily Mail.")

Sir,—As being absolutely contrary to the truth and as a consequence of my previous official declarations, I hereby deny all the notices that have hitherto appeared in your esteemed journal with reference to he so-called "revolution" in Mexico.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALFONSO DE ROSENZWEIG DIAS.

[The previous official declarations alluded to were these:—

The following statements were made by the Secretary, Chargé d'affaires, of the Mexican Legation in Tokyo (indirectly to the representatives of the Press):—

1. The local troops and rural federals, trying to arrest, on the 19th instant, twenty-five "revoltosos" in Puebla, the capital city of one of the 27 states of the Republic of Mexico, the "revoltosos" fired against those troops who answered with the result that some were killed or wounded. Order was completely re-established.

2. Order has been restored all over the Republic with the exception of the District of Guerrero where two hundred revolters remain unsubjugated on the whole.

3. With the aforesaid exception order reigns all over the Republic.

November 22nd to November 25th 1910.

—Ed. *J.M.*]

SIR HIRAM MAXIM.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—No doubt many of your readers will be much surprised to find a man bearing the title of an English knight descending to the low level of slander, and especially taking the trouble to send to papers in the Far East diatribes against missionaries charging them with wholesale falsehood. Is this what British knighthood has come to? Is it not possible that a man who has spent most of his life inventing weapons and devices for the destruction of his fellows and the facilitation of quarrels, may have lost respect for human life, including himself? The other day I noticed in a prominent English newspaper a flaring advertisement of Sir Hiram Maxim's, holding forth on a patent medicine he had invented, and the terms used and the cures guaranteed bore all the marks of the quack specialist Now when a British nobleman has to set up as a vendor of patent medicine cure-alls it looks as though something might be wrong somewhere. The picture of the new patent medicine hero accompanying the advertisement showed the haircut of a rather eccentric looking individual, certainly more like a European socialist or anarchist than the average Englishman. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at after all that this man should hate Christianity and set out upon a campaign of slander with the text that "all missionaries are liars," through his Yokohama agents.

Yours etc., TRUTH.

IS AGNOSTICISM WEAKENING?

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Christians in Japan, both native and foreign, will be interested to know that some of the great names quoted against them as supporting agnosticism or free thought do not appear quite so positive of their position as some opponents of religious faith, resident in Japan, would have one believe. This was conspicuously so at the Congress of Liberals which was some time ago convened in Berlin. Professor Harnack's trend of thought in his fine address appeared so positive as to frighten the more weak-minded of the fraternity. His magnificent utterance on that occasion shows that his study of the last thirty years has obliged him to adopt a considerable modification of his former views. He is no longer willing to regard the Gospel as a mere product of Greek mythology and Greek philosophy. "The Pauline evangel of the reconciling death of Jesus," declares Harnack, "antedates Paul. God has made this Jesus Lord and Christ for mankind. Belief in Him has made and still makes children of God. Jesus' gospel of the kingdom is the truth. Paul's teaching of the reconciliation is the way. Both together bring us life."

Another noted member of the liberal school spoke in a similar if not still more positive strain. Professor Lasson of Berlin was somewhat severe on those who assumed the familiar, conceited attitude toward religion. To those who considered themselves the ripest fruit of all the centuries, he said: "The present generation is, over against the great procession of the ages, but a fleeting moment, with no claim to special religious significance. The power of thought and of religious life has not risen. There is abroad now a sentiment akin to that of the period of the Aufklärung: we are the clever, the enlighened; those who preceded us lived in dark and ignorant times: those who do not think as we, are stupid and hypocritical. We are moderns, a select generation which needs a modern Jesus, a modern Christianity. Now, all this is nonsense. A modern Christianity would be as brilliant as modern iron for feeding hungry ducks. Christianity is neither ancient nor modern. It is an eternal thing. What was modern ten years ago is no longer so, and what is modern to-day will not be so ten years hence. What claim have those of our day to a special Jesus of their time? If there were such, the Saviour, who appeared for all generations and ages, would have to change, as garments in a fashion journal. No, the truth is witnessed to in the imperishable words: Jesus Christ the same yesterday, to-day and forever. "With this eternal Jesus the men of to-day must be satisfied, however superior to preceding generations they may fancy themselves."

These are strong words from great thinkers and scholars at a time when we are being told that the greatest minds in Germany are trending toward the agnostic or the rationalistic camp.

Yours truly, THINKER.

LOCAL MOTORISTS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I observe in to-day's issue of your paper that the police authorities will hereafter enforce the regulations regarding motor cars,—which intention is to be most heartily commended.

The conscienceless and supercilious manner in which a large proportion of the ever-increasing number of foreign automobilists in this city make themselves a nuisance to the community and a disgrace to the foreign section of it should not be tolerated here any more than it would be in the foreigners' own countries—in the great majority of which it would promptly be suppressed.

Yours very truly, AMERICAN.

Yokohama, November 30th, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE JAPANESE TARIFF.

London, November 25.

A deputation of the Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom waited upon Sir Edward Grey with reference to the effect of the Japanese tariff, especially on textiles. Sir Edward Grey stated that negotiations with Japan were still proceeding, consequently, it was impossible to give information without prejudicing the case. The deputation contended that the new duties were so heavy that they would certainly curtail, and might destroy, certain branches of the textile trade. They urged the conclusion of a special treaty and said that "most favoured nation" treatment would be insufficient. Several speakers questioned the friendliness of an ally who raised the tariff by way of injuring British trade more than that of other nations.

Sir Edward Grey stated that we are

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

entitled to say to Japan that British trade ought to receive most careful consideration; He also stated that Japan was quite willing to meet us but that he would be holding out false hopes if he said that Japan was prepared to take the old duties as a basis. But she had shown the friendliest spirit and generally had recognized the fact that unfavourable treatment of British trade was bound to react on the feeling between the two countries, and Japan had shown every desire to discuss special arrangements whereby damage to British trade would be obviated or diminished.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Official dispatches state that the Government has the upper hand everywhere except in the district of Chihuahua where there are 200 insurgents.

BRAZIL'S BATTLESHIPS IN A MUTINY.

Rio Janeiro.—Most of the warship fleet mutinied on Nov. 22nd it appears. Non-political censorship is very strict. The Captain of the Brazilian dreadnought *Minasgeraes* has been killed, but no details are given. The British squadron now at Buenos Ayres is sailing to Rio Janeiro.

Later.

Reuter telegraphs from Rio Janeiro that all officers were put on shore after the murder. A blue-jacket commanding a squadron of four ships, sent a wireless message to the President demanding redresses and receiving no reply bombarded the city at intervals during the night. In the morning he put to sea and engaed the forts and then re-entered the bay and lightly shelled the city. Three civilians were killed in the streets. The Chamber is still debating the Amnesty.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.

The Brazilian Ambassador in London has a telegram from Rio Janeiro saying that the crew of the dreadnought *Minasferaes* had mutinied and murdered the Captain and three officers. They demanded full pay and less work.

The crew of the *San Paulo* have also mutinied and both ships threaten to bombard Rio Janeiro. They have fired a few shots. The army is loyal and the city tranquil.

BRAZILIAN MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

London, November 25.

It is reported from Rio Janeiro that on Congress voting an amnesty, the mutineers surrendered. The Government has granted their demand for the abolition of corporal punishment and larger crews, which will mean consequently less work.

COLLECTION OF EX-SHAH'S PENSION.

London, November 26.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said the dispatch of gholams from the British and Russian Legations to press for payment of the ex-Shah's pension, with instructions to wait until it was paid was in accordance with Persian custom.

ENGLISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

The political campaign began in earnest last evening, the Liberals in their speeches demanding fair play and the Conservatives denouncing Home Rule and single chamber Government, and emphasising the importance of the Unionists being in power at the time of the Imperial Conference next year.

London, November 25.

The House of Lords pased the Budget. The Government did not oppose Lord Lansdowne's resolutions for the reform of the Lords. They were carried without division and will be communicated to the Commons with Lord Rosebery's resolutions.

PERSIAN SITUATION.

London, November 27.

Teheran.—600 Russian troops are reported to have landed at Enzels *en route* to Kazvin. The opinion is gaining among diplomats that the Russian occupation is assuming the character of permanency.

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS UPHELD IN THE REICHSTAG.

At a full dress debate in the Reichstag, a Socialist interpellation was presented censuring the Kaiser's recent utterances asserting the divine right of Kings. Bethmann Hollweg vigorously defended His Majesty and affirmed that the Prussian Constitution knew no idea of the sovereignty of the people. Prussian Kings in relation to the people were kings in their own right. The party leaders, except the extreme radicals supported the Chancellor.

THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

London, November 28.

It is learned from a Turkish source that at the request of Germany the terminus of the Bagdad railway will be the Persian gulf.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS TO HAVE WIRELESS.

Vienna.—The Government has issued an order that all passenger ships going beyond Gibraltar or Aden must be fitted with wireless telegraph apparatus.

FIRE DISASTER IN NEWARK.

Later.

Thirty or forty fatalities occurred at a fire in a business tenement in Newark. Work girls fell into a panic and jumped out of windows, only one-third being caught in life-nets. A score of bodies were found huddled under a window. The fire escape was useless.

RIOTS IN CORK.

On account of the Labour Candidates election 80 were treated in the hospital in Cork as a result of a conflict between the Redmondites and O'Brienites. Baton charges by the police were necessary to restore order.

BRAZIL'S MUTINEERS SURRENDER.

November 28.

Rio Janeiro—The mutineers have surrendered and the officers have resumed command.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

A feature of the election will be the number of uncontested returns. Apart from Ireland there are at present 64 seats without liberal candidates and 38 without unionist. It is probable that there will be only 20 triangular contests compared with 49.

THE CRISIS.

London, November 29.

The King arrived in London to-day. He held a Privy Council to transact business preparatory to the dissolution.

The Lords Commissioners in the afternoon prorogued Parliament, and afterwards a proclamation was issued dissolving the present Parliament and summoning a new one to meet on January 31st.

The proclamation was delivered to the Crown Office, which issued the writs immediately.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

UNIONIST PEERS TO THE FORE.

London, November 29.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, has written promising the introduction of a Local Option Bill for Scotland in the next Parliament.

Lord Cromer, in a letter to the Press, advises Free-traders to vote for the Unionists.

Lord Curzon has challenged comparison between his and Mr. Lloyd George's life-work. He says he would sooner cut off his right hand than poison the minds of his countrymen and preach civil war.

Lord Milner, speaking at Bow in support of the Unionist candidate Mr. L. S. Amery, was received with shouts of "Damn the consequences!" and "Cheers for the Chinese!"

ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATION.

ULSTER TALKS OF WAR.

Later.

At an anti-Home Rule demonstration in Belfast twenty thousand persons were unable to obtain seats in Ulster Hall, the place of meeting, where the speakers threatened stern measures in the event of Home Rule being granted to Ireland.

The Marquis of Londonberry, one of the speakers, declared that the Government would be responsible if there was bloodshed.

At a meeting of the Ulster Council it was resolved to establish a fund to enroll regiments and purchase arms. Subscriptions of £10,000 sterling were promised at the meeting.

DISASTROUS STORM IN THE CASPIAN SEA.

London, November 30.

A landing stage was sunk by a storm in the Caspian sea and 300 persons drowned; ten vessels were also sunk and seven coast towns flooded.

ENGLISH HOME SECRETARY MOBBED.

London, November 30.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Home Secretary, was pelted with rotten fish and mud while campaigning at Colchester.

CAPT. SCOTT'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The *Terra Nova*, with Capt. Scott's Polar Expedition, has left New Zealand for the Antarctic.

CHOLERA IN MADEIRA.

The Lisbon correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that there are 77 cases of cholera, including 32 deaths, at Funchal.

CHINESE PORK ADMITTED AT LIVERPOOL.

The Liverpool health authorities have admitted the *Lizanka's* cargo of 6270 carcases of Chinese pigs, besides thousands of packages of frozen eggs, lard, ducks, geese, snipe, and beans.

FORTIFICATIONS AT FLUSHING.

It is reported from The Hague that the widely asserted proposed fortification of Flushing is due to German influence. In the Second Chamber to-day the Minister of the Interior vehemently denied that the project was the result of any foreign pressure.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

According to present arrangements, fifty-five pollings will take place on Saturday.

THE CAMPAIGN.

London, December 1.

Mr. Asquith in a message to Yorkshire,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

says that he is confident of support for the demand of the Liberals to render the predominance of the Commons unassailable.

LORD ROSEBERY ON THE NEW LIBERALISM.

Later.

Lord Rosebery, speaking at a great meeting in Manchester, said that the new Liberalism is harassing and cramping the country. It is an encroachment on personal liberty and imposes a system of inquisition to which our forefathers never submitted. "We are marching," said the ex-Liberal Premier, "through fog to dismemberment of the United Kingdom." He confidently looked to the nation to give a commonsense answer.

STRIKE REPRESSION IN FRANCE.

Paris.—Bills for the repression of railway strikes have been drafted. They penalize acts of *sabotage* with imprisonment for periods varying from a month to five years, and fines from £2 to £80. Strikers are liable to imprisonment from six months to two years. Conciliation committees and an arbitration tribunal have also been established.

EX LIEUTENANT WOODS.

Ex-Lieut. Woods, of the Grenadier Guards, whose case has frequently been before the public, has been appointed Vice-Consul at Adana, Asia Minor.

MACAO.

Lisbon.—In connection with the Macao revolt, the Governor of Macao is suspected of favouring the religious congregations, and has been replaced by Judge Vidal.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

REBELLION IN BRAZIL.

London, November 25.

Rio Janeiro.—The crews of six warships mutinied and expelled their officers after killing three. They threatened to bombard the city unless a guarantee that corporal punishment would be abolished, their pay raised and a full pardon granted was given. The President has given the guarantee.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A special telegram from Mexico says that the rebel leader Madeiro is reported to have been captured. The army is apparently loyal. Quantities of arms have been confiscated. Some of the outbreaks are anti-Government and some anti-American.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Paris has bought a few Japanese and Russian securities.

CANADA'S MINISTER OF MARINE ENDORSES NAVAL POLICY.

London, November 24.

Toronto.—The Minister of Marine speaking in a debate address, stoutly defended the Naval Policy of the Government, and asserted that it was the duty of Canada to participate in the defence of the Empire and suggested that the overseas dominions in contributing to the defence should have a voice in determining the imperial policy.

BRITISH VIEWS ON JAPANESE TARIFF.

London, November 26.

Influential tariff reformers express the feeling that the protest to the Foreign Secretary against the new Japanese tariff will not have much effect. The remark made by Count Komura that Great Britain gave no opportunity to negotiate special terms because the fact that she is without tariff is in the mind of every Japanese statesman is recalled. I Great Britain is unable to retaliate on Japanese manufactured goods with an equivalent to the Japanese tariff, Japan has no reason for treating her better than any other friendly country.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, November 28.

Japanese securities Active.

Later.

Although Japanese securities are active, sales predominate.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

A special from Mexico city states that the north is quieting down and the Government should be able to pacify the country. Responsible men everywhere are assisting. The reputation of the revolutionists suffers owing to the assistance of bandits.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The life of parliament is ended, all interest being transferred to the constituencies. The speeches of Lord Lansdowne, leader of the Unionist peers, at Glasgow, and of the Premier, at Hull, strike the key notes and present the alternatives before the electors. Lord Lansdowne charged the Government with deliberately confusing the issues, which are not the Peers against the people, but between the reform resolutions. He defended the action of the Lords in various bills and declared with good will on both sides there would be no difficulty. He said that France has a well balanced constitution, and described tariff reform as the foremost plank of Unionist constructive legislation.

The Premier's speech was almost entirely devoted to constitutional questions and a closely reasoned criticism of the Lords' reform scheme. He described the coming election as one of the most momentous struggles in British history.

The *Times* considers that this speech shows conscious weakness. In the production by the Peers of a real scheme the Lords placed the Premier on the defensive.

Mr. Redmond demands an Irish parliament with executive responsibility, charged with the management of purely Irish affairs leaving the imperial parliament, wherein Ireland has smaller representation, to manage imperial affairs.

Later.

Parliament, which has now reached its ninth month of existence and is the shortest since Gladstone's time of Home Rule in 1885, will be dissolved on Monday.

The first borough elections will take place on the 3rd of December. It is understood that the new parliament will meet during the first week of February.

Mr Balfour in his election address declares that the destructive policy of the Government has reinforced their Socialist and Nationalist allies by urging the abolition of the Constitutional safeguard. Ordered progress is only possible in accordance with the unionist and conservative policy of fiscal, social, imperialism.

AEROPLANE TO FLY FROM CHINA TO JAPAN.

November 28.

Geneva.—The Swiss airman M. Vallon has engaged to fly from China to Japan.

BRITISH POLITICS

London, November 29.

Parliament was prorogued with the usual ceremonial. The King's Speech expressed regret that the Constitution Conference failed to agree.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his election address, says that it would be a misfortune if the Imperial Conference of 1911 failed to agree to reciprocal trade with the Dominions. He urges that a slight preference given to the Colonies and their products would secure equal concessions for British manufactures.

Political speechmaking is proceeding all over the country. Unionists are working energetically to enlighten electors as to the dangers of Single Chamber rule and the violent action of the Government in withdrawing the Parliament Bill from discussion and dissolving Parliament at the dictation of the Irish leader.

Government orators, on the other hand, insist that a national verdict is required to ensure real reform of the Lords. They couple with this a determination to carry out their land taxation policy and to crush the Tariff Reform movement.

GERMAN NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Berlin.—The Navy estimates for 1911 provide for an unprecedented total expenditure of £22,527,778 of which £4,486,000 will be met by a loan. The votes for the construction and armaments of ships amount to £12,513,650. Sixteen instalments towards the cost of sixteen battleships must be provided.

[The new construction vote in the 1910-11 British estimates amounted to £13,279,830.—Ed. *J.M.*]

AERIAL NAVIGATION CONFERENCE.

London, November 30.

Paris.—The Aerial navigation conference has indefinitely adjourned. It is understood that certain powers, including Great Britain, desire to retain the right to close the frontiers against aerial vessels when deemed proper, without an obligation to explain reasons.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Mr. Balfour at a great meeting of Unionists at Albert Hall defended the principle of referendum provided in the resolutions of Lord Lansdowne. Against the liberal cry of "trusting the nation," as their excuse against adopting the referendum, he stated that they were willing to submit tariff reform to referendum if the liberals would submit Home Rule. The Premier's election address did not state why the election was to be held but refers to the appeal to the country as if not necessary. In explanation he says the whole future of democratic government is dependent thereon, and that the unionist schemes would result in the creation of a second chamber predominantly conservative and completely independent of the prerogatives of the crown and capable of imposing even a formidable veto upon the will of the nation.

THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN.

A REFERENDUM FOR TARIFF REFORM.

London, December 1.

Mr. Balfour has made a statement that he is ready to submit Tariff Reform to a Referendum. This is welcomed by Unionists throughout the country and considerably strengthens the chances of their candidates in Lancashire. The Stock Exchange is favourably influenced. Irish land stock has risen. The brokers are confident that the Government's majority will be considerably reduced. There is widespread agreement that the declaration enables Free Traders and Tariff Reformers to work

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

together, and makes the strongest appeal to all moderate persons.

Lord Lansdowne, speaking at Portsmouth, trusted that those who are unconverted to Tariff Reform and who desired to support the Unionists would now be reassured.

The Liberal speakers generally criticise the Referendum proposal. Lord Crewe styles it "a foundling of foreign extractions." Opinion in Canada and Australia is largely in favour of a Referendum.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

SHANGHAI BOYCOTT.

Japanese Consulate General, Shanghai, 24th inst.

An understanding having been arrived at between the Foreign Municipal Council and the Chinese, the boycott of foreign merchandise and foreign ships ceased from the beginning of this week.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

From Ambassador Baron Uchida.

The disturbance which broke out on the 20th inst. in Mexico spread from Viraddshi (?) on the southern border of the United States to Okzuha (?) but has little strength and will probably be soon quelled. Its leader is a man of great wealth but no position, named Madera. He was a candidate for the Presidency against M. Dias but was defeated in the elections. He subsequently withdrew to Texas whence he has now emerged, calling himself President and creating a disturbance. His success is improbable.

From the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Mexico.

Some 200 persons are concerned in the outbreak in north Mexico. It does not deserve to be called an insurrection. Otherwise the whole country is tranquil. The reports emanating from the American side are greatly exaggerated and do not merit credence.

BRAZIL.

Petropolis, Brazil, November 28.

The mutiny of the sailors in this country was completely quelled yesterday afternoon.

NEW WIRELESS SERVICE.

Nikolaifsk, November 28.

The establishment of a wireless telegraph system between this place and Petropavlovsk in Kamchatka is completed. From the 10th day of the 11th month, Russian almanack, domestic and foreign telegrams will be transmitted at the rates for ordinary messages.

From the Japanese Consul at Nanking.

On the 29th of November Nanking Exhibition was closed without incident.

THE LIAO RIVER.

For several days past the Liao River has shown much floating ice. Therefore on Nov. 30th traffic was closed for the season.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, in the sequel of negotiations, has agreed to reduce landing charges. Hence, on the 28th of November, the Japanese merchants in Vladivostock revoked their resolution against giving cargo to the Shosen Kaisha steamers.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 24.

A Commission of Japanese naval officers has visited the harbour works and other institutions of the naval port of Wilhelmshaven.

A SINISTER RUMOUR.

Rumours are spreading, which are, however, not confirmed, that the President of Mexico has been assassinated. The force of the rebels in Northern Mexico is reported to have been broken.

WIRELESS IN SIBERIA.

Wireless telegraphic stations at Petropalovsk and Nicolajevskaja have been opened for Russian and international use. The charges are the same as that of the telegraphic service in the Amur District.

NAVAL MUTINY.

A mutiny has broken out on board Brazilian Warships in the port of Rio de Janeiro, by which commerce is endangered. The Government has taken energetic measures to quickly suppress the rising.

CHINA.

The *St. Petersburg Telegraph Agency* reports that a fresh conflict between Chinese police and Japanese soldiers has taken place in the Yangtzepu District.

THE NAVAL MUTINY.

Berlin, November 25.

The mutiny on board the Brazilian battleships in the port of Rio bears no political character. The mutineers surrendered themselves to the Government, after having ascertained that full amnesty would be granted to them.

THE CRETAN QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.

A new cause of friction has arisen between Turkey and Greece owing to a new declaration of union of Crete with the Kingdom of Greece on the part of the Cretan Parliament. The Turkish Ministerial Council expects the interference of the Protective Powers, otherwise this event will be regarded as a *casus belli*.

ILLNESS OF QUEEN OF BELGIUM.

The illness of the Queen of Belgium continues to be of a serious character.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 26.

An interpellation has been presented to the Reichstag by the Socialists as to the last speeches of the Kaiser, the Deputy Ledebur supporting it in a very disputatious manner. The Chancellor, in his reply, refuted the interpellation as a new attempt of the Socialists to introduce the Constitution question. He further said that the Kaiser in none of his speeches had set himself in opposition to the promise given by him in November 1908. He had also not done so in his speech at Koenigsberg, in which he did not profess an absolutistic tendency. He only had emphasised the monarchic principle, which was the basis of the Prussian States Law. Prussia was founded by the faithful and strong policy of the Hohenzollern dynasty, which must be classed as unparalleled in history, the efforts of the dynasty being supported by the efficiency and energy of the people. The Prussian Constitution did not recognise the sovereignty of the people and the Kings of Prussia were Kings in their own right in relation to the people. This view of the position of the monarchy was quite in keeping with the tenets of the Constitution, which he would maintain and defend against all attacks. He would also be faithful by doing this, to the responsibility of his office and to his own political convictions.

The speech of the Chancellor was interspersed with frequent applause and followed by an animated discussion, in which Freiherr von Hertling, a member of the Centre, strongly opposed the interpellation of the Socialists as without foundation.

Berlin, November 27.

The German Press states that the Socialists have suffered a defeat in the Reichstag and that the position of the Kaiser in relation to the Reichstag has been strengthened.

HEALTH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

King Alfonso of Spain has gone to Bordeaux, where he consulted a French specialist with regard to his nose and ear trouble.

ARABIA.

A new rising of tribesmen is reported from Yemen in South-West Arabia.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Nov. 10th and 12th, arrived at Berlin on Nov. 25th and 27th.

THE MUTINY.

The mutiny on board the Brazilian warships has been fully settled.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Government has succeeded in suppressing the revolt in the provinces.

TURKEY.

Berlin, November 28.

An exposé of the Grand Vizier as to Turkish foreign policy declares that Turkey neither leans towards the Triple Alliance, nor towards the Triple Entente, and that she has not concluded a military convention with Roumania.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 29.

The new elections for the German Reichstag will be held in November 1911.

THE REBELLION.

The Mexican Congress has passed a vote of Confidence in favour of the President of the Republic as to the quick and complete suppression of the last rising.

ALGERIA.

An understanding has been arrived at between Turkey and France as to the right of protection in Algeria.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

The Turkish Embassy at Berlin contradicts the report, according to which it was stated that fighting has taken place on the Persian frontier which was followed by an advance of Turkish troops.

GERMANY.

Berlin, November 30.

The new German Budget provides for a sum of 24,000 marks as salary of the new Consul at Shanghai, who will have to undertake judicial affairs. The post will be occupied by an elder official, the post of the first Vice-Consul being abolished. The Budget further provides for a sum of equal amount as salary of a Consul to be posted at Vladivostock.

The relief transport for the garrison of Kiaochou will leave Wilhelmshaven for Tsingtau on January 7th.

The strength of the German army in time of peace will be gradually increased by 1915 to 515,321 troops of all arms; it will comprise 634 batallions of infantry, 510 squadrons of cavalry and 640 batteries of artillery.

Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Stemrich has had to undergo a severe surgical operation for nephritis,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

which proved successful. He will go on furlough for the benefit of his health.

RUSSIA

The German Ambassador at St. Petersburg has given a farewell banquet to M. Iswolsky, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, before the latter's departure for his new post as Ambassador at Paris.

Count Tolstoy has transferred in his will all rights on his literary productions to his daughter Alexandra.

A severe storm has been raging in the Caspian, Azov and Black Seas, causing great loss of life.

STRIKE RIOTS IN WALES.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

London, November 11.

The most serious outbreak of rioting which this country has known for many years occurred among the Cambrian Coal Trust and Powell-Duffryn miners of the Rhondda and Aberdare valleys in the early part of this week. Savage conflicts took place between bodies of strikers and the police, attempts were made to wreck the surface-works of mines, and for several hours on Tuesday night the town of Tonypandy was in the hands of a mob who plundered the shops. Forces of Cavalry and Infantry, together with large numbers of additional police, have been drafted into the district.

The disturbances commenced at 4 a.m. on Monday with a remarkable demonstration of the Cambrian Coal Trust colliers, which had the effect —by rather emphatic methods of "persuasion" —of preventing the engineroom and surface workers from starting work at Clydach Vale pit. In the afternoon of the same day the strikers took forcible posession of the surface plant of the Cambrian Colliery and extinguished the boiler fires. Rioting took place at several pitheads, and the rise of an ugly temper among the strikers was apparent. On Monday evening the Chief Constable of Glamorganshire telegraphed for troops.

The position became much worse on Tuesday. In both valleys there was fighting betwe n the strikers and the police. The general manager of the trust, and some 25 assistants who were attending to the boilers to save the pit from flooding, were besieged by a mob in the power-house of the Llwynypia Mine. After darkness set in the mob, utterly out of hand, commenced what *The Times* correspondent on the spot describes as "an orgy of naked anarchy" in Tonypandy, smashing widows and looting shops.

Meantime the Cavalry and Infantry which the military authorities were sending down in response to the Chief Constable's appeal were stopped by Mr. Churchill, who had obtained an undertaking from the men's leaders that there would be no rioting. He despatche l instead a force of 270 Metropolitan Police, and when the disturbances were renewed the troops were moved into the disturbed area.

The principal of the various causes of the unrest with which the South Wales coalfield has been seething for the past 18 months are said to be—first, the Eight Hours Bill, which in this district has reduced output, lowered wages, diminished profits, and diverted trade, and, second, persistent agitation on the part of the extreme Socialistic wing of the South Wales Miners' Federation.

The presence of 1,400 police and a squadron of cavalry in the mining valleys of Mid Glamorgan kept the strikers under control on Wednesday, and there was no repetition of the violent disorder of Tuesday night. Representatives of the miners on strike and officials of the Miners' Federation had a consultation with Mr. Askwith, of the Board of Trade, and a telegram was sent to the miners' agents in the affected districts asking them to arrange to suspend hostilities.

The trouble between the Cambrian Coal Trust and their workmen originated in a lock-out of 800 men at the Ely Pit of the Naval Colliery in consequence of a dispute as to the cutting-price for an undeveloped seam. Some six weeks ago there was danger of a a general strike in consequence of this dispute, but a ballot of the Federation localized the trouble. About 12,000 of the Coal Trust's men are on strike in sympathy with the locked-out men ofthe Ely Pit.

The Powell-Duffryn miners have grievances on a number of points connected with their work. The feeling here has been intensified by the refusal of the general manager to meet the men's agent, Mr. C. B. Stanton, because of a threat by letter that "if there is going to be any blacklegging there is going to be murder."

AN ORGANIZED MOVEMENT.

Cardiff, November 7.

The Cambrian Coal Trust colliers on strike prevented the enginemen, stokers and surface craftsmen at Clydach Vale from continuing work this morning. The officials and the ostlers were allowed to enter the colliery yards without molestation.

The signal for the strikers to rise—a bugle call —was given shortly before 4 a.m. at Clydach Vale. It was a wild morning—a gale was blowing, bringing with it torrents of rain—but the streets were quickly crowded with men, and the women turned out and cheered them as they began their demonstration. The movement had been splendidly organized, for every entrance to the various collieries belonging to the Coal Trust was quickly guarded by large numbers of the strikers. This was by no means an easy task, as can be realized by the fact that one colliery alone—the Glamorgan—has ten entrances at considerable distances from each other; yet so well had the strikers placed their pickets that it was impossible for any engineman or stoker to gain access to a colliery without being detected. When one of these men was seen on his way to work, with his "jack" of food, the strikers formed a cordon round him very much in the same way as a scrummage is formed in Rugby football. By this method of "persuasion" man after man was turned back amid more or less excitement, which was proportionate to the amount of effort which he made to force his way through the crowd.

ATTACK ON A COLLIERY.

Later.

The most serious incident which has occurred so far during the miners' strike in South Wales took place this afternoon, when the Cambrian Coal Trust strikers at 5 o'clock got possession of the surface plant of the Cambrian Colliery. Without any delay the fires of the boilers were put out and the engines thus stopped.

By this action a stoppage of the ventilating fans was caused. There were 320 horses underground at the time, and unless something could be done promptly the animals were bound to die from lack of fresh air. The strikers were driven away by a large force of police and the fires were relit to restore the ventilation.

TROOPS APPLIED FOR.

On the Monday night the Chief Constable of Glamorganshire applied to the local military authorities for 200 cavalry and two companies of infantry. Troops were despatched from Salisbury Plain on Tuesday morning, but were stopped *en route*, the infantry at Swindon and the cavalry at Cardiff, and the Home Secretary, after consultation with Mr. Haldane, decided to send a contingent of 270 Metropolitan Police instead.

Mr. Churchill addressed the following telegram to the Chief Constable:—

You may give the miners the following message from me. Their best friends here are greatly distressed at the trouble which has broken out, and will do their best to help them to get fair treatment. Askwith, Board of Trade, wishes to see Mr. Watts Morgan with six or eight local representatives at Board of Trade 2 o'clock to-morrow. But rioting must cease at once so that the inquiry shall not be prejudiced and to prevent the credit of the Rhondda Valley being injured. Confiding in the good sense of the Cambrian Combine workmen we are holding back the soldiers for the present and sending police instead.—WINSTON CHURCHILL.

Later, however, the plans had to be changed and the troops moved into the disturbed districts. The situation is described in a communication issued from the Home Office late on Tuesday night:—

"Information was received by the Home Office early in the evening that, though the Home Secretary's telegram was well received and the leaders of the men promised there would be no rioting, disturbances began as soon as it was dark. In these circumstances authority was at once given to General Macready, the officer who has been specially placed in charge of the troops at Cardiff, to move the Cavalry into the disturbed districts. One squadron has already arrived at Pontypridd, and another will reach there to-mor ow morning. 270 Metropolitan Police, mounted and foot, despatched from London by special train at 5 o'clock, arrived at Pontypridd shortly after 9 and were immediately sent to Tonypandy and Aberaman, where their presence was needed.

A STATE OF SIEGE.

Tonypandy, Nov. 8.

Interest and expectations of developments have to-day been focussed on this place, which has 34,000 inhabitants, a large percentage of whom are miners in the employ of the Glamorgan Company, whose three pits are idle, two of them being closed down, while the third, the Llwynypia Mine, is only being saved from flood and ruin through the heroic efforts of Mr. Llewellyn, the general manager of the Cambrian Coal Trust, and a devoted band of some 25 assistants, who are feeding the fires of the boilers.

To-day in contrast to yesterday was gloriously fine, and the sun was extraordinarily powerful for November. An unnatural and uneasy calm brooded over the town. The miners in their second-best or evening clothes strolled about the streets in small parties, and spoke in undertones.

RIOTING RENEWED.

Later.

Rioting has begun. The mob have attacked the power-house, and a determined attempt is being made to drive the attack home and flood the mine. The police have charged the rioters, who are armed with sticks, pieces of the wooden palings, and stones, and the doctors have more than they can do.

I have just seen a crowd of some hundreds of miners, fired by the oratory of a man armed with a huge wooden knobkerry, advance shouting defiance to law and order, and destruction to the mine. It is only fair to say that the leaders of the men showed every sign of reasonableness and a desire for peace this afternoon, but the rioters are completely out of hand, and they say openly that they will never have such a chance again, and that they mean to make history in the way of mob violence.

WILD SCENES IN TONYPANDY.

8.35 p.m.

As the situation develops the fact emerges that the disorder here, whatever its origin in an industrial dispute, has, for those who are taking part in it, become an orgy of naked anarchy. The appetite for destruction grows with indulgence, and shop windows owned by people not remotely connected with the strike are being broken, while non-combatants are not safe from deliberate assault, one correspondent having his head cut open by a stone aimed at him. The soft words of the men's leaders, if sincere, have proved barren of results, and it looks as if such leaders or *quasi*-leaders as are on the scene are acquiescing in the disorder. At any rate their influence weighs nothing for good in the scale.

That the police are using their batons with effect is obvious from the number of bandaged and bleeding heads which are to be seen. They have no time to discriminate, and it is a case of "Wherever you see a head hit it." There are periodical panics and stampedes of hundreds of rioters, who charge along the street, much to the inconvenience of those whose business takes them out into streets. After the stampede they gradually rally, and return shouting to the fray. Many of the rioters are in the grip of drink, and upon others excitement works as much mischief. The mob has pulled down a further length of the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

wooden paling along the path leading to the colliery offices, and has with the *débris* made the road impassable for mounted troops.

The police are all concentrated at the colliery, and the rest of the town is at the mercy of some thousands of men who can only be described as savages. The crash of broken plate glass is music in their ears and the goods of the shops legitimate loot. They are busily engaged in smashing and stealing. Women and children delight in removing the spoils.

The rioters are only a few doors from the house where I am writing, and this message may finish prematurely.

THE DELAY OF THE TROOPS.

November 9.

The aftermath of last night's disgraceful scenes is sorry to contemplate, and the appearance of the wrecked shops is a disgrace to a civilized country. The Government is condemned by every self-respecting Welshman for the ineptitude which has precipitated the present state of affairs. It is recognized that the failure to unhold Constitutional government by an adequate force was easily avoidable, and the sober minded element among the miners and other trades recognizes that an indelible stain has been placed upon the escutcheon of organized labour, and that "the cause" as they call the labour movement, has suffered an injury which may prove a serious handicap in the future.

Most of the shopkeepers have to-day taken the precaution to barricade their shop windows with boards or galvanized iron sheetings, though the the efficacy of such steps, if the mob get the upper hand, may be doubtful. The windows of the Post Office have wooden boards nailed across them. The publichouses have been closed all day.

DETAILS OF THE RIOTS.

A Cardiff Correspondent telegraphs:—

The extent of the damage done by the colliers in their fights with the police at the Glamorgan collieries and in the streets of Tonypandy is astounding.

In Tonypandy-square not a shop window remains unbroken, and tradesmen's goods which had not been carried away by looters lie scattered about. This attack on the shopkeepers is the strangest feature of these riots, for the miners in the long strike and during many stoppages of work relied considerably on their credit with tradesmen and regarded them as their best friends. It is only fair to say that the great bulk of the men are disgusted with the behaviour of the rest.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Despite very disagreeable weather, a large and festive assembly filled the Gaiety on Wednesday night, in response to the hospitable call of local Scotsmen, and the patron saint, had he been present in spirit, must have been well pleased with Yokohama's celebration of his appointed day. The decoration of the hall, as usual, had been entrusted to the skilful hands of Mr. C. Murray Duff, with charming and appropriate results. The guests were received by the president of the local branch of St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Alex Cumming, the other officiating members of the Committee being Messrs. Duff, Fraser, Miller, McClure, Thom, Gibson (Hon. Secretary) and Seggie (Hon. Treasurer). The music of the evening was efficiently supplied by the Yokosuka Naval Band, and dancing was kept up, in the appropriate manner, till "the sma' hours."

ERUPTION OF YAKEGATAKE.

On the 30th ult. rumbling sounds from the volcano Yakegatake, Shinano province, were heard at 2 a.m. These were repeated several times and followed by an eruption. The volcano was seen sending up fragments of lava and thick volumes of reddish-brown smoke. Ashes fell until 7 a.m. so that the colour of the mountain-range in the district of Azumi changed to an ashy grey. At Matsumoto, which is some 30 miles distant from the volcano, flames were seen ascending from the crater to a considerable height. The houses at Ima-machi and Ise machi had their ledges and verandahs covered with the ashes, which continued to fall until after eight o'clock in the morning. This is the second eruption of this ancient volcano within two years.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Sumitomo Bank will remove its Yokohama Office on Monday to No. 38, Honcho-dori, San-chome, opposite the present business place.

Sir Claude MacDonald, British Ambassador in Tokyo, visited Yokohama on Tuesday, and inspected the former cricket ground in the Park.

A good crowd turned out to watch the football game on the 26th instant. It was a fast but rather one sided game, the score being, Whites 6; Colours 1.

Twenty-two Yokohama traders are undertaking to exhibit habutae, embroidery, Chinaware, silk fans, etc. at the forthcoming International Exhibition at Rome.

General Kawamura, Commander of the First Army Division, who has been on a military inspection tour in European countries, returned to Tokyo on Wednesday.

Mr. Yamasaki, Director of the Yokohama Customs, has been appointed Chief of the Public Bond Bureau, and Mr. Kano Tokusaburo, Director of the Nagasaki Customs, has been made his successor.

A slight fall of snow occurred in Tokyo on Wednesday. A little before noon the rain changed into sleet interspersed with thin flakes of snow. The thermometer registered 34.5 degrees Fahr. in the morning.

The Mayor of Yokohama has received a letter of thanks from Prince Tsai Hsun of China, in which the Prince appreciates the hospitality he received from the Yokohama Municipality during his recent visit to Japan.

The Yokohama Keizai Kyokai held a committee meeting on Wednesday afternoon at the Social Club, to consider the steps to be taken for the protection of industrial enterprises necessary for the development of Yokohama.

At a meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on Tuesday afternoon, the bill for incorporating several suburban districts into the city of Yokohama, which had passed the Committee meeting, was formally approved.

A Chinese military cadet named Ko Gakushin who has been in prison since June last year for stealing secret military documents, was specially pardoned on the 11th instant The ex convict left for home on the 25th ult. by the *Empress of Japan*.

The Metropolitan Police Board has decided to sanction the use by the Chiyoda Gas Company of 10,300 *tsubo* of ground at Shibaura for the purpose of constructing the company's gas works. The Shimizu-gumi has contracted for the construction work at 140,000 *yen*.

Early on the 24th ultimo some twenty fishermen of Namamugi in this prefecture, were engaged in catching flat-fishes off Honmoku, when some villagers of the latter place, discovered it and ran to give the account to other villagers. As a result thirty Honmoku fishermen assaulted them and a severe struggle ensued. At length the Namamugi men were all deprived of their fishing instruments as well as the fishes which had been caught. Further trouble, it is feared, will take place.

On the 25th ult. a farewell meeting was held in Hibiya, Tokyo, in honour of Lieutenant Shirase and his followers who will start on Monday on an Antarctic expedition. Over 2,000 persons were present. The meeting was a great success, pathetic addresses being given by many supporters of the enterprise.

The Antarctic exploration ship *Kainan Maru*, which is expected to set sail on the 28th ultimo, has been manned with captain and others as follows:—Captain Nomura Naokichi, two officers, a purser, two engineers, a boatswain, a carpenter, four helmsmen, a sailor, a mechanic, two stokers, a cook, and a waiting boy.

A man named Nishikawa Jun, of Nagoya, was arrested in Tokyo on the 24th ult. on a charge of fraud. It is alleged that he has swindled a rich man in Fukoka prefecture out of some 19,000 *yen*, pretending that he would canvass for the purchase of a Government forest. He forged, it is said, the seal of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

A degree-conferring ceremony was held on the 24th ult. at the Department of Education. The *Hakushi* degree of law, medicine, pharmacy and engineering, were conferred on Mr. Toyoshima Naomichi and twenty-two other on the presentation of their essays, or through the recommendation of the University Presidents or the Hakushi-Kai.

The Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held a general meeting on the 25th ult, when the budget for the 44th fiscal year, amounting to 2,011,107 *yen*, was brought forward. The amount shows an increase of 142,200 *yen* as compared with the present year, including the provision made for the establishment of a technical school and other items.

On Monday evening the consular corps in Yokohama held an annual dinner party at the United Club, entertaining Governor Sufu, Mayor Arakawa, and the Chiefs of all the Government and Municipal Offices in the city. Mr. von Syburg, German Consul-General, representing the consular body, gave a short address of welcome, to which Mayor Arakawa replied.

On the 24th ult. a graduation ceremony was held at the Naval Engineering School, Yokosuka, when Prince Higashi-Fushimi was present as the Emperor's proxy. Diplomas were given to sixty-one graduates, of whom three superiors received in addition the Imperial rewards consisting of Japanese swords. The graduates, it is stated, will start on a distant cruise on board the training ship *Tsugara*, leaving Yokosuka on December 8.

The General Committee of the Yokohama Keizai Kyokai met on the 24th ultimo at the Social Club, to consider the plans for the construction of the new Yokohama Station and the method of promoting the establishment of various factories in the neighbourhood of this city. The Committe also discussed the dredging of the harbour. In this respect Mr. Ishii, Chief of the Harbour Office, gave an address on the results of his inspection abroad.

At a committee meeting of the Yokohama City Assembly held on the 25th ultimo, it was finally decided to incoporate Koyasu, Namamugi, Yokogama, Byobugaura, and a part of Hodogaya into the city of Yokohama. As a result of this proposed incorporation of the suburban districts, the boulevard the construction of which had also been proposed, will be extended to these districts. In connection with the construction of the boulevard, it was decided at the next day's meeting to raise a city loan of 3,000,000 *yen*, which decision has yet to be confirmed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE COMING CONFLCT.

The day of truce is done. The men who wrought
For ordered change of immemorial things
Have failed to find the haven that they sought,
And now the Furies rise on eager wings,
And in the tumult of embittered strife
We shape the future of our country's life.

Loaded with dollars from an alien shore,
There comes to bear his part in Britain's fray
One for whom Erin fills the hat no more;
But, though his hour may pass, 'tis his to-day
His place beside the Empire's scales to hold
And weigh the balance down with foreign gold.

The voice that cried adown the teeming vale
Till the wild mob obeyed its leaders' call
And with its thousand throats took up the tale
Cries that the ancient order now must fall,
And, that the powers of ill may reign supreme,
The hands of looters clutch the trembling beam.

So, England, shall thy destinies be swayed
Unless to thine own self thou provest true.
'Tis thine to face the conflict undismayed,
To fight as once thy race knew how to do,
And then no "wild" men, howsoever strong,
Shall have it in their power to work thee wrong!

"TOUCHSTONE" in the *Daily Mail*.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 68.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R—Q sq	1. P—K6
2. Q—R8 mate	
	1. P—Kt5
2. Q—R4 mate	
	1. B moves
2. R—Kt 8 mate	

Correct solutions received from J.S., W.H.S., J.W.E., W.A. de H., Charles Stewart, Omega.

* * *

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

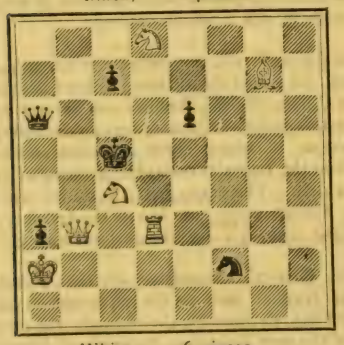
W. A. de H.—We fear there is little prospect of a match between Yokohama and Tokyo, the *venue* having again shifted in the number of players available. Why not arrange for a match by correspondence with Mr. Jordan of Nagasaki, who is always ready for an encounter?

* * *

PROBLEM NO 70.

By F. KUSKOP.

Black, 6 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME NO. 71.

CENTRE GAMBIT.

The following excellent game was played by the winner of the Ladies' Championship at the Oxford Congress.

WHITE. Mrs. H. M. Houlding.	BLACK. Mrs. Stevens.
1. P—K 4	P—K 4
2. P—Q 4	QKt—B 3
3 KKt—B 3	P x P
4. P—B 3	B—B 4
5. P x P	B—Kt 3
6. B—QB 4	Kt—R 4
7 B—Q 3	P—Q 3
8. P—Q 5	P—QB 4
9. P—QR 3	Q—B 2
10. B—Kt 5 ch	B—Q 2
11. B x B ch	K x B
12. Q—R 4 ch	K—K 2
13. Castles	Kt—B 3
14. Kt—B 3	P—QR 3
15. B—Kt 5	P—R 3
16. B—R 4	B—R 2
17. QR—Q 1	P—Q Kt 4
18. Q—B 2	P—B 5
19. P—K 5	P—Kt 4
20. P x Kt ch	K x P
21. Kt—K 4 ch	K—K 2
22. P—Kt 3	QR—Q 1
23. KR—K 1	K—B 1
24. Q—B 3	KR—Kt 1
25. Q—B 6	Kt—Kt 2
26. Q x RP ch	R—Kt 2
27. Kt—B 6	Resigns

ALMOST MAD WITH ITCHING

It was Dreadful—He Could Not Resist Scratching—Sleep Simply Ruined—Hands Raw and Sore and He was Unable to Do Anything.

SUFFERED A YEAR, CURED BY CUTICURA

"Ever since 1908, when I was cured of distressing eczema by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, I have kept quite free from the complaint. Before my cure the tormenting disease nearly drove me out of my mind. For twelve months I suffered from it especially on the hands and arms. The complaint was of a watery nature and the itching was dreadful. I could not resist scratching myself at night. My sleep was simply ruined. My hands were raw and sore and I could not do anything. I must have tried nearly everything I could think of but it seemed to do me no good. When I heard of Cuticura I determined to give it a trial. I soon found the benefit of it. The irritation was soothed and gradually the disease disappeared. Every sign of the ailment has completely gone. I only wish I had tried the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment a bit sooner, it would have saved me a lot of trouble. William Smith, Church Lane, St. Anthan's, Cardiff, Wales, Oct. 25, 1909."

Unsightly Skins

Speedily Yield to Cuticura.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment not only afford the purest, sweetest and most economical treatment for eczemas, rashes, itchings, irritations and chafings, from infancy to age, but in preventing and dispelling clogging of the pores—the common cause of pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin, and other unsightly conditions of the complexion—they succeed when all else fails. For preserving and promoting hair health, Cuticura Soap and Ointment are priceless.



A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and a box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient to cure. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, 32-page book, "Skin Tortures Cured"

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, December 3.

The market for Raw Cotton is quiet. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	46.50 to 47.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 49.00
Indian Broach	39.00 to 40.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	34.50 to 35.50
COTTON YARN.	**PER BALE**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.	PER PICUL.
Little business has been done. Generally speaking, stocks are heavy.	
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7.40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10.60
" " Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15
KEROSENE.	
The market is firm.	
Chester	Y. 3.65
Victory	3.25
Nonpareil	4.50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.25 to 2.70
Hokuyetsu	2.70 to 3.15
Nippon	2.35 to 3.20
Ogura	2.35 to 3.00
Todai	2.85
SUGAR.	
Little business has been done in imported Refined.	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
" (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65
INDIGO.	
No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.	
Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
" second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
" second	280.00
Madras, first	—
" second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00
FLOUR.	
Little business has been done.	Yen.
Gold Drop ..... 4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag ..... "	10.95 to 11.00
Royal ..... "	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy ..... "	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal ..... 4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion ..... "	11.65 to 11.70
Portland ..... "	11.15 to 11.20
Premier ..... "	11.35 to 11.40

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Japanese :—			
Rising Sun	6	*kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6	„	2.75
Fuji	6	„	2.85
Pine	6	„	2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced local mills to make purchases to the extent of several thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*..	4 60 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4 40 to 4 50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5 50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On December 1st stocks were : Filatures 14,518 bales ; Re-reels, 2,125 bales ; Kakeda, 702 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	Y1,015
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	990
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	970
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	955
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	970
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	950
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	930
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	935
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	920
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	950
Re-reels—No. 1½	935
Re-reels—No. 2	920
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra... ...	930
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	905
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	885
Kakedas—No. 2	865

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Nov.	Present delivery.	November delivery.	December delivery.	Jannuary delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
25th	9 64	—	9.64	9 73
26th	9.72	9.50	9 66	9 70
27th	—	—	—	—
28th	9.74	9.57	9.61	9.76
29th	9.86	—	9 70	9.88
30th	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is quiet but prices are firm with an upward tendency.

On November 14th stocks 14 were :—Noshi, 2 000 piculs ; Kibiso, 6,000 piculs ; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior...	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui :—Prices have advanced. The production is increasing.

Kanazawa :—Prices have gone up all round. The tendency is still upward.

Kawamata :—The demand is improving and there has been a slight advance.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9 05	.8 95	9 05	9 co	8 55
27″	8.85	8.60	8.70	8.45	8 40
36″	8.95	8 65	8.65	8.45	8.45

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5¼ *m* Yen.
22½″	9.60	9.30	8 95	8.65
27″	9.45	9 30	8.85	8 65
36″	8.95	8 85	8.45	8.45

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12 60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of December 1st the quotation was £58.7 6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore...	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa ...	1,306 948
Foreign rice in Fukagawa ...	222,197

Delivery.	Closing Price
December ...	15.09
January ...	15.21
February ...	15 46

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December ...	14.56	December ...	14 63
January ...	14.67	January ...	14 70
February ...	14.93	February ...	14.84

RICE AT WHOLESALE : STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior ...	Yen 16.co
Medium ...	15.10
Common ...	14.20
Average ...	15.10

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till November 14th, amount to 6,800,000 *kin* against 8,700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is firm.

Delivery.	Yen.
December ...	14.60
January ...	14.49
February ...	14 39

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Dec. 1.

London silver ⅛ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ @ ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding advance in local rates on China.

London—Bank T.T. ...	2/0⅜
— — Sight ...	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days ...	2/0 $\frac{9}{16}$
— — 4 months' sight ...	2/0 $\frac{11}{16}$
— Credit 4 months' sight ...	2/0 $\frac{13}{16}$@⅞
— — 6 months' sight ...	2/0 $\frac{15}{16}$@1
Australia Docty 30 days ...	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight ...	257
— Private 4 months' sight...	261
America—Bank sight ...	49½
— Private 30 days' sight...	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight ...	51
Germany—Bank sight ...	208
— Private 4 months' sight ...	213
India—Bank sight ...	151¼
— Private 30 days' sight...	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight ...per $100.	91½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	89¼*
Shanghai—Bank sight ...	80¾*
— Private 10 days' sight ...	82¼*
Bar Silver (London) ...	25⅛ @ $\frac{9}{16}$

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.		Date.
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	F.	Dec. 9
America	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru 1	F.	Dec. 9
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Su.	Dec. 11
Europe	N.D.L.	Prinz Ludwig	M.	Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia	M.	Dec. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China	Tu	Dec. 13
Tacoma	B. L.	Suveric	W.	Dec. 14
Europe	M.M.	V. de la Ciotat 2	W.	Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Siberia 3	Th	Dec. 15
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru	M.	Dec. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M.	Dec. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Sa.	Dec. 24

1 Left San Francisco on the 22nd ult.
2 Left Saigon on the 1st inst.
3 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma	B. L.	Aymeric	Sa. Dec. 3
Europe	N. D. L.	Kleist	Sa. Dec. 3
Shanghai	N. Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	Su Dec. 4
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Kamakura M.	W. Dec. 7
Europe	N.Y.K.	Mishima Maru	W. Dec. 7
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa. Dec. 10
Tacoma	B. & S.	Keemun	Sa. Dec. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong	T.K.K.	Nippon Maru	Su. Dec. 11
Hongkong	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	M. Dec. 12
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Tu. Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Dec. 14
Hongkong	B. L.	Suveric	Th. Dec. 15
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 17
America	C. R.	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec. 21
America	T.K.K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Dec. 25

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 24th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Samuel Sandberg, 25th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 25th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 26th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Cowrie, British steamer, 3,155, Jackson, 27th Nov.,—Singapore, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 27th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Asia, British steamer, 2,936, Harry Gaukroger, 27th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Tsugaru, Japanese cruiser, 6,630, Capt. S. Tadokoro, 28th Nov.,—Yokosuka.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irizawa, 28th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, O. Pahnke, 29th Nov.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,610, T. Terada, 29th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3,843, E. Nitsche, 30th Nov.,—Trieste, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 30th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2.916, Bruno, 30th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 1st Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 1st Dec.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sikh, British steamer, 3,216, W. Atkinson, 25th Nov.,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Redhill, British steamer, 2,504, H. E. Dowell, 25th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, W. Hastie, 26th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Ernest Simons, French steamer, 2,162, Girard, 26th Nov.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M M. Cie.

Westphalia, German steamer, 1,976, Buch, 26th Nov.,—Havre, Bremen and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Korea, American steamer, 3.186, D. E. Friele, 26th Nov.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, S. Robinson, 27th Nov.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 27th Nov.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Cowrie, British steamer, 3,155, Jackson, 28th Nov., —Kobe, Kerosene Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co,
Benmohr, British steamer, 1,935, W. Hastil, 29th Nov.,—Saigon.—Cornes & Co.
Breconshire, British steamer, 3,696, J. M. Tomlinson, 29th Nov.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Asia, British steamer, 2 936, Harry Gaukroger, 30th Nov.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.
Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 1st Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Iisawa, 1st Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. F. E. L. Albrey, Miss K. Allsup, Bishop of Bashford, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Mr. A. J. H. Carlill, Mr. A. R. Carre, Mrs. J. Clark, Miss J. Clark, Mr. J. L. Dolby, Mr. H. G. Elliott, Mr. Fell, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Howe, Mr. R. Inuzuka, Rev. and Mrs. A. E. Johns, Mr. G. R. Jones, Mr. Kees, Dr. O. L. Kilbourne, Mr. A. Bryer, Mrs. Kilbourne and child, Mrs. A. E. McDonald, Dr. H. McDougal, Mr. J. G. D. Moore, Mr. J. R. Myers, Mrs Ough, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Outerbridge, Bishop and Mrs. Partridge, Mr. R. L. Schley, Mr. L. G. T. Seepers, Mr. J. Sundius, Sister St. Alphonse, Sister St. Louis, Rev. Sister St. Paul, Mrs. Wm. Thompson, Mr. W. V. Witherbee and valet, Miss H. Wright and Mr. Lowies in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. C. C. Campbell, Miss T. B. Campbell, Mr. R. A. C. Hookings, Miss M. Lee, Mr. J. A. Rabbitt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Saunby, Mrs. Geo. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Warner, Mr. Y. Yamaguchi, Mr. K. Iwamasa, Mr. and Mrs. L. Foucher, Mr. F. Stevens, Mr. Hugh Pickard, Mr. F. Mason, Rev. and Mrs. J. P. Jones, Mr. F. Field, Miss M. Mears, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Mears, Mr. T. Van Holkoma, Mr. C. Wagner, Mr. J. G. McClurg, Miss C Russell, Mrs. Lewis Russell, Mrs. Stuart Rice, Miss L. Conado, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mathews, Mr. D. M. Millor, Mr. L. Spiro, Mr. Glenn Stewart and Mr. C. M. Robertson. For Kobe:—Miss M. Beiler, Miss R Benedict, Miss B. A. Blood, Miss Brownlee, Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Moffatt and native servant, Master J. Moffatt, Master C. Moffatt and Miss O. Shaffer. For Nagasaki:—Miss B Starkey, For Shanghai:—Mr. and Mrs. E. Andahl and infant, Master E. Andahl, Miss L. F. Baker, Miss N. Beggs, Miss G. Day, Miss E. Eichenberger, Bishops F. R. Graves, Rev. and Mrs. H. M Harris, Rev. and Mrs. F. G. Henke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Kilen, Miss M. Kilen, Miss A. J. Low, Rev. John Murray, Mrs. E. Rogers, Miss M. Rogers, Rev. Dr. L. H. Roots, Miss Rygh, Mrs M. L. Simkin, Miss R. Smith, Mr. W. S. Stewart, Mrs. W. S. Stewart, Mr. J. A. Thomas, Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Miss F. Thomas, Mr. P. L. Urban, Mr. M. Werdal and Miss M. Woodruff, For Manila:—Mr. C. V. Badger, Mr. and Mrs. Badger, Com. R. A. Bisphom, Major A. C. A. Bert l, Mrs. M. A. Brown, Mr. H B. Brush, Miss F M. Chambers, Mr. W. M. Chisholm, Dr. H. C. Drew, Mr. W. D. Drewry, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. English, Mr. J. B. Frazier. Maj. N. H. Hall, Mr. E. C. Hemenway, Mr. H C. Frazer, Col. T. P. Kane, Miss L. P. Kellenbarger, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Kroell, Master D. R. Kroell, Mr C. J Kunowsky, Mr. C M. Kuydendall, Mrs. G. I. Mumi, Mr. C. L. Ozburn, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Parker, Mr. J. Schulhess, Mr. O. A. Tomlinson, Major O. Waloe, Mr. T. Ware, Mr. W. H. Wilterdink, Mr. A. T. Sylvester and Mrs. O. Waloe. For Hongkong:—Rev. and Mrs. A. Alf, Master A. I. Alf, Master H. M. Alf, Master W. D. Alf, Miss W E. Alf, Miss M. E. Alf, Miss F. L. Alf, Miss C. Brown, Mrs. D. H Cameron and infant, Mr. D. H. Cameron, Mr Lai Yin Chang, Mr. A. Goeke, Mrs. L. M. Joblin, Mr. Stanley Low, Miss M. S. Marshall, Miss O. V. Maxon, Mr. and Mrs. Kellie Smith, Mr. B. P Yung, Mr. A. F. Stevens Jr., Miss M. W. Heynold, Mr. W. H. Lambart, Mr. H. G. Boswell and Miss M. Muspratt in cabin.

Per British steamer *Asia* from Hongkong via ports:—Miss M. S. Arnott, Mrs. F. W. Wheatley and 2 children, Mrs. J. A. McAlister and child, Mr. H. Blum, Mrs B. T. Merchant and Dr. J. A. McAlister. For Honolulu:—Mrs. F. M. Brooks, Masters Phillip Brooks, Master Wendell Brooks and Mr. Robt. Forrest. For San Francisco:—Mr. G. F. Bostick, Mr. J. M. Campbell Mr. J. H. Clegg, Mr. C. J. Cooper, Rev. A Dun, Mrs A. Dun and infant, Master J. Bunn, Mr. F. Dexaux, Mr. G. Grimes, Mr. T. Hiao, Mrs. A. Jensen, Mr. J. Kuykendall, Mr. S. G. Lane, Mrs. S. G. Lane, Mrs. Don Luis and infant, Miss R. Ling, Rev. H. Lindstrome, Mrs. H. Lindstrome, Miss Alfhild Lindstrome, Mr. Siegfried Lindstrome, Master B. Lindstrome, Miss Harriet Lindstrome, Mr. M. Merrick, Mr. E. C. Murphy, Mrs. E. O. Murphy and infant, Miss K. Murphy, Master E. O Murphy, Miss M. Nicolaisen, Mr. H. J. Ossenbeck, Mrs W. D. Powell, Mr. D. Pederson, Mr. Geo. Randall, Mr. E I. Solomon, Mr. O. Scow, Rev. G. A. Scofield, Mrs. G A. Scofield, Master David Scofield, Miss Doreas Scofield, Mrs T. Takagama, Miss C. Verd ry, Mr. Quan Fun, Mrs. Jan Shee, Master Quan Way and Mr. Fok Yu in cabin.

EXPECTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Atsuta Maru* from London and Antwerp via ports:—Mrs. Williams, Mrs. B. Goff, Mr. W. Sasaki, Mr. M. Otowa, Mrs. F. M. Tegner and 4 children, Mrs. F. H. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman, Mr. I. Sengoku, Mr. T. Shibata, Mr. H. Yoshida, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bastin and 2 children, Mr. Yamasaki, Dr. B. Shirasawa, Mr. A. S. Carye, Mr. B. Arakawa and Mr. S. Takano in cabin; 51 Japanese and 1 Chinese in intermediate steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Asia* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mrs. F. M. Brooks, Master Phillip Brooks, Master Wendell Brooks, Mr. G. F. Bostic, Mr. J. M Campbell, Mr. J. H. Clegg, Mr. C. J. Gooper, Mr F. Drvaux, Rev. and Mrs A. Dunn and infant, Master J. Dunn, Mr. Fok Fu, Mr. Robt. Forrest, Mr. G. Grimes, Mr. T. Hiao, Mrs Jan Shee, Mrs. A. Jensen, Mr. Kuykendall, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lane, Mrs. Don Luis and infant, Rev. and Mrs H. L. Lindstrome, Miss A. Lindstrome, Mr. S. Lindstrome, Master B. Lindstrome, Miss H. Lindstrome, Miss R. Ling, Mr. M. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Murphy and infant, Miss K. Murphy, Master O. E. Murphy, Miss M. Nicolaisen, Mr. H. J. Ossenbeck, Mr. D. Pederson, Mrs. W. D. Powell, Mr Quan Master Quan Way, Mr. Geo. Randall, Rev. and Mrs G. A. Scofield, Master David Scofield, Miss Dorcas Scofield, Mr O. Scow, Mr. E. I. Solomon, Mrs. T. Takayanngi, Miss . Verdery, Mr and Mrs. J. L. Chapman, Mr. S. S. Farnsworth, Mr. Selge Gruner, Mr. K. Hori, Mr. and Mrs J. Ito, Mr. Stephen Jurika, Mr. K. Katsuyama, Miss M. Kimball, Mr. K. Kineshita, Mr. Y Kuwahara, Mrs. T. Kuwahara, Master K. Kuwahara, Miss N. Kuwahara, Master K. Kuwahara, Master S. Kuwahara, Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Mr. N. Mori, Miss L. F. Noble, Mrs F. Noguchi, Mr. A. Okazaki, Mr. and Mrs. C. Reed, Mr. M Reiter, Mr. Y. Sakata, Mr. F. A. Shattuck, Mrs. S. E. Smith, Dr. L. Steiner and Mr. T. Tanaka in cabin.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.



BOVRIL gives you Strength.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
印刷人兼發行人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 24 | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. YOKOHAMA, 10TH DEC., 1910. 明治壱千九百十年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 721
The Mukden Local Assembly ... 722
Manchuria and Japan ... 723
Manchurian Resources ... 723
American Advisers in Manchuria ... 723
The Kaiping Coal-Mine ... 723
China ... 724
The Chinese Loans ... 726
The Tariff ... 726
Asamayama ... 726
Chinese Feeling ... 727
Chinese Armaments ... 727
The Preservation of Manchuria ... 727
A Disgrace ... 727
Chosen ... 728
The East and the West ... 729
Telephones in Japan ... 729
The Diet ... 729
The Sugar Company ... 729
The Wakamatsu Factory ... 729
The Tariff and the Railways ... 730
Banking ... 730
The Proposed Bank of China and Japan ... 730
The Daimaru ... 730
Insurance in Japan ... 730
The Prince Imperial of Japan ... 731
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 731
The Pest ... 731
Notes on Current Events ... 731
Bishop Williams ... 732
Leading Articles :—
Tariffs and National Development ... 733
The Electoral Contest: The First Round ... 733
Asama ... 734
Stagnation or a Tide? ... 735
The International Press Association of Japan ... 736
Tokyo Notes ... 737
Fires ... 738
Our London Letter ... 738
Earthquake Shock in Yokohama ... 738
Our Russian Newsletter ... 739
Japan and America ... 740
Yokohama Dock Company ... 740
Count Hayashi's Reminiscences ... 741
Portugal: The Country and the People ... 741
Mr. Chamberlain and the Tariff Commission ... 741
Saghalien Administration ... 742
Defects in the Preparation of the Chinese Constitution ... 743
A Socialist's Wife ... 745
Notice to Mariners ... 745
Correspondence: -
Weather Reports ... 745
Courtesy ... 745
Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press ... 745
The Writer of the Tokyo Notes ... 746
The Tariff ... 746
World Neighbourliness ... 746
An Old Complaint Revived ... 746
Christian Science ... 746
The New R. Catholic Version of the New Testament ... 746
Telegrams ... 747
Local News ... 749
Chess ... 750
Latest Commercial ... 750
Latest Shipping ... 752

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 10TH, 1910.

BIRTH.

GRAHAM.—On the 4th December, at No. 11-A, Bluff, to Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAM GRAHAM, a Son.

DEATH.

BRETSCHNEIDER.—On the 3rd December, at his residence, Sagiyama, 3,647, CARL BRETSCHNEIDER a native of Schnoeberg Saxony, aged 49½ years. Funeral will take place at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 6th December.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A HEAVY snowfall was experienced at Sendai on the 1st instant. The snow lay on the ground to a depth four inches.

THE Antarctic exploration ship *Kainan Maru* is reported to have sailed past Tateyama, Awa province, towards the Pacific Ocean, at 7 a.m. on the 1st inst.

A DERAILMENT of a passenger train took place on the 30th ultimo at the entrance of a tunnel situated not far from Ikuno Station on the Bantan line. The accident was caused by a sudden collapse of a portion of the tunnel. Fortunately no casualties are reported.

THE German Ambassador Baron Mumm, who is now at home on furlough, will leave Berlin in January next and return to Tokyo in the latter part of February.

IT is reported from Kure that work on the battleship *Settsu*, sistership of the *Kawachi*, is progressing rapidly and that this battleship will be launched in March next.

ON the 1st inst. the capsizing of a ferry-boat which carried a number of conscripts, occurred at Nakashima village Kagoshima prefecture. Eleven of the conscripts were drowned.

ADMIRAL TOGO and General Kuroki with 14 members of the Imperial Household Department, left Shimbashi on Monday morning for the Amagi Preserve to engage in wild boar hunting.

ON the 3rd inst. a large fissure was produced on the highway in Miokenji along the Shinano Gawa, and a column of smoke is now issuing from it. Communication in the district has been suspended for the time being.

A WASHINGTON telegram to the *Kokumin* states that the Immigration Commission's report favours the restriction of unskilled labourers and the deportation of any one who becomes a criminal within five years of his arrival in the United States.

AN Aomori despatch says that since the 1st inst. several severe storms have been experienced in that district. Snow lies more than two feet deep. It is reported from Shimokita that several fishing boats have been wrecked and five men drowned.

IT is announced in Saturday's *Official Gazette* that new one *yen* convertible notes will be issued on the 21st instant by the Bank of Chosen. They are to be circulated without hindrance together with those other bank notes which have so far been issued.

THE gold coins which were purloined from the Imperial Museum, Tokyo were once reported to have amounted to 100,000 *yen*. After a close examination it has been found that 81 coins, both Japanese and foreign, were stolen, the value of which is 4,251.20 *yen*.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR has sent an autograph letter to the British Court in response to that of King George, which had been presented by Ambassador MacDonald some time ago, reporting the demise of King Edward and King George's accession to the Throne.

A NAGANO telegram reports that the railway traffic on the Shinyetsu line has been interrupted at several sections, owing to the recent heavy fall of rain and snow. At Sekiyama snow lies more than eight inches deep, and the railway near Saigata is covered with water.

IT has been decided in the Department of Communications to establish several observatories for measuring rainfall in various parts of the country. Simultaneously some observatories for registering the fall of snow will also be established in the Hokkaido and north-eastern provinces.

EARLY on Monday morning fire broke out in the compound of the Kyoto Imperial University, resulting in the destruction of a building used for bacterial culture, belonging to the Medical Department. Fortunately the flames were extinguished before they spread to an adjacent building in which many patients were quartered. The cause of the outbreak is still under investigation.

A NAGANO despatch says that a new crater has been made on the top of Volcano Yakegatake, to the south east of the old one. Ashes lie on the ground near the foot of the volcano to a depth of six inches. The air in the district of Azusa-mura, Minami-Azumi, is filled with the smell of sulphur. The water in the Azusa River is turbid.

A SHIZUOKA despatch says that the fourth year students of the Numazu Middle School, who have been discontented with certain instructors of the School, did not attend the class-rooms on the 2nd and 3rd instant. It is stated that these students presented a petition to the principal of the school, asking for an improvement of the method of teaching.

DR. SHIGENO ANGEKI who has been critically ill on the afternoon of the 4th inst., passed away at 4 p.m. on Tuesday at the advanced age of 84. He was one of the most learned men of the Meiji era, contributing largely to the work of education, especially as regards the history of Japan. Among the noted works of the deceased historian, is the translation of International Law in Chinese.

IN addition to the present trouble in the Numazu Middle School, another disturbance of students is reported from Shizuoka prefecture. Mr. Nitto, Principal of the Hamamatsu Middle School, planning a reorganization of the School, has advised six instructors there to resign. The measure, however, has aroused great discussion among the students and their parents. The fifth year students are advocating the expulsion of the Principal.

IN a search for the missing training ship *Shichiho Maru*, of the Awashima Navigation School, Kagawa prefecture, Mr. Momonoi, Principal of the School, with the owner of the vessel and several others, left Ogi port, Noto province, on the 4th inst., on board the steamer *Chiga Maru*, and made a careful search the following day off the coast of that province and near Nanatsushima. The efforts of the party were fruitless and the *Chiga Maru* returned to Nanao the following day.

THE London *Standard* says—Our Berlin correspondent states that two Germans, the electrical engineer, Christopher Wirth, and the manufacturer, Christopher Beck, have invented a ship whose engine can be started or stopped and whose helm can be controlled by electrical waves communicated without wires to a receiving apparatus on board the mysterious vessel by a sending apparatus on shore, similar to that required for wireless telegraphy. By means of these electrical waves a gun on board the ship can be fired, and signals transmitted, both by flashlight and by bells. All these wonders are possible within a radius of 18 miles from the wireless station on shore which transmits the controlling force of the vessel. The practicability of the new invention has been demonstrated before numerous experts by exhaustive experiments on the Dutzendteich, a large expanse of water near Nuremberg, with a motor boat, the "Prinz Ludwig." Messrs. Wirth and Beck state that their system can be applied with equal facility to airships and submarine vessels. With its help it would be possible, without risking human lives, to block the entrance to a harbour, direct an unmanned submarine into the midst of a hostile fleet, and steer an unmanned airship over hostile positions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE MUKDEN LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, December 5.

There appears to be no little commotion in Mukden with reference to the opening of a National Assembly in China. Some confusion of dates shows in the telegrams, but the gist of the matter is that on the 2nd or the 3rd instant some 30 or 40 representatives of all the organized societies in Mukden repaired to the hall of the Local Assembly carrying a petition for the opening of parliament next year. Two among the number are said to have cut off their little fingers and gashed their legs, using the blood for the purpose of inscribing on two flags the legend "Earnest petition for the immediate opening of a National Assembly." These two men had to be subsequently conveyed to hospital, and as they were accompanied by a sympathising crowd of people, no little commotion was caused. On the following day, the Locas Assembly held a session and decided to present an appeal to the Viceroy, with the proviso that if his Excellency accepted it and promised to forward it to Peking, the petitioners would disperse quietly, but if the Viceroy raised any difficulties, they would remain at the gates of his *yamen*. The procession subsequently formed under the two sanguinary flags appears to have included some thousands of people of the better classes, and one account says that among its numbers there were about two thousand elementary school students. The Viceroy wisely received the petition and promised to forward it. In that respect he followed the example set by his Hupeh colleague, but indeed it is difficult to see how he could have acted otherwise in the presence of such a demonstration.

Such incidents are exceedingly disquieting. If the Chinese Government acceds to the demand for a parliament next year, the result will certainly be the inauguration of a reign of anarchy. If it does not accede, the people's temper seems only to likely to become blindly passionate. One scarcely recognizes the usually reasonable mood of the Chinese when one sees them behaving in such a fashion. They could not possibly offer any more convincing evidence of their own unfitness for parliamentary institutions than is furnished by their apparently total failure to appreciate the necessity of elaborate preparations before the enfranchisement of the nation. Another subject of apprehension is that the people of Manchuria may turn their hands against the Japanese or the Russians at any moment, for the feeling that inspires such demonstrations as the above is evidently a fear of foreign aggression. From cutting off little fingers and opening femoral arteries to obtain blood for writing mottoes on flags, there is but a short step to murderous mob violence.

The situation is certainly not improved by messages such as that which, according to a Dairen telegram, has just been sent by the Prince Regent in Peking to the Viceroy in Manchuria. The gist of the message is said to have been that although the Three Eastern Provinces are sacred as the cradle of the Manchu Dynasty, they are now lying under the serious menace of foreign aggression, and it therefore behoves the Waiwupu and the Viceroy in Mukden to concert measures for saving the situation. If such a message has been sent, it may of course be intended as a mere sop to Cerberus, but from an outside point of view the publication of such instructions at a season like the present is at least inopportune.

It may well be that no such document has ever emanated from the Prince Regent. In fact there appears to be something like a mania for circulating sensational news at present without much regard for its truth. Thus the Council of State in Peking is said to have addressed to the Viceroy in Mukden an injunction that before the National Assembly meets in 1913, steps must be consummated for recovering from Japan and Russia all the privileges they now possess in contravention of China's sovereignty. Such an order, being practically impossible to obey, can scarcely be supposed to have emanated from a body of grave statesmen like the Council of State in Peking, unless indeed one imagines them to have been carried away by a sudden vertigo.

A comparatively petty incident may be mentioned in this context, namely, that a Chinese vernacular journal has been started in Tsitsihar for the express purpose, if rumour may be credited, of carrying on a crusade against Japanese and Russian aggressions. It is all very fine to talk in a large-mouthed manner about these so called aggressions, but the notable fact is that no one ever attempts to formulate them explicitly. The method adopted is that of the Peking correspondent who recently addressed himself to one of our local German organs. He had a great deal to say about the mailed fist and he succeeded very completely in betraying his own anti-Japanese sentiment, but the impression left on the minds of his readers was like that produced on the wayside audience when the Scotchman stood in the middle of the road and swore at large.

Tuesday, December 6.

More detailed telegrams from Mukden show that the political demonstration on the 4th instant was limited to students from the various schools in the province and that a similar demonstration was to be made by the several associated bodies on the 6th instant. The students were not successful at first in their attempt to obtain a personal interview with the Viceroy and to persuade him to memorialise the Throne as representative of the schools. In fact at the outset the Viceroy refused to receive them, and desired that they should deposit their memorial with a secretary of the Viceregal *yamen* and should then disperse. But the students refused to adopt that course. They seated themselves on the ground at the gate of the *yamen* and clamorously announced their intention of remaining there until their request was complied with. Finally the Viceroy himself emerged and announced that he undertook the duty of acting as spokesman to the Throne on behalf of the students. The lads then dispersed with every symptom of satisfaction. It follows as a matter of course that the Viceroy will be obliged to adopt a similar attitude towards the deputation which was to wait on him yesterday (6th). That does not mean much, however, for his Excellency will doubtless inform the Prince Regent fully as to the circumstances in which he felt constrained to accept the task of representing the agitators. But whether the Viceroy obeyed expediency or necessity, nothing can obliterate the fact that the people of Mukden are in a very unquiet condition, and that if the Throne refuses (as it must perforce refuse) to entertain the petition for opening a National Assembly next year, serious trouble may ensue. We repeat that in all this commotion it is difficult to recognize the generally level-headed Chinaman. To make preparations for opening a parliament in any country within the brief space of a few months is a task which no sane statesman could be induced to undertake, and the impossibility of such a feat is multiplied many times in the case of a huge disjointed Empire like that of China. All these things have special significance for Japan because the great interests she has acquired within her neighbour's dominions could scarcely fail to be jeopardised in the event of any wide-spread political disturbance.

Wednesday, December 7.

On the 6th instant a popular demonstration took place in Mukden, as had been anticipated. It appears to have been a very important affair. No less than 10,000 persons are said to have assembled before the *Yamen* of the Viceroy. They carried banners inscribed with legends, some written in blood, calling for the immediate opening of a National Assembly, and they seem to have included representatives from all the corporated bodies in the city. Sixty of their number were specially designated to interview the Viceroy, and the remainder stood or sat outside the *yamen* gates, declaring their determination not to move until their petition was granted. One telegraphic account says that the member of corporations represented was 70 and that the crowd of sympathisers who flocked to the *yamen* gates totalled over 30,000. Mr. Wu, President of the Local Assembly, acted as spokesman, and presented to the Viceroy a petition which is said to have been couched in anything but moderate terms. The document plainly set forth that the existence of Manchuria as a part of the Chinese Empire is seriously menaced by the aggressive attitude of Japan and Russia, and that nothing can possibly save the situation except a thorough union of all sections of the Chinese Empire for purposes of national defence. Therefore the people can not be content to wait three years more before seeing the establishment of a National Assembly. Mr. Wu added that not alone the Three Eastern Provinces but also the 18 Home Provinces were unanimous in their view of this matter and that they would all join hands in sending delegates to Peking to press for an immediate solution of the dilemma. The Viceroy appears to have attempted at first to decline the office of representative which the petitioners sought to thrust upon him. He pointed out that the Throne had definitely decided and had announced its decision to open a parliament in 1913, and therefore it was now out of the question to anticipate that date. This answer, however, was received with such demonstrations of protest and grief, that the Viceroy finally yielded, and agreed to submit the petition to the Throne. At the same time he reserved judgment as to the rights or wrongs of the case. The people then quietly dispersed and there was no rioting of any kind.

It must be confessed that events occurring at present in China tend to upset some notions which had hitherto been held with

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

much tenacity. It has frequently been declared and generally credited outside China that the people of the Middle Kingdom are lacking in patriotism, and that they have nothing like a united determination to defend their country against foreign aggression. Probably the exponents of this view might find difficulty in marshalling their reasons, but certainly one salient cause has been the tame patience shown by the people of China in the face of grave administrative abuses practised by the officials of a usurping Power. But it is now becoming very evident that China will have to be henceforth reckoned with as a consolidated nation not as a congeries of provincial fragments. That is one of the most important discoveries of the 20th century.

MANCHURIA AND JAPAN.

An interesting point has been cleared up by statements attributed to Lieut.-General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, who has just returned to Japan from his post. It will be remembered that, some time ago, considerable surprise was caused in Japan by the receipt of intelligence that the Japanese Local Authorities in Manchuria, having decided to hold military manœuvres to the south of Mukden, the Chinese immediately announced their intention of organizing similar manœuvres in the same locality at the same time. It was hard to credit such extremely injudicious procedure, and presently a very different story was circulated, namely, that the programme of manœuvres had emanated originally from China and that the Japanese were to blame for encroaching on the Chinese sphere. The truth is now made known by Viscount Oshima's statement, and it appears that the blame rests entirely with the Chinese. They seem to have conceived an altogether extravagant notion of the significance of the manœuvres, and they asked the Japanese in the first place to transfer the locality to the north of Tiehling. When the Japanese pointed out that the manœuvres were simply for purposes of military exercise, the Chinese civilian Authorities acquiesced, but the military Authorities made an arragement for parading a number of Chinese troops simultaneously and in the same region. It was with much difficulty that this dangerous conjucture was avoided, and Japan had to exercise a great deal of friendly tact to avert a troublesome issue. Viscount Oshima goes on to say that not only does an unfortunate temper exist in Manchuria towards Russia and Japan, but also officialdom lends itself to courses which cannot fail to augment the ill feeling. For example, when recruiting for the military service, the Chinese officers, commissioned and non-commissioned alike, do not hesitate to proclaim that Japan entertains sinister designs upon Manchuria and that it is the duty of every patriotic Chinese to assist in preventing this aggression. Then again, every movement of the railway guards or of the Japanese police is misconstrued, and as for the action of the Chinese Local Authorities in connection with the building of the Mukden-Antung railway, it may truly be said that the Chinese police have acted the part of *agents provocateurs* rather than that of the guardians of the peace. It must not be assumed, of course, that Viscount Oshima is reported with absolute accuracy in this instance, but as the *Kokumin Shimbun* is among the journals responsible for attributing these representations to him, we are justified in assuming them to be correct in the main.

MANCHURIAN RESOURCES.

It appears from a statement attributed to Lieut.-General Viscount Oshima that southern Manchuria is an almost unlimited field for salt production. The Governor-General alleges that almost any quantity can be manufactured, but the trouble is to find a market. Salt is a perishable commodity, and only loss can be incurred by producing it in quantities that exceed the demand. Korea gets practically all her salt from the Liaotung beds, but great smuggling goes on, and although representations have been made to the Authorities in Seoul, effective means of checking this abuse have not yet been devised.

Speaking of the fishery complication, Viscount Oshima is quoted as saying that no approach whatever has been made towards settlement. Things remain in *statu quo*, and when the fishing season comes, petty collisions between the Japanese and Chinese invariably occur. The situation is uncomfortable and regrettable, but it is not likely to lead to any serious results.

With regard to the harbour at Port Arthur the Governor-General says that it has been duly opened to commerce, but inasmuch as no effective steps have yet been taken to create facilities for merchant vessels, the opening has been rather in name than in reality. With the exception of 2 or 3 steamers loading coal no merchant ships are yet seen. That is only a question of time, however. Meanwhile the harbour is largely used by foreign men of war.

Referring to the proposed bank of China and Japan, we gather that Viscount Oshima does not yet see sufficient inducement for starting such an enterprise. He notes that the extension of the Specie Bank's business has resulted in the granting of accommodation to merchants and manufacturers to the extent of 3 million *yen*, and he appears to think that nothing more is needed immediately. The fact is that trade and industry have not made any large steps in Manchuria. Transactions are chiefly of a petty nature involving not more than one or two thousand *yen* at a time, and therefore no very extensive banking facilities are required. What is wanted, however, is a stock exchange, but in what part of Manchuria it should be located the Governor-General does not say.

AMERICAN ADVISERS IN MANCHURIA.

It is stated that the Viceroy of Manchuria has engaged the services of four American citizens in the capacity of agricultural advisers. The telegram which makes this announcement is not explicit, but we expect that the measure is connected with the colonization scheme to which the Viceroy is devoting so much attention. History certainly repeats itself. All of us vividly remember the *Kaitakushi*, General Capron and the island of Yezo; names which are associated with the Japanese Government's programme for the defence of the northern parts of the Empire against foreign aggression. During his recent visit to Peking Viceroy Hsih is said to have made to the Throne a minute report on the eminently satisfactory results which had attended Japan's procedure in Yezo, and that procedure is now evidently about to be imitated in all its details, with one interesting point of variance, namely that Japan's methods are to be copied against Japan herself. Russia was the bug-bear in the case of Yezo, but Japan is the bug-bear in the case of Manchuria. We say this advisedly because only a very brief retrospect is needed to show that the transfer of Manchuria to foreign domination did not really disturb the Chinese nation until Japan became the potential aggressor. When Russia built the East China railway; when she extended it to the Liaotung Peninsula; when she fortified Port Arthur; when she constructed a town at Dalny on a scale contradicting all notions of ephemeral occupation; when she appointed a Viceroy in Southern Manchuria, and when she equipped her railway in a manner that plainly indicated permanence of possession, the Chinese sat with folded hands, apparently quite indifferent to the fact that the fate of the Three Eastern Provinces was being quietly sealed before their eyes. But so soon as Japan had forced Russia back to Harbin and had taken the great northern Power's place in South Manchuria, and so soon as a Russo-Japanese entente showed these two Powers in the guise of comrades rather than rivals, we have the Chinese people clamouring vehemently for machinery to unite their energies against the dangers of foreign aggression. It may almost be said that whereas they tamely endured an accomplished fact, a menace of accomplishment throws them into a state of high excitement. It is a curious spectacle, this awakening of a nation from a sleep which has lasted hundreds of years, and we are not yet in a position to analyse the causes of the change.

THE KAIPING COAL-MINE.

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* Peking correspondent telegraphs that the question of the Kaiping Coal mine has been taken up by the Senate, but at whose instance there is no clear indication. It would seem that the problem has come before the Senate in a somewhat unpleasant form. The view taken is that whereas the transfer of the mine to British hands was originally intended to be a purely temporary measure, having for its object the protection of the mine against capture by the Boxers in 1900, this temporary tenure has remained unbroken ever since, and all attempts made by the Chinese to recover possession of the property have proved abortive. The Senate's action in the matter is further incited by an explanation that Chienwantao is the only convenient naval station available in the north of China; that its propinquity to the Kaiping coal mine renders the restoration of the latter to Chinese possession absolutely necessary, and that authority should therefore be given to buy out the present holders. The exact conditions under which the Kaiping mine came into foreign hands have not been publicly stated, but it is understood that the action of the tenants has had the approval and support of the British Government throughout. It may therefore be taken for granted that the above account is imperfect and that there has not been on the side of the holders of the mine any witting act of injustice.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Friday, December 2.

On the 30th ultimo the Senate in Peking is said to have had a very animated discussion, though as the proceedings were carried on with closed doors, the published accounts must be received with reserve. It is stated that the subject at issue was the Senate's impeachment of the Privy Council with reference to the affairs of the salt gabelle and of provincial education. The Privy Council having abandoned its position in this case, the Government delegates and the Senate urged that the latter's impeachment should be withdrawn, especially since China was not yet a constitutional country, and therefore the resposibility of the councillors of State could not be clearly defined. They held therefore that a petition to the Throne impeaching the councillors would be futile. The popular representatives, on the other hand, affirmed that as the impeachment petition had been duly considered and reported upon by a special committee, it could not now be abandoned. The debate is said to have waxed very hot and to have ended abortively, neither side being willing to yield.

His Excellency Mr. Li, Viceroy of Yunkwei, is said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that a certain foreign Power has caused the boundary posts of the province of Yunnan to be moved 10 *li* (3 1/3 miles), and the Viceroy urges that diplomatic negotiations should be commenced at once for the restoration of the *status quo ante*. His Excellency adds that application to the consular authorities of the Power concerned elicited a declaration of absolute ignorance. France is evidently the Power in question, but it must be confessed that there is something deliciously naive in the moral maker up of a high Chinese dignitary who can persuade himself to imagine that French officials go about trying to steal territory by surreptitiously removing landmarks.

The East Asia Industry Company, according to telegrams from Shanghai, appears to be on the eve of completing its first business transaction. It is said to have concluded negotiations for a loan of 1,200,000 *yen* to the Hydro-Electric Power Company of Hankow, and the Viceroy of Hukwan is said to have given his approval. The East Asia Industries Company was established last year, but its business prospects seemed for a long time anything but prosperous. Everything comes to those that can wait.

An interesting piece of news reaches the *Mainichi Dempo* from Peking. We read that an agent of the Thames Iron Works has visited China and is endeavouring to negotiate with the Chinese Government for the establishment of an arsenal and a dockyard capable of satisfying all the needs of the Chinese army and navy. The capital is put at 15 million *yen* (1½ million sterling), and the idea is that 40 per cent. of that amount should be furnished by the Central Government and the Viceroys, the English firm finding the remainder. This is a very practical suggestion, but its dimensions are scarcely credible. In Japan, where there are several dockyards and several arsenals, all capable of doing big work, it has nevertheless been found advisable to establish a factory for making big guns at a cost of some 20 million *yen*. How then is it possible for China to hope that the needs of her army and her navy can be met with the products of an establishment so small as that said to be contemplated by the Thames Iron Works? For the rest, however, the project is to be welcomed and wished all success.

Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Sah are evidently exerting themselves very strongly for the resuscitation of the Chinese Navy. They appear to have the sympathy of the Prince Regent and steps are now being taken to draw up a scheme of organization and to provide funds by starting a zealous propaganda throughout the eighteen provinces. One feature of the programme is to acquire Kiaochao Bay for the purposes of a naval station, but if this project is entertained seriously it invests the whole scheme with an atmosphere of doubt. Assuredly it is not beyond China's capacity to recover Kiaochao, but she would have to make it very much worth the Germans' while to tempt them to the surrender. Possibly a promise to build all the Chinese fleet in Germany might carry considerable weight with the latter, but even that would not go very far towards winning Berlin's consent. Altogether it is difficult to entertain any solid hopes of China becoming a Naval Power. She has allowed herself to fall so radically behind other nations that the task of overtaking them now, especially in her present impecunious condition, can scarcely be regarded as within her strength. She may establish a naval department and she may take effective steps to train officers and men, but how is she to procure ships?

Saturday, December 3.

The Senate in its meeting on the 1st instant adopted a resolution urging the Throne to substitute a responsible Cabinet for the existing Council of State. The President was instructed to take the necessary steps with regard to this representation. A responsible Cabinet, however, is a vague term unless the responsibility is fixed. Germany and Japan have responsible Cabinets, but they are responsible to the Sovereign not to a national assembly. That is not what the Chinese reformers desire.

This morning the news about the loan is that the Chinese are strongly opposed to the appointment of a foreign overseer, and that if they persist in their resistance, some other form of security will have to be devised. The public will probably be surfeited with rumours about this transaction until it becomes an accomplished fact or until it falls through altogether, which latter result does not now appear at all probable.

The *Jiji Shimpo*, referring to recent rumours about the resurrection or continuance of the Chingchow-Aigun railway project, quotes a "thoroughly well informed Japanese official" as saying that Russia is understood not to have abandoned her attitude of opposition in any degree. It is moreover understood that her objection to the road would not be overcome by any trifling change of route. Meanwhile the matter has not been again brought to Japan's notice in spite of her friendly treatment of the original proposal. Putting this and that together, we may fairly conclude that the scheme remains wholly in abeyance.

Sunday, December 4.

Peking is evidently surprised at the action of the Senate. It appears that the body had discussed the question of a responsible Cabinet in open session, and had actually embodied its views in a memorial to the Throne. Then suddenly the Senators turned round and rediscussed the same question with closed doors. Moreover so effectually was secrecy guarded that neither the liberal members nor the newspapers have disclosed anything of the proceedings. It will occur to our readers as not at all impossible that this surprise is due to ignorance. The public has no certainty that the discussion *in camera* was limited to the question of a responsible Cabinet.

At length the draft of a new criminal code has been submitted to the Senate by the Chinese Government. This took place on the 2nd instant, and the first reading of the measure was accompanied by a speech two hours long from Mr. Chang, the Government Delegate. The bill was handed to a special committee, and it is expected that the presentation of the committee's report will be followed by a very animated discussion. This is the code upon which Mr. Wu Ting-fang, formerly a member of the British Legislative Council in Hongkong, and other experts were engaged for some years. China has long remained behind Western nations with regard to the theory and practise of criminal law, and the step she now contemplates is of immense importance. So far as the law itself is concerned there need not be any serious difficulty. But administration of the law is another question. Many years must elapse before a judicial staff competent for that purpose is created.

It appears to be thought quite within the range of probability that the Senate will memorialize the Throne in the sense of ordering the abandonment of the queue and a radical change of costume. It will be very regrettable if the Senate or the Prince Regent attempts such an innovation. Conservatism has its final stronghold in sumptuary matters, and any official attempt to intrude into this realm is sure to create opposition and thus to give a set-back to the spirit of reform.

An extraordinary statement is said to have been made in the Senate. In answer to a question duly submitted the President of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce stated that negotiations are now in progress for the recovery of the Fushun coal-mine. This singular reply, entirely inconsistent with facts, is said to have been made without cognizance of the Waiwupu. If that be the case, the Administrative Departments in Peking must be very badly coördinated.

The opium question has entered a new phase. The Senate in Peking has adopted a resolution that from the sixth month of next year the use of opium, the planting of opium and the importation of opium shall all be strictly forbidden. Of course it lies within the power of the Chinese Authorities to absolutely veto the smoking or drinking of this drug as well as the cultivation of the poppy. But it does not lie within the competence of that Government to interdict importation. For the latter purpose Great Britain's consent would have to be obtained. A Government Delegate is said to have explained this fact to the Senate and to have pointed out that if consumption and cultivation can be effectually prevented, importation must cease *ipso facto* in the absence of a market. The *Jiji Shimpo*, commenting on this opium question, reminds the Chinese that Great Britain's action has been magnanimous and sympathetic. She has signed a treaty agreeing to the complete abolition of the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

opium import within a term of ten years. That arrangement entails heavy loss upon the Indian merchants who deal in the drug, but the British Government has nevertheless agreed to sacrifice those important interests. Therefore it would be in the last degree ungrateful and impolitic on the part of the Chinese to adopt any such measure as that advised by the Senate. In fact the *Jiji* thinks that the Chinese Government will have its hands full if it discharges the important duty of preventing the Senate from becoming a source of dangerous friction in foreign affairs.

It is reported from Peking that early on the morning of the 1st instant when Prince Ching was on his way by carriage to attend a meeting of the Council of State, he was fired at by a man using a 5-chambered revolver. The bullet passed over the Prince's head without doing him any injury, and the would-be assassin was immediately seized. He was found to be a man of about 30, but no particulars are telegraphed as to his motives or connections. The Prince turned his carriage and drove home without attending the meeting, and the telegraph adds that every effort is being made to hush the matter up. It may prove of course that the whole incident is a pure canard, but inasmuch as it has been telegraphed in outline to the *Asahi Shimbun*, and in detail to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, we fear that no room for doubt exists. The conjecture is that the mad act was perpetrated by a radical who regards Prince Ching as the centre of conservatism.

It was mentioned in a previous issue that the northern regions of the province of Anhui are threatened with a terrible famine, and that no prospect of effective relief offers unless private benevolence comes to the rescue. This evil news is confirmed by a telegram received in Tokyo on the 3rd instant. It appears that thousands of people are already in a state of destitution, and the condition to which they must be reduced when the extreme cold sets in is dreadful to contemplate.

Macao seems to be in an unfortunate condition. Telegrams received in Tokyo state that the soldiers and sailors at that place have approached the Government with arms in their hands demanding the expulsion of the religious bodies, especially the Jesuits. The Local Authorities being unable to deal with the situation, application has been made to Peking to protect the native Christians, but nothing is said about the unfortunate Portuguese citizens whose reward for sacrificing their life to what they believe to be the cause of truth is to be treated like outlaws and expelled ignominiously from the scene of their humane labours. If the Portuguese Republic's annals are to have such an opening chapter, they had better be left unwritten.

It is stated in a telegram from Ningkow that the total quantity of beans exported from that place to Japan during the current year, has reached the large figure of 389,291 tons, which is nearly 80 per cent. greater than the import during 1909. The reason assigned for this great increase is mainly conjectural, namely, that Japanese importers held their hand last year in consequence of high prices, but came to the conclusion this year that in view of the keen demand for beans in Europe, there was no prospect of prices falling, and purchases were therefore made in large quantities this year.

Monday, December 5.

The news is confirmed that the Board of War in China has been divided into a Naval Department and an Army Department, the former under the direction of Prince Tsai Hsun, and the latter under that of Mr. Ying, formerly Chinese Representative in Berlin. German experts are to be employed at the arsenal and 18 officers who have received their preliminary education in Japan are to be sent to this country for a 3-years course in the technical schools. The telegram conveying this intelligence adds that China has not lost anything of her confidence in Japanese institutions, though she relies upon Germany for instruction in the art of manufacturing weapons of war. We have already noted that with an officer educated in Germany at the head of her military affairs, China is naturally expected to adopt German methods. But even though she were not influenced by any personal consideration, it is perfectly reasonable that she should turn her eyes to Germany in this matter, and certainly she could not be better advised.

Acting under instructions from the Peking Government, which had been moved thereto by complaints from the Russian and Japanese Consuls, Governor Chen has divided the province of Kilin, whose affairs he administers, into six sections, and is said to have apportioned a strong force of soldiers and police to each section for the purpose of exterminating the Hunghutsz once and for all. If Governor Chen succeeds in this enterprise, he will deserve to have his statue erected conspicuously in Mukden. The mounted bandits are one of the main roots of China's troubles in Manchuria. So long as her failure remains *en évidence* to protect foreign life and property against the attacks of these outlaws, just so long will Japan and Russia insist on stationing troops in Manchuria to guard the railways. In fact China is no exception to the general rule. Alike in the case of individuals and of nations embarrassments have their origin in incompetence.

From Kinchow in Kwangtung comes news of a riot and of the theft of a quantity of small arms from the military store. The Taotai has wired to the Viceroy for immediate military assistance, which has of course been furnished by the Viceroy, instructions being at the same time issued to keep the matter private. This may be a very petty business, but seeing that of China it is notably true that great events often spring from small origins, we think it wise to detail the facts. Truly it must be said of China that neither among ancient or modern empires was there ever one more unquiet. Scarcely a year passes without three or four *emeutes*, and if such a state of affairs is compatible with faith in good government, we must have a new definition of the latter term.

Tuesday, December 6.

The Chinese Local Authorities are said to have gradally become conscious of the fact that the mixed court system tends to divest the Chinese judiciary of all power within the limits of such a court's jurisdiction. Accordingly the Viceroy of the two Kiang and the Governor of Kiangsi are said to have memorialized the Throne in the sense that steps should immediately be taken for organizing a high Chinese tribunal at Shanghai. The Central Government is said to have interpreted this petition as the prelude to similar representations in the case of all the open ports, and steps are therefore being taken to make a thorough investigation before approving or rejecting the suggestion. We do not for our own part perceive that the establishment of such tribunals could have much effect in inducing foreign residents to abandon any of the judicial privileges which they have acquired conventionally in China. If it is intended, however, to make these high courts models of genuine judicial competence, a different set of considerations would apply.

The committee to which has been entrusted the task of drawing up a scheme for a responsible Cabinet in Peking is evidently progressing rapidly with its labours. It is said to have already drafted and approved 16 articles out of 20, and its work will be concluded by the end of the year, according to present appearances. So far as we can judge the Japanese system will be closely followed. That is to say there will be a number of Departments of State each presided over by a Minister, and there will be a Privy Council to debate questions submitted to it by the Throne. We presume that this Privy Council will partake of the perfunctory character that attaches to its Japanese counterpart—which presumption is strengthened by the fact that the first Head of the Council will be Prince Ching, whose retirement from active life has been so much spoken of recently, and whose name was more than once mentioned as a possible Minister President. For the latter post, which many politicians expected to see assigned to Mr. Tsai, now Minister of Finance, the latest statement is that as Tsai's presence is necessary at the Finance Department Prince Yu Lang will become the first Minister President.

Wednesday, December 7.

A very curt statement to the effect that the impeachment of the Council of State by the Senate has been withdrawn, represents the sum of our intelligence this morning as to the doings of the latter very active body. The impeachment formed part of a memorial urging the organization of a responsible Cabinet, and it is scarcely credible that the latter project can have been abandoned. The probable interpretation is that as the Government has set itself to the actual work of organizing a responsible Cabinet, the Senators have not pressed that particular part of their memorial. But of course the crucial question in connection with this political issue remains as nebulous as ever. The Throne may organize a responsible Cabinet, but towards whom is the responsibility to be held?

It will probably be remembered that a question was raised some time ago about the competence of the Chinese Government to impose a consumption tax upon the output of the Fushun Coal Mine. We now gather that this measure applies only to coal imported into the province of Kilin, and that there was no idea of discriminating against Japanese enterprise, since all coal entering that province was to be similarly taxed. Moreover the amount of the tax is only 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. In these circumstances the Japanese Authorities are said to have agreed to the measure.

Japanese newspapers state that the bean crop this year in Southern Manchuria has been distinctly a plentiful yield. It amounts to only 70 or 80 per cent. of a so-called average crop, but what is regarded as an average crop in that region is in reality a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

bumper. On the other hand, the export this season has been somewhat belated, for whereas 76,000 tons had been shipped up to the present date last year, the figure for this year is only 53,000 thus far.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

There are very conflicting statements about the progress of this transaction. Washington telegraphs in a most positive strain. It says that all the stories bruited abroad about complications and obstacles are quite unworthy of credence. So far from hanging fire in any way, the negotiations for the loan have proceeded most satisfactorily and may be said to have now been carried to conclusion. Moreover the full authority is vested in American hands, and it is entirely optional with the financiers of the United States whether they carry out the transaction themselves or enlist the aid of other countries. Finally, with regard to a foreign overseer of the methods of expending the money, China is not only a consenting, but even a willing, party. Nothing has yet been fixed, however, as to the nationality of the overseer.

On the other hand, we have the *Chuo Shimbun* in Tokyo simultaneously publishing a statement said to emanate from official sources and represented as an explanation of the apparent inertia which has marked the attitude of the Japanese Government towards this question. The statement is that the affair has not yet been carried far enough to call for cognizance by any foreign Government. The whole thing is in its embryonic stage, and whether it will ever emerge from that stage remains to be seen. When indications become clear, there will be ample time for Japan to move, but even then she will of course refrain from interfering unless her interests are directly concerned. As to the question of appointing a foreign overseer, that will require consideration seriously in proportion to the scope of the powers vested in him.

Mr. Straight has arrived in Peking and is said to be very busy arranging the details of the loan, but if the telegrams be trustworthy a long interval of negotiation must still be anticipated. A conviction appears to be growing that the creditor countries will have to insist on the appointment of a foreign overseer. In default of some restraining supervision, the proceeds of the loan might, and probably would, be devoted to purposes other than currency adjustment. Moreover since China is inclined to show the cold shoulder to Sir Robert Hart, her willingness to accept a foreign overseer in this instance is thought very doubtful. We quote these telegraphic utterances for what they may be worth, premising however that we had not previously heard of any such mood on China's part towards Sir Robert Hart.

Meanwhile the problem of Japan joining the loan syndicate is beginning to be journalistically discussed. It is recalled that at the time of the Chuan-Han loan, the Japanese Government, while not insisting on the inclusion of its name in the list of creditor States, reserved its right in that respect should similar transactions occur in the future. Tokyo is therefore entitled to exercise the power then indicated, and in view of the distinctly political character assigned to the new loan by some of its American promoters, it is thought that Japan would be ill-advised if she consented to be left out in the cold. On the other hand, some publicists seem to think that if she joins such a syndicate she would be obliged to pool all the rights and privileges which she now holds in Manchuria, and for the acquisition of which she has expended much blood and treasure.

THE TARIFF.

Saturday, December 3.

The *Jiji Shimpo* publishes a positive and interesting statement on this subject. It is to the effect that the Government has made up its mind to adopt the straightforward course of introducing an amended draft of the law in the Diet next session. Our contemporary represents the officials concerned as explaining that the greatest possible care was taken in drafting the original bill, and it would not have been in the power of any statesman to foresee the denouement which occurred. But being now confronted by the fact that to adhere strictly to the scheduled rates would involve international disadvantage, the Government has determined to frankly admit its error and ask the Diet to concur in amending the law. If the Diet chooses to convert the matter into a party question, the Ministry will have no hesitation in asking his Majesty's permission to appeal to the country; in other words, to dissolve the House of Representatives.

As to recently current rumours that the Government contemplates an attempt to form a political party of its own, the *Jiji Shimpo's* informant contradicts it without reservation.

The same newspaper, on the strength of otherwise obtained information, relates that the *Seiyu-kai* thought at one time of appointing a committee to investigate this question, but ultimately abandoned the idea on the ground that as the question related to international affairs it would be difficult for such a committee to obtain any definite information. With regard to the tariff itself, this informant alleges that the *Seiyu-kai* members are unanimous in their determination not to suffer the basis of the Alliance to be disturbed by any fiscal programme. They will vote for the passage of an amended schedule, but they will hold the Cabinet responsible for having involved the country in this trouble. The action taken by the Party to fix the responsibility will be determined after the Diet meets.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio is quoted by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as speaking with his usual incisiveness and vigour upon this subject. But as he takes for his text the obviously incredible story that the Government contemplate dispensing with any convention in England's case since they do not consider that the integrity of the Alliance would be impaired by that course, we do not find much interest in his remarks. The Government, it goes without saying, never committed themselves to such a proposition. Mr. Ozaki combats another chimera also, namely, the theory that this English agitation is confined to a small clique of tradesmen. He declares that whatever the agitation may have been in its inception, it must now be recognized as the voice of the country, and therefore as the policy of the Government, that being the routine in constitutional States. Finally, Mr. Ozaki warns his countrymen against imagining that England is alone in her protest. Other countries object equally to the new tariff, and are merely awaiting the issue of the complication between England and Japan.

ASAMAYAMA.

Saturday, December 3.

At 30 minutes past 8 o'clock on the night of the 2nd of December Tokyo citizens were startled by two violent reverberations with accompanying shocks of earthquake. The impression produced was that a huge powder magazine had exploded on the out-skirts of the city, and indeed for some time that theory held ground, as the suddenness and noisiness of the shocks seemed to differentiate them from ordinary earthquakes or volcanic eruptions. The telegraph soon made it known, however, that these phenomena were due to a sudden outburst of activity at Asamayama. At 8h. 21m. that volcano had given out two appalling roars which were followed by an eruption of thick columns of smoke and a cloud of light ashes. At Maebashi *shoji* and *amado* were displaced, and 40 minutes after the concussion ashes began to fall. The village of Makoshi in Nagano prefecture seems to have felt the shock with special severity, though no serious damage is yet reported. Karuizawa was wrapped in volumes of smoke, but there are no reports of injury suffered there, and it is thought that Konuma-mura, at the base of the mountain, will prove to have been the only grave sufferer.

Sunday, December 4.

The latest news from Gumma prefecture states that no serions damage has resulted from the sudden activity of Asamayama on the night of the 2nd instant. A comparatively insignificant shower of ashes was the only outcome. It is added, however that the tremendous noise of the two explosions created a veritable panic at the Ashio Mine. We do not wonder that such was the case. During the past 40 years Tokyo has not heard such an appalling reverberation. The accompanying earthquake was petty, but the noise of two two explosions heard at the great distance of 70 or 80 miles was quite extraordinary.

Professors Omori and Nakamura, the well-known seismologists, are quoted as saying that they regard recent events as indications that the Asama crater has entered a new period of activity and may be expected to erupt, as Bandai did, in the immediate or distant future. They consider that detonations like those heard on the 2nd instant are factors of safety. They indicate the action of what may be regarded as the volcano's safety valves. A protracted period of quiescence in the sequel of such phenomena would be most formidable as suggesting the preface to a serious eruption. Aged folks living in the vicinity of the mountain are also said to be interpreting the recent indications in a pessimistic light, but truly one does not easily see what special qualifications these old folks have to pose as prophets. Considering that the last great eruption occurred in the summer of 1783, and that there has not been any destructive outbreak since then, they must be veritable patriarchs whose experiences furnish food for intelligent conjecture.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINESE FEELING.

The *Mainichi Dempo* has a long telegram from its Peking correspondent, and if the intelligence wired be trustworthy, a most alarming state of sentiment exists in the Chinese capital. The telegram sets out by referring to the utterances of a newspaper called "Popular Opinion," the Chinese name of which is *Kwoh-ming-kung-pao*. It appears that this journal has devoted a large space in its columns during several days past to an interview between one of its staff and the Peking correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The latter is represented as affirming that the Anglo-Japanese alliance has worked out most disastrously for England. It has enabled Japan to swallow up Korea and to carry out successfully the first stage of her aggressive policy in Manchuria; whereas it has brought to England nothing at all except a hypothetical sense of security in Central Asia. The British people, according to the New York journal's correspondent, are now fully awake to the one-sided character of the Alliance, and are so incensed at the turn taken by events that they will not only reject the Alliance on the first favourable opportunity, but will even join hands with any States which pledge themselves to check Japanese aggression in the Far East. On the other hand the policy of Germany in Asia tends solely to the peaceful development of material resources, and thus makes for the good of the countries concerned, in the first place, and of the world at large, in the second. An *entente* between Germany and China would, we read, inure to the advantage of those two Powers equally, and it is in the last degree improbable that the United States of America should hesitate to join such a union. At this point the telegram is diverted to a curious narrative. It says that the Chinese charge the Japanese with opposing the projected reform in the matter of docking the queue and wearing foreign clothes. Certain more or less influential Japanese are depicted as preaching the doctrine of conservatism in this matter, and as telling the Chinese people that to adopt the proposed changes of costume and coiffure would be to insult the memory of their ancestors. This, says the telegraph, is a deep and subtle device on the part of the Japanese, its real object being to impair the influence and popularity of Mr. Ying, Minister of War, and of Admiral Sa. These two prominent statesmen, the former of whom spent many years in Berlin as China's representative, are vigorously preaching a pro-German propaganda, and the Japanese are employing this sumptuary argument to get them out of the way. The telegram then goes on to describe the strongly anti-Japanese tone adopted by the whole vernacular press of Peking and says that there are absolutely no limits to the attacks made upon Japan. In fact if the press has any power, there is palpable danger that public opinion will soon be worked up to such a degree of excitement as will force the hands of the Senate into presenting a memorial of a warlike character. One newspaper is quoted as saying that a nation which did not hesitate to besiege the representatives of eleven Powers simultaneously in Peking has no reason to shrink from an encounter with Japan. There is a great deal more in the same strain, but the gist of the matter may be briefly summed up by saying that Chinese journals have fallen into a dangerously chauvinistic mood. How much the *New York Herald* has contributed to these disturbed conditions, we need not pause to estimate. But it is certain that if trouble ensues, history will have no difficulty in fixing the responsibility. We do not for a moment wish to be pessimistic, but it does seem to us, judging from the temper shown by the provincial assemblies, by the Senate and by the press of the Middle Kingdom, that the Chinese nation is fast getting out of hand, and what that may entail one shrinks from formulating in words. One step is dictated by the commonest justice. It is to note, as we now do most emphatically, that never since the war of 1894 has the Japanese press adopted towards China an attitude even approximately as hostile as the newspapers of Peking seem to be now showing. It is well to place this fact on record at the earliest moment.

CHINESE ARMAMENTS.

We mentioned in a recent issue that the Board of War in Peking was to be divided into two State Departments, namely, a Department of the Army and a Department of the Navy. The ideograph (*pu*) employed to designate the new sections of the old Board is identical with the Japanese *sho* (Department). As our readers are aware a Foreign Department (Waiwu-pu) already exists in Peking, and it is considered that this division of the Board of War into two *pu* is a first step towards the establishment of a responsible Cabinet. Prince Tsai Hsun is to be the first Head of the new Naval Department and under him will serve Admiral Sa. With regard to the organization of the navy a system is to be followed closely resembling that which existed prior to the China-Japan War. There will be four fleets; namely the Northern Squadron (Pehyang), which will be under the Command of the Viceroy of Pehchili; the Southern Squadron (Nanyang), which will be under the command of the Viceroy of the two Kiang; the Yangtsz Squadron, under the command of the Viceroy of Hukwei, and the Kwangtung Squadron under the command of the Viceroy of the two Kwang. Thus the scheme of organization is sufficiently complete on paper, but neither the ships nor the men exist as yet. The division into squadrons vividly recalls the events of the War of Reprisals in 1885 and the War with Japan in 1895, when the various Chinese fleets seemed to manœuvre with the express purpose of avoiding conjoint action.

Turning to the Department of the Army, the telegrams say that it will be under the charge of Mr. Ying Chang, who recently returned from a period of diplomatic service in Germany. The German system is to be frankly adopted, which selection is attributed not merely to the world-renowned proficiency of German organization, but also to the fact that Mr. Ying made himself thoroughly familiar with German military institutions during his sojourn in Berlin. There will be a special corps of Imperial Guards under the command of Prince Tsai Tao who recently visited Japan for purposes of military investigation. With him will be associated Prince Tai Pu. As for the Headquarters Staff, it will be under the direction of the former Prince and of Prince Yu Lang. China certainly could not do better than go to Germany for military models, but it is observable that all the principal officers in the new War Department are of Manchu origin. Apparently the Tsin Dynasty is not disposed to take the risk of delegating any military power to its potential enemies.

THE PRESERVATION OF MANCHURIA.

Further confirmation is published of the statement that the present Viceroy of Manchuria has obtained Peking's approval for his policy of colonizing the northern part of Manchuria with all possible despatch. On his recent visit to the capital his Excellency submitted this programme to his predecessor, Mr. Hsu, whose whole hearted approval was at once obtained, and subsequently the Privy Council *en bloc* endorsed the project. Mr. Shih's plan prominently includes the enlisting of foreign competitive interests in Manchuria's material development, his conception being that the best way to avert aggression on the part of any one Power—meaning of course Japan or Russia—is to invite local competition among all nations. That particular feature of the scheme is only very briefly alluded to, however, in the telegrams now before us. Attention is directed solely to the problem of colonization, and the Central Government is said to have agreed to disperse a sum of 5 million *yen* by way of encouraging immigrants. It is further proposed to introduce the landwehr system into the province of Amur, so as to provide a local force for operations in time of need. Nothing is said as to the provenance of this 5 million *yen*, and in the absence of any explanation as to how a Government already knee-deep in budgetary deficits can pour money out in this lavish manner, we are left to conjecture.

A DISGRACE.

Tokyo society occasionally presents a feature which can not be left unnoticed. We say "occasionally" but unhappily that adverb seems likely to be soon replaced by "frequently." The feature is an inebriated foreigner—not sufficiently drunk to warrant removal by the police, but quite tipsy enough to disturb the company and to constitute a disgusting spectacle. The Birthday Ball was disfigured by the presence of two such inebriates, and the banquet given by the International Association on the 5th instant was attended by a guest who, had he confined himself to soddenly slumbering on his chair during the repast, might have been tolerable, but whose tendency to interpolate fragments of his dreams into the speeches of hosts and guests rendered him a conspicuous nuisance. It is a humiliation to Western civilization that such incidents should occur, and as their immediate consequences may at any moment become serious, it is the plain duty of hosts to interfere as a matter of courtesy to their guests. A black mark should be put against the name of every person thus offending, as well as against that of every person directly responsible for his admission to the scene of his offence. We do not speak simply in the interests of the foreign residents' fair fame. We speak also on behalf of ladies who are exposed to the insult of having to witness such disquieting displays. The offenders should never be given a second opportunity of disgracing themselves and their country.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, December 2.

A great number of the Koreans appear to be finding their way across the Tumen into Chientao. During the forty days ended on the 10th of November, there were on less than 35,000 of such emigrants from Korea. No explanation is given of this phenomenon, and it certainly seems curious that such an exodus should be taking place in the face of the unsettled conditions as to jurisdiction that prevail in Chientao. It cannot fail also to strike onlookers as perplexing that while, on the one hand, Chosen is represented as being sparsely populated and as offering many opportunities for immigration, on the other the people of the country should be leaving it in such numbers as the above.

The Senior ex-Emperor of Chosen is said to have been greatly rejoiced by a report which his Imperial Highness received from a chamberlain who had just returned from Tokyo. This chamberlain represented the condition of the young Korean Prince now residing in Tokyo as most satisfactory, alike in the matter of health, scholastic progress and happiness.

Saturday, December 3.

It appears that the Senior ex-Emperor's palace in Seoul is now approaching completion. It is built of stone and was commenced 12 years ago when Sir John McLeavy Brown was comptroller of Customs in Korea. The architectural work was entrusted to Mr. Ogawa, a Japanese expert, and after the return of Sir John things were taken in hand by Mr. Davidson. The palace measures 400 *tsubo*, and is said to be a most imposing structure, both externally and internally. The part remaining to be finished is insignificant, and the cost has been 3 million *yen*.

The owner of this palace is reported to have undergone a considerable change of sentiment towards Japan. In former years his feeling was one of resentment and dislike, but he now constantly talks of Japan and is fond of hearing about that country as well as of looking at scenic photographs. As for the Junior ex-Emperor, he discusses frequently his projected trip to Japan next spring. Formerly the idea of leaving the palace used to be repugnant to him, but his progresses to the North and to the South at the instance of the late Prince Ito worked a change in him, so that now he is all for going abroad and seeing the world.

Sunday, December 4.

The punitive expedition in the province of Hwangkai-do commenced operations on the 25th of November, sending out columns in various directions so as to approach the insurgents' quarters from three sides. Nothing is said as to the results thus far obtained, but the telegram alleges that in view of the excellent discipline and orderly behavior of the troops they are meeting with a hearty welcome everywhere from the inhabitants.

From Kyongsan-do comes intelligence that a man named Yi and two fellow-thinkers recently determined to commit suicide by starving themselves, as a means of expressing their chagrin at the loss of their country's independence. Yi effected his purpose, but his two companions abandoned the painful experiment halfway. These men are to be sincerely sympathised with, and it is some comfort to think that two out of the three survive.

The Vice-President of the Oriental Development Company strongly rebutts the statements recently published by Tokyo journals to the effect that the Company is resting on its oars and has hitherto accomplished nothing. In reply to these criticisms it is pointed out that the purchase of a piece of land in Korea cannot be effected in a night and a morning as is the case in Japan. In Korea there are no recognized surveys, and therefore to determine the exact limits of a plot of ground for purposes of purchase is sometimes a matter of months. Besides, the Company does not acquire land indiscriminately. It is careful to select sites suitable for immigrants. It is also particularly careful in selecting immigrants themselves. Out of the thousand applications hitherto received only 250 have thus far been approved, and these will reach the Peinsula next February. During the following year, this part of the Company's work will be further developed, but note must always be taken of the fact that the Company does not by any means seek to encourage pauper immigrants. It wants to get men and families who will serve as models for Korean agriculturists, and it therefore invites only folks who have a certain measure of pecuniary competence. This part of the explanation is not very clear.

There is talk of acquiring the palace formerly occupied by the celebrated Taiwon-kun and converting it into a residence for the Governor General. The buildings which at present serve for the latter purpose are in the south suburb of the city at the place where the Japanese General had his headquarters in the campaign of the 16th century. It is altogether an inconvenient site, whereas the Taiwon-kun's palace, which has an area of 400,000 *tsubo*, is in a thoroughly central position, and has long being uncared for, constitutes an ideal location. The present project is to purchase this lot and to erect there a suitable office and residence for the Governor-General.

There is also talk of appointing a special official in the Governor-General's office for the purpose of supervising the work of the Takushoku Kaisha. This would suggest that the reports referred to above with regard to the inactivity of this Company are not altogether baseless.

Monday, December 5.

It appears that there is some embarrassment about the question of local autonony in Korea. Hitherto a measure of such autonomy has been accorded to organized bodies of duly qualified persons, but now the question arises whether, in the sequel of amalgamation, Japan's Korean subjects are to be enfranchised to the same extent as the subjects of the mother country. For the latter privilege they are not thought to be yet qualified, and for the continued enjoyment of the former their pecuniary resources are too narrow, experience having proved that the outlays of these local bodies, as at present constituted, always exceed their incomes.

Tuesday, December 6.

The small party of Korean noblemen, headed by Viscount Cho, who remained for a few days in Japan subsequently to the return of their fellow-travellors, are telegraphed to have reached Seoul on the evening of the 4th instant. They seem to have been much moved by the interview which they had with Marquis Katsura. This is especially true of Viscount Pak Che-son, who held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs at the time of the celebrated convention of 1907 and was subsequently Minister of Foreign Affairs. This nobleman appears to have entertained some doubts as to the sincerity of Japan's intentions, but his mind is said to have been completely set at rest by Marquis Katsura's explanations.

From Hwanghai-do, where a considerable Japanese force is now manœuvring against the remnant of the insurgents, comes intelligence that there is no sign of open resistance. The ring leaders, Yi and Han, have not been arrested, but instead of attempting any armed resistance, they have gone into hiding. In fact everything tends to prove that, although the name, "Righteous Army," still exists, the reality may be said to have disappeared and the insurgents have sunk to the condition of mere bandits.

Wednesday, December 7.

It is stated that a very unsatisfactory condition of affairs exists with regard to mining privileges acquired by Japanese subjects in Korea. Not a few mines have been granted to Japanese within the past decade, but none has been actually worked. The idea in every case seems to have been speculative, namely to acquire the right, and hold it for the chartered period in the hope of being bought out by some capitalist. Then when the period lapses, the property is transferred to a new holder, generally a Korean. Of course this is a common device the world over, but it seems to have been practised with exceptional frequency in Korea. Taught by such experience, the Japanese Authorities have refused to grant any of the numerous applications sent in—since amalgamation was declared—by Japanese subjects desiring to obtain mining rights in the Peninsula.

It is perplexing to discover exactly what is contemplated with regard to buildings for the Governor-General's office in Seoul. Two days ago a telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* stated that the site of the late Taiwon-kun's palace had been acquired for the purpose, but now the same journal denies this, and simultaneously with the denial comes, in the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, a telegram confirming the original report. We are disposed to think that the contradiction is correct, and that the offices at present occupied by the Governor General will continue to serve that purpose when some slight changes and extensions have been effected. There will be time enough to plan imposing edifices when the present financial strain has been somewhat slackened.

A civil engineer who has just returned to Nagasaki from Ullöng Island reports that the place offers great attractions, being possessed of beautiful mountains, rivers and others scenic charms. It is true that a great deal of deforestation has taken place, but there are still very fine woods in the interior. Everything is on a primitive scale. Even servants' wages are calculated not in money but in so many measures of beans. One specially interesting fact mentioned by this traveller is that the place where the cruiser Dimitri Domskoi was sunk in 1905 has been found and that the valuables are now in process of removal from the wreck.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE EAST AND THE WEST.

Impressions garnered by the numerous Japanese tourists who visited the Occident during the current year in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition appear to have been anything but favourable to over-sea civilization. Various comments on this topic have appeared from time to time in Tokyo newspapers, and they are now summarized by the *Jiji Shimpo* which takes them as the subject of a powerful essay. These tourists went to the West believing that they would acquire much useful knowledge, and looking forward to carrying home many valuable hints for their country's improvement. All this outlook has been falsified. Actual disgust has taken the place of anticipated admiration. The first and most striking feature of Western civilization is flagrant extravagance and luxury of living. In this respect the tourists appear to have been almost stupefied by what they observed. Enormous sums are spent upon the most ephemeral pleasures—upon costumes, cuisine, equipages, furniture, ornaments and every kind of luxury. In the next place, the relations between the sexes shocked the mind of the orthodox Japanese. The state of affairs that he observed seemed to suggest universal immorality. Finally, the huge ego that stares one in the face in every page of the life of Western peoples struck Japanese visitors as incompatible with any strength of patriotism or any willingness to sacrifice one's self on the altar of country.

The *Jiji Shimpo* collects these views and combats them stoutly, but we are bound to say that our esteemed contemporary's arguments do not appear very forcible as to the matter of luxury and extravagance. All that the *Jiji* has to say may be summed up as a *tu quoque*. It claims that to Western eyes the Japanese also appear to spend large sums upon self-gratification and self-indulgence. The methods may be different but the result is the same. It has always to be remembered that the standard of living is much higher in the Occident than in the Orient, and for the latter to raise hands of horror over the former's extravagance is as though a house wife living in an alley were to compare her state with that of the lady of a great mansion. We are almost inclined to think that this apology is offered in a spirit of veiled sarcasm. The huge sums spent in Europe and in America on all the accessories of life in the upper ten are an undeniable fact, and anyone who refuses to see that things have gone to almost extreme lengths in this direction must indeed be blind. The *Jiji* then passes on to the relation between the sexes. Here it is on firmer ground. In such matters liberty does not necessarily mean licence. If the woman of the West is allowed a much larger measure of freedom than her sister in the East, that condition educates an accompanying power of self-protection and appeals also to a sense of honour which could not be developed in different circumstances. We who write have observed the two civilizations for a long time at very close quarters, and we have arrived at the conclusion that if there are advantages on one side, they are for the most part balanced by virtues on the other. Coming to individualism, which is unquestionably more potent in the West than in the East, the *Jiji* has nothing to say except that Japan would be the better for a little more of this spirit. But we do not understand our contemporary to affirm that care for number one does not exist in an excessive degree among Western peoples. In fact, here also we suspect the *Jiji* of posing as an apologist but writing as a satirist. The whole subject is too immense to be treated in a newspaper article, but we may at least recall the interesting fact that enhanced respect for Western civilization has not been the outcome of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, so far as the Japanese are concerned.

TELEPHONES IN JAPAN.

Mr. Nakakoji, Vice-Minister of Communications, has made some interesting statements about telephones in connection with the 20th anniversary of the first establishment of these instruments in Japan, which day falls on the 16th instant. We read that at the outset the people of Japan had not the faintest idea of the advantages accruing from telephones. In 1890, the year of commencement, there were only 16 stations and two exchanges throughout the whole country. Ten years later these numbers had grown respectively to 74 and 25, and there had been added 4 automatic telephones. For the current year the figures are 1568 stations, 708 exchanges and 484 automatic telephones. As to the number of subscribers it is shown in the following table.

Year.	Subscribers.	Applicants.	Total.
1892	343	54	397
1900	11,668	25,278	36,946
1910	126,720	42,621	169,341

The sum hitherto expended has been 23 million *yen*, and in view of the fact that there are now over 42,000 people waiting to be supplied and that their number grows by leaps and bounds, the Government proposes to increase next year's appropriation from 4½ million *yen* to 6½ millions. In other words, the programme originally contemplated for the fiscal year 1912-13 will be carried out next year. The nation will then enter upon its third period of telephone construction, and it will have to spend at least 100 million *yen* in ten years. Of course telephones are a fine investment, but as to that Mr. Nakakoji says little.

THE DIET.

Now that we are within less than three weeks of the opening of the 27th session of the Diet popular attention is naturally beginning to turn in the direction of domestic politics. Lists are published by Tokyo papers showing the respective strengths of the different parties. The numbers given are as follow:—

Seiyu-kwai	203
Kokumin-to (Popular party)	92
Chuo ka (Central party)	50
Yushin-kwai (Reform party)	17
Unattached	17
Total	379

It is observable that the *Seiyu-kwai* have lost two of their number and that the Unattached have gained two. The *Seiyu-kwai* have still a considerable working majority, though it totals only 24 over all the rest of the House. There is, however, very little prospect of the *Seiyu-kwai* ever finding itself opposed to a combination of all the other parties. Its constant protagonist is only the *Kokumin to*.

THE SUGAR COMPANY.

Out of the five important enterprises which came to grief at the time of the post-bellum panic or in its sequel, only one has recovered its health. That one is the Japan Sugar Refining Company, which fell to pieces at the close of 1907 and several of whose Directors are now serving terms of imprisonment with labour. The other companies were the Marine Products; the Kyoto *Seifu*; the Toyo Steamship and the Soy. Of these four the Toyo may possibly become convalescent before long, but the others are either dead or moribund. The Sugar Company which caused more loss and injury to Japan's reputation than all the rest put together is now by fate's usual waywardness fairly on the way to become once more a prosperous concern. Apart from fixed appropriations on account of its liabilities, it had reduced its debts by last April to 742,981 *yen*, and by the 30th of October it had earned a profit of 910,000 *yen*, so that subtracting its debts, there remained a sum of 160,000 *yen* to be carried forward. It has been decided nevertheless not to think of paying any dividend yet. The Company originally had a reserve of 2,200,000 *yen*. This was entirely eaten up at the time of the disaster, and another year must be devoted to restoring the reserve before any payment of dividends can be made on a sound basis. It may nevertheless be confidently asserted that the clouds have rolled away from the sky of this enterprise. Japanese newspapers say that Mr. Lin, the Formosa capitalist, has purchased 850 shares and that an Osaka capitalist has bought 1,000.

THE WAKAMATSU FACTORY.

Baron Nakamura, Head of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry, is quoted by some of the leading Tokyo journals as emphatically denying the popular notion that the Wakamatsu Foundry is to constitute a perpetual drain upon the nation's purse. He alleges, on the contrary, that if the proposed extension be effected, the Factory, instead of showing a loss of half a million *yen* yearly, will yield a net profit of one million. In 1906 the Diet sanctioned a further expenditure of 10,880,000 *yen* upon the Foundry, this outlay to be spread over a period of 3 years ending in 1909. The amount of iron turned out in the first half of the current year was 80,000 tons, and the quantity turned out in the second half will be 70,000, making a total of 150,000 for the year. This output the Authorities propose to double, and with that aim in view they ask the Diet to sanction the expenditure of another total sum of 12,800,000 *yen* spread over 4 years, the outlay for next year being 1,800,000. The Baron explains that many by-products become sources of profit when such a foundry reaches a certain stage and not until then. That stage will be reached when the expenditure now contemplated is made. He adds that there is a radical difference between the functions of the Wakamatsu Foundry and those of the Seikosho The former manufactures wrought iron from the ore, the latter performs the same operation but begins at the pig stage. The Wakamatsu Foundry now gets 60 per cent. of its ores from Korea; 30 per cent. from the Taiya Mine in China and 10 per cent. from domestic sources.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF AND THE RAILWAYS.

From telegrams the *Mainichi Dempo* we gather that the question of the Japanese tariff has been paraded on the platforms of political parties in England. Two views are advanced. One comes from the Unionist side. It dwells upon the disadvantages under which Great Britain labours in negotiating with Japan, seeing that the former has nothing to give the latter in exchange or concessions. The other view, of which Sir Edward Grey himself is said to be an explicit exponent, is that England will probably obtain from the Japanese Government the same terms that she is getting from France, and will therefore be as well off in this matter as though she were herself a disciple of protection.

It would be very interesting to learn the genuine views of the British residents of Kobe and Yokohama on this subject. We believe that at least seven out of every ten among those residents espouse the cause of fair trade, yet for the sake of the tariff by which their own imports will be governed, they are obliged to pose as free-traders.

Practically all the Tokyo newspapers now write that the Cabinet has determined to introduce an amended draft of the new tariff in the next session of the Diet. Undoubtedly this will expose the Ministry to fierce attacks, but it is hoped that the prospect of large railway works being undertaken will placate the people in the provinces.

Meanwhile political opinion appears to be veering in the direction of converting the main-trunk road to the wide gauge provided always that the work of extending the various lines in other regions is not suspended.

The *Keizai Zasshi*, however, writes very strongly upon this topic. It does not at all believe in the economic advantages of the wide gauge. Were the question one of choosing between two gauges at the outset, the case would be different; but when it comes to converting an already-laid narrow-gauge line into a wide-gauge, the problem assumes a very different, complexion. The wiser plan is to straighten the curves and decrease the gradients. If that be done all the speed and all the carrying capacity that are desired can be obtained Far more important in the interests of material development is the extension of the present system of lines than the conversion of the trunk road into a wide gauge.

BANKING.

Rumour is again busily asserting that the capital of the Specie Bank is about to be doubled, thus becoming 48 million *yen*. There has been talk of something of this kind again and again during the past few months, and corresponding fluctuations have been produced in the quotations for the Bank's stock. Someone has doubtless profited largely by these sudden ascents and descents, and somebody has also lost. The latest rumour may merely be a design to rig the market, but we note that it is a positive assertion and that the ground assigned is the prospect of a China-Japan Bank being established. The Specie Bank Directors are said to be apprehensive that the new institution might prove a formidable rival unless they bestir themselves to extend the sphere of their business.

Certain Tokyo papers confidently predict that the Government is about to increase the note-issuing reserves of the Bank of Japan from 120 millions, the present figure, to something in the neighbourhood of 200 millions. Other journals are equally strenuous in denying any such intention, and it is difficult to discriminate between the two stories. Opposition papers speak of the project as a cardinal part of the Cabinet's financial policy, which contemplates the prosecution of large productive enterprises without open recourse to any increase of national loans. For the purposes of such a policy it would be obviously convenient to have a large margin of note-issuing power.

As for the Specie Bank's increase of capital the public at large seems to place faith in the rumour. People think that such a step must have been taken sooner or later and that it has been precipitated by the project of forming a China-Japan Bank.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* quotes two high authorities with reference to stories which have of late occupied an important place in the financial prospect. One is an increase of the Bank of Japan's note-issuing power; the other an increase of the Specie Bank's capital. On the strength of statements directly attributed to Mr. Katsuda, Head of the Rizai Kyoku, and to Baron Matsuo, Governor of the Bank of Japan, our contemporary flatly denies that there is any intention of, or any occasion for, a change in the note-issuing power now vested in the Bank. Further, on the strength of assurances received from Baron Takahashi, President of the Specie Bank, the rumour as to a large addition to the Bank's capital is emphatically negatived. Nevertheless in the very face of these denials the *Mainichi Dempo* publishes a confident assertion to the effect that the Specie Bank's capital will most assuredly be raised to 50 millions—that is to say, more than doubled—and a meeting of Directors to consult about the step will be held early in January, whereafter the measure will be duly submitted to a general meeting of shareholders on the 10th of March. Operators upon change are evidently disposed not to place too much credit in this story, though it is fathered by the *Mainichi Dempo*.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

The project of establishing a new bank of China and Japan as recommended by the Committee of the *Seisan Chosa-Kai* is vehemently opposed by the *Jiji Shimpo*. That journal takes the line that the Specie Bank is precisely the institution to which should be entrusted business of the nature contemplated for the new bank. The Specie Bank is exceptionally favoured. It has command of 20 million *yen* lent to it by the Bank of Japan at 2 per cent, and this special favour marks it out as the proper instrument for employment in any situation of difficulty. Various reasons deter other Japanese banks from engaging in operations of the kind projected for the China-Japan Bank, and therefore a situation presents itself precisely suitable for the Shokin Ginko to justify the exceptional facilities hitherto enjoyed by it. In brief, the *Jiji's* line of argument is that as the Shokin Ginko enjoys special favours it should be prepared to discharge special functions.

THE DAIMARU.

A melancholy interest attaches to the great dry goods store Daimaru in Tokyo. This great store has held its head high in Tokyo for more than two centuries past, and the throng of customers habitually attending it as well as the multitude of shopmen ministering to their wants used to be one of the sights of the Japanese capital. But the Daimaru's field has of late been invaded by the department store in all its glory, represented by such fine types as the Mitsukoshi and the Shirokiya. By adhering to its conservative methods, the Daimaru gradually lost touch of the times, and finally its proprietors determined to close their Tokyo establishment and confine their enterprise to Kyoto, where it had its origin. We spoke in a recent issue of a sale of this house's heirlooms in the shape of works of art, and we metioned some of the prices realized as well as the fact that the sales totalled 200,000 *yen*. It appears that these heirlooms were divided into three sections for the purposes of sale, and the second process of tender is now reported. The aggregate amount realized for 350 articles was the same as that realized on the first occasion, but some of the prices for special articles were even more remarkable. Thus a hanging picture of dogs playing among wistaria from the brush of Okyo fetched 22,000 *yen*, the next highest bid for it being 20,000. A basket of flowers by Ryu Rikyo sold for 7,680 *yen*; a drawing of the God of Fortune by Goshun fetched 7,600 *yen*, and a landscape of Ikkyu was bid up to 8,600 *yen*. The third sale has still to take place. It is expected to bring in about a hundred thousand *yen*, so that the gross total of the three sales will be half a million, out of which 400,000 will come into the hands of the owner.

INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

Japanese newspapers write in quite an alarmist strain about the development of a mania for establishing insurance companies in Japan The big conflagrations in Osaka and Hakodate served to discredit this kind of enterprise, but the losses then incurred have now been recouped, and capital seems inclined to flow in the direction of starting new companies. Many applications have been put in of late, but one only has thus far received sanction, namely the Fukuju Fire Insurance of Nagoya with a capital of two million *yen* and with Mr. Kono Kinnosuke as chief promoter. A life insurance company has also been sanctioned, namely the Nihon Shogai in Tokyo with a capital of one million and Mr. Awazu Seiryo for chief promoter. The following are under consideration by the Authorities:—

Tomioka life (Tokyo)...		500,000	...Dr. Tomizu.
Asahida life	,,	500,000	...Baron Senge.
Domei fire	,,	3,000,000	...Serizawa Hanzo.
Nihon Chohei fire	,,	500,000	...Iwasaki Hajime.
Taihei fire	,,	1,000,000	...Kobayashi Torakichi.
Yoro life	,,	500,000	...Seki Seiyei.
Doho life	,,	500,000	...Tanaka Sen.
Hokoku fire (Osaka) ...		3,000 000	...Ota Masayuki.

Before the funeral of the late Dr. Shigeno has taken place, another piece of unfavourable news comes in the announcement of the serious illness of Mr. Shinobu Joken, who is also a famous scholar proficient in Chinese learning. He has long been suffering from palsy.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF JAPAN.

The *Yorozu Choho* has a monopoly of the intelligence that the Prince Imperial of Japan has decided to be present at the Coronation ceremony of King George next April. A foreign tour has frequently been spoken of as contemplated by the Prince Imperial. Indeed, some years ago, it was widely rumoured that nothing but ill-health prevented such a tour. His Imperial Highness is now happily in enjoyment of excellent health. Last summer during the weeks of his sojourn in Nikko he was to be seen almost daily roaming about the temple-grounds and the hills, and taking photographs from time to time. The *Yorodzu* is so confident of the correctness of its news that it publishes a photograph of the Prince, and also a picture of the new battleship *Satsuma*, by which his Imperial Highness is to travel, and of the armoured cruiser *Kurama* which is to accompany the battleship.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 2.

The market was strong yesterday owing to a lowering of the discount rate in London, an appreciation of silk and good prospects for cotton yarns.

Saturday, December 3.

There is no marked change to report today.

Monday, December 5.

Things remained practically *in statu quo* yesterday. The fluctuations were scarcely appreciable.

Tuesday, December 6.

The market showed some briskness yesterday, but there is nothing like a boom.

Wednesday, December 7.

The market opened strong yesterday but weakened in the afternoon owing to the cancellation of Osaka's buying orders.

Thursday, December 8.

The feeling was firm yesterday, though with the exception of the Stock Exchange and the Specie Bank's shares no marked rise occurred. We append the quotations for February delivery :—

	Dec. 7th.		Dec. 8th.		
Tokyo Railway	74.30	...	74 25	... —	05
Kei-Hin Railway	—	...	—	...	.—
Yusen Kaisha	98.70	...	98.30	... —	.40
Toyo Kisen	24 70	...	24.80	... +	.10
Specie Bank	324.10	...	326.30	... +	2.20
Tanko Kisen	29 90	...	29 70	... —	.20
Tokyo Gas	85.30	...	84.05	... —	1 25
Tokyo Dento	86 00	...	86.00	...	.—
Fuji Gas Spinning	87.55	...	88.40	... +	.85
Tokyo Spinning	44 20	...	44.05	... —	.15
Kanegafuchi Spinning	106.00	...	1 6 40	... +	.40
Beer	79 60	...	80.00	... +	.40
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	59.60	...	60.30	... +	.70
Nippon Oil	77.30	...	76 70	... +	.60
Rice Exchange	—	...	—	...	.—
Stock Exchange	208 95	...	212 35	... +	3 40

THE PEST.

It is reported from Harbin that the pest is so prevalent that all the Japanese business houses have suspended operations. The Russian Authorities have declared the whole of the region eastward of Baikal to be infected. The deadly nature of the malady is proved by the latest returns, which show that the number of Chinese patients in Manjuli and Harbin since the outbreak of the malady has been 425, of whom no less than 415 died. Western nationalities seemed to have suffered comparatively little. Only 12 cases were reported among the Russians, but 9 of them ended fatally.

The Russian Authorities are said to have issued an order forbidding all travel of Chinese subjects by the East China railway from Changchun northward.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

At a meeting of the Budget Committee of the *Seiyu-kai* on the 1st instant, Mr. Wakatsuki, Vice Minister of Finance, is said to have afforded a great deal of information about the budget for next year, but as the session was held with closed doors, and as only the general figures have been published, nothing is added to our previous knowledge. Speaking of the Deposits Bureau, however, Mr. Wakatsuki explained that it was very far from being the ogre's den represented by the critics. The actual amount of the deposits on the 30th of November was 253 million *yen*, and the increase during the current year had been 30¼ millions.

In a recent issue we announced that a large batch of military promotions had been gazetted. A similar list is now published with regard to the navy. It occupies 27 pages of the official Gazette and concerns some thousands of officers. There are 3 promotions to the rank of full Admiral, namely, Barons Kataoka, Kamimura and Ijuin.

The Mitsubishi Company has been reorganized. It has hitherto consisted of only four departments, and these are now converted into seven. The former Manager, Mr. Shoda, retired some time ago, and his post remained unfilled until now, when Messrs Toyokawa and Nanbu are appointed his successors, Mr. Mimura being nominated to the position hitherto filled by Mr. Toyokawa. This arrangement will be announced on the 16th instant and will go into force from next year. The seven departments are as follow :—the *Naiji bu* (domestic affairs); the ship building department; the banking department; the mining department; the business department; the general affairs department and the land department.

It is stated in the Tokyo *Asahi* that the much talked-of Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Company has been replaced by a comparatively small organization called the Oigawa Hydro-Electric Company. The new enterprise has a capital of only 1,200,000 *yen*, and its programme is to obtain 2,000 kilowatts of electricity by a route which is expected to be comparatively inexpensive. The Hamamatsu Electric Light Company will be bought up, and it is anticipated that a demand will at once be found for that quantity of power.

There begins to be an outcry for Government assistance in the realm of woollen manufactures. These are said to constitute one of the principal staples of import at present, yet there are only four factories in Japan, and the output of three is limited to coarse materials required for the use of the army, the navy and the police. The duty of supplying the people with finer stuffs is left entirely to foreign manufacturers, although so far as accessibility of raw material is concerned Europe is not better situated than Japan, and the latter has a marked advantage in cheapness of labour. The trouble is that whereas the Government has hitherto given great encouragement to manufacturers of cotton yarns, it has done nothing of the kind in the case of woollens. The new tariff, however, would have remedied this discrepancy, and Japanese capitalists were just beginning to turn their attention in this direction, when the talk about altering the tariff began to be heard. They are now beginning to agitate vehemently on the subject. Such is the gist of what we read in Tokyo journals.

It appears to be growing pretty certain that the *Seiyu-kai* will oppose the Government's programme of railway improvement and extension. The leaders of the great Party are said to take the view that although for one or two years funds might be obtainable without recourse to loans, there must be a limit to such devices, and when that limit was reached, it would be necessary to fall back upon an issue of bonds, thus upsetting the basis of the Government's conversion programme. So far as the question of changing the gauge is concerned, the *Seiyu kai* are with the Government, and they also approve of the plan of bridging the strait of Shimonoseki in some convenient manner. But what they apprehend is that these works may be allowed to interfere with the extension of railways, which is so greatly desired by the people.

In the spring of this year the South Manchuria Railway Authorities made a new departure by starting a sericultural station at Dairen. The idea was to work up tussah silk, which is produced in considerable quantities throughout Manchuria. The factory was on quite an important scale, no less than 170 female hands being employed, of whom 100 were newly imported for the purpose. A telegram published by the *Asahi Shimbun* now says that this enterprise has proved a signal failure and that the factory was closed at the end of November. The chief reason assigned is that Japanese female operatives are found to be much inferior to Chinese, and the factory was opened expressly with the object of employing Japanese labour.

The present Minister of Communications evidently has enemies. Several Tokyo newspapers write in a sarcastic strain about the incidents of his Excellency's recent trip in Shikoku, when, according to the journalistic accounts, the Baron allowed himself to be the recipient of all sorts of popular demonstrations, even the children of an elementary school being permitted to parade under heavy rain for the purpose of welcoming him. We cannot tell how much truth there may be in this story, but it appears to us more than probable that the spirit underlying these demonstrations, if indeed they took place at all, was a hope that extensions of railways in desired directions would be influenced thereby. Of course such a hope must be baseless, but it is easier to conceive its existence among country folks than to attribute to Baron Goto the mistake of suffering empty pageants to be organized in his honour.

The always sympathetic *Kokumin Shimbun* contains a long story about the opening of the first foreign café in Tokyo. It appears to be on a very small scale, and it is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

managed by a widowed German lady and her two daughters, all of whom speak French and English as well as German. The café is situated next door to the well-known cake shop Tsuboya, in Hiyoshi-cho of the Kyobashi district.

According to Tokyo papers the state of the silk market is furnishing much food for comment. The rapid rise of quotations that has lately taken place is of course a subject of rejoicing to the producers and to middlemen who made contracts on a cheap basis. But there is a reverse to the picture. The total quantity of silk delivered in Yokohama this season has been 177,000 boxes, and out of that quantity 160,000 boxes have been sold, so that there remain in stock only 17,000 boxes, whereas from 30,000 to 40,000 boxes is the quantity usually left over at the close of the season. It is now apprehended that in view of the brisk demand producers will resort to rough methods of manufacture which will react upon the market. Another trouble is that several firms, especially two Japanese and one foreign, which our Tokyo contemporaries do not hesitate to name, contracted some time ago to deliver about 70,000 boxes at a price at least 70 *yen* below the rate now ruling. To implement this contract will entail very heavy loss, so heavy that a slump in the market is expected ere long.

Prince Tokugawa has been again named the President of the House of Peers and his re-investiture took place on the 5th instant. This will be a subject of general rejoicing, for no abler man or more attractive personality exists in Tokyo.

Mr. Teshima, who occupies the same position in the field of industrial education as that held by the late Mr. Yano Jiro in the realm of commercial education, has just returned from a trip to Great Britain, and is quoted as speaking in a very despondent strain of the present mood of British people towards Japan. No Japanese are any longer permitted to visit and inspect British factories or machine shops, and all enquiries addressed by Japanese to the Imports and Exports Investigation Society are ignored. In fact the temper of the British nation towards the Japanese is about as bad as it could well be, and Mr. Teshima considers that this is entirely due to the impression produced by the new tariff.

A long telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* from Washington says that the War Secretary in his annual report recommends the abolition of several existing naval stations and their replacement by others which shall be more adapted to the conditions resulting from the construction of the Panama Canal. A very interesting feature of the report is that it recommends the cessation of monster-ship construction, and a reversion to the medium-sized vessels of pre Dreadnought days. The opinion of such a high authority on a subject of so much importance has great interest for all countries, and we look impatiently for a detailed exposition of the Secretary's views.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha has issued a very attractive set of three pictorial post-card, showing the landscape garden which formed part of the Company's exhibits at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and which surrounded the building in which the technical display was made. Great beds of iris, wistaria and cherry-blossom constitute the chief decorative feature. The blossoms are artificial, of course but the skill that presided at their manufacture is essentially Japanese. We understand that only 7,000 sets of these cards were prepared, so that they will soon become a rarity.

On the 7th instant the Privy Council was invited to consider a draft of law relating to the conservation of the Imperial estates and properties movable and immovable. This would be a highly interesting document, but we question whether it will be published. It is not the custom in any country to make such accounts public any more than it is in the case of a private gentleman's fortune. The Throne in Japan for some centuries anterior to the Meiji era was one of the most poorly endowed institutions in the world, and some evidences of the state of affairs then existing may be found to day in the comparatively penurious circumstances of certain eminently blue-blooded nobles. But owing to the care of the Meiji statesmen, notably the late Prince Ito, the Japanese Crown is now a richly dowered institution.

We read in the *Asahi Shimbun* that a considerable measure of success has attended Japanese emigration to Brazil, which is one of the very few remaining places open to such enterprise. Contracts signed last year called for the despatch of 3,000 emigrants in two batches of 1,500 each. The first batch arrived some time ago and is reported to be doing well. Accordingly steps are now in progress for getting together the second batch, who will be despatched in the course of next month, provided always that the assent of the Foreign Office in Tokyo is obtained. According to present ideas, Brazil will easily take 1,500 Japanese emigrants yearly. But one is disposed to ask why these able-bodied contributors to the wealth of the nation should not settle in Korea, Yezo, Saghalien or Formosa, instead of going off to a distant land where only a fraction of their earnings will be serviceable at home.

The British Society of Japan is to have its annual dinner at the Imperial Hotel on Monday the 12th instant. We learn that his Imperial Highness Prince Sadamaru Fushimi has graciously consented to become Patron of the Society and has been pleased to intimate his intention of attending the banquet. The guests of the evening are to be their Excellencies Baron Oura and Prince Tokugawa. These noblemen are Vice-Presidents of the Society but it is desired to extend a welcome to them on their return from England. His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald will occupy the chair.

The President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is to give a grand banquet on Thursday the 15th instant in the Seiyoken in Tsukiji, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Company's establishment. All the foreign Ambassadors and Chefs de Mission have been invited as have also the Heads of all foreign firms in Tokyo and Yokohama. It is expected that covers will be laid for 250.

His Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to accept a copy of Professor Griffith's four-part musical composition, "To His Majesty the Emperor of Japan on His Birthday, 1910."

BISHOP WILLIAMS.

A cablegram from America on Saturday afternoon brought the intelligence that the aged and venerable Bishop Williams of the American Episcopal Mission had passed away in Virginia, and that he was to be buried that afternoon.

A generation has grown up in Tokyo that never knew Bishop Williams, and indeed he was a man of so retiring and modest a disposition that even when he was living amongst us in the full exercise of his Episcopal functions he was still unknown, even by face, to the greater portion of the foreign community in the city.

He was a Virginian by birth, and his whole physical and mental constitution fitted him to be a pioneer. And a pioneer he undoubtedly was.

His missionary career began in China in the fifties. He was consecrated to the episcopate of the Protestant Episcopal Church before Japan was yet open to Foreign Intercourse. He was one of the first trio (Dr. Hepburn and Verbeck being the other two) to reach Japan with the message of the Gospel. His Episcopal title at first ran "Bishop of China and Japan;" but he soon saw and appreciated the remarkable promise of this country and being, eventually, relieved of all Episcopal responsibilities in China, assumed the title of Bishop of Yedo. About 1890, after a Japanese Episcopate of over twenty years, he resigned, and was ultimately succeeded by Bishop McKim. His resignation did not, however, separate him from Japan. He continued to work as a simple Missionary, serving loyally under Bishops McKim and Partridge, for close upon twenty years longer, and it was not until last year that failing health and faculties made it imperative for him to be sent home to America.

He was what men call "narrow" in his intellectual sympathies; but his narrowness came from the intense conviction with which he held the Truth as he saw it. He could not compromise with an opponent, simply because his religious convictions were such that they had become a part of his very nature. He had no loose tenets or superfluous practices that he could part with, and it was impossible for him to swerve one inch from the straight line that the eye of his faith saw stretching out before him.

But he held his convictions with such humility and simplicity, he was so straight and consistent in his conduct, and so unfailingly courteous and kindly, that even those who differed from him most widely and fundamentally were compelled to give him a respect which generally ended in reverence.

He was a most retiring man—a globe-trotter, coming to service, and not knowing the simplicity of our Tokyo ways, was once known to mistake him for a verger in his own church. He stood behind others when any great movement was on foot, but his dealings with individuals brought out all his powers. To the Japanese who knew him, who learned Christ from his lips, whose lives were changed through his instrumentality, he was no ordinary man. They might tolerate other missionaries, they might even like them, but Bishop Williams they loved with a peculiarly warm affection.

He had hardly any personal wants, and his simply furnished quarters were always a model of what Apostolic simplicity may be supposed to have been. Yet he knew how to be hospitable, and his hospitality was of that rare kind which does not shrink from personal discomfort. The writer of these lines has often wondered what must have been the feelings of the missionary, who accepting the Bishop's invitation to stay the night, discovered the next morning that he had been occupying the only bed in the house and that his Bishop was still asleep on a futon under the dining room table.

The labourer's task is done. It is well.

General Nogi, Director of the Peers' School, is reported to be completely restored to health. He left the Red Cross Hospital on the 6th instant.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TARIFFS AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 3.*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

INDICATIONS are not wanting that the tariff as an instrument of national development has come to stay. Its utilization for that specific purpose is now practically universal. The fact is undeniable: tariffs exist. The question remains, Are they a mistake? There is a large number of people in one of the leading countries of the world—England, to wit—who maintain that tariffs are a mistake. Are they right? It seems a case of theory versus practice, of doctrine versus circumstance, of one nation against the world. We imagine that the most confirmed Free-trader will hardly deny that for a young and growing nation, amid a hotly competing world, protection of some kind is necessary. There are industries to be developed, enterprises to be fostered, an increasing population to find employment and sustenance. Certainly, if the history of modern commercial progress proves anything, it proves that the younger nations of the world have used the tariff as a means of material development, and can point with pride to the result. The examples of Germany and Canada outstand the rest. We have recently had a Germany professor drawing attention to the fact that the foreign trade of the Fatherland, during the decade 1898-1908, increased from 6.5 million marks to 14, or over a hundred per cent; and that, in the course of the past quarter of a century, her mercantile marine has risen in value by 300 per cent. As to Canada, there is no need to insist upon a development that has become a household word. *Crede experto*, these confirmed protectionists say; and the on-looking world agrees. But how is it for the *old* nation, the already developed, the already rich? Let it be granted at once that moderation applies to tariffs as to all things else. The United States stands, a warning example to the comity of nations, as one that has carried protection to undue limits and used it crookedly. But are we to believe the disciples of COBDEN when they say that, even in this twentieth century, a skilfully devised tariff-system, a moderate tariff-system, is *anathema maranatha*? The Earl of CREWE, speaking on behalf of the party in England sworn to Free-trade, the other day described Tariff Reform as "a foundling of foreign extraction." Assuming that this utterance of the Secretary of State for India represents his sincere conviction and in no way springs from his political predilections, we must confess that the speaker does no more than show his insularity. Does it follow that, because a thing happens to be "of foreign extraction," it is therefore valueless? We wonder how the world would have fared if every nation had gone upon the principle of rejecting, as a foundling of foreign extraction, every idea, invention or system that did not have provenance within its own borders. How, in particular, would Japan have fared, had she turned her back on everything that came to her out of the West? From another point of view, however, the metaphor upon which Lord CREWE has stumbled is not a happy one. A foundling sometimes turns out be a very valuable possession, and Tariff Reform may yet prove England's "treasure trove." It is largely a matter of the wider vision. There is no denying the significance of the fact that three of the most strenuous advocates of Tariff Reform at the present time, Lords CROMER, CURZON and MILNER, are men who have been called upon to govern the outlying dependencies of the Empire and who, in doing so, have covered themselves with distinction. As a general rule, the Englishman who can see, and has seen, beyond the boundaries of his own parish—and the number of the unparochial is increasing fast—soon becomes a convert to the necessity for some kind of Tariff Reform. But your incorrigible provincial is for ever asking, what is the great world to me, so long as my little mind is happy? I have my little club and my local bean-feast, where, with my village mates, I can discuss the affairs of the parish—and of my neighbour: why should I take thought for an Empire? Such people are hard of conversion: the smug complacency of ignorance, and satisfaction therein, forms an impenetrable barrier to external influence. The only hope for a nation over which parochialism still prevails, is that Nature, with her stern law of survival, should come to its rescue, that a new generation may arise amongst whom national myopia is unknown. As far as Britain is concerned, that process of regeneration appears to be nearing completion. A score of years ago the Tariff Reformer was a voice crying in the wilderness: he is now a member of a party equal in strength to any in the State. He was a heretic, a wandering Jew: he is now a power in the land, willing, in the words of Mr. BALFOUR, to submit his principles to the test of a national referendum. As the veteran leader of the movement observed in a recent communication to the chairman of the Tariff Commission, written evidence of the need for fiscal Reform has been obtained from 15,000 firms and associations, and a large number of expert witnesses, representing every aspect of British trade and agriculture in every part of the United Kingdom. And occasionally there comes a Briton from across the seas, (like the present King, from his tour through the Dominions) who "more than England knows," and bids his parish-sodden countrymen "wake up." To such a one, we read in a recent issue of *The Times*, when he pointed out to a Lancashire free-trade friend that, left to herself, England must go under, through sheer weight of numbers of her competitors, the parochialist replied:—"Well, we must accept the inevitable; we cannot always expect to be top-dog." The Lancashire localist had completely forgotten the Empire; he had forgotten that Britain forms, as nearly as possible, but the hundredth part of it; that it is vast and undeveloped. For him there was necessary a lesson in political geography, somewhat on the following lines:—

	Area. Sq. miles.	Population.
The British Empire	11,833,283	405,000,000
The Russian Empire	8,647,657	130,000,000
France and Colonies	4,695,880	95,000,000
U.S.A. and Possessions ...	3,695,695	90,000,000
The German Empire	1,236,600	73,000,000

From the above figures it is clear, as a "Briton abroad" points out in the London journal, that there exists a strong probability of the British Empire bring able to maintain its economic and political superiority for an indefinite period, provided only that adequate energy and efficiency in local and imperial organisation can be developed. "Remembering the axiom that wealth-production—which affords the sinews for Navy, Army, and all social and political advancement—is the result of Demand operating upon Materials by aid of Labour and Capital, the first thing that we have to engineer is the education of our 405 millions to an understanding of the fact that by cultivating and concentrating all our Demands upon British products in every possible way, even at some local inconveniences and losses, we possess an engine—a mainspring—a motive power for wealth a creation of unparalleled strength and potentiality." Some protection of the vast imperial market, some wise co-ordination of the conditions of supply and demand in its various parts, some preference for the needs of the Briton as against the foreigner, and the scattered collection of states, colonies, dependencies becomes, as by the waving of a magician's wand, a Unity, a world-wide Force, an Imperial Entity. Such is the ideal which the Tariff Reformer has set before him and for whose speedy realization he is now working. He wishes to treat the British Empire—not the United Kingdom—as a *young nation*, and to apply to it some of the principles which have so markedly hastened the development of certain other younger nations of the present day. The experiment is a grand one, and the world will watch its working with the keenest interest.

THE ELECTORAL CONTEST: THE FIRST ROUND.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 6.*)

TWO general elections in one year and both of them indecisive. Such, in brief, is likely to be the political history of the *annus mirabilis*, 1910. At any rate, the results of the first pollings on Saturday point to that unsatisfactory result. Out of 125 returns, the Unionists and the Coalition hold precisely a moiety each. On the other hand, as evidence of the still flowing tide,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the records to date show seven Unionist gains to four Liberal—a net Unionist gain of 3 seats. One of the Liberal victories, that in South Manchester, is apparently due to an extraordinary and probably unprecedented cause, namely, the non-arrival of the Unionist candidate in time to register his nomination. A comparison of the figures for the first day of the January election with those of the present one suggest some interesting conclusions. The respective figures are :—

	January, 1910.	December.
Unionists	43	62
Liberals	37	51
Labourites	6	7
Nationalists	5	5
Total poll	91	125
Unionist net gains	15	3

In January last we predicted, on the basis of the first day's results, a net Unionist gain of a hundred seats. The actual net gain, it will be remembered, was 105. In other words, the proportion of Unionist gains registered at the outset was fairly well maintained throughout. Though the "Celtic fringe" adhered to its former political faith even more rigidly than was expected, the verdict of the English counties was overwhelmingly against the Government. On the present occasion, taking these preliminary results alone into consideration, it would appear that the Unionist party cannot expect more than a net gain of 20 seats. The uncertain factor is the North of England. To what extent the constituencies in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire are influenced by the Tariff Reform propaganda and by the resurrected Home Rule bogey remains to be seen. The county-divisions of the south will probably repeat their decisive verdict of eleven months ago, to the swelling of the Unionist total; but it rests with the North to convert the conflict from a drawn battle (as it promises to be now) into a sweeping victory for the Unionist cause. To this end, some encouragement may be gleaned from the meagre particulars of this historic contest which have come to us over the wires. Of the seven Unionist gains, four or five (one of the names has been mutilated in transmission) are Lancashire boroughs—Wigan, Warrington, Salford (South), and Ashton-under-Lyne. Grimsby, notable for the defeat of Sir GEORGE DOUGHTY last January, but now the scene of another Unionist gain, may legitimately be regarded as belonging to the "Free-trade north." We thus arrive at the conclusion that 5, or possibly 6, of the seven Unionist gains are in Lancashire and the north. This is by far the most significant feature of the results to hand, and one full of promise for the opponents of this "tied" and played-out Government.

Meanwhile every mail brings confirmation of the intense feeling aroused by this second contest of the year. The question of the Lords' Veto seems to have sunk into comparative insignificance beside the more acute Constitutional issue of Home Rule. The Liberal party can not count, to the same extent as in January last, upon the class-prejudice aroused by the Limehouse tactics of the LLOYD GEORGE type of politician. Moreover, Mr. REDMOND, by his too candid utterances in America, has committed a serious tactical blunder, for the Nationalist dollar-raising campaign has succeeded in opening the eyes of the British public to two sinister facts—the real aim of the Dollar-Dictator and his friends; and the humiliating position of the ASQUITH Ministry *vis-à-vis* their Irish "allies." The people of England—of all others—do not relish being told that they are not masters in their own house, and we predict that the electoral returns will bring home to Mr. REDMOND, with disagreeable force, this peculiarly British characteristic. Such utterances as the following, from a recent speech at Buffalo, N.Y., we venture to think, have done his Liberal friends, and therefore himself, more harm than good :—

I believe that the leaders of the Liberals are sincerely friendly to Home Rule; but, sincere or not, *we have the power, and will make them toe the line.* Our first business is to clear away the block—the House of Lords. That accomplished, Home Rule is as good as accomplished.

Naturally this foolish bombast has been turned to good account by the Unionist leaders, as the following extract from a powerful speech by Mr. F. E. SMITH suggests :—

Never did a great army attack an enemy embarrassed by such open humiliation. At present Mr. Asquith is inarticulate. No Cabinet decision on any point is possible. He can take no decision until the uncrowned king of political mendicants—(laughter)—his pockets bulging with American gold—appeared from the sea like Aphrodite, but less lovely—(laughter)—to give insulting directions to the successor of Chatham.

"Has there ever been anything in the politics of this country," asks Mr. J. L. GARVIN, writing of this 'Fight of Fights,' "or in the affairs of any other great nation, to equal the shame and injury of this? Has there ever been anything to match its peril?" Some weeks ago, before the present crisis became acute, we expressed the conviction that Home Rule, personified by Mr. REDMOND, would be the dominant issue of the contest. That same issue proved fatal to the Liberal party in 1886 and 1895. We should not be at all surprised if it proved fatal to them once more.

ASAMA.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 7.*)

FURTHER particulars to hand of the double explosion on Asama which was literally heard and felt in the Tokyo-Yokohama district show that the phenomenon, despite its startling character and the sensational reports circulated regarding it, was unattended by any serious or abnormal consequences. This is no more than people with a knowledge of the mountain in question and of the science of which it affords so fine an illustration might have expected. It will be remembered that a similar occurrence was recorded at 7.40 on the evening of December 7th, 1909. That outburst caused more surface vibration in this district than the explosion of last week; but on this occasion the actual sound of the detonations was the outstanding feature. On the whole, the explosion of a year ago seems to have been, in reality, the more severe of the two. In addition to the shower of ashes and scoriae which constituted a common feature of both eruptions, the outbreak of last December gave rise to forest fires at the base of the mountain. These were not caused, as picturesquely stated in various newspapers at the time, by lambent tongues of flame, sweeping (in defiance of all the laws of physics) *down* the mountain side, instead of following their natural course of rushing upwards from its summit. Nor were they caused by incandescent lava-streams which, after filling the profound and enormous cavity of the crater, had succeeded in traversing the very considerable distance between the top of the mountain and its base. They were caused by red-hot lapilli, ejected from the depths of the crater with sufficient force to reach the wooded country at the foot of the cone. In the explosion of last week, however, these ejectamenta did not get so far, though the immediate vicinity of the crater was thickly strewn with fragments of considerable size. In the nature of things, it must be confessed, and with the example of last year before us, nothing more need have been anticipated. The crater of Asama is 600 feet deep and from five to six hundred yards in diameter. Moreover, it occupies the summit of a cone of greater strength and solidity than that of Fuji itself. In the sequel of any really great eruption, one of two things might happen. The walls of the mighty vent might fall inwards, with a general subsidence of the upper structure of the cone; or the crater might be breached and one of its sides blown outwards by an explosion laterally directed, with or without the accompaniment of an extensive lava-flow. But such an eruption would have to be on an even greater scale than that which produced the lava-stream of 1783. It will not surprise anyone to learn that, on that occasion, the sounds of the eruption were distinctly heard in Tokyo. "Yedo began to shake and a roar to be heard in the dawn of the 7th day of the 7th month of the 3rd year of Temmei," say the old records collated by the Seismological Society. "Particularly in the north-western part of Yedo it was very dark and the noises like those of thunder were very frightful. . . . The doors and the *shoji* of some of the houses came out by the shaking." Indeed, the sounds of that eruption were heard as far as Ise and Omi.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Amid the more obvious manifestations of terrestrial force, however, one is apt to forget that the true volcanic process is non-explosive, like that displayed in the most typical of the Hawaiian volcanoes. It is the result of sub crustal and lateral pressure, and may fairly be likened to the forcing of oil-paint from the orifice of a non-rigid tube. This type of volcanic action—the original type—has now given place, for the most part, to the violently eruptive. The explosive character of most eruptions is due to one of two causes, or a combination of them both: (1) superincumbent pressure upon a lava column or reservoir; (2) the presence of water, in the form of steam. The comparatively minor explosions of the intermittent state of activity—such as Asama and a dozen other volcanoes in this country now display—are nothing more or less than the bursting of a steam bubble as it reaches the surface of the lava-column. If the imprisoned steam is at first prevented by superincumbent pressure from escaping, it tends to accumulate, until its force is sufficient to overcome that exerted by the overlying lava-crust. The greater the superficial pressure, therefore, the greater the subterranean accumulation of steam, and the more violent the ultimate explosion. The significance of the recent outburst on Asama is merely that a greater degree of resistance than usual was offered to the ever-increasing volume of steam awaiting release. Indeed, it is by no means improbable that a direct connection exists between the heavy rains of last summer and the recent explosion on Asama; or that the first snows of winter, overspreading the mountain regions and thus adding to the crustal pressure, were responsible for the outburst on Yakegatake a week ago—a far more serious affair than that of last Friday—as it was probably the predisposing circumstance of at least two eruptions this time last year. In this context, we question whether Professor OMORI is correctly reported in the vernacular press when he is represented as saying that Asama has entered upon a new era of activity, and may be expected to erupt, as Bandai did, in the near future. In the first place, Asama has been as active as it is now for a number of years past—indeed the professor himself is quoted as dating its present period of activity from 1894. This very fact of intermittent activity implies immunity from any disastrous outburst. Were it to cease for several years in succession, the situation would become alarming; but such cannot be said to be the case at present. The greatest outburst of this volcano on record was preceded by fifty years of comparative quiescence and five years of entire cessation from "smoking." In the second place, no comparison can fitly be made between Asama and Bandaisan. Previous to the latter's great outburst in 1888, no eruption had occurred since the year 861, and, on account of this silence of a millennium, Bandai was deemed extinct. It was this prolonged interval of quiescence, permitting the accumulation, beneath the mountain, of vast quantities of steam—derived, no doubt, from Lake Inawashiro at its base—that constituted the danger of Bandaisan. The conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances is that the more or less incessantly active volcano, such as Takachiho, Asama or Mihara, is the least to be feared; and that the long-quiescent cone, especially if it be situated near some large body of water, is potentially, and incalulably, dangerous.

STAGNATION OR A TIDE?

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 8*)

TWO hundred and ninety constituencies—rather more than two-fifths of the whole—have spoken, and the "voice" is no voice at all. Or, at least, the Yea's and the Nay's have it so equally between them that no definite sound emerges from the tumult. One thing, however, is certain: the Government which, after a year's "fiddling while Rome burned," rushed pell-mell into "a dissolution the most wanton and reckless the country has ever known," in the hope of securing a majority that would render them independent of their masters, the Irish, have had that hope dashed to the ground. They will return indeed to power, but it will be a power worse than impotence. The heterogeneous majority of 124, which proved in practice to be a source of weakness rather than of strength, has suffered further diminution; and the "tied" Ministry will be more "tied" than ever. True, the Celtic fringe has yet to speak, but so, too, have the Saxon counties; and whatever the verdict of these political antipodes may be, the Ministerial boast of the "stedfast North" already calls for revision. Of the 18 Unionist gains registered so far, eight at least are in the northern manufacturing districts, and five of these in "loyal Lancashire." Whether this points to headway made in the Cobdenite strongholds by Tariff Reform, or to disgust at the cynical procedure of the foreign-paid advocates of Home Rule, it is not at present possible to decide. But justification undoubtedly exists for the statement of the ex-Liberal Prime Minister that the figures indicate "the beginning of a change of public opinion." The causes with which the Government have identified themselves, appealing as they do to the revolutionary section of their supporters, are making no headway with the great body of intelligent electors. On the contrary, they are losing ground, while the constructive policy of their opponents is steadily winning its way. Possibly this intimation of the country's waning confidence, reiterated from January last, does not greatly disturb the members of an administrative clique which, as Lord HUGH CECIL caustically remarked, believes less in Commons, Lords or Parliamentary institutions of any kind than in the party game. But the fact remains that they are seriously jeopardizing the reputation for political sanity which Britain has so long enjoyed among the nations, and are bringing into contempt the whole system of representative Government.

As matters stand at present, therefore, the Coalition majority seems likely to be reduced to a hundred or less—a circumstance which will merely induce Mr. REDMOND to put a little more lead in his whip, and will reinforce the Radical-Socialist clamour for the destruction of every existing Constitutional safeguard—against the will of the great moderate majority in Parliament and outside of it. The *beau ideal* of the Extremist League—anarchy in the House as a prelude to anarchy in the country—will then be within easy distance of realization. In view of this amazing situation, all men already are asking, what will happen next year? Are those legendary 500 Liberal Peers to materialize into "guarantees," in order that the broad road that leadeth to destruction—and Home Rule—may be entered, and the House of Lords abolish itself? Is the CROWN, in the sequel of two adverse elections, to be bullied into suicide? Are the entire material interests of the country and of the Empire to be prejudiced, that a house divided against itself, in the form of a Liberal Cabinet, should present to the world the sorry spectacle of trying to keep itself from collapse? The thing is utterly unthinkable—an insult to British commonsense. Small wonder, therefore, that resort to a Referendum is being advocated on all sides. Not the least of the disadvantages of a General Election—which the Coalition is doing its best to transform from a necessary evil into an unnecessary one—lies in the complexity of the appeal to the national mind. There are before the befogged elector at the present moment not one, but a dozen, issues, on all of which he is called upon to pronounce, with a single vote:—Reform of the Lords, Abolition of the Lords; Home Rule—of Fenian and of "Federal" hue; Fair Trade and Free Trade, with or without Colonial Preference; a two-Power Navy, a Two-keels-to-one Navy, a Little Navy, or no Navy; the Osborne Judgment, the Payment of Members, National Service and what not. With all this—and often above all this—he has to consider the personal equation and the claims of the local man. The only solution of the difficulty would appear to lie in the devising of some system by which the elector, uninfluenced by local sentiment or party prejudice, could record his opinion on each question specifically, and on its own merits. It seems to us that some such procedure must be adopted if absolute political stagnation is to be avoided, and the Coronation year to be saved from degenerating into a twelvemonth of unavailing party strife.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION OF JAPAN.

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING AND THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL DINNER.

A second annual general meeting of the International Press Association of Japan took place at 5:30 on Monday, December 5th, 1910, at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, Mr. K. Minoura in the chair, for the presentation of Annual Reports and the election of Officers and Executive Committee.

The annual meeting was followed by the third semi-annual dinner given by the Association in honour of the Imperial Diet. At 7.30 p.m. Count Okuma, honorary member of the Association took the chair.

The guests of honour present were Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, the Hon. Sumitaka Haseba, President of the House of Representatives, the Hon. Ryo Koyedzuka, Vice-President of the Representatives, the Hon Minesaburo Ota, Chief Secretary of the Peers, the Hon. Kamataro Hayashida, Chief Secretary of the Representatives Marquis Nagashige Kuroda, Vice-President of the Peers, who had accepted the invitation, could not come, owing to indisposition.

The private guests invited by Count Okuma and his fellow members were H. E. G. O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister, H. E. Wang Ta-hsie, Chinese Minister, Mayor Ozaki, Mr. S. Ema, President of the Tokyo Municipal Assembly, Mr. E. Kamada, M.P., President of the Keio Gijuku University, Messrs. R. Sei and H. Soyeda, M.P.'s, Mr. M. Schuyler, American Charge d'Affaires, Baron Hœnning, Counciller of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, Count Arrivabene. Councillor of the Italian Embassy, Mr. A. R. Diaz, Mexican Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Martniz O'Conner, Portuguese Charge d'Affaires, Mr. E. Scherbatsky, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Mr. Wu Chin-ling, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, Mr. M. Weale, Greek Consul-General in Yokohama, Mr. J. Berel, Secretary of the French Embassy, Mr. A. Gasco, Secretary-Interpreter of the Italian Embassy, Dr. Fuehr, Secretary-Interpreter of the German Embassy, Mr. J. Conder, Mr. C. J. Davidson, Assistant Japanese Secretary of the British Embassy, Dr. Mueller, German Vice-Consul in Yokohama, Mr. M. Abe, Mr. K. Aibara, Messrs. A. Carre and C. Stanton, of the Anglo Japanese Bank, Mr. E. Drogkamp, Mr. L. Goebel, Chief in Japan of the Bohler Steel Works in Austria, Mr. B. Ishikawa, Mr. R. Itakura, Mr. K. Kamada, Mr. T. Komai, Mr. S. Hunikida, Mr. E. Schaeffer, Manager of the Takata Shokai, Mr. W. Traun, of Messrs. C. Illies & Co, Captain Schnerrenpfeil, representative of the Krupp Works, Mr. M. Wolff, Chief in Japan of the Siemens Schukert, and Mr. M. Yokoyama.

The members present at the dinner were Count Okuma, Mr. A. Adachi, Mr. K. Akira, Captain F. Brinkley, Mr. J. C. Balet, Mr. S. Chiba, Mr. G. Date, Mr. F. Ellon, Mr. B. W. Fleisher, Mr. S. Fujimura, Captain A. Fadli, Mr. E. J. Harrison, Mr. S. Honda, Mr. K. Ikebe, Mr. N. Kawadzura, Mr. J. R Kennedy, Mr. N. Minoda, Mr. K. Minoura, Mr. K. Mochidzuki, Mr. K. Marakami, Mr. M. Muramatsu, Dr. Clay MacCauley, Mr. N. Miliarresy, Mr. Z. Moriya, Mr. E. Motono, Mr. Y. Negishi, Mr. J. N. Penlington, Mr. B. Petzold, Mr. H. Sato, Mr. R. Seita, Mr. S. Shihotsu, Mr. J. T. Swift, Mr. N. Takaki, Mr. K. T. Takahashi, Mr. T. Tatsumi, Mr. M. Tsuchiya and Mr. Y. Yoshitake.

The head of the table was occupied by Prince Tokugawa, the Hon. M. Ota and H.E.G O. Wallenberg on the right of Count Okuma, and by the Hon. S. Haseba, the Hon. R. Koyedzuka, the Hon. K. Hayashida and H.E. Wang Ta-hsie. Count Okuma's vis á-vis was the Hon. K. Minoura with Mayor Ozaki on his right and Mr. Schuyler, American Charge d'Affaires on his left. Altogether, eighty covers were laid.

Count Okuma's speech was ably interpreted by Mr. Henry Sato. Other speeches were interpreted by Messrs. K. T. Takahashi, R. Seita, Y. Negishi, and S. Shihotsu.

Count Okuma's speech in proposing the health of the Guests of Honour of the evening will be published later as a special article.

Prince Tokugawa's Reply.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—I am greatly honoured to night by this courteous and hospitable entertainment by the International Press Association of Japan and the extremely kind manner in which our honoured chairman Count Okuma has proposed this toast.

The progress of civilization, the prosperity of nations and all those things which make for the welfare of mankind at large are assured while peace reigns between and among the peoples of the earth. I understand that the International Press Association was organized with a view to bringing out a better understanding and contributing a share to the forces that foster international good will and therefore promote international peace. It is a worthy and a laudable aim. Yours is a powerful combination of great influences. It is a matter of very great honour to me to be permitted to be present to-night among you who can, and I have no doubt will, do much for civilization.

For myself, holding as I do the most important post in the Imperial Diet, I may be permitted to say that the great body over which I have the honour to preside will continue in the future as it has in the past, to contribute to this better understanding for which your organization stands and that the Imperial Diet of Japan will always be found on the side of peace.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that the veteran statesman who presides to-night may be spared for many years to come in order that he may prosecute the great mission he performs and also hope that this International Press Association may continue to prosper and to contribute, increasingly, its influence to the great cause of social progress.

The Hon. S. Haseba's Reply.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—I am indeed honoured to find myself the guest of the International Press Association of Japan. The Imperial Diet is itself honoured on this occasion. It is a great pleasure to reply to the toast proposed by Count Okuma, the honoured chairman of the evening. On behalf of the House of Representatives, the past and the present, over which I have the honour to preside, I thank you and Count Okuma. On behalf of that body I pledge you Gentlemen and members of the International Press Association our heartiest coöperation in the splendid purposes of your organization. I congratulate you upon the evidences of prosperity and progress shown among you tonight. I wish for you every success and bespeak for you the support of well minded and right-thinking people. The Imperial Diet of Japan, I assure you, endeavours at all times to contribute to the welfare of Japan as well as to the civilization and peace of the world. Times and circumstances make no difference. We therefore have a common object, Gentlemen, and I ask the earnest support of your powerful organization. May the International Press Association of Japan continue to prosper is the hearty wish of myself and my fellow members of the Diet.

OUR OTHER GUESTS.

Proposed by Captain F. Brinkley.

Excellencies and Gentlemen:—In the absence of Mr. Tokutomi and in my capacity as one of the Vice-Presidents of the International Press Association of Japan, the pleasant duty devolves upon me of proposing the next toast on the list; that is to say, Our Guests of the eveniug, other than those to whom we have just raised our glasses. Speaking in the name of the Association, I assure you, Excellencies and Gentlemen, that we deem it a great honour and a great privilege to see our board graced this evening by so many distinguished personages. You will recognize, I am confident, that it would be an impertinence on my part to attempt any detailed appreciation of such a toast. It commends itself without words of mine, and I therefore offer it to you in the simplest terms—Our Other Guests.

Reply by H.E.G.O. Wallenberg, Swedish Minister.

Your Excellency and Members of the International Press Association of Japan:—Many signs bear witness of the gratifying fact that a general desire for closer acquaintanceship and a fuller understanding between the different races of the world is taking the place of the former attitude of jealousy and distrust. Not long ago I received an invitation to participate in the First Universal Race Congress, to be held in the University of London, in the summer of 1911, under the presidency of Lord Weardale. Its object will be to discuss, in the light of modern science and modern conscience, the general relations subsisting between the peoples of the West and those of the East.

The same desire for the promotion of inter-racial good-will, which has materialized in the above mentioned congress, was eloquently expressed a few month ago by the Honourary Chairman of this evening, the Great Sage of Waseda. Here, as in the west, we find that these ideas of consolidation originate from quarters, where learning, science and the highest aims for the ethical perfection of the human race, are fostered, and by the highest exponents of our present-day education and civilization.

The high aims cherished by this Association, coincide with the object, which the Congress in London is striving to attain, I am perfectly confident that these efforts will be crowned with success, and that the seed sown by these international counsels—for so one can term this Association—will bear a rich harvest of good.

Nothing encourages the friendly feelings between different races more than their distinguished sons assembling for intercourse and council. In that way only can the dispersion of centuries be combined. The acquaintanceship of nations has been too superficial and too formal, but congresses, or banquets of the character held tonight, will do much towards making that acquaintanceship closer and heartier.

The people of the East have shown their appreciation of the technical and scientific progress made by the nations of the West, manifested in their manner of applying it in the evolution of their own countries. But the life of a nation is not only made up of material matter, of industrial activity and armaments, of comfort and well-being. Worthiness of the man and the nation is to be gauged, neither by a filled purse, nor well-fitting clothes, but by higher standards, by character and morals, by the measure of civic responsibility, by contentedness and by power of endurance in times of adversity.

I fear that we of the West have very often allowed the great importance of cultivating these virtues to be overshadowed by our intentness in material matters.

These virtues are the great and sacred treasure of the Japanese nation. Th se virtues have during centuries been the combining and uniting principle of the Empire of Shikishima. These virtues will be Japan's most valuable contribution to the evolution of mankind.

The honorary chairman of the evening is one of the great living exponents of all that these virtues imply. He is the bearer of a standard, inscribed on one side by "keep sacred thy tradition," and on the other "thy life-work for the country."

During a continuance of the peaceful contact between the East and the West, the Occidental nations will learn to duly discount for what now seems "behind the times" in the outer appearance of the Japanese community, of streets, buildings and comfort. When they see the happy, well-dressed and healthy children, the frank eyes of boys and girls at school, the true kindness, politeness, industriousness and moderateness of the people, then they shall understand that happiness is not dependent upon

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

splendid edifices as an abode, that filial piety, that respect, love and harmony within the family form the foundation of all true greatness in a nation and that the great purpose of all education verily is attained when it bears fruits like those I have depicted above.

All doctrines, socialistic or otherwise, which tend to weaken these virtues and blunt the sensitiveness of the national conscience are inimical to true progress.

No small part of the golden harvest of the Japanese educational system is due to Count Okuma, and to another great education, that which has for its purpose the cultivation of mutual knowledge and understanding between the Occident and Orient, has he devoted many noble and powerful efforts. To-day we see him at the head of the most important factor for the promotion of a heartier coöperation between nations—The Press.

With a leader of his distinction at its head, the International Press Association is bound to reach great achievements. We congratulate him and them for the good work they have already done and express our best wishes for a continued success in their great task.

Mayor Ozaki's response on behalf of the Japanese private guests, will appear later.

Mr. K. Minoura's Speech, proposing the health of the Chairman.

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—The list of honourary members of the International Press Association of Japan is not a long one, but the names contained in that list are very honourable names, and we are proud of them. One of the two is our chairman to night. We are very grateful to him indeed for the sacrifice he has made in coming to join with us in doing honour to our chief guests, and in welcoming to our board those other guests of our members. I am not here to make a long speech, or to tire you with details; but in proposing this toast, I wish to express my gratitude to the members of the organization for the hearty support they have given me in the last year, and to assure them that the Presidency of this Association is one of the highest honours I would seek. It is with no small sense of satisfaction that I go back over the history of the International Press Association and see how steadily it has increased in strength and in influence. I trust that the coming year many bring many opportunities for useful service on the part of the Association, its members and its officers.

Statements are made in certain quarters intimating, and even directly charging, that this Association is linked in some mysterious way with what is known as the 'Government," or purely official men and matters. It is not out of place for me here to make public denial on behalf of this Association of such allegations. If ever an impartial organization has been promoted and carried to success, this is that organization. We are proud of our friends; we are proud of our guests; we are proud of those who have permitted us to do them honour, and who have honoured us in return. We are not a political organization; neither are we a profit-making body. We seek to know one another better, and to raise—so far as we are able by the means at our command—the standard of the newspapers of Japan and the standard of correspondence out of Japan to newspapers abroad. We are a social organization, and to-night we have met to carry out under the by-laws, one of the main objects in the life of the International Press Association, which is to do honour to those whom we wish to honour and to gather in friendly meeting across a friendly board. On such occasions it is customary to pass a vote of thanks to the chairman; but I would ask you to do more than this, and to drink with me to the health and prolonged life of our fellow member, and our Chairman, who has served his country well, who to-day and every day, does as much as any living man to bring his country to the highest standard of civilization. I ask you to drink with me to the health of Count Okuma.

TOKYO NOTES.

Tokyo citizens do not appear to have been very deeply impressed by the departure of Lieutenant Shirase and his comrades on the Antarctic Expedition. In fact there seems to be but little interest taken in the matter. It is believed that the adventure is regarded by the naval authorities even with some concern, and that the encouragement from this source was somewhat slight. Not that the Japanese are not interested in South Polar or any other exploration demanding heroism, but they think it a pity to have sent Lieutenant Shirase on so dangerous an undertaking with such little promise of success. In the first place the ship taken for the expedition is not considered suitable for the ordeal of withstanding polar ice. She is in reality a beautiful pleasure yacht, with graceful lines for smooth seas, and quite unlike the craft generally used for contending with ice. The fear is that the brave party cannot possibly achieve the object of their ambition with so frail a craft, that they are too unyielding a band to return unsuccessful, and that consequently the result may be disaster. The responsibility for this will be laid at the feet of those who encouraged and financed the enterprise without knowing the real conditions and requirements. Let us hope however, that the apprehensions felt by a large section of the public will prove unfounded, and that if the feat cannot possibly be achieved under the circumstances, the brave officers and crew may have the wisdom to return without having reached the pole rather than throw themselves away in a vain effort at the impossible.

* * *

On Saturday the 3rd inst. Mrs. Purvis, wife of Professor Purvis of the Imperial University, left by the Siberian route for a sojourn in Scotland. Mrs. Purvis has been called home owing to the indisposition of her mother, and does not expect to remain very long away from Tokyo. It is probable that during the summer holidays Professor Purvis, who now deserves our commiseration, having lost two members of his family, though in a not unhappy manner, will proceed to Europe for a trip and return with Mrs. Purvis in the autumn. Miss Cooke, sister of Mrs. W. Silver-Hall, who has recently been visiting in Tokyo, has left by the Indian Ocean route for England. Old residents will remember that some ten years ago Miss Cooke spent about a year with Mrs. Silver-Hall in the Japanese capital, and made many friends who now have been pleased to renew the acquaintance.

* * *

At the last public meeting of the English Speaking Society of the Meiji University Baron Kanda made a very fine address in English, with special reference to the need of more study of elocution among Japanese speakers of the English language. In illustration of his point Baron Kanda recited two of his old-time pieces, one of which was a selection from Daniel Webster and the other from Wendell Phillips; and his rendering of speeches from these great orators was enthusiastically applauded by the large audience present. To hear one speak a foreign language as fluently as Baron Kanda speaks English is a splendid example of what can be done by Japanese in this direction, and a great impetus to the study of English. With regard to the secret of mastering the language the Baron gave it as his opinion that the important thing was the habit of keeping at it. The progress toward prefection was imperceptible, but by careful and constant labour at the language it could be acquired, just as the constant dropping of water can wear the hardest stone.

* * *

The salute which Tokyo citizens received from Mount Asama one evening last week was alarming and impressive, to say the least. Most of us were sitting around the table after finishing the last crumbs of dinner, when the double report came like the sound of a cannon fired twice in rapid succession, and shook all the doors and windows with a sort of sucking motion, as though there had been a terrible explosion of powder or dynamite not far away. It is pleasant for those who spend most of the summer in the foothills around the base of Asama, to know that they have not been forgotten, though if the welcome were as intense when they make their summer calls upon her, we don't know that they would be likely to call again. Once or twice last summer the rumblings and detonations were sufficiently frequent and impatient to give rise to thoughts as to what might be the wisest thing to do should an eruption take place, but such explosions as those of last week, appear to be reserved for the autumn; it is now just about a year since Tokyo was similarly alarmed by an explosive report from Asamayama.

* * *

The other morning, not far from the public gaze, a large crowd of people were to be seen gathered about the door of a Japanese cottage. Their eyes were intent upon the remains of one who had wronged his lady-love and been despatched by her for his errant passion. One had the impression that the number of men and women standing about took it all as a matter of course. What does it all mean? When a man leaves the woman he promises to love, and bestows his affections on another, has the wronged wife the right to slay him with a sword? This woman evidently thought so. The man was not her husband, but he *ought* to have been. There was no doubt that he had grevously wronged her. Had she no other redress than to slay him? That is a serious question for the law authorities of the Empire to answer. Are men in Japan allowed to treat women as they like, with impunity? This woman may have thought so, or did she give her erring lover the fatal thrust in a moment of passion at his heartlessness and deceit? At any rate there is in all countries a good deal of sympathy for the woman who avenges her honour, even unto blood. Too long there have been those who deem it the woman's duty to take the vengeance upon herself. Not a great while ago there was a discussion in Tokyo papers as to whether it was not a woman's place to commit suicide when forced into dishonour. In the case under review we have a woman who believed that the perpetrator of the wrong should suffer for his dire and unmanly deed. We must leave it to the public and to the law to say on which side justice lies.

FIRES.

On Wednesday night fire broke out in a cement factory, Fukagawa, Tokyo, resulting in the destruction of a three storied building. The loss is estimated at about 8,000 *yen*.

Another fire occurred at Nishimurayama, Yamagata prefecture, on Tuesday afternoon, originating in a policemen's station. Thirty-three houses were destroyed and two persons slightly injured.

On Friday night fire broke out in a silk yarn manufactory owned by Mr. Mano at Sagano, a suburb of Tokyo. Six buildings in the factory were entirely destroyed. The loss is estimated at 80,000 *yen*.

Another fire occurred at Aizumi-cho, Yotsuya, Tokyo, early on Friday morning, resulting in the destruction of a stable. Three horses were burned to death and another seriously injured. The fire is said to have been due to incendiarism.

In the small hours of Wednesday a fire occurred at Hirosaki, Aomori prefecture. Fanned by the strong wind prevailing, the flames spread so rapidly that 45 houses were destroyed in a short while. The loss is estimated at some 10,000 *yen*. The fire originated in a Japanese hotel, in which a gendarme, one of the guests, was burnt to death.

A shed standing in the compound of the Department of Justice was destroyed by fire on Wednesday afternoon. The flames were extinguished before the fire-brigade reached the spot.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE THEATRES.

London, November.

If at this Season the Country mouse, in pursuit of business or pleasure, should take train to London, it is probable that he will presently make inquiry of his friend the Town Mouse, saying, "Whats' on at the theatres?" And to him the Town Mouse will assuredly reply, "Oh nothing much.....a Poor Show," or "a Rotten Show" or some sentence of disparagement according to his manner of speech and his humour.

To speak thus is something of a general custom. The theatres, in common with the weather, which is always worse than it has ever been before, taking it all round, and *Punch* which is never so amusing as it used to be, exist to be abused. Occasionally, however, these institutions richly deserve all that they get. The weather can be atrocious, *Punch* can be dull and the theatres, as a whole, foolish, feeble and inept.

At the present time, with very few exceptions, the playhouses of London are held by such a set of bad, purile, meaningless, out-worn productions, ill conceived and ill acted, as are a disgrace to the town and the English Drama.

At the *Gaiety* Theatre "Our Miss Gibbs" is said still to attract large audiences. This is melancholy hearing, if it be true, and speaks ill for the sanity of the average play goer.

At *Daly's* Theatre there is *The Dollar Princess*, at the *Vaudeville* Theatre "The girl in the Train," at the *Shaftesbury* Theatre "The Arcadians," at the *Lyric* Theatre, "The Chocolate Soldier."

So much for the Musical Comedies, than which few entertainments have been devised which are less edifying or elevating.

What have the other theatres to offer, the theatres that do not rely entirely upon pretty faces, pretty dresses, catchy tunes, catch words and choruses for their appeal? There is one notable fact about their productions this season, that is the strength and ubiquity of foreign inspiration.

"During the 1910-11 season" remarks a writer in the *Westminster Gazette*, "there have been up to now four productions, putting aside the revival of "Rebellious Susan," of the fourteen novelties, five only are British. Of the five one is the revival of "Henry VIII.," the author of which whoever he was, is not a living British dramatist. Two are attempts by Mr. Hall Caine at adapting old novels. the balance therefore consists of two original modern works. The remaining nine are foreign, most of them being American."

Now, what can be the reason for this curious and lamentable state of affairs? Are the foreign plays produced because of their superior cleverness, powers of attraction, or superlative excellence in general? Hardly, for two of them were damned at once for their demerits, and the rest are barely supportable, their undesirable plots bowdlerized out of all coherence, and their humour thinned and boiled down to something almost meaningless. Is there then a dearth of English dramatists? Are managers obliged to present these foreign plays, or close their theatres altogether from lack of material? Not at all. Here are but a few names taken from a list of dramatic authors given by the writer in the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Granville Barker, Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. J. M. Barrie. Mr. Max Beerbohm, Mr. Budolf, Mr. Becier, Mr. Laurence Binyon, W. John Galsworthy, Sir W. S. Gilbert, Mr. J. K. Jersonie, Mr. Henry Arthur Jones, Mr. Mr. J. Socke, Professor Gilbert Murray and Sir Arthur Pinero."

These are all alive and working, and so are many more besides. On the one hand managers are calling out for plays; upon the other, authors are groaning that they cannot get their plays accepted, or even considered. It is one of the extraordinary mysteries of supply and demand which like the domestic servant question, and the curate question has been too long awaiting i's solution.

"Inconstant George," "Tantalizing Tommy," "Dame Nature," "A woman's Way" and "The Naked Truth" are some of these entertainments "made abroad."

Mr. Somerset Maugham's new play "Grace" has just been produced at the *Duke of York's* Theatre. It has this much to recommend it that it is an English play, written by an Englishman. It is a serious attempt to deal with an aspect of English country life. The following is the cast.

Claude Insole	Mr. Derians Eadie
Rev. Archibald Insole	Mr. Leslie Faber
Gann	Mr. Edmund Girenn
Moore	Mr. Hortan Cooper
Grace Insole	Miss Irene Vauburgh
Mrs. Insole	Lady Tree
Miss Vernan of Foley	Miss Lillah McCarthy
Miss Hall	Miss Mary Barton
Edith Lewis	Miss Nina Sevennig
Margaret Gann	Miss Gertrude Lang

The Insoles are a "County Family" of the old fashioned and exclusive type. Claude and his wife Grace live with Mrs. Insole, Claude's mother, in the ancestral home in Somerset. The action of the play is concerned with the misdoing and disgrace of poor Peggy Gann, the game keepers' daughter. The squire and his mother condemn Peggy to banishment according to the "Rule of the Estate," which is as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. Keeper Gann will not part from his daughter, and so is banished too. Grace is full of sympathy for the guilty girl, for she also has had a lover in secret. She pleads with her husband for Peggy's forgiveness (keeping back, however, the reason of her interest). She is unsuccessful. Following these events, the unfortunate Peggy fall into despair and commits suicide. Now behold Grace in a most unenviable condition of grief, terror and remorse. She believes she might have saved the Game Keeper's daughter by a word, for the real reason of her husband's hardness was that he could not bear the thought of such a woman remaining anywhere near his wife, whom he believed to be immaculately pure. In addition to this, Grace is stricken with repentence for her own sin, and fear that her husband, whom she now loves passionately, may be turned against her.

It will be seen that the theme of the play is not characterized by any startling originality. It will not be necessary to follow the action to its happy close, or to explain how Grace ultimately decided against confession, and chose the more comfortable way of keeping her husband in ignorance of her former misdeeds, only making a solemn promise to herself "never to do so any more." Mrs. Insole is a horrible old lady. Claude is a prig, Grace is irritating to the last degree. The play is full of "situations," epigrams and witty sayings, but, as a whole it is a singularly heartless and pointless piece of work. It is a disappointment, coming as it does from the pen of Mr. Maughan.

A word may now he said concerning a revival of some importance. Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree has revived "King Henry VIII," the Elizabethan tragedy of uncertain authorship. As far as crowded houses go, the praises of the press and the acclamations of the mob, his venture has been crowned with astonishing, well nigh unprecedented, success.

All the reserved Seats in *His Majesty's* Theatre have been booked in advance up till Christmas, or later. Every night many persons are refused admittance to the pit and gallery, although they come to begin their patient waiting at four o'clock in the afternoon. Policemen are in attendance, and the queues extend Heaven knows how far down Charles Street and the Haymarket. Is the public then suddenly and violently enamoured of the Shakespeare-Fletcher combination which has been almost neglected for hundreds of years? Since the play as a whole is admittedly poor, the characterization slight and the action scattered, has a miracle come about? Is the public anxious at last to exercise its critical faculty, to pick out the purple patches, to disentangle the Shakesperian from the spurious, or is it merely inspired by a laudable desire to realise the past history of its Country? To none of these things is atributable the popularity of Sir Herbert Tree's revival of "Henry VIII," but to a combination of other causes. In the first instance, the undertaking has been very cleverly and extensively advertised. In this connection Sir Herbert spares neither brains nor money. The work has been accomplished with admirable ingenuity and thoroughness. The next point is more mysterious. In the words of "the man in the Street" Sir Herbert Tree has "got his name up." At the present day that is something very important indeed. Mr. Hall Caine, Miss Marie Corelli, Mr. G. V. Lucas, Miss Phyllis Dare, Mr. Lloyd George; these people have all "Got their names up," and by virtue of this are able to exercise over the public mind a species of charm of mystic spell which exists quite apart from the merits of any work which they may accomplish. To a certain extent people would go to see anything which Sir Herbert Tree liked to put upon the boards of "His Majesty's."

But there is more than this in the popularity of "Henry VIII." The cast includes several well known actors. "Ainley is in it" folks say to each other; or "we must go and see Violet Vanburgh;" or "Bouchier is splendid, just like the pictures, you know. quite as fat, and he has grown a beard on purpose; that is his own beard he has on, not a false one."

Last, but not least, there are the accessories. The piece is magnificiently "put on." There is a "mob," a mob quite worthy of "His Majesty's" theatre. There are processions, feastings, dancings, fightings. There are streets and market places, palace interiors and gardens, all done in the most lavish style. Why, Sir Herbert's Cardinal's red robe alone is worth paying ten and six pence to see. It meanders half way across the stage, and is a rare bit of colour. "What ever could it have cost a yard?" So muse the ladies in the "Family Circle." Rumour has it that in the great merrymaking at Wolsey's palace the company drink their sack out of goblets of *real* gold, none of your pewter or *papier maché*. This may, or may not be the case. If it is true, the fact strikes the key note of that false realism which has invaded affairs of the English Stage; and it must be supposed that Sir Herbert Tree and his admirers believe that real gold cups can heighten the illusion of high life in the time of Henry VIII, just as they believed, a few yearsago, that real water (conducted in a pipe from the Haymarket dribbling over a mass of stage greenery) could heighten the illusion of a pastoral idyll, and add something to the meaning of Perdita, Florizel and Autolycus.

They are wrong, these realists. They over reach themselves. Two propositions must surely be conceded. In the first place, the drama should aim at producing as perfect an illusion of life as may be. Secondly, the drama is necessarily hedged about with a thousand conventions.

Happenly conventions are easy to swallow. Once recognized, they give little trouble, provided that they are outraged in no particular. But woe to the complacent actor manager who ruins all by his ill judged dabs of actuality. He does not create illusian, he shatters it. As well might a painter glue *real* hair to the heads of the ladies whom he paints, feather his birds actually and plaster green grasses upon the fields of his foregound.

EARTHQUAKES SHOCK IN YOKOHAMA.

At 12.c8 a.m. on the 2nd inst. a very slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and ten seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

At 2.16 a.m. on the 8th inst. a slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and ten seconds. The oscillations were principally in a south-south-easterly and north-north-westerly direction.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, November 17.

The Imperial family returned to Tsarskoe Selo from Darmstadt by special train yesterday morning.

The long-discussed project for a through railway to India appears now to have made another step towards realisation. Russians have for many years past been considering the advantages from a commercial point of view of a line through Russia and Persia to link up with the Indian railways system. Of late years there has been a consensus of opinion in favour of the project, not however as a practical, but as an ideal object to be worked for. Apparently the undertaking which Russia is supposed to have given to Germany at the Potsdam meetings has given a sudden fillip to the hitherto platonic scheme for a through railway via Russia and Persia to India. The line proposed to be taken runs from Baky round the Caspian to Resht, through Persia via Teheran—Kerman—Akhmadebad into Beluchistan where it would join the Indian systems at Nushki. The through railway would bring Bombay within eight or nine days of London. This represents solid value to England and to India. To Persia the fact that her territory was traversed by a great world's highway would have a more speedy civilising and tranquillising effect than a century of the chaotic government she has been undergoing of late years. To Russia the enormous trade that would pass over the line right across European Russia from Alexandrovo on the Western frontier to the borders of Persia represents a very valuable asset for the Russian railways budget.

At present St. Petersburg is considerably nearer to India by post than is London. The postal distance between St. Petersburg and Tokyo is less than half that between London and Bombay. These figures require altering in the interests of England, and only a railway through to India can make the necessary alteration. The project was mentioned at the Cowes meeting last year and has not been forgotten since, some very highly placed personages indeed taking a strong personal interest in the scheme. It is believed the moment has now come to attempt its realisation, and Russian representatives are putting the matter in the capitals of Europe before financial and administrative authorities. It is proposed that the necessary money, some twenty millions sterling, should be raised in England, France, Germany and Russia.

The political crisis in England is being closely watched here, though it is fully recognised that, as the official "Rossia" puts it "whatever may be the outcome of another election, no changes will take place in the friendly relations between England and Russia.

At a special evening sitting of the Duma on Friday night the long awaited elections of Duma officials, the "praesidium" of President, vice-Presidents and Secretaries, was completed. M. Guchkov was re-elected President receiving 201 votes for and 137 against with over a hundred abstentions: Prince Volkonsky Vice-President, 261 for 48 against: and Prof Kapustin junior vice-president (a new appointment) 199 for 110 against. Prof Kapustin is an Octobrist, and the constitution of the "praesidium" has not undergone any change in the party sense.

The Austrian journalist, Baron Ungern-Sternberg, a Russian subject, whose trial took place with extreme secrecy on Thursday, has been sentenced to four years penal servitude for high treason, the charge being the procuring of secret information about his own country for sale to Austrian agents. As the prisoner is "noble" the sentence will be brought to the notice of the Emperor before confirmation through the medium of the Ministry of Justice. No particulars whatever of the trial have been allowed to leak out.

A number of French deputies have again sent a "protest" to the Duma concerning the affairs of Finland. The reply has been sent that "the members of the Duma are the elected representatives of their country and in dealing with their country's affairs do not feel the need of advice from other countries and regard criticism directed to members of the Duma as misplaced."

The Russian press continues to maintain a critical attitude towards the supposed results of the Potsdam meetings. The Novoe Vremja "willingly" abandons its crusade against Germany owing to the fact that friendly relations have been established, and hopes that the German press will follow its example. At the same time it notes that the railway which Russia, it believes, has undertaken to construct in Persia to join up to the Haneken branch of the Bagdad Railway will militate against the interests of Russian commerce, while the other concession paid to gain Germany's good will, the promise of equal trade rights with Russia in Persia, is also calculated in the long run to seriously undermine Russia's position in Persian markets.

There is talk of instituting yet another Ministry in Russia, a much needed Ministry of Public Health. The Government at present spends only about three quarters of a million sterling per annum on matters of public health, the rest of the outlay falling upon townships and rural self-governing authorities. There is no sort of unanimity of views among these scattered authorities and curious discrepancies occur. A Ministry of Public Health would coordinate the efforts of all local authorities in the fight against the numerous epidemic diseases which run riot every year in Russia practically unchecked by the hand of man.

The proposals for an income tax in Russia have been estimated to bring in about seven millions sterling per annum. It appears that the number of persons in the Russian Empire with an income from all sources exceeding one hundred pounds sterling per annum is less than in the Kingdom of Prussia, being 696,700 only. In the higher incomes, especially in incomes exceeding two thousand pounds, Russia shows to much better advantage. The tax on incomes of a hundred pounds works out at about 5 per cent., on incomes of five thousand pounds and upwards, at 15 per cent., reckoning together the proposed income-tax and all other forms of direct taxation now in force. If the proposed income-tax becomes law a number of existing taxes such as the lodging tax, personal trade certificates and similar taxes on industry and trade, will probably be abrogated.

The project for the establishment of a special Bank in Russia for loan operations to Provincial and City local self-governing bodies is approaching completion. Originally raised, some three years ago, by the able Lord Mayor of Moscow, M. N. Guchkov (brother of the President of the Duma), who proposed that the city of Moscow should under a Government licence make itself responsible for such an establishment, the question has now been extended by the Government experts. Not only will Russian towns and townships by the local Zemstvoes, be enabled through this Bank to raise the considerable sums now increasingly required to realise the projects for the betterment of agricultural efforts and all matters connected therewith throughout the Empire. Before finally settling the form and scope of the proposed new Bank the Government has invited representatives from all the self-governing bodies of Russia to take part in the deliberations now proceeding, and it is expected that the proposals may be introduced into the present Duma.

Some surprise is expressed in official quarters here that the Premier of England should have devoted his public speech at the Guildhall so largely to questions of disarmament. This is taken as a dangerous symptom of British opinion generally. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken, it will be found that the obvious disinclination of the British people to deal with what Russia in common with the rest of the Continent regards as the most pressing vital question of the day, and their preference for abstract questions of constitutional practice and theory, has had not a little to do with bringing about the revulsion of feeling towards Germany. Russia wants peace, but perfectly understands that only the strong man can hope to be left in peace; it it becoming evident to Russia that England with no army and a neglected naval strength is not the "strong man armed" in the sense required by continental Powers who seek peace. Germany undoubtedly is, and shows a firm intention of increasing her strength while England seems indifferent. Under these circumstances it is peculiarly unfortunate that the Premier should have chosen precisely the subject of disarmament for the disquisition on Government affairs at the Guildhall. A current has bren started in the direction of Germany, who will take every care to clear all obstacles in the way oi its becoming once again a mighty stream. The collap e of the "Territorials," the unrest in India, above all the threatened loss of naval supremacy—these telling points have not passed unnoted in Russia, and they are by no means the only points that have been noted. In short Russia wants a powerful friend, for on the side of power it rests whether Russia shall have peace or be dragged into a possible war. No changes have taken place in international "orientation" as yet, but it is now possible to foresee certain changes if England still persists in the policy of drift on a sea of socialism to the goal of disarmament.

Count Leo Tolstoy, the great novelist of old days, the mystical prophet of a new religion, made up of odds and ends of age-old Russian beliefs, of later days, has left his home and—disappeared. At five o'clock in the morning, before daylight, accompanied by his devoted private physician, with a small portmanteau containing chiefly books and papers, Tolstoy in his own carriage, preceded by a man on horseback bearing a lantern to show the way, drove to the nearest railway station and took a ticket for a not distant place along the line and—disappeared. His whereabouts are unknown, his intentions indicated in a note left for his devoted wife, the brave and sorely tried Countess Sophie, in which he begs that no search shall be made for him, that he is unable longer to live out of harmony with his beliefs, that he seeks solitude and peace. The chroniclers embellish these interesting details with stories of fainting fits and two attempts at suicide on the part of the devoted wife, which, to those who realise what the life of Countess Sophie Tolstoy must have been for the past thirty years do not ring true, and throw some doubts upon the rest of this tragi-comical story. Tolstoy is 82 years of age and can no longer endure the life of a gentleman but must put his theories into practice and go to end his days as a common peasant! Accompanied by his body-physician!

Dithyrambs are already appearing from boundless admirers of Tolstoy. The mystic: This "disappearance" is represented as the "fitting coping stone to a great life," the "proof of the sincerity of the master's beliefs," and much more of the same kind. The sceptical will not see in this curious act anything more than a professional crime on the part of the body-physician, while the sympathies of the world must go forth to the long-suffering wife, and in a lesser degree to the family. Has Count Tolstoy—or perhaps one should ask rather, have any of Count Tolstoy's admirers and self appointed trumpeters—been lately reading the story of Sir Purun Dass, K.C.S.I.? It is not by any means an extraordinary occurrence for worldly men of high rank and station in Russia to seek the repose of a cloister in their old age, but it is done openly and under other circumstances. Many great names in Russian history might be cited for the practice, which indeed was at one time practically universal among the great ones of the world when they found themselves left alone and lonely upon earth. But Tolstoy has never been alone in the world and if the world has of late years pressed somewhat closely upon him, this has certainly not been contrary to his own wishes. Otherwise a word to the woman who has devoted her life to his honour and glory as well as to his more material comforts, and was perfectly capable of turning princes and potentates from her door to say noth-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ing of smaller fry, would have saved him from any and every form of intrusion.

The "Tolstoy Legend" has been started, and legends in Russia are rather more powerful than in better educated countries. The curious in the psychology of hysterical enthusiasts will probably find ample new materials for an interesting study in the next few months. Tolstoy will no doubt be quickly found again. Indeed a late telegram says he has gone to a married daughter's, which is not credited as it somewhat mars the "legend." On the whole one is disposed to think the Holy Synod might safely now rescind the excommunication pronounced on Tolstoy and perhaps consider the possibility of canonising the Countess Sophie as a modern saint and martyr.

Later.

The disappearance of Count Tolstoy is, as I anticipated, being exploited to the full by his adherents, much to the vexation of the Tolstoy family. It seems the Count went first to his married daughter's, and with her and his "body-physician" proceeded to a nunnery, where he spent the night, as is usual in Russia in out-of-the way parts, all monastic establishments of any size having "guest-houses" specially for such casual arrivals. On entering Tolstoy is reported to have said: "I am Leo Tolstoy, excommunicated by the Synod" and the superior replied "we welcome all." On leaving, says the same report, Count Tolstoy inscribed his name and title in the book of the establishment thus: "Count Leo Tolstoy gives thanks for his welcome." Being hurried off again by train Tolstoy was taken ill in the railway-carriage and had to spend the next night in the exiguous quarters of a wayside station-master's official residence, whence he next day proceeded further. There is evidently no mystery about his whereabouts to his nearest relatives, and indeed it is impossible for so striking a figure as Tolstoy to "disappear" in Russia, for the railway gendarmes note all men travelling by rail in Russia and report the movements of all persons important enough for such treatment to their superiors. The Countess Sophie has expressed her intention to be near her husband if not actually with him that she may still continue to watch over the erratic genius whom she has served so hardly and so truly for forty-eight years of their married life together. Four sons and both daughters are with the mother at Jasnaja Poljana, the fifth son is in Paris. The family say that their father's extraordinary act does not come entirely as a surprise. Not long ago Tolstoy said he intended to "write the adventures of a new Robinson, a Russian Robinson" ("Robinson" in Russian is a collective name for the old favourites "Robinson Crusoe" and the "Swiss Family Robinson"). It is now supposed these words, at the time hardly noticed, had reference to his projected disappearance. The stories of family disputes over money matters having caused the Count's departure are indignantly denied, but blame is attached to a certain "very close friend of the Count's" whose influence of late has been strong and harmful. If this is intended to refer to M. Chertkoff, it is also denied. But the whole pitiful story is full of contraditions.

Up to the time of writing Count Tolstoy is alive, but the worst fears are generally entertained. He is lying at the station of Astapovo on the Kazan Railway, his family living in a special train on a siding there. Progressive inflamation of the lungs with great heart weakness and a temperature that varies greatly from hour to hour, is the bulletin of the doctors in attendance. The Holy Synod has held a secret meeting at which the report was heard of the Bishop of Tula, who recently paid a visit to Count Tolstoy at his residence and had a prolonged conversation in private with him. It is considered probable that the Synod will decide to receive back into the bosom of the Church its erring son, who seems to have expressed a wish to that effect in confidence to the Bishop of Tula. Possibly in this may be found a reasonable explanation of the flight of the Count from his life-long home. The date of the flight, October 28 (O.S.) is said to have been fixed by the Count's superstitutious belief in the fatal number "28," the date of his birthday and of several interesting events in his life. It has been ascertained that his sister, who is a nun, has visited him, by special permission of the Holy Syhod, which at first forbade any communication between a nun and an excommunicate, several times since the date of excommunication. Perhaps the most charitable view of this singular event is that the aged writer returning to the faith of his early days and obeythe instincts of his class, sought to end his days in peace in one of the monastic establishments thereby acting as hundreds of his rank have acted ever since Russia had a Church.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Referring to the subject of "American-Japanese Relations," a writer in The Far Eastern Review says: "The greatest intrigue of the last decade seems to have for its purpose the undermining of the friendship existing between Japan and America. This propaganda is given publicity in the yellow press of the United States and Japan, and is egged on by a few irresponsible European writers. Little by little there has been created the impression that the interests of Japan and America were bound to clash. Now there is hardly a European writer who takes it upon himself to solve all the troubles the Far East is heir to, who does not declare that it will all end by conflict between Japan and America. While we are reading how France, England and Russia love Japan and are united together to preserve the world's peace, we find a few public men in each of these peace-loving nations declaring how unfortunate it is that America and Japan must proceed to destroy each other. Japan's pride is hurt by misquotations from speeches of her prominent Americans and America's pride is touched by lying reports from the yellow press of Japan.

Japan must not permit herself to be misled, and if we are not mistaken the leaders of thought of the Empire are not so obtuse. It would be well if the citizens of America would seek the motive behind all this vicious and lying propaganda. It may serve the yellow press of America with a sensation once in a while but it could not serve so continuously unless there were a purpose behind it. We do not believe that the lying reports of the speeches could have been made unless those who transmitted them were either vicious by nature or of that low order of creatures who so lack principle that they will lend themselves to the services of an organized campaign, on the part of interests outside of the United States and Japan to precipitate trouble.

It behoves the intelligent among the citizens of both nations to maintain great reserve in the reception of reports that serve to create a feeling of antagonism between the two peoples. It is certain that neither Tokyo nor Washington desires conflict, and, so far as we can see, there is no motive for any change in that attitude."

The International Press Association, which includes every representative in Tokyo of American and European journals, at a meeting held in that city recently, adopted a resolution declaring that newspaper men in Japan are unable to discover any basis in the circumstances or sentiment in Japan warranting the disquieting speeches now being made in America in regard to the alleged warlike attitude of the former country. These newspaper men may be regarded as having voiced the feeling of the general Japanese public. Count Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, expresses the opinion that war with the United States is inconceivable, that "it would be a crime without excuse or palliation."

Thus the spirit of peace appears to prevail everywhere except in the talk of the professional jingoes and representatives of certain trusts which might profit by hostilities.

YOKOHAMA DOCK COMPANY.

An interesting ceremony was held on the premises of the Yokohama Dock Co., on Saturday the 3rd inst. to mark the completion of the construction of a new dry dock and slipway. Some 2000 invitations were issued to prominent residents of this port and to all of the shareholders, to give them an opportunity of inspecting the premises and property of the company. About 1100 availed themselves of the opportunity.

At 1.00 p.m. water was admitted to the new dock through 6 large sluice valves in the caisson, filling it in about 15 minutes. The caisson was then floated clear of the entrance and the steamer *Kawachi Maru* which had been for some days in the wet dock undergoing repairs was drawn into the dock; the caisson was replaced and the large centrifugal pumps started, which dried the dock in one hour and fifteen minutes. This made the third ship in the docks: in the No. 1 dock the *Mishima Maru*, in the No. 2 dock the *Yawata Maru*, and in the wet dock the *Kokura Maru*. Some residents may remember that it was the *Kawachi Maru* which opened the large dock in 1899.

At about 2 p.m. the guests assembled around a platform erected for the occasion at the end of the wet dock, when the president of the company, Mr. Kurusu, gave a short address thanking the visitors for their presence and announcing that the object of the occasion was to give them an opportunity of personally inspecting the premises, especially the new dock and some of the warehouses recently acquired by the company. Mr. Tsunikawa, the designer and supervisor over the construction, then gave a short report upon the progress and completion of the work. The following gentlemen gave short addresses congratulating the company upon their enterprise and management:—Mr. Mori, representing Governor Sufu, Mr. Arakawa the Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Ishii Director of the Harbour Office, Mr. Masuda Chairman of the City Assembly Mr. Kaneko Chairman of the Municipal Council, Mr. Otani, Chairman of Commerce. The company were represented upon the platform by Messrs. Kurusu, Asada, Hara, Hutchison, directors, Mr. Ishikawa, auditor, Messrs. Thompson, Yamada, Matsumoto, and Koga of the management staff, and Mr. Saito of the godown department. It is interesting to note that the president and two of the other directors were on the board when the company was formed in 1896. The first dry dock of the company was opened in April 1897 and has a length of 376 feet; the second one was opened in April 1899 and has a length of 515 feet; and the one opened on the 3rd inst. has a length of 481 feet. A wet dock was opened in December 1908 having a length of 600 feet a width of 180 feet and a depth at low water of 25 feet.

The new dry dock is constructed on modern lines, of concrete with the working parts faced with granite, the construction is made particularly easy on account of the "dotan" or soft rock being within 18 to 20 feet of the surface. This makes an excellent foundation, no piling or other heavy work being required. The steam pumps, machinery and boilers were designed by the staff of the company and made in the works. There are two Lancashire boilers working at 125lbs. pressure and supplying steam to two inverted type tandem compound engines, coupled direct to two forced vortex type centrifugal pumps having suction and discharge pipes of 30 inches in diameter; an electrically driven centrifugal drain pump is also fitted which can be used when necessary for discharging salt water into ships' tanks for testing purposes. The company is to be congratulated upon its enterprise in keeping up with the times, and we understand that in the near future the present large dock will be lengthened to 600 feet or more. It is a pleasure to note at the present time, when the municipality is contemplating spending large sums in improvements, that one private company at least is judiciously spending money which is bound to reflect upon the prosperity of the port.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

COUNT HAYASHI'S REMINISCENCES.

(FROM THE "JIJI SHIMPO")

(CONTINUED FROM DEC. 3RD.)

CCCVI.—THE TREATY OF SHIMONOSEKI AND THE SPINNING QUESTION.

The treaty of Shimonoseki contained a clause permitting foreigners to establish factories and carry on the spinning business in Shanghai. It had long been the desire of the Shanghai foreigners to establish businesses of this kind, but the Chinese Government had always refused to give its sanction to such projects as they were calculated to interfere with the prosperity of the cotton mills which Li Hung Chang and other high officials had established. The question became a diplomatic one. Viscount Otori, once our Minister in China heard of the projects and reported them to his Government. The treaty of peace with China seemed to be a favourable moment for taking up the matter and a clause securing for foreigners the right to erect factories in Shanghai was inserted into the Treaty of Shimonoseki.

Many years afterwards, when I was leaving Japan to take up my duties as Minister to China, I was accorded a farewell dinner at the Peers' Club. On that occasion, Mr. Masuda Ko, of the Mitsui Bussan Kwaisha, asked me why Japan had introduced such a clause into her treaty with China. It could not be for the advantage of Japan, for supposing that foreigners with their superior skill, experience and resources, combined with the advantages of cheap Chinese labour, should embark on schemes for manufacturing goods in Shanghai, it would be impossible for Japanese manufacturers to stand against them. Mr. Masuda's words really opened my eyes to the facts of the case and when I reached Shanghai I took an opportunity to discuss the matter with the British and American ministers. They told me that the British and American merchants in Shanghai insisted on having their own cotton mills in that city. To this the Ministers had strongly objected on the ground that the establishment of such cottons mills in Shanghai would work out to the detriment of manufacturers in the home countries. It was not right to sacrifice the many to the interests of the few, and they were not sorry when the Chinese Government refused to remove the prohibition in spite of the strong protests which the foreign Ministers had forwarded to the Chinese Government through them. Hence the many delays in the matter.

It appeared that Viscount Otori had been present at the meeting of Ministers, and that he had there heard of the fact that a protest against the refusal of the Chinese Government to allow the establishment of cotton mills at Shanghai, had been made by the merchants of the city through the proper authorities, but that he had not learned or perhaps had not taken the trouble to learn about the real intention of the Ministers to do what in them lay to prevent the removal of the prohibition. He had reported one half of the matter home, but not the other. It was a serious error, arising from lack of intercourse with the Ministers of other Powers. A minister to a foreign country should make it a point to cultivate intimate friendships with his colleagues. In the Commercial Treaty between Japan and China, in which I had the honour to bear my part, the objectionable clause was removed.

CCCVII.—MINISTER DENBY.

The following points about Treaty Revision I gleaned from conversations with Minister Denby.

When the treaty of friendship between Japan and the United States of America was concluded, it was arranged that the treaty should continue in force until 1872, when it might be renewed with the mutual consent of both parties. Should the the contracting powers not desire to renew it, the treaty would lapse automatically as soon as the term expired as there was no use in having a treaty of this sort after our party or the other had lost its interest in it.

Consular jurisdiction is applicable only in semi-civilized places where there is no definite criminal code, no proper organization of courts of law, and no well defined rules of procedure. In such countries resort is had to consular jurisdiction for the better protection of the lives and property of reside t aliens. Consular jurisdiction should not be tolerated in any country with a proper system of administration of justice. If foreign Governments did not agree to the abolition of consular jurisdiction, all Japan had to do was to wait until the treaty expired. Consular jurisdiction would die with the treaty which established it, and no Power would have a right to complain if Japan declined to renew an unfavourable treaty of amity.

CCCVIII.—POLITICAL SPIES AND RUSSIA.

When I was living at St. Petersburg after the occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians a certain Japanese was arrested in that town as a spy, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Now in Port Arthur Russia recognized the sovereign rights of China, and Japan, by virtue of her treaty with China, had rights of consular jurisdiction. I was instructed therefore by our Foreign Office to demand that the Japanese thus arrested should be handed over to the Japanese Consul at Chefoo. I consequently approached the Russian Foreign Office with this protest, and after some deliberation on their part received the reply that the Japanese claim to consular jurisdiction would have held good had it been an ordinary case of criminal offence, but that political offences, such as espionage, did not come under consular jurisdiction at all. I replied that if this were the deliberate opinion of the Russian Government, I should like to have a written note to that effect. The Russian Government sent no reply to this letter. Only a few days later I was notified that the accused had been handed over to the Japanese Consul at Chefoo, by a special act of Imperial clemency, and there the matter ended.

There were not a few Russians who came over to Japan in those days for purposes of espionage and they all claimed the protection of their consular courts. The Russians stood to lose a great deal more than they gained by trying to exempt political offences from consular jurisdiction, and that was why they treated this Japanese offender with such generosity.

PORTUGAL: THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE.

"Continental Portugal is a country of 34 254 square miles. Its length from north to south is approximately 360 miles, and its average width is a little less than 0 > miles. Its population is about 5,000,c00," says the New York *Sun*. "Farms, pastures and vineyards are the direct source of maintenance for about two-thirds of the people. Mechanical industries of various kinds afford occupation for about one fifth. About 40 per cent. of the total area of the country is used for farms, pastures, orchards and vineyards, about 17 per cent. is forest, and about 43 per cent. is indicated as 'waste land,' although much of this is susceptible of fairly profitable cultivation.

"The commerce of the country consists of exports amounting to about 60,000,000 *yen* a year, and of imports amounting to about 130,000,000 *yen*. Without a break imports have considerably exceeded exports since 1865, the earliest year quoted in the record at hand. Exports show only a limited gain. The average from 1880 to 1895 was about 50,000,000 *yen* a year, while the average for the last fifteen years has been about 60,000,000 *yen* a gain probably represented by price increase rather than by larger shipments. In thirty years imports, have nearly doubled. In a country like Portugal an increase in imports and comparative stagnation in exports tends to create an unwholesome condition economically and financially. About one-third of the imports are food substances, a percentage much too high for a country so easily capable of supplying nearly all of its needs from its own area. This is due in part to a lack of energy on the part of producers, and in part to the employment of antiquated implements and methods. The revenues of Portugal are about 140,000,000 *yen* a year, a sum that seems decidedly excessive when considered in the light of economic conditions. About 60,000,000 *yen*, however, is required for the payment of interest on a huge national debt, a debt reported last year as amounting to 1,720,000,000 *yen*.

"Once upon a time Portugal's colonies were many in number and vast in extent. There are still a number of dependencies widely scattered. The Azores and the Madeira Islands are regarded politically as an in egral part of the kingdom. The former cover an area of 922 square miles, with a population of a little more than 250,000 in 1900.

The Madeira Islands have 314 square miles, a quaint spot in the sea, vastly picturesque, swarming with tourists and foreigners attracted by its climate and scenery. The visitors afford a means of subsistence for a considerable part of a population numbering about 150,000. In India and in China Portugal holds colonial possessions aggregating about 9,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 1,000,000. These, like the African possessions, are the fragments remaining from an earlier time when the Portuguese navigators were as bold and venturesome as any that sailed the seas, and Portuguese traders stood in the front rank of enterprising oversea merchants. On the east and west coast of Africa, with sundry islands like the Cape Verde and Sao Thomé, the latter being one of the principal sources of the world's supply of cocoa, Portugal has dependencies covering an area of 800,000 square miles, and including a population of not far from 9,000,000.

"Portugal's commercial domination in the Far East terminated about the middle of the seventeenth century. Its most valuable possession was lost when Dom Pedro I was crowned as Emperor of a free and independent Brazil. Its African colonies, vast in extent, are of doubtful value at the present time."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

NEW LINES OF INQUIRY.

In a letter to the Tariff Commission Mr. Chamberlain says:—

"The very extent of your work has suggested new lines of inquiry should be taken in hand in order to complete your task. In particular it seems desirable to invite the co operation of leading business men in the different trades to give their personal experience in regard to many of the problems which have been examined statistically by the Commission, and to follow up the work which you have already done in ascertaining the lines on which inter-Imperial trade can best be developed by a system of mutual preference. I venture to think that if you are willing to undertake this work it would be possible for you to produce a report which would be of great value to the next meeting of the Imperial Conference, alike for its evidence as to the working of the preferences granted by Dominions in the past and for the light it would throw upon the best means for developing reciprocity in the future. I trust that this suggestion will commend itself to your judgment and that you will be willing to undertake the additional labour involved in carrying it out."

The Tariff Commission will immediately take action upon Mr. Chamberlain's letter.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended December 2nd are as follow:—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	1	6	4	—	—
Died	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	2	20	8	—	—
Died	—	2	4	5	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SAGHALIEN ADMINISTRATION.

By Mr. Hiraoka.

(TRANSLATED FROM THE "SJN.")

IMMIGRATION.

Despite strenuous efforts on the part of the Government for the encouragement of immigration since its acquirement in 1905 of the southern half of Saghalien, the result of settlement from Japan proper is thus far decidedly unsatisfactory. The number of people who have crossed to the new territory is not more than 5,000, embracing about one thousand families. The above figures are, of course, exclusive of government officials, troops and those keeping hotels and restaurants for commercial purposes, which total a very small number. On the whole, therefore, the present condition of settlement in the island must be regarded as anything but optimistic.

This deplorable state of things is chiefly ascribed to the unfavourable conditions of climate. In this island, for instance, the farmable period is so short that the work of reclamation requires the exercise of considerable caution, because once the right moment for it is missed, the inevitable result is a complete failure. But this is not all. Of all the four seasons here, the longest is the winter, during which period farmers suffer from lack of work. In these circumstances the scarcity of the island settlers is only natural, inasmuch as few would be so foolish as to betake themselves to such an inconvenient region, leaving Japan proper where they can farm all the year round. How to enable the settlers to utilize this waste time has therefore been the problem that has been taxing my brain ever since I came to occupy the present post, in view of the fact that to give them some kind of winter work must be a matter of prime importance and necessity and has a great deal to do with the future prosperity of Saghalien. With such an object in view, I have been devoting myself to a most careful and thorough investigation of the conditions of the island, until at length I have found what I consider the best remedy; that is, the modern method of wood distillation invented by a German, Mr. Myel, producing turpentine oil, acetic acid, methyl alcohol and creosote from the larch in which the island abounds. With sufficient funds already set apart for the purpose, an experiment is to be made on receipt, in November this year, of the necessary machines and apparatus, ordered from Germany, and on the return of the Chief of the First Section, Mr. Nakagawa, from the United States, whither he had been dispatched for the practical study of the above manufactures and if the result of the experiment proves satisfactory, I intend, as the fundamental policy of the Saghalien immigration bureau to encourage among the settlers the starting of the enterprise as their winter work, the production of which will not only more than make up the present deficit in their income, but surely constitute the island's future staple, much to the enhancement of the wealth and prosperity of the newly acquired territory.

The Myel method of turpentine oil and other liquid compound production requires no complicated machines, and bears a close resemblance to the domestic method of charcoal production, the only point of difference being that the former aims at obtaining turpentine oil and the like in disregard of carbon, while the latter aims at the production of carbon regardless of turpentine oil, etc. With the simplicity of its method the above enterprise must not only prove a source of profitable winter employment for the settlers, but even attract in future a considerable amount of attention from experts interested in this line of enterprise, foreshadowing pursuits of a more permanent and productive character.

The whole area of the island available for tillage is estimated at 100,000 *chōbu* which should be capable of maintaining, besides the present farming families numbering one thousand, some 12,000 families more, supposing 7½ *chō* (22 acres) is to be allotted to one family. This means that even on the assumption that one thousand families settle down on the land per year, it will require twelve years to obtain a full population. On completion of provisions insuring proper income for the settlers, such as the above mentioned enterprise as their winter work, speedy progress may mark the development of the island, but as things stand now, no promising future seems to be in store for Saghalien at least as an agricultural island. For the successful development of the island, therefore, importance should be attached to the promotion and encouragement of fisheries and such industries as the aforesaid production of turpentine oil and the like, in view of the natural abundance of trees, which form dense primeval forests all over the island.

SETTLEMENT.

The present settlement covers the central hollow region comprising the three plains of Rutaka, Susuya and Naibuchi, and also Manka with the neighbouring land along the western coast. In the first named districts formerly occupied by Russian settlers, numbers of their deserted houses are now allotted to our settlers.

The upper stratum in the island is, in greater part, of tertiary formation, while the lower stratum is either sandy or clayey, and the most fertile sections are the river reaches, districts bordering on the seas and those regions where *yachidamo* (Flaxinus mandshurica) willow-trees etc., thrive. The level grounds and slopes, where the spindle-leaved trees and broad-leaved trees grow, are rather less fertile, and yet serve for both tillage and pasturage, the upper stratum being of either decayed-wood soil or common earth, and the lower stratum either clayey or gravelly, while those damp, grassy fields where the larch and aspen trees thrive, are the least fertile. Even these, however, if properly improved, could also be used both for tillage and pasturage. With regard to the soil of the districts designated for settlement, the gross area of the Tonnaikeshi plain on the western coast, covers as many as 580,000 *tsubo*, where the broad-leaved trees grow, and the strata are of tertiary formation and the most fertile. Then again in the reaches of the river Hakkonai and Onnenai on the same coast, lie 840,000 *tsubo* of the Notasan plain which is fertile, and abounds in dense forests of broad-leaved trees. Besides the above, there are many plains which offer excellent opportunities. The Uriu plain extends over 600,000 *tsubo* consisting of fields and forests bordering on Atei Bay. The Tara-annai plain covers an area of 1,000,000 *tsubo* and is by no means lacking in fertility though containing damp fields to some extent. The Kinkoku plain consists of the two separate stretches, Darine and Toroïtzkoe, five miles distant from the city of Toyohara, and covers a gross area of over 1,000,000 *tsubo*. The fertility of the soil coupled with the convenience of traffic naturally make this a most suitable and promising region for settlement. Also, within twenty-five miles north of the city are five settlements where immigrants have been established for four years and according to experts' calculation, there must still be left a considerable margin of land to be reclaimed.

AGRICULTURE.

Despite the severity of the winter season, it is comparatively warm in summer. The island is, therefore, not incapable of growing common grains and cereals, some of the agricultural products affording even very rich harvests. According to the results of trial production undertaken by the island's agricultural experimental station and also to the experiences of the farmers since 1906, barley, wheat, naked barley, oats, potatoes, horse-beans, radishes, turnips, burdock, cucumbers, and many other kinds of vegetables and herbs, will grow in the island, as well as hemp, flax, peppermint, and tobacco. This productive power of the island when it was under Russian control, must have been centralized in Naibuchi, Susuya and Rutaka lying over the river reaches, and in other districts enjoying traffic conveniences for the purposes of tillage and pasturage, since there were left some 2,300 deserted houses of Russian farmers in the above named regions when Japan acquired the island as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty.

The method of reclamation naturally depends upon the sort of land, that is, whether it is forest land, field, or marsh. As for the forest land, after deforestation it is reclaimed exclusively with hand by means of spades, and then on the decay of the stumps and roots, with cattle or horse labour. The winter is the best season for denudation. When settling in the spring, therefore, farmers, without sufficient time for deforestation, at once start cultivation, resorting to the method of the so-called natural decomposition. With the grassy fields, horse-labour tillage can at once be applied with the best advantage. As for marshes, before commencing reclamation, pumping of the water is necessary, while with less watery fields, rearing of high ridges would prepare the land for ready cultivation. Upon the whole, in the island the short duration of the farmable period, as observed before, requires the exercise of special care and caution at the outset of the reclamation, lest the right season should be missed, as is often the case with inexperienced farmers. The fertile districts of the above-mentioned reclaimable regions, will yield rich products for some years at least, without application of any fertilizers, but as years pass on, the natural productive power of the land must gradually be minimized, when it will call for the application of fertilizers. According to past experience, six or seven years after reclamation seems to be the maximum period for dispensing with fertilizers.

With regard to stock farming, a far greater future seems to be in store for this occupation than for agriculture, in view of the abundance of herbs, the large number of clear streams, and the conditions of the climate, all just suitable for cattle and horse breeding. When the territory was governed by the Russians, every farming family kept at least ten or more head of cattle and horses, in accordance with the government's compulsory regulations, with excellent results to agricultural development. I am therefore encouraging our settlers to breed cattle and poultry as their subsidiary work, for the purposes, on the one hand, of utilizing them for cultivation and transportation and on the other of obtaining daily necessaries such as beef, milk and eggs, while the excrement can be utilized as a fertilizer. The island authorities are also endeavouring to improve the breeds of native stock, importing from abroad superior cattle and horses with a view to the development of stock-farming as well as agriculture.

MARINE PRODUCTS.

The value of the manufactured marine products of Saghalien reaches an annual sum of 3 to 4 million *yen*, the chief articles being fish guano, salted salmon, dried cod, sea-weed, (laminaria) and smoked herring, while the number of fishermen annually crossing to the island for the pursuit of this business amounts to over 60,000, both the eastern and western coasts being included. Fishery of salmon, salmon trout (*masu*) and cod is allowed under license, and fishing implements are limited to *Tate-ami*, and *Sashi-ami*, others methods being strictly prohibited. Fishing grounds are granted to the highest bidders, to the natives and to fisheries corporations, the number of *tate ami* licenses thus far granted totalling about 330. Those desiring to engage in the fishery of other than cod, salmon and salmon-trout, have to obtain a special license. At present the total number of licenses granted for such fisheries reach approximately 3,000, the principal kinds being cod drift line, flat fish drift line, hand nets, trawling nets and seaweed gathering. With a view to building up the fishing business in the island by advancing the fishery interests, the coast is divided into 20 fishing grounds and distributed among as many fishery corporations with the right granted to them of the *tate ami* fishery of cod, salmon and salmon-trout. Ten fishery grounds are selected for natives on both the eastern and western coasts, and the right of *tate ami* fishery is granted to them free of dues, while the fee for their use of fishing tools and implements is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

appropriated for the expenses of their sanitary and educational advancement. In consideration of the vital importance to the island of marine products, e ery effort is made for the improvement and advancement of the fisheries. The Marine Products Experimental Laboratory is already started at Sumalitomali on the west coast, where experts are now experimenting in the production of fish-guano, salted cod and smoked herring. Plenty of sea-otter are caught near the Sea-Leopard island on the eastern coast, while off Sakaehama, a great deal of cod and salmon is found. Sakaehama is not only the future centre of the Eastern coast fishery ground, but a military harbour of the most strategic importance. On the completion, therefore, of the railway now under construction to connect it with Toyohara, the importance and prosperity of the place will surely be doubled or trebled. On the Western coast, with Mauka as the centre, the catch of cod, walrus, salmon and salmon-trout is abundant. Then again the gulf of Anro on the southern coast must be regarded as one of the best fishing grounds in the island, its annual catch of cod, salmon etc., amounting to no small sum of money.

FORESTRY.

Unlike Japan proper various kinds of pine trees abound, forming dense and vast primeval forests in many sections, the natural wealth hidden in the depths of which must surely be very great.

According to the investigations starting in 1906 and ending in 1908, the gross area of the forest-land aggregates roughly 3,153,000 *chōbu*, yielding 1,880,000,000 *shakujime* (cubic feet), distributed as follows:—

	Chōbu.
Forests with spindle-leaved trees.....	1,900,000
Forests with broad-leaved trees	490,000
Forests with mixed growth of spindle and broad-leaved trees	290,000

The forests with spindle-leaved trees contain the mixed growth of *Ezo matsu* (Picca Ajanensis) and *Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis) in addition to larch. The mixed woods of the first named trees cover the region extending from the coast to the mountain sides, while the last named woods occupy the central plains and frontiers. The forests with broad-leaved trees are formed by *Shirakamba* trees covering the summits of mountains and by willow-trees, elm, and *Akadamo* (Flaxinus Mandshurica) when growing on the lower levels along the water-courses, while forests with the mixed growth of both the spindle and broad-leaved trees mostly occupy the mountain sides, consisting for the most part of *Ezo matsu* (Picea Ajanensis) and *Todo-matsu* (Abies Sachaliensis).

Every forest in the island is characterized by a mixed growth of young and old trees. The young trees stand no more than two feet high, while the old ones, over one hundred feet high with an average diameter of over one foot. Of all these trees varying in both size and kind, the most useful are *Ezo matsu* and *Todo matsu* They make excellent material for paper. *Ezo matsu*, *Todo matsu* and the larch of moderate size serve as telegraph poles, and sticks and poles for mining purposes; then again the Saghalien willows serve as material for matches, chop-sticks and baskets, while other trees furnish poles and timbers for construction purposes, such as sleepers for railways and materials essential to manufacturing industries. It must be considered as entirely due to this vast field of utility and application that these timbers now exported into Japan proper are meeting with a brisk demand in the timber markets. The Saghalien forests will therefore not only prove a most important resource to the island, but contribute much to the wealth and prosperity of our country. And in view of the fact that the city of Toyohara must be the future centre of the production, every endeavour is now being made to thoroughly provide the city for the starting of such enterprises.

MINING.

With regard to the island's mining industries, any detailed comment is impossible at present, because the necessary investigations are not yet completed. But this much is certain that the mineral deposits of the island must on the whole be considerable. Among the mineral products, coal ranks first so far as the output is concerned. Of this, however, the investigations thus far made are so general and superficial, that there is every reason to believe in the possibility of discovering in future much more coal and other metals and therefore of finding many other useful minerals in proportion to the increase of such newly discovered coal and metal veins. In the northern part the best known coal fields are Horonai and Serutonai; in the middle, Naibutsu, Tomalioli and Fukuryū, while in the southern part, Notoro and Shiretoko coal-fields are the most distinguished. Generally speaking there is in fact no point throughout the island but produces more or less coal, the seams of which in some places measure over fifty feet. It may most confidently be expected that the abundance of coal deposits and the vastness of its distribution, will in the near future raise the mining work to importance and prosperity far above the regular industries. Taken as a whole, the quality of the coal is almost as good that of the Kyūshū and Hokkaidō coals, which fact, coupled with its abundance, insures a brisk demand for it and encourages enlargement of facilities for exporting in every direction, with for instance Kushunnai in the north, Tomalioli in the middle, and Odomali in the south, as centres, respectively. Alluvial gold is deposited in several places—in the frontiers, in the beds of rivers running from the Shiretoko and Suzuya mountains, and especially in the regions bordering on Atei Bay. Besides, there are mineral veins and deposits of more or less importance in the vicinity of Cape Sōni and Kamui, and also in other districts scattered along the coasts, both eastern and western. But all these are so insignificant in the matter of output thus far, that they are hardly worth mentioning.

TRAFFIC.

In the days of the Russian Government, the roads in the island were anything but perfect, the want of provisions and accommodations often causing the suspension of traffic. The only main roads comparatively well laid were at that time those leading from Odomali, via Toyohara to a point near the mouth of the Naibuchi river. Since, however, the island was placed under Japanese control, several perfect roads have been laid simultaneously with the establishment of three cities, namely Odomali, Toyohara, and Manka. Especially since the construction of the first class road connecting Toyohara and Manka across the South Saghalien mountains, transportation has improved greatly and is facilitated by horsesleighs, enabling constant traffic, even in the very depth of winter Furthermore, all ways and roads connecting chief towns and villages were thoroughly repaired and improved, not to speak of the placing of new bridges wherever necessary. In short the decided improvement thus far effected in every possible direction for the facilitation of the traffic cannot but insure the removal, at present, of every discomfort and inconvenience to which travellers were in former days exposed all over the island. The light railway between Odomari and Toyohara was, as everybody knows, laid for military purposes at first, but upon its transference to the hands of the Saghalien Administration Office, late in 1907, every improvement was effected for the purpose of public transportation, and it is now open for general traffic, adding much to the convenience of the settlers and other residents.

A post and telegraph office is established at Toyohara with branch offices at Odomari, Manka and some other important places. Telephone exchange business is conducted at Toyohara and Odomari, and elsewhere on a minor scale. As for the mercantile marine, there are three kinds of liners, first, between the island and Japan proper, and, second, visiting various ports of the island for the coastal trade. These are the liners, first subsidized by the Saghalien Administration Office, and later by the Communications Department; and lastly, merchant ships belonging to private companies.

CITIES.

Simultaneously with Japan's acquirement of the island, eight places were selected for the purpose of city construction, namely Odomari, Toyohara, Manka, Kushunnai, Natasan, Tomaliaso, Kitanayoshi, and Shikika, every one of which has made remarkable progress, being closely populated from corner to corner. As for other villages, they are still of the primitive type and hardly worth mentioning.

Odomari may be termed the front gate to the island, and is destined to undergo a considerable development in future, in view of the good harbour it possesses. It has attracted many merchants and traders who are now properously engaged in importations to the island. Post and telegraph offices, hospitals, a meteorological observatory, and a telephone exchange are now established in this city. Also, harbour and railway constructions is progressing rapidly. Toyohara, or Vladimilofka as it was formerly called, is situated in the centre of the Susuya plain and twenty miles north from Odomari. Ever since the removal to this city of the Saghalien Administration Office, its prosperity has been greatly enhanced in proportion to the gradual improvement that has marked every line of business and enterprise. The city, so far as its natural position is concerned, bears a striking resemblance to the city of Kyōto. The Local District Court, the Administration Office, Hospital, Post and Telegraph office and the prison, are established here. Manka is the centre of traffic and commerce on the western coast, and also one of the most promising fishing grounds. The most characteristic thing about Manka harbour is the safe anchorage it affords to boats and steamers even in the dead of winter. A branch of the Administration office, the minor law court and a branch of post and telegraph office, are found here.

Banks or other financial institutions are not found in any of the above mentioned cities, there being nobody who can think of depositing any sum of money with banks.

The above are the general statistics of Saghalien as it is administrated and generally speaking there remains much room yet for improvement and encouragement. But in view of the prime importance and urgent necessity strenuous endeavour is now being made for the improvement of harbours and traffic accommodation.

DEFECTS IN THE PREPARATION OF THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

BY MR. RYO KEI-CHO.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN" FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL."]

It is universally recognised that there is, apparently, a most conscious, persistent effort in China for the investment of the country with a new fashionable coat; and, a stormy outcry for renovation, with a demand for the establishment of a constitutional government shaking up the entire length and breadth of the Celestial Empire. It may not therefore be altogether unnatural that foreigners unacquainted with the innermost conditions of the country, overestimate the future capacity the nation may develop. Many liken the Middle Kingdom to a long-slumbering Dragon suddenly awakening, and, with no small degree of concern, begin to calculate the probable effects such awakening may produce upon the political situation of the world. Such, however, is in my opinion, no more than a subjective view founded on superficial observation, the prospective appearance surviving not a moment when we make a more penetrative observation as to the actual conditions of the Colossal Empire.

The first question that suggests itself to our minds concerning the establishment of constitutionalism in the country is: How to educate the millions of the illiterate populace to thoroughly

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

qualify them as a constitutional people. In view of the vastness of its dimensions, so difficult a problem as this has never been presented to any country of the present day, and accordingly requires a most painstaking effort for its thorough investigations, as well as most careful execution for its successful solution. And yet the Peking Government seems to attach but little importance to this question, since it declares its intention to approach the problem with: first, the compilation of the compulsory national readers, and second, the establishment of simple elementary schools, not alluding to the establishment of any perfect primary and middle schools which are regarded, in every constitutional country as the most important organs of the national education. We naturally wonder if by such a simple, half-hearted method, so colossal a problem can be effectively solved. The Government announces also in a manner apparently most confident, that seven years after the establishment of the elementary schools above referred to the number of the educated people will be one-hundredth of the whole populace of 400,000,000; rising, as they estimate, to one-fiftieth the following year, and up to one-twentieth the next year, when the constitutional system comes into force. To those who are even slightly acquainted with actual conditions of national education, such a calculation is a matter of pure absurdity. Because even in such a country as Japan or Germany where the school master is most abroad, the rate of progress is so slow that the number of educated people can hardly be doubled in ten years. What ground is there, then, that can satisfactorily account for the Chinese authorities' calculation placing the number of educated people at double the present number in but two years, and at a figure five times as great in so short a space as three years? This is only an illustration of the remark of an ancient writer who says that "an easy assent often contains little sincerity." It is our most sincere hope that the Government may not have given the so-called "easy assent" with but little faith and sincerity, concerning the national education promised, with a view to so preparing the general people as to enable them to stand in future as a constitutional nation.

It may be taken for granted that the Chinese Ministers are aware that local autonomy is by no means incompatible with a central Government in a constitutional country. While we consider it a matter really worthy of congratulation that the authorities have promised the enforcement, within a preparatory period of nine years, of the regulations providing for local autonomy so far as subordinate administrative divisions like towns, districts and prefectures are concerned, we feel that it is a matter for regret that the Government does not refer to the enforcement of the regulations providing for the autonomy of counties, which are the highest administrative organ of an Empire. If the Chinese Authorities wish to appear sincere in their efforts for the successful administration of the country as a constitutional nation, they ought never to lose sight of the consideration of such an important item in the preparatory programme. If the absence of any pledge, on the part of the authorities, concerning the autonomy of the county, is due to their intention to permanently divest the latter of the right of autonomy and to suffer the county officials to oppress, as hitherto, the autonomic bodies within their jurisdiction, from prefecture downwards, it is manifest that they are destroying the very desideratum of the Constitution. If, on the other hand, this is due to their intentional negligence in the establishment of this important element, constituting one of the corrrelative autonomic organs of the State (that is the Central and Local Governments) in view of the disadvantage any large autonomic body may prove to their centralization of power, all we can do is to pity the Peking Government for its lack of common sense.

The poisonous current from the present official systems in China, which perpetually contaminates official circles, has now become so deep that it strikes us with amazement. The most deplorable feature of the situation must be the lack of a distinct line drawn between the central and local administrative organs, each encroaching on the other's sphere, and each constantly shifting the responsibility to the other. It is a matter for infinite regret that the present programme for constitutional preparation is not entirely free from the above-mentioned defects of the official systems. Let an instance illustrate the point. The authorities, in announcing the constitutional preparatory programme, made known to the public that the Central administrative systems (the Peking Government) should be revised in the second year of the preparatory period, and the local (county) administrative systems in the third year. But here notice should be taken of the fact that there is no distinct boundary to the sphere of functions to be performed by the Central and local Governments, since, in many cases, the Government authorities, while centralizing power on the one hand, perform the rôle of the local government on the other. Consider, for instance, such public institutions as the Customs House, Mint, Telegraph Bureau, and Railway Departments. Almost ninety of every one hundred of these officials are dispatched from among the Central Government officials. In these circumstances, therefore, to attempt, as the Authorities do, the thorough revision of the Central and Local Government systems separately, regardless of the traditional complication of the functions and responsibilities of the above two bodies, is merely a waste of time and effort. We cannot but doubt whether by such a defective method, the constitutional organ can ever be successfully established upon an official system that provides no distinct limits of responsibility, as above pointed out,—a chronic disease which, for nearly one thousand years, has been gnawing away the very vitals of the country.

We must take notice also of a more remarkable defect in the so-called preparatory programme. According to the Authorities' declaration, the new organic regulations are to be formulated in five years, put on trial in the seventh year, and formally enforced in the ninth year, that is, simultaneously with the enactment of the constitutional system. We wonder how the Chinese authorities can ever be so indolent and fatally easy-going with regard to so important a programme, in these busy days, when the statesmen of the different nations are all on the alert with their eyes ever open to take advantage of every situation, ready to attend, with admirable promptness to whatever may call for improvement or renovation, with the conviction ever present in their minds that delay of even a day may sometimes cause life-long regret, and that the balance of diplomatic relations is of so delicate a nature that a hair's breadth sometimes proves sufficient to overturn immense undertakings. The authorities who must waste eight long years in the drafting of a new organic system, cannot but be regarded either as coping with the situation with eyes closed, or as devoid of even a grain of sincerity in their efforts for the betterment of the Middle Kingdom.

Again, we find another defect in the lack, in some cases, of any declaration about the date of enforcement of regulations to which the Authorities have committed themselves. For instance, whereas they announce that in the third year of the preparation period, the local tax regulations shall be drafted, and promulgated in the fourth year, and also in the same year, national tax laws shall be formulated, and promulgated in the fifth year, they seem to have carefully refrained from any reference to the definite date of enforcement. We do not understand how it is that the Government, despite the vast effect the promulgation of each regulation produces upon the rights and duties of millions of people, can tolerate the idea of leaving in a permanently indefinite state the new tax regulations which have so much to do with the interests of the masses of the people.

What is more awkward, the government intends to draft the local tax law in the third year and the national tax law in the ensuing year. Is this not against the very principle of taxation, it being obvious that the consideration of the national tax law should be given precedence to that of the local tax law, so far as the established system of taxation is concerned? The additional tax which, constitutes so important a portion of the local tax, is, as a matter of course, to be levied according to the rate of the national tax. By what standard, then, is the Government going to fix the rate of the local tax, when there is no national tax rate in existence?

One thing more, about which we must inquire. And that is: if the authorities have not, intentionally or unintentionally, in their formulation of the nine-year programme of constitutional preparation, entirely thrown away the very foundations of the new empire building,—such as problems concerning finances, economics, traffic and transportation. The programme does not refer in any way to a currency-system reform, which is the first step toward financial improvement; to the enactment of any new banking laws; to the necessary establishment of railway extension regulations; to the control of the post and telegraph business, or to the encouragement and protection of commerce and agriculture. Without, in the first place, effecting any improvement in the present currency system which is so disordered and so detrimental to the successful administration of Chinese finances, and without any provision for the remedy of the present wretched state of the post, telegraph and railway systems; without remedying the present defective banking system; without improving the sanitary provisions and cultivating the people's knowledge concerning sanitation; without providing any protective methods for the improvement of commerce, industry and agriculture,—without exercising due consideration about these important preliminaries, do the Authorities think the Chinese Constitution can ever prove successful?

Of course these are not easy problems to solve. But they should not be left to themselves because they are difficult. The present constitutional preparation is a wholesale sweeping of a grand old house over 5,000 years old and no temporising make-shifts should be allowed, if a comfortable home life is to be insured by a thorough cleaning. Unless those difficult, but none the less important, problems are solved first of all, the Chinese Constitution will surely result in a complete failure. The Prince Regent and his colleagues seem, however, not much concerned, in their efforts for the thorough cleansing of the old house, nor do they seem inclined to thresh out all these questions of primary importance. It is indeed doubtful whether the pillars of the new administrative organ can ever be firmly established upon a foundation so unsolid. We Chinese, resident abroad, cannot but view the future of the Chinese constitution with no small measure of anxiety and concern.

There is one thing still more surprising. The authorities, in announcing their programme for the so-called constitutional preparation, do not refer at all to the establishment of a responsible cabinet which is the very first and foremost organ of a constitutional administration. It is indisputably clear that they can never consciously disregard this important factor of the constitutional question, unless they are bent on palming off upon the public a nominal alteration alone of the Government Military Board, gilding it with a constitutional complexion thereby to pass it as a Chinese Constitutional Cabinet.

In this context I remember the counsels of the late Prince Ito, the greatest Japanese statesman, who paid a visit to Peking just eleven years ago (in July of the 32nd year of Meiji) when the Chinese Empire was in a most tumultuous state due to the Radicals' agitation for Government renovation. At that time the leading Radicals such as Kwang Yu-wei and the writer were called to the ex-Emperor's palace where we laid our heads together as to how to realize the establishment of the long contemplated administrative reforms and how to remove once for all the country's traditional

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

defects in the administrative systems which menaced the welfare of the Empire at large. The emergency of the situation naturally inclined us to take advantage of the Prince's visit, and we had frequent interviews at the Japanese Legation in Peking with Prince Ito to obtain his advice, through Mr. Yano, the Japanese Minister. The Prince's suggestion at that time was: "Be on the cautious side. Radicals are apt to fail, simply because they are too hasty." At this moment, Yuan-shih-kai, envious of the powerful influence of our Progressive Party, applied for membership. But on our rejection of his application because of his apparent lack of faith and sincerity, he turned against us and placing himself at the head of the Conservative Party, ingratiated himself into the patronage of the late Empress Dowager, and the result was the suppression of the political expansion projects of the late Emperor, and the sweeping of the Progressives out of the country, six of them being put to death. Kwang Yu-wei barely escaped from an awful fate, finding refuge on board an English steamship, while I fled to Japan on board the Oshima, a Japanese guard ship on the Chinese coast, through the kindness of Prince Ito. Now he is no more, but his precious warning remains still fresh in my memory. It is true we Radicals now resident abroad reaped the bitterest fruits of failure, because, as the Prince wisely pointed out, of our rather over-hasty procedure. But in view of the present situation, we confidently believe that we should not be doing things in an over-hasty manner if we advocated the destruction of the *status quo* so far as official systems are concerned. That measure requires overwhelming force, lukewarm steps only complicating troubles and trebling difficulties, especially in such an immense country as China, administered as it is at present. While it is at any rate worthy of congratulation that we are now in sight of a Constitutional administrative system for the Chinese people, it is a source of infinite regret that the so-called preparatory programme leaves so much room for revision and improvement, which even the late Prince Ito, who was the very incarnation of patience, considered absolutely intolerable.

I do not mean by this that I entertain anything like a pessimistic view of the future of the Chinese Constitution. On the contrary, I am of the opinion that the Chinese Constitution, such as it is, may be looked upon rather optimistically since even on the assumption that the Chinese Authorities are all tyrants, it would be a matter of utter impossibility to frustrate the Constitution solemnly proclaimed in the very name of the Emperor to the world at large as well as to the Chinese people. Besides, it is undeniable that the Chinese Government and people will find it of absolute necessity to make strenuous efforts for the successful realization of constitutional administration. Especially since it means incalculably great loss and danger to leave the country in its present half paralysed state, in view of imminent international exigencies to which she will be exposed. The future Chinese Government and people will never fail to unite in common efforts for the strengthening of their national foundation by the organization of a constitutional system of administration.

While a careful observation of the probable future development of the situation inspires us with optimistic confidence, the present condition as well as also the immediate future of the Empire, is deplorable. The reluctance on the part of the Government to permit the existence among the people of great men, conduces, as it did before, to drive them all away from the country.

Under these circumstances, which speak so eloquently of the total absence of common endeavours by the Government and the people, we cannot but doubt China's ability to stand up, in the near future, under so weighty a burden as a constitutional administration. Anyhow the probable development of the situation will be that various conflicts, such as have been previously experienced, will arise one after another between the Government Authorities and the people, and from this commotion will probably be developed some great characters, here and there, all over the vast Empire, from among whom may appear a prominent figure and leading spirit, who will take upon himself the task of laying the first corner-stone of the constitution, thereby placing the country, for the first time, under something of a real constitutional administration. Yet how soon such a result can be accomplished cannot be foretold at present. We may safely predict that those great figures who may in future come forth and distinguish themselves from among many millions, will surely hold permanent sway over the Empire, leading and guiding the people toward the goal of constitutionalism, taking advantage of every turn of the tide which may in future come over the political situation.

A SOCIALIST'S WIFE.

(WRITTEN FOR THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

Okumiya Kenshi, aged 54, and living in Nakashibuya, is a translator by profession. He had never, by word or sign of any sort, given his family to believe that he took any special interest in socialistic questions, and it was therefore a great surprise and shock to his wife and family when one day the police made a raid on the house and carried him off on the charge of being concerned with the Socialist Conspiracy. The shock was made the greater by the fact that his wife, Osaka, aged 38, was an invalid suffering from liver trouble.

As Okumiya was being removed he commended his wife to the care of a friend of the name of Kawaguchi, who lived near by and had been a fellow-student of Okumiya's at the Nippon Daigakkō, and he willingly undertook to do what he could for his friend's wife.

For a few days Osaka hoped that her husband would be speedily released. But her hopes were not realized, and she began to worry. Complications set in and cancer developed itself in the stomach. The doctor told her that she had no chance of recovery, so she had her emaciated face photographed as a keepsake for her husband, and waited for a death which came to her with its usual pains.

Kawaguchi made himself responsible for the funeral. Osaka was the wife of a Socialist, so he deemed it well to have the ceremony conducted with as little ostentation as possible, and taking the coffin by night to the crematorium at Kirigaya, had the body reduced to ashes. The next day he took the ashes to the Hongwanji Temple at Yanaka, and deposited them with the priests to be kept safe until the husband should be released from prison to celebrate her obsequies.

But the Hongwanji priests were afraid to accept the charge. It was a terrible responsibility to have the charred bones of the dead wife of a socialist committed to their charge. They requested Kawaguchi to take the urn away and deposit it somewhere else. But Kawaguchi declined to do so. He had done all that was incumbent on him in helping the women while alive and cremating her when dead, and he thought it was the business of the priests to take care of these remains, especially as they had facilities for doing so which he had not. So there the matter rests, according to the *Yorodzu*: the priests decline to receive the ashes, Mr. Kawaguchi declines to take them away. And no prayers are being said for the soul of poor Osaka.

The market for cement, which has long been dull, shows a tendency to recover its activity. The market being much affected by the condition of government works, an increase of 10,000,000 *yen* in the next year's estimates for railway construction, especially for improvement works, and the harbour works in Kobe, Tsuruga, Otaru, etc., will naturally increase the demand for cement. Moreover the railway construction and harbour improvement in Manchuria and Chosen will also lead to a large exportation of this article.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CHINA SEA.—SHANGHAI DISTRICT.—ESTABLISHMENT OF NORTH SADDLE SUBMARINE BELL.

Notice is hereby given that a Submarine Bell has been placed in 15 fathoms of water at low water of spring tides, with North Saddle Lighthouse bearing S. 8° E. (magnetic) distant 8 cables.

The characteristic of the Bell is double strokes at intervals of 4 seconds

The Bell will be sounded in thick weather.

Should a vessel in daylight wish to test the Bell, a diamond shape or a *white* flag with a yellow or blue bell in the centre should be hoisted at the masthead.

On the exhibition of one of these signals the Submarine Bell will be put in operation as soon as possible *i.e.*, in about 15 minutes.

The responding Fog-gun Signal at North Saddle Lighthouse remains unchanged.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WEATHER REPORTS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—In these days when the weather indications are so accurate and valuable, it seems a pity that they cannot be given a more prominent place in our daily papers. I therefore venture to offer the suggestion that if you could arrange to have the daily weather indication report given the same position as the Sunrise and High water date, i.e. just over the heading of the first column, a great many of your readers would be gratified.

Yours faithfully, E. W. FRAZAR.

December 1st, 1910.

[We shall be happy to fall in with our correspondent's suggestion.—ED. *J.M.*]

COURTESY.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me to protest against the supercilious way in which the writer of Tokyo Notes in the 29th ult. flouts my correction of his statement that all government schools get a holiday for the Shokonsha festival. My correction was made in a letter signed, like this one, "Kyōshi" (i.e. of course *teacher*) which you kindly inserted. At his not believing me I might be surprised, but if he had expressed himself courteously, I could not be offended. He says, "By the time this correspondent is more of a *kyōshi* he will have learned. . . ." and he goes on to attempt some witticism about *kyōshi*. I find this both rude and unreasonable. Most of my life I have been a teacher and I have spent twelve years in Tokyo engaged in schools under the direct control of the Mombusho. These schools get no holiday for the Shokonsha festival. Explanations would not interest the public, and I shall not offer them to the "Writer" nor correct his other misstatements as I do not wish to expose myself to further incivility.

Yours indignantly, KYŌSHI.

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF THE JAPANESE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL.")

SIR—Some months ago a number of communications appeared in your columns in regard to the so-called "Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press." There was considerable accusation and rejoinder back and forth, and some heat seemed to be evolved. I would not for the world revive the controversy, though it doubtless served its uses just as the Summary does its own.

At the same time I feel sure that the *Japan Mail* desires to do the fair thing, and by no means give to the world a wrong impression. This I think the *Mail* does, and will do, as long as it retains the present title to the articles in question. Some of your readers are not at all misled, for they know considerable about the Japanese Religious Press as it appears in the Japanese language; but the most of the readers of the summary, and those for whom it it principally intended, especially those that live across the sea, are bound to get an incorrect idea.

If the title were A Summary of a Certain Portion of the Japanese Religious Press, A Summary of the Articles of a Rationalistic Tendency in the Japanese Press, A Summary of Articles from the Japanese

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Press Illustrating "Progressive or Heterodox" Views, or some thing else, cumbrous perhaps but true, I feel sure that the best interests of all concerned would be subserved.

I do not plead for a real summary of the Japanese religious press; since, however the bulk of the sermons and discussions in it may be profitable to those by whom and for whom they are written, they certainly would not be interesting written over and served up in a daily secular paper. Like the articles appearing in the average religious paper at home, they are chiefly of interest to those who are religiously inclined and have an interest in spiritual things.

But it does seem wrong that almost exclusively striking and extreme writings, representing only a small fraction of the sum total of writings published and read in Japan's religious world, should be put forth constantly under a title which if it means anything, ought to mean that the articles referred to give a fairly well balanced view of what is appearing in the Japenese Religious press and read by Christian people in Japan, but which anyone acquainted with the subject knows they fail to do.

Sincerely yours, SOJOURNER.

Fukuoka, December 1st, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Concerning the Monthly Summary of the Japanese Religious Press, a correspondent "Sojourner" complains that "exclusively striking and extreme writings" are given and that "readers are bound to get an incorrect idea." Allow me to protest against this wholly unjust accusation. I think that all fair-minded readers of the summaries will agree that these articles are well balanced and eminently impartial. If many of the views expressed are "progressive" or "heterodox" the reviewer is not responsible for this. The views of leading Japanese Christians *are* unmistakably heterodox;" and if they were not progressive they would find very few readers. And I am sure that readers of the *Mail* are more interested in reading of what the *leaders* of religious thought are saying, than in what a few antiquated laggards may be wearily grinding out.

It is to be hoped that the learned writer of the Summaries will ignore the spiteful attacks which are made upon him, from time to time, and that he will rest assured of the hearty support of all unbiased readers.

Faithfully yours, RESIDENT.

THE WRITER OF THE TŌKYŌ NOTES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I think that "Kyōshi's" reply to the "Writer of the Tōkyō Notes" was certainly called for. I have from time to time observed the cockiness of tone combined with shallowness of knowledge which have characterized many of the notes on Tōkyō published in your columns. That the writer is competent to teach old foreign residents anything new or interesting about the Japanese people he has yet to show. "Kyōshi's" assertion about the Mombushō schools is strictly correct, and it not only applies to Tōkyō Schools, but to all the High Schools in the Country. I would suggest to the "Writer of the Tōkyō Notes" that more modesty of tone would better suit the amount of knowledge of Japanese affairs which he possesses. It seems to me, sir, that the proper title to give to those notes would be "Tōkyō Notes Written for Newcomers."

I am, sir, your, etc., "AN OLD RESIDENT."

THE TARIFF.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your issue of the 6th inst. you suggest that it would be very interesting to learn the "genuine" views of the British residents of Kobe and Yokohama on the subject of the new Japanese Tariff

As the British residents of these ports are for the most part interested in trade it is obvious that they must be naturally opposed to restrictions being placed on that trade. No other view expressed by them could be taken as genuine.

In a recent speech the Premier is reported to have stated that "the only way to increase the wealth of the nation is to promote the foreign trade of the country." Just so—then the object should be to strive to remove *all* barriers to that trade whether erected by Japan or by any other country. Would it not be better economy to take steps to beat down the restrictions placed on Japan's indigenous industries by other nations than to place still further restrictions on "the only way to increase the wealth of the nation?"

There is a way to do this, and now is the opportunity while the country is as yet comparatively free from the thraldom of vested interests.

Let Japan declare her determination to *treat others as they would treat her*, and the whole situation is simplified at once. Let the new tariff stand, but let it be subject to enforcement only in respect of the products of those countries which maintain a tariff-wall against the products of Japan.

The most-favoured-nation clause will then allow all who wish to do so to enjoy the advantages of mutual free-trade with Japan. There might be some who would not be prepared to take immediate advantage of the arrangement, but there is no one who would not honour and respect Japan for the absolutely impartial justice of the measure.

If, in the great war now raging between Free-trade and Protection, Japan, instead of standing shoulder to shoulder with her ally, decides to go over to the enemy, and join the ranks of those who think that the way to increase the wealth of a nation is to tax its own foreign trade, then it will be very difficult to persuade the British public that Japan and England are more than friends in name only.

It may be pointed out that the above proposition makes for (1) the absolute tariff-autonomy of Japan, (2) the cementing of the Anglo-Japanese alliance for all time, and (3) the protection of Japanese manufacturers by breaking down the restraints they are at present subjected to by other nations. It will satisfy free-trader and fair-trader alike and it will be a vast stride towards the interweaving of the interest of the various races of the world which will eventually lead to the much-to-be-desired goal—Universal Peace.

Yours faithfully, ASIO.

Yokohama, 7th December, 1910.

WORLD NEIGHBOURLINESS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Will "A Japanese Rationalist" kindly read the following taken from *The Pioneer* and then inform us what has been and is now being done by Rationalists for the founding and support of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Hospitals, and the betterment of the condition of people in the home and foreign lands.

"At a meeting of prominent Americans held in Washington at the end of last month, over $1,000,000 was subscribed for new buildings for the Young Men's Christian Association of the Orient, the Levant and South America. By invitation of President Taft this meeting was held in the great East Room of the White House. Nearly 200 business men, carefully selected and invited from over the country, were present. A full day was spent in addresses on the progress and needs of the Y.M.C.A. in all lands.

Among the speakers were President Taft, Major General Leonard Wood, Hon. John Wanamaker, Hon. John Barratt, R. S. Miller, Dr. John R. Mott, Galen M. Fisher, and F. S. Brockman.

Dr. Mott's plan called for $1,515,000 in all and before the meeting closed $1,000,000 of this amount had been subscribed without any public appeal.

The largest gift, $540,000, came from Mr. Rockefeller, for uses to be assigned by Dr. Mott in harmony with the whole proposed budget. Other gifts were made by Cleveland H. Dodge $100,000 for two buildings in the Levant, James Stokes $100,000 for a building at Moscow, S. W. Woodward $35,000 for a Helm memorial building in Kobe, some Buffalo men $35,000 for a building in Tokyo for Chinese and Korean students. John Penman $50,000 for Hankow. John Wanamaker $50,000 for another building in China. Buildings for Canton and Bangalore were also promised.

President Taft in the course of his address said, "The Young Men's Christian Association is a living example of doing things."

The address of Galen M. Fisher on the success of the Association work in Japan, and of the friendly feeling of that land for his native country, is reported by the Washington papers.

Men present at the conference report that the outcome of it through the next decade will be much greater than the immediate results, and that the business men of America will be ready to meet halfway, the business men of any Oriental or Latin American country, in providing for the development of Christian character among their young men."

L.H.

AN OLD COMPLAINT REVIVED.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—While declining to enter into a lengthy controversy with one "Sojourner" or twenty "Sojourners," I repeat what has been often asserted by me in these columns, that the writers who publish articles in the *Koe*, the *Seikyō Shimpō*, the *Kirisutokyō Sekai*, the *Kaitakusha*, the *Shin Bukkyō*, the *Shinjin*, the *Michi*, the *Rikugō Zasshi* and many other periodicals habitually perused by me are prominent Japanese Christians, or Buddhists or they are philosophers like Dr. Inoue who take a deep interest in religious thought. What incorrect ideas "those that live across the sea" can possibly get from reading what leading Japanese Christians are saying about religious development here it is very hard for people with ordinary intelligence to perceive. No amount of murmuring on the part of "Sojourner" and his fellow-thinkers will induce the leaders of thought in this country to give up their convictions. Were orthodoxy, in the ascendant here, the Summaries would make the fact abundantly clear, but since statistics go to show that the opposite is the case and since the orthodox magazines have repeatedly admitted this, is the situation to be misrepresented out of consideration for the subscribers to missions "that live across the sea?" This letter is already longer than I intended to make it, and I must positively decline to correspond further on the subject. If the religious periodicals that are most widely circulated in this country and the best known writers habitually misrepresent the state of Japanese religious thought, then will "Sojourner" or anybody else kindly inform the public where they are to find more trustworthy sources of information? "Those that live across the sea!" Ah, there is the rub. If facts could only be kept from their knowledge, things would go on all right.

I am, yours, etc.,

THE WRITER OF THE SUMMARIES.

December 5th, 19.0.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Jesus says:—"And all things whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, ye shall receive"—Matt. 21: 22 (Mark 11: 24 same import)

When Jesus said this did he not know that in the years to come millions upon millions would pray most earnestly and believingly with no response to their appeals? Jesus must have believed, yet his prayer that he might not be crucified was not answered. After the sickness of Mrs Eddy, thousands of prayers went up for her recovery, but in vain. If there was even one believer among those praying thousands, Mrs. Eddy should not have died. In fact, praying is a senseless formality—an opportunity for fervid eloquence. Mrs. Eddy has always been a firm believer in faith healing. She believed even that the proper use of medicine is not very beneficial to the human body and always declared if any one has faith for healing which heals him, let him discard medicine. Christian science has occasioned uproar in many parts of the West. Advanced thinkers have frequently protested against her dogmatism, but she has gone out of her way to quarrel with several thinkers. As I once heard of her investigating Rationalism it is much regrettable to hear her death without seeing her result of study.

Enclosing my card I am, Sir, Yours truly,

"OMEGA."

THE NEW R. CATHOLIC VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have received from L'Abbé E. Raguet some comments on the notice of his translation of the New Testament which formed a part of the last Religious Summary.

(1) He calls attention to a fact which I myself noticed, namely, the omission by the printer of the words *nanigoto wo mo tsutsumi* in 1 Cor XIII, 7 as the translation of *panta stegei*.

(2) On the remarks I made concerning his rendering of certain words he says. 1 Cor XIII—7 J'ai cru devoir traduire *panta stegei* par *nanigoto wo mo tsutsumi*, bien que la vulgate ait: *omnia suffert*. 1° parce que le sens de "*cacher, ne pas dévoiler*," est le premier donné par le Dictionnaire, le sens de "*supporter*" ne venaut qu'en troisieme lieu. 2° parce que *panta upomenei*, rendu par *omnia sustinet*, *nanigoto wo mo korayuru nari*, serait alors une redondance.

The reading *stegei* is indeed accepted by the Roman Catholics.

1 Cor. XIII., 5 *ou logizetai to kakon*, bien que traduit dans la vulgate par "*non cogitat malum*," m'a paru mieux rendu par *owaseru*, le verbe grec signifiant:—1° compter, calculer. 2° porter en compte, attribuer, imputer. 3° raisonner en soi même, penser.

(3) The account of the various editions of the work for sale given by me was taken from a Japan-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ese advertisement. From what L'Abbé E. Raguet says I gather that there are only two editions in *kana*, a 12° edition and a 16° edition, and five different kinds of binding, and only one edition in Romaji, with four different kinds of binding. The dearest of these costs 2 *yen* 75 *sen*.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

THE WRITER OF THE RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

December 6th, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

TURKEY AND HER GERMAN BATTLESHIPS.

London, December 2.

Constantinople.—In the Senate the purchase of battleships from Germany was severely criticized as a hasty transaction. The statement was made that the ships are useless. The Grand Vizier justified the purchase as in the interests of defences towards the sea, necessitated by the political situation.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

Later.

The Conservatives express the greatest satisfaction at the closing up of their ranks. They say that each day presents a rosier prospect of victory for their moderate policy. The Liberals denounce Lord Rosebery's so called non-party appeal and continue to attack the referendum vehemently. They declare that misrepresentations appears to be the chief stock-in-trade of the Unionists.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

DISCUSS ON OF THE REFERENDUM.

London, December 2.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Reading, said his opponents were embarrassed at his taking up the challenge in regard to the referendum. The Liberals now said the Unionists were afraid of Tariff Reform, but the Unionists meant to carry Tariff Reform, as it was essential to the prosperity of the country, after getting the formal and explicit consent of the people.

The Premier, Mr. Asquith, speaking at Wolverhampton, said the statesman proposing the referendum was fit for Bedlam, as the result of the working of the referendum in Switzerland and in the dominions had been disappointing and untrustworthy.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Frederick Banbury and Mr. G. Wyndham have been returned unopposed. The total of members so returned is eleven Unionists and four Liberals.

BELFAST UNIONISTS TO PURCHASE ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Ulster Unionist Council has decided to invite tenders for the supply of arms and ammunition to be delivered immediately.

MR. BALFOUR AT GRIMSBY.

London, December 3.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Grimsby, said it was the Government who, at the bidding of a faction subsidised by foreign money, were embarking on a revolution, claiming a mandate for Home Rule, on which the people had not been consulted, and added that the only escape from an intolerable situation was the referendum.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AT GUILD HALL.

The luncheon given at the Guildhall to the officers of the American fleet, was a full civic ceremonial affair.

BRITISH ELECTION RETURNS.

London, December 4.

The Unionists have elected 58; the Liberals 45; the Labourites 6 and the Nationalists 5—Kingslynn, Ashton-under-Lynne, Wigan, Warlington and South Salford. The Liberals gained South Manchester. Chaplin, Redmond, Rufus Isaacs, Masterman, Hobhouse, Birrell and MacNamara are returned. Sir Kemp defeated the Tariff reform champion, Bonar Law, in North Manchester.

Later.

Up to the present moment returns show that 62 Unionists, 51 Liberals, 7 Labourites and 5 Nationalists have been elected.

The Unionists have gained Grimsby and Warrington and the Liberals Peckham, Rochester and Exeter.

London, December 5.

The Unionists did not do as well as expected but if the proportion of gains is maintained the result will be awkward for the Government.

Later.

The Liberals are gratified at the staunchness of London and Manchester. At Birmingham there was an extraordinary similarity in the majority and that in January although a marked decrease in the total vote.

FURTHER IRISH CONTRIBUTIONS.

Later.

Boston.—The United Irish League yesterday forwarded another $10,000.00.

MRS. EDDY DEAD.

Boston.—Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the Christian Science Association, is dead.

TURKEY'S AFFAIRS.

Constantinople.—In the Chamber the Opposition, both Moslem and non-Moslem deputies, scathingly criticized the Government's home policy, which deputy Tewfik Riza declared would terminate in a tyrannical rule.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Alarming floods are reported from France particularly in the Loire valley. The situation in Paris is less threating although there are extensive floods in the Seine basin.

ELECTION RESULTS.

London, December 6.

The numbers now are:—

Unionists	**115**
Liberals	**87**
Labourites	**14**
Nationalists	**16**
Coalition Total	**117**

The Unionists gained West St. Pancras, Birkenhead, Liverpool (Exchange), and Islington (North).

The Liberals captured Wakefield and Cheltenham.

Mr. Runciman, Minister of Education, has been re-elected, also Messrs. F. E. Smith (C.), Ramsay MacDonald (Lab.), Philip Snowden (Soc.), T. P. O'Connor (N.) and Robert Emmott (L.), Chairman of Committees.

Sir Montagu F. Ommaney, G.C.M.G., formerly permanent under-Secretary for the Colonies, standing as Liberal candidate for Lewisham, has been defeated.

THE REFERENDUM.

Later.

The Referendum was the most prominent topic of yesterday's speeches.

Speaking at Sheffield, Mr. Balfour dwelt principally upon that subject. He said that a poll of the people is essential nowadays, when the Commons are ruled by an Irish caucus.

Sir E. Grey wondered, if the Referendum were adopted, whether there would be any need for Lords and Commons.

JAPANESE-GERMAN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

London, December 7.

Speaking at a dinner of the German-Japanese society in Berlin, the Japanese Ambassador, after referring to the excellent relations between the two countries, regretted that Japanese industrialists were often disappointed because, when they visited German factories the manufacturers carrying secrecy too far, and consequently the Japanese went to other countries where they encountered less distrust.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Liberals announce as childish the suggestion that the Government cannot proceed with its proposals because the majority is not increased.

Later.

Hitherto the numbers are Liberals 106, Unionists 146; Labourites 20; Nationalists 26. The gains of the Liberals have been 10, those of the Unionists 12, and the Labourites 3. John Burns has been re-elected with a much increased majority.

STORMS ON THE CASPIAN SEA.

Astrakahn.—The gales in the Caspian sea resulted altogether in the loss of 23 vessels and 314 lives.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Taft's message recommends little new legislation and presents no tariff proposals.

Later.

Mr. Taft's message says that the consideration of the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun railway by an international loan still forms the subject of friendly discussion between the interested parties. American policy in China is to use American capital for the development of China without prejudicing China's legitimate rights as an independent power.

The President recomends the appropriation of $19,000,000 for the fortification of the Panama canal and a toll of $1.00 per ton on all commerce passing the canal.

ELECTION RETURNS.

London, December 8.

Hitherto the returns have been:—

Unionists	**169**
Liberals	**123**
Labourites	**23**
Nationalists	**34**
Independent Nationalists	**4**

The party gains have been:—

Unionist 18, Liberal 11, Labourite 4.

[These figures make it clear that those given yesterday were inclusive, and did not refer to Tuesday's results. The total gains are apparently as follows:

	1st day.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.
Unionists	7	11	12	18
Liberals	4	6	10	11
Labourites	—	—	3	4

The above returns give the Coalition a majority of 15 out of 353 seats, even including the Independent Nationalists, or O'Brienites, who are doubtful allies.—ED. *J.M.*]

EX-SULTAN'S HOARD.

The Supreme Court of Germany has ordered the Imperial Bank to pay the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid his deposit of £600,000. It is understood that Abdul Hamid is the ostensible, and the Turkish Government the real, plaintiff in the case.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

The imports for November show an increase of £2,479,901 and the exports an increase of £4,282,686.

Later.

The increase in the exports includes £1,180,943 cotton manufactures, £330,165 woollen goods and £637,046 machinery and metal goods.

THE MULLAH.

Aden.—It is reported that the Mullah has attacked Waifentlin (?) killing many and capturing 14,000 sheep and camels. It is said that he has vowed to attack Berbera.

FRENCH DISASTER IN THE SOUDAN.

Paris.—Five thousand followers of the Massalit of Wadai attacked 300 men of Lt.-Col. Molls' rifle corps on the 9th inst. near Trigele. Severe fighting ensued, but the enemy was repulsed. The Sultan Tadjetadin and 600 men were killed, and the Sultan Wadis wounded. Col. Molls, 3 officers, and 40 men were killed; and 4 officers and 69 men wounded.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

THE TSAR AND THE DUMA.

London, December 2.

St. Petersburg.—Parliamentary circles are much perturbed at the series of rebuffs administered by the Tsar to M. Guchkoff, who, it is rumored has decided to resign the presidency of the Duma. Replying to M. Guchkoff's complaint that the upper house blocked reforms, the Tsar said he had noted the slow work of the German Reichstag, yet Germans do not complain and the Tsar saw no cause to complain at the council of the empire.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Premier, replying to Mr. Balfour, renewed his challenge to submit the Irish question to a referendum, and described it as inadequate and a delusive substitute for parliamentary government.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Reading, repeated his pledges that the Unionists if victorious will not legislate about tariff reform before submitting it to a referendum of the people.

The present state of the parties is—Liberals 274, Labourites 40, Nationalists 72, Independent Nationalists 10, Unionists 274; a ministerial majority of 122. In order to secure a bare majority of one over the above coalition the Unionists have to make a net gain of 62 seats. On the other hand in order to secure a majority of one over the Irish, Labourites and Unionists, so as to be master in their own house, the Liberals must win 61 seats.

The election opens on Friday. There are 7 unopposed returns, including Mr. Balfour in the city, and Mr. Chamberlain for West Birmingham.

Later.

Washington.—The Americans applaud Mr. Balfour's declaration as "good political strategy," and bound to improve the Unionists prospects.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, Deember 3.

Fifteen members have been returned unopposed — eleven Unionists and four Liberals. It is an open secret that the Liberals decided on a December election on the old register, believing the balance of gain would be theirs, even if the Minsterialists win a few seats. The government is in the most difficut of positions. It is the opinion in the best informed circles that the Unionists will gain seats. On the balance, should these amount to twenty or thirty the government might resign. The *Times* points out that the government asks the country for a mandate to pass a bill the effect of which would be to give them and any subsequent government absolute control of legislation with triennium power to pass an act nullifying the provision of the quinquennial election and install themselves for life. *The Times* urges the electors to defeat the attempts at party domination. The Nationalist leader announces their willingness to submit Home Rule to the British people.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese are well supported.

FLOODS IN FRANCE.

Paris,—The outlook in the Loire basin is increasingly serious. Seven thousand workers will be thrown out of employment if the Rhone continues to rise.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, December 5.

At the Pollings Saturday the Unionists gained six seats from the Liberals and one from the Labourites; the Liberals gained four from the Unionists. The net result is a gain of three for the Unionists. Lord Roseberry declared at Edinburgh that if the Government lost five seats on the balance they cannot proceed with their proposals. This sentence is regarded as the summing up of the situation. The Liberal majority is decreased throughout the country. In Yorkshire which the Liberals considered staunch to the Ministerial cause, the Unionists own two seats. The enthusiasm in the Unionist cause is apparently rising in Lancashire, where the Unionists effected four gains. The Midlands are somewhat apathetic. In London the results were more favourable to the Liberals than expected, six Ministers being re elected.

Later.

The Premier speaking at New Castle expressed great admiration at the general election, forgetful apparently that the public is angry at the huge waste of public time and money.

THE ELECTORAL CONTEST.

London, December 6.

The second day of polling has given results similar to those of the first. The positions are mostly unchanged. The Unionists won four seats and lost two.

Lord Rosebery, in a message to the nation, describes the dissolution as the most wanton and reckless the country has ever known. An analysis of the election figures indicates the beginning of a change in public opinion.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 7.

Japanese well supported especially 1907.

KRUPPS TO CONTROL RUSSIAN ARMOUR PLANT.

St. Petersburg.—The *Novoe Vremja* states that the Ministry of Marine is countenancing a scheme, initiated by Krupps', to take up the iron works at Marinpol and equip an armour plant. French and British ship builder's consider that Krups' securing control would be preliminary to immediate orders. The *Novoe Vremja* asks whether or not it is policy to give the Germans a footing in the Black sea yards.

ENGLISH ELECTION.

Later.

The pollings are favourable to the Ministerialists, who, helped by three gains of the Labourites, have recovered their lost ground and have won one seat. There are fewer electors polling compared with January. Apparently they are more apathetic than the politicians expected, which indicates displeasure at the quick recurrence of elections. Mr. Balfour has again urged the Premier to say definitely whether or not he meant to introduce a Home Rule Bill, pointing out to the Ministry that its present policy is about to destroy the machinery for asserting the views of the electorate on such a question.

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE.

London, December 8.

Lisbon.—A Government decree concedes the right to strike for all classes of labour except government servants. Strikers must notify their intention to strike.

THE ELECTION.

Later.

The electoral position has again changed. The Unionists have won 5 seats from the Labourites (?) against 2 Ministerial gains.

HOME RULE.

The Premier, replying to a question from one of his constituents, said that the Government, if returned to power, intended to grant Ireland a measure of Home Rule.

QUESTION OF JAPANESE TARIFF RAISED.

Asked what policy he intended to pursue to prevent Japan raising her tariff six-fold against British manufactures, the Premier simply replied that negotiations with Japan were proceeding.

Hitherto the election speakers have made the briefest possible references to the Tariff and have not thrown any new light on the question, which is entirely overshadowed by the Irish and Constitutional questions.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

APANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL IN CHIENTAO.

The Tumen River was completely frozen over on the 3rd instant.

REMOVAL OF KOREANS.

Some time ago, a number of Koreans who had settled in an unopened district near Hsinmintun were ordered by the Chinese Government to remove, each household being given a sum of 3,000 *yen* by way of solatium. But as this did not suffice to pay the cost of reclamation and the value of the standing crops, Mr. Consul-General Koike took the matter up, and the Chinese finally agreed to pay a further sum of 4,000 *yen* to each household. Thus the question has been settled.

(There are 70 of these Korean families).

Other Koreans in the vicinity of Kinchow were to have moved, but as they had already reaped their crops and the Chinese landowners see no advantage in resuming possession, it is thought probable that things in this quarter will be left undisturbed.

OPENING CEREMONY OF THE CANTON-KOWLOON RAILWAY.

From Mr. Consul Segawa, Canton.

One section of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, namely the part between Canton and Sientsun, 29 miles, was recently finished, and on the 6th instant a grand opening ceremony took place, to which Chinese and foreigners were invited. It is said that the whole distance between Canton and Kowloon will be open for traffic next July.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(OFFICIAL TELEGRAMS.)

THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The *Asama* and the *Kasagi*, forming the Training Squadron, left San Pedro on the 7th inst. for Manzanillo.

PEST IN MANCHURIA.

From Mr. Consul-General Kawakami, at Harbin.

Pest has broken out in Pukiatien and shows signs of spreading. Hence the Russian officials are taking military measures to cut the communications between that place and Harbin, having due regard, however, to interests of commerce. Regulations granting free ingress and egress to Europeans, Americans and Japanese have been issued and will become operative in a few days.

("DEUTSCHE JAPAN-POST" SERVICE TO THE "JAPAN HERALD.")

THE DUMA.

Berlin, December 1.

Negotiations between the Russian Senate and the Duma as to methods of averting the threatened conflict have proved futile. In order to make further co-working possible Gutschkow, the President of the Duma, has been ordered to refer to the Tsar, who wishes to avoid a dissolution of the Duma.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Senate has defended the Grand Vizier against attacks directed against him for the purchase of two German battleships.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 2.

Count Goetzen, Prussian Minister at Hamburg, formerly Governor of German East Africa, famous for his tour through Central Africa, has died at the early age of 44 years.

THE PEST IN MANCHURIA.

Dr. Benjasch, Government Surgeon at Harbin, has sent a telegram to St. Petersburg, demanding the prompt action of the Government against the pest epidemic in Northern Manchuria to avoid the spreading of the disease to the West and to Europe.

M. Neratow has been nominated assistant of Minister Sazonow in the Foreign Office.

UNITED STATES.

Berlin, December 3.

The American Squadron, which will visit Great Britain in the near future, will also pay a visit to Kiel in January.

HOLLAND.

The Netherlands Minister for F.A., speaking in the Chamber, said that no foreign power had made any attempt to interfere with the defence of the Netherlands.

ITALY'S FOREIGN POLICY.

Marquis Giuliano, the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber, said that Italian foreign policy had no secret provisions, but only peaceful aims. The Triple Alliance was resting on a firm basis and was maintaining the peace of Europe and the integrity of Turkey as well as the *status quo* in the Balkans, which was also the common aim of the other great European Powers. No difference of opinion existed between Italy and Austria, but the former good relations were still maintained. Italy was also maintaining good and friendly relations with Turkey.—The speech was received with universal satisfaction by the Chamber.

Later.

Marquis Giuliano, in his speech before the Italian Chamber, also referred to the commercial interests of Italy in the Far East, which, he said, were in no way neglected by the Government. A new steamship line and new Consulates at several Far Eastern places would be opened and commercial attachés posted at the Italian Legations. The Italian Settlement at Tientsin is also to be developed by the Government.

Berlin, December 4.

The Italian Minister of Finance, speaking in the Chamber, stated that Italian Finances were very favourable, the new Budget showing a surplus of 51 million Lires.

TURKEY.

The Grand Vizier, speaking in the Turkish Chamber, said that the Sublime Porte was maintaining equally good relations to the Triple Alliance and to the Triple *Entente*. The relations with Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria were also very favourable. Greece could remain Turkey's friend, if only the Cretan question was not made an affair of State policy. The disturbed situation of Persia made the regulations of the boundaries between both countries very difficult, but Turkey had no aims of occupying Persian territory.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to November 16th and 19th ex Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on December 2nd and 4th.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 3rd.

The German Reichstag will adjourn from Dec. 12th until January 12th. The Prussian Landtag will open its session on January 10th.

An electoral district in Eastern Prussia, which has been occupied until now by a Conservative member, has gone over to the Liberals in the by-election.

Berlin, December 4.

The Crown Prince, on his Far Eastern tour, will extend his visit to Kiautschou to four days, until April 4th, and will also visit the Lanschan Mountains and Tsinanfu.

BELGIUM.

Berlin, December 5.

The Queen of Belgium, who was dangerously ill with influenza, has fully recovered.

GERMANY.

The Krupp Works will pay a dividend of ten per cent, instead of eight per cent. which was declared last year.

UNITED STATES.

Berlin, December 6.

An American Petroleum Company has been formed, under the ægis of the Standard Oil Company, which will start borings and open refineries in the Netherlands India.

THE REICHSTAG AND THE SOCIALISTS.

Berlin, December 7.

Owing to the adverse results of the last bye-elections for the Reichstag the Conservative Party and its press are urging Parliament to take strong and energetic repressive measures against the Socialists. The other parties, including the Centre, are declining to recognise the demand of the Conservatives.

Dr. Pauli, the Burgomaster of Bremen, will resign his post owing to advanced age.

SPAIN.

M. P. Révoil, the French Ambassador at Madrid, will resign his post and enter the administration of the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople.

THE FLUSHING FORTIFICATIONS.

The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Chamber, stated that the building of fortifications at Flushing has not evoked a protest from Great Britain, or any of the other Powers. The relations of Holland with the other Powers are uniformly friendly.

ITALY.

Naples is declared free from cholera, so that mail steamers are again calling at the port.

FRONTIER AGREEMENT ARRIVED AT.

The Turco-Persian frontier Commission has effected an agreement between the different frontier tribes, so that any interference on the part of the Powers becomes superfluous.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Arakawa, Mayor of Yokohama, was created on the 3rd inst. a Lord-in-waiting of the Hall of the Golden Pheasant.

The superintendent of the Soda sect Nishiari Bokuzan, founder of the Saiyuji Temple in this city, passed away peacefully on the 4th instant in the 90th year of his age.

It is reported that Viscount Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, will return to his post, leaving Tokyo about the 20th inst., and come again in January next before the actual meeting of the Diet.

Prince Fushimi, Jr., who has been appointed Commander of the battleship *Asahi*, left Tokyo on Monday for Yokosuka to take up his post. The *Asahi* will start on a distant cruise early next spring.

The members of the Chicago baseball team, who have been in Japan, left Yokohama yesterday on board the steamer *Kamakura Maru*, a large number of Waseda and Keio students came to this city to bid them farewell.

It has been decided that the N.Y.K. steamer *Koga Maru* will take on board those exhibits which are to be sent to the Italian International Exhibition. The vessel will call at Genoa for the purpose, leaving Yokohama and Kobe on the 21st and 24th inst. respectively.

The funeral ceremony of the late Baron Go was conducted on Tuesday at the Aoyama Cemetery, the cortege leaving the residence at Nibancho, Kojimachi, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. H.M. the Emperor sent Chamberlain Hinonishi the same day to make offerings before the tablet of the deceased peer.

Ex-advocate Takano who was formerly President of the Supreme Court in Formosa, has been serving his term at the Sugamo Prison in Tokyo, since October last year. On the 4th inst. he was specially pardoned and released provisionally from prison, before the expiry of his term, which expires on the 29th April next.

The result of the by-election of a member of the House of Representatives in Kanagawa prefecture, was officially announced on the 3rd inst. Mr. Koganei, candidate of the *Seiyu-kai*, was returned with a majority of 106. He received 7,459 votes against 6,653 in favour of Mr. Yamamiya, candidate of the *Kokuminto*.

A serious railway accident occurred on Tuesday morning in the compound of Higashi-Kanagawa Station. The engine of a goods train which had arrived from Osaki was di joined and made to proceed to take in water, when another goods train from Hachioji approached the station. No sooner had an emergency signal been given, than the two engines came into violent collision, so

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that two engine-drivers were injured and much damage was done to the engines and rails. Traffic on the Hachioji line was suspended until noon the same day.

The opening ceremony of a lecture-class for instructors of ethics in the normal schools of the country was held on Monday at the Shubunkwan in the Department of Education. Over 86 instructors were present. Mr. Komatsubara, Minister of Education, made a speech referring to the importance of unification of methods of ethical instruction.

A commemoration bronze statue for the late Mr. Kano Natsuo, a noted sculptor in the Meiji era, has been erected in the yard of the Tokyo Art School. The unveiling ceremony was performed on the 4th instant, when Mr. Masaki, Director of the Art School, gave an address, eulogizing the deceased sculptor for his distinguished services rendered to artistic circles.

At 7 a.m. on the 1st inst. it was discovered that one or two burglars had broken into the Imperial Museum at Uyeno, Tokyo, during the previous night. Some 10,000 *ryo* of Koban (ancient gold coins(valued at 100,000 *yen* were purloined. It is supposed that the burglar or burglars had full knowledge of the inside of the building. They were found to have broken a fence near the south gate of the Museum, where the gate-keeper's box stands.

On the 4th instant a social gathering of the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, was held at the Shiba Detached Palace. Prince Fushimi Sr., Prince and Princess Kanin, Prince Higashi-Fushimi, Prince and Princess Fushimi, Jr., Prince Kitashirakawa, Prince and Princess Asaka, Prince Higashi-Kuni, and Prince and Princess Takeda, were present. The intendants to some of these Princes and several military officers had the honour to dine with Their Highnesses.

On Tuesday evening a meeting of the Japanese Hotels Association organized by the Imperial Hotel and thirty-three other hotels, with Mr. Okura as the Presideut, was hold at the Kwagetsu Restaurant in Tokyo. The following three resolutions of the Association were announced, to be carried out by stating the views of the Association to the Government authorities concerned:—(1) All materials for the use of hotels should he made free from customs duties and those who are engaged in hotel business, should also he exempted from taxation; (2) a Government office should be established with a view to stimulating foreign tourists to travel in Japan and to perfecting accommodation facilities for travel; and (3) those who are engaged in hotel business should be made able to borrow their capital from the Hpothec Bunk at low rates of interest.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 69.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B—Kt 8	

This beautiful problem has no less than 12 variations.

Correct solutions received from W H.S., J.S., J.W.E., D D., Omega, "G.B," Charles Stewart, and Omicron.

W.A. de H. Caught napping! B to Q 6 won't do. If Black plays P—R 3, where is the mate?

* * *

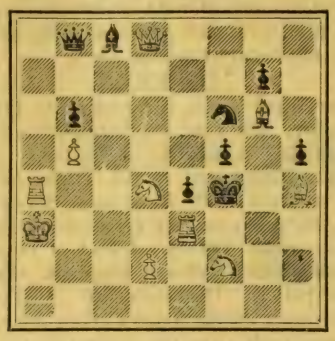
THE BLACKBURNE TESTIMONIAL.

The proposal to present a testimonial to the veteran English player on the completion of his fifty years' devotion to the game is meeting with such favour in Chess circles everywhere that we think our limited community may not feel indisposed to assist the scheme. We have, therefore, decided to open a subscription list and shall be glad to acknowledge any sums sent to Mr. W. B. Mason, 104-c Bluff, for that purpose. The following amounts have already been received:—

Omega .....5 YEN.
W.B.M.....3 „

* * *

PROBLEM No 71.
By F. HEALEY.
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME No. 72.

(IRREGULAR OPENING.)

	WHITE. Blackburne.	BLACK. F. S. Smith.
1.	P—K 3	P—Q 4
2.	P—K B4	P—K 3
3	Kt—K B 3	P—Q B4
4.	P—Q Kt3	B—K 2
5.	B—Kt 2	B—B 3
6.	P—B 3	Kt—B 3
7	Kt—R 3	KKt—K 2
8.	K —B 2	P—Q R3
9.	P—Q 4	P—Q Kt3
10.	B—Q 3	P x P
11.	KP x P	B—Kt 2
12.	Castles	P—Kt 3
13.	Q—K 2	Castles
14.	QR—K sq	Kt—B sq
15.	Kt—K 5	Kt—Q 3
16.	P—R 3	R—K sq
17.	B x Kt	Q x B
18.	R—B 3	B—Kt 2
19.	R—R 3	Kt—Kt sq
20.	Q—Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
21.	Kt—K 3	P—B 4
22.	Q—R 4	Kt—B sq
23.	P—K Kt4	QR—B sq
24.	P x P	KP x P
25.	R—Q B sq	R—B 2
26.	R—B 2	B—K B3
27.	Q—Kt 3	R—Kt 2
28.	R—K Kt2	R—B sq
29.	Q—K sq	Kt—K 3
30.	R—B 3	Kt—B 2
31.	P—K R4	Kt—K 3
32.	P—R 5	Kt—B sq
33.	P—R 6 (*a*)	R—K 2
34	Kt x BP	Q—B 2
35.	Kt x R, ch	Q x Kt
36.	R—K 3	Q—Q B2
37	B x Kt P	P x B
38	Kt x P	K—B 2
39.	Kt—K 5, ch	K—K 3
40.	Kt—Kt 4, ch	K—B 2
41.	Kt x B	Kt—Kt 3
42.	R x Kt	K x R
43.	Q—Kt 3, ch	K x P
44.	Q—Kt 5 mate	

(*a*) A capital and decisive move, and from here Blackburne terminates the game brilliantly.

* * *

The death is announced of the famous problem composer, Major Philipp Klett at the age of seventy-seven.

* * *

We learn from the *Field* that a scheme has been devised for introducing chess into public and other large schools and has met with the approval of the British Chess Federation who will present medals every year to the most successful scholars.

CURED HER THREE GIRLS OF ECZEMA

Heads were Masses of Itching Eruption—All Kinds of Remedies Failed and Mother was in Despair—Their Immediate Relief and Economical,

PERMANENT RECOVERY IS DUE TO CUTICURA



"About a year ago one of our girls came home from Fraserburgh where she had been for two months. She was covered all over with red spots which were very itching and we had never seen anything like this before. We tried all kinds of remedies that we could get but she got no better. Now this girl was only eleven years old. We had three girls and the other two girls were affected, also. One of the latter had a very bad case, extending all through to the hair of her head, around back of the neck and back of her ears were in a mass of raw flesh. This girl was between eight and nine years of age. They were all in a mass of eczema all over their heads, under the hair and on the necks. We thought we were not to get a cure, as we had tried all the other remedies, including ointments of different kinds. Finally I saw an advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies for eczema. I bought some Cuticura and as soon as the Cuticura Ointment was applied we saw a big difference in the appearance of the disease. In two days' time the sores looked cleaner and commenced to heal and by three months all three of my girls were completely cured. I can truthfully say that Cuticura is a safe and permanent cure, as all my children have never had the slightest return of eczema. We only used two boxes of Cuticura Ointment. Mrs. Christina Ritchie, 11, Loch St., Rosehearty, by Fraserburgh, Scotland, Nov. 1, 1909."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin and Scalp.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, December 10.

The market for Raw Cotton is firm. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	47.50 to 48.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 4 .50
Indian Broach	40.00 to 41.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	35.50 to 36.50

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good...	4 95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good...	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44 45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.20 to 4.10

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE.	
30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards,	
32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards,	
30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards,	
30-32 inches G od to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union,	
54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Little business has been done. Generally speakings stocks are heavy.

Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square PER PICUL.	Y. 3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7 40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10.60
„ „ Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 3 75
Victory	3.56
Nonpareil	4.50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.40 to 2 70
Hokuyetsu	2.90 to 3.50
Nippon	2.45 to 3.50
Ogura	2.45 to 3.15
Todai	3.00

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	— —
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14 80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transaction, have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

FLOUR.

Little business has been done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11 40

Japanese:—

Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced local mills to make purchases to the extent of several thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4.60 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4 40 to 4 50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On December 8th stocks were: Filatures 13,786 bales; Re-reels, 1,921 bales; Kakeda, 625 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V. 1,050
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,010
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,020
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	971
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	970
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	955
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	945
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	945
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	935
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	970
Re-reels—No. 1½	965
Re-reels—No. 2	950
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	905
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	890
Kakedas—No. 2	870

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Dec	Present delivery.	December delivery.	January delivery.	February delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
2nd	10.14	9.87	9.86	10 18
3rd	10.34	10.08	10.23	10 36
4th	—	—	—	—
5th	10.25	10.05	10.14	10.26
6th	10.21	10.00	—	10.22
7th	10.28	10.08	10.15	1.027
8th	10.29	10.12	10.16	10 30

WASTE SILK.

The market is firm. Prices are a little easier, but the quality of recent arrival is not good.

On November 28th stocks were:—Noshi, 2,500 piculs; Kibiso, 7,500 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best, Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium, Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium, Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	125 to 135
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—The market is firm.

Kanazawa:—There has been a slight decline in prices, but the market is firm.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9 15	9.05	9 05	8 95	8 85
27″	8.65	8 50	8 45	8 25	8 25
36″	8.35	8.50	8.35	8 15	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *m* Yen.
22½″	9.10	9.10	9 10	8.85
27″	8 85	8.75	8.70	8 40
36″	8.60	8 55	8.55	8.30

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11 95	12 60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of December 8th the quotation was £57.10.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43 50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47 00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,334.867
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	224.333

Delivery.	Closing Price
December	14.98
January	15.03
February	15 27

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December	—	December	—
January	14.57	January	14.70
February	14.88	February	14.83

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 16.00
Medium	15 10
Common	14.20
Average	15.10

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till November 29th, amount to 6,850,000 *kin* against 8 700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	143.05
January	140.55
February	139.90

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Dec. 8.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and Hongkong sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ lower have caused local rates on China to rule firmer accordingly but no change in other rates.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{3}{8}$
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1⅛
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	261
America—Bank sight	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	51
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	213
India—Bank sight	151¾
— Private 30 days' sight	153¾
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	90½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	88½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	81½*
— Private 10 days' sight	83*
Bar Silver (London)	25@ $\frac{3}{16}$

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Su. Dec. 11
Europe	N.D.L.	Prinz Ludwig	M. Dec. 12
Hongkong	P. M.	Mongolia 2	M. Dec. 12
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of China 3	Tu Dec. 13
Tacoma	B. L.	Suveric	W. Dec. 14
Europe	M.M.	V. de la Ciotat 4	W. Dec. 14
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Mexico Maru	W. Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Siberia 5	Th Dec. 15
Hongkong	N. Y. K.	Awa Maru 6	M. Dec. 19
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Tenyo Maru	M. Dec. 19
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Sa. Dec. 24
Hongkong	B. L.	Hallamshire	Th. Dec. 29

2 Left Hongkong on the 5th inst.
3 Left Vancouver on the 30th ult.
4 Left Saigon on the 1st inst.
5 Left San Francisco on the 29th ult.
6 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	Polynesien	Sa. Dec. 10
Tacoma	B. & S.	Keemun	Sa. Dec. 10
Australia	N. Y. K.	Yawata Maru	Sa. Dec. 10
Hongkong	T.K.K	Nippon Maru	Su. Dec. 11
Hongkong	N.Y.K.	Inaba Maru	M. Dec. 12
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Tacoma Maru	Tu. Dec. 13
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of China	W. Dec. 14
America	P. M.	Mongolia	W. Dec. 14
Hongkong	B. L.	Suveric	Th. Dec. 15
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Mexico Maru	F. Dec. 16
Europe	N. D. L.	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Dec. 17
Hongkong	P. M.	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 17
Europe	N.Y.K.	Kaga Maru	W. Dec. 21
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Awa Maru	W. Dec. 21
America	C. R.	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec. 21
America	T.K.K.	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 21
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Dec. 25
Tacoma	B. L.	Hallamshire	F. Dec. 30

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 2nd Dec., —Macasssr via ports, General. — Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035. S. Murazumi, 2nd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 2nd Dec ,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ariake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,183, T. Ota, 3rd Dec.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,337, W. Wade, 3rd Nov ,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, E. Loftus, 3rd Dec., —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 4th Dec.,—Dairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 5th Dec ,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 5th Dec.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 5th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T G. Steeves, 5th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpooi via ports, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

Alcinous, Brit sh steamer, 4,278, Riepenhansen, 5th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,529, R. Jones, 5th Dec., —Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 2th Dec.,—Kobe, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Konan Maru, Japanese steamer, 858, T. Araki, 6th Dec.,—Wakamatsu, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 6th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ume Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,714, I. Hamada, 6th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Somali, British steamer, 4,225, A. G. Cubitt, 7th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S N. Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, M. Hagino-7th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 7th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Y. Nomura, 7th Dec.,—Takao, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 7th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Takasago Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,065, M. Machida, 8th Dec ,—Taku, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510. J D. Satchet, 8th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Amara, British steamer, 1,565, C. J. Mattock, 8th Dec.,—Nagasaki, General.—Jardine Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Taichu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1 804, I. Goto, 1st Dec.,—Takao, General.—Os ka Shosen Kaisha.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,369, T. Noguchi, 2nd Dec.,—Dairen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shoshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 999, H. Abe, 2nd Dec.,—Nagoya, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Seattle Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832, T. Saito, 2nd Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American line O.S.K.)

Erz Franz Ferdinand, Austrian steamer, 3 843, E. Nitsche, 2nd Dec.—Trieste and Fiume via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kleist, German steamer, 5,123, O. Pahnke, 3rd Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H, Ahrens & Co.

Takasaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,943, M. Yoshikawa, 3rd Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aymeric, British steamer, 2,789, E. Loftus, 3rd Dec.,—Seattle, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, S. Murazumi, 4th Dec ,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 4th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tjilatjap, Dutch steamer, 2,475, La Rooy, 4th Dec., —Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Agamemnon, British steamer, 4,462, Robt. Day, 6th D c ,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Kageshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,372, W. Wade, 6th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Jason, British steamer, 4,880, T. G. Steeves, 6th Dec.,—Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,284, Nishi, 6th Dec.,—Moji, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Tsugaru, Japanese cruiser, 6,630, Capt. H. Tadokoro, 6th Dec.,—China Coast.

Mishima Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,270, A. E. Moses, 7th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kamakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,798, K. Nagawo, 6th Dec ,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Kaisow, British steamer, 2,529, R. Jo es, 7th Dec., —Kobe.—Butterfield & Swire.

Choshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,203, T. Watanabe, 7th Dec ,—Dairen, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Moyori Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,736, T. Hori, 8th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian steamer, 2,960, C. Smith, 8th Dec.,—Portland, Or., Mails and General.—P. & A. S.S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yawata Maru* from Melbourne via ports :—Mr. M. Pelletier in cabin ; Mr. H. Smith in second class ; 6 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Chikuzen Maru*, from Shanghai via ports :—Mr. H. F. Evelyn ; 15 Japanese and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kosai Maru* from Shanghai :—Mr. Thomas de Berigny, Master Charles de Berigny, Master Gordon Ray and Mr. D. Durans in cabin ; Mr. S. Ishii in second class ; 13 passengers in steerage. For Vancouver :—Capt. F. W. Evans in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru*, from Antwerp and London via ports :—Miss M. A. Cox, Mr. S. P. Peart, Mr. S. Yorioka, Mr. Y. Masuda. Mr. Takasugi, Mr. K. Kimoto and Mr. Ishizaka in cabin ; Mr. K. Tanaka, Mrs. K. Mizui, Mr. T. Gyotoku, Mr. J. Dumlop, Mr. F. O. Page, Mr. O. Robbert, Mr. G. Robbert, Mr. F. Colling, Mr. F. A. Caul, Mr. R W. Baird and Mr. U. S. Sunderland in second class ; Mr. H. Moriyama in intermediate ; 42 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—Mr. and Mrs. J W. Smith, Mr. S. H. Janes, Dr. Beemer, Mr. S. Wheeler and Mr. Low Chio Shun in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kamakura Maru* for Seattle, Wash. :—Mr. E. J. Evans in cabin ; 5 Japanese in steerage. For Seattle :—Capt. W. Grimes in cabin ; Mr. Uyematsu and Mrs N. Hirano in second class ; 8 Japanese in steerage.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Silk per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai :—

	RAW.				WASTE.			
	England.	France.	Milan.	Moscow.	England	France.	Trieste.	Peignes France.
L. Mallet	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	—	10	—	—	141	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten.	—	45	—	10	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	—	10	—		—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co.	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Siber Hegner & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
Total	—	137	10	10	—	165	34	—

CARGOES.

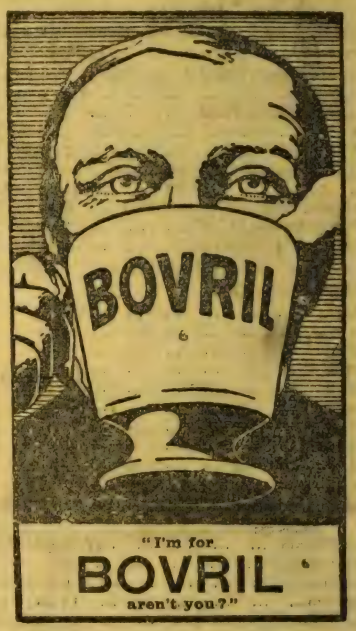
Per British steamer *Aymeric* for Vancouver and Tacoma :—

TEA.

From	Canada.	Chicago & West.	New York & East.	Pacific Coast.	Other Cities.	Total.
Hongkong	—	—	—	25	—	25
Shanghai	2,038	3,693	334	—	—	6,065
Yokohama	95	127	20	--	—	242
Shimidzu	932	55	108	—	—	1,095
Total	3,065	3,875	462	25	—	7,427

SILK.

	New York.	Easton.	Holyoke.	Total
Shanghai	45	—	—	45
Yokohama	514	—	21	554
Total	559	—	21	580



FOR SALE

AT THE

"JAPAN MAIL" OFFICE.

Copies of Mining Law, Government Insurance Policy, Lease, and Charter Party Forms.

（毎土曜日一回發行）
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 橫濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 25. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 17TH DEC., 1910. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News 753
The Commerce of America and China 754
The Manchurian Agitation... 754
The "North China Daily News" 754
The Chinese Armaments 755
The Queue 755
Chinese Newspapers 755
The Senate in Peking 756
Chinese Loans... 798
Shanghai Statistics 756
The Famine in Anhui 756
The Alleged Tour of the Prince Imperial 756
The Opium Question 757
Mr. Tang Shao Yi 757
China's National Assembly... 757
The Pest 757
The Hon. Mr. Wm. C. Redfield 757
China 758
Korea 759
The Japanese Anarchists 759
The Foreign Trade of Japan 759
The Cabinet 760
American Ladies and Japanese Naval Officers 760
The United States in the East 760
The President's Message 760
The Specie Bank in Manchuria 760
Curious Misconceptions 761
The Socialists 761
The State of Korea 761
Professor Furuichi 761
A Curious Complication 762
The Broad Gauge 762
The New Warship 762
Formosa 762
The Formosa Joint-Stock Tea Company 762
The Chinese Representative in Tokyo 762
Mr K. Inouye 763
The "New York Herald" 763
The Railway Question 763
The Toyo Steamship Company 763
The Exhibition of 1917... 763
The Tokyo Stock Exchange 763
Pianoforte Recital at the Russian Embassy 764
The Bookshelf 765
The "Melanges" 765
Marriage in Yokohama 765
Madame Capellmann-Roedel 7 5
Leading Articles :—
Back to the Council Table? 766
Products of Competition 766
Foreign Comment in the Constitutional Crisis 767
Socialism: A Parable 768
Banquet in Tokyo 769
Asiatic Society of Japan 770
Fires 770
Football 770
Notice to Mariners 770
Correspondence : -
Weather Indications 770
Foreign Missions 770
The Japanese Brewery Company, Ltd 770
"The Rub" 771
Religious Summaries 771
Chess 771
Telegrams 771
Expansion of the Yamato Race 775
The Far Eastern Public Hall Company Limited 776
The Revolution in Mexico 776
News of the Week 777
Latest Commercial 778
Latest Shipping 779
Supplement :—
Tokyo Notes ... ... I.
Marriage in Korea ... ... I.
The "Million Dollar Day" at the White House" II
"Ben Hur" at the "Gaiety" ... ... II.
The British Society III
Our Russian Newsletter ... ... IV.
The Russo-Indian Railway Project ... ... V.
The Tariff Question VI
Local News VI

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 17TH, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

BETHELL—STAMP-VINCENT.—On Saturday, December 10th, at H.B.M. Consulate General, by J. C. Hall, Esq., I.S.O., and at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, MAY, only daughter of the late FREDERICK STAMP-VINCENT, Esq., and Mrs. STAMP-VINCENT, of Chiswick, London, W., to HERBERT, second son of THOMAS HANCOCK BETHELL, Esq., of Croydon, Surrey.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DR. H. H. CRIPPEN was hanged in Pentonville Prison on the 23rd ult. for the murder of his wife, "Belle Ellmore."

THE first snow of the season was experienced at Nagasaki on the 11th inst. The thermometer registered 39 degrees Fahr.

AN Otaru despatch says that owing to the recent heavy fall of snow, much inconvenience is felt on the railways. Trains are generally delayed 40 minutes to 2 hours. The thermometer registers 0.12° or 0.13° cent.

AN official telegram from the Japanese Ambassador in Berlin says that the German Crown Prince who has set out for the Far East on an inspection tour, will arrive at Yokohama at the end of April next.

HIGH PRIESTESS KUGA SEIYEN, elder sister of Prince Fushimi, Sr., who has been spending a retired life at the Chionion Temple in Kyoto, passed away on the 13th instant at the advanced age of 83. The decease is not yet officially announced.

IT is reported from Jinsen that the scout-ship *Sakura Maru*, of the Customs House, is missing. The vessel left the port a few days ago in search of wrecked fishing boats. The steamer *Kosai Maru* is at present engaged in tracing the *Sakura Maru*.

A GENSAN despatch reports that the last Saturday morning the O. S. K. steamer *Keelung Maru*, chartered by the Government, ran aground on a shoal, when she was about to leave Seikoshin for Gensan. Neither the vessel, nor cargo were seriously damaged and it was expected that she would reach the latter port the following day.

A TELEPHONE message from Kyoto says that on the 10th inst. the Silk Spinning Company there held an extraordinary general meeting of its shareholders, to discuss the bill for amalgamation with the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company. So many arguments arose that no decision was reached until midnight, when the original bill was finally passed by a small majority.

THE silk fabrics which are manufactured in Tsukui-gun, Kanagawa prefecture, give good prospect day by day. The outputs during October and November last were as follows:—

OCTOBER.	Pieces.
Tsukui Silk	13,465
Other silk fabrics.....	18,779
NOVEMBER.	
Tsukui Silk	12 902
Other silk fabrics.....	19,271

THE steamer *Kotohira Maru*, carrying 1,000 emmigrants from Okinawa and other prefectures, left Kobe on Wednesday for the island of New Caledonia in the Southern Pacific. These emmigrants are to be employed by a French firm on the island to work in a nickel mine. Their wages being 40 francs a month, the island cannot be called an ideal land to which to emigrate, but it may be comparatively better than Okinawa, where it takes a year to save only 30 *yen*.

A MARUGAME despatch says that in the small hours of Monday the steamer *Toto Maru* (1,986 tons) ran on a sunken rock near Mikoshima, off Yosa-mura, Naketado gun, on her way from Kobe and Nagasaki. The vessel sustained serious damage to her bow. The steam launch *Yashima Maru*, of the Police Station in the vicinity and several other boats from Sakaide, immediately went to the rescue, and the cargo is being discharged from the stranded vessel. It is, however, reported that much difficulty is found in refloating the vessel.

IN connection with the proposed adoption of the broad gauge system on the Shimbashi-Shimonoseki line, it has been decided to double-track on the Tokyo-Numazu, Ogaki-Sekigahara, Baba-Akashi, and Akashi-Hiroshima sections, and to single-track on the Numazu Ogaki, Sekigara-Baba, and Hiroshima-Shimonoseki sections.

IN connection with the recent fire on board the warship *Anegawa* at Kure, it has been discovered after investigations that the outbreak was due to incendiarism, the offender being one of the marines. Captain Hirose, the Commander, and three other officers in charge, have been ordered to home confinement for two or three days, on account of this neglect of their duties.

THE *Nagasaki Press* reproduces a report from the *Moji Shimpo* to the effect that the Secretary of the German Consulate at Shimonoseki, on returning from the office to his residence shortly after noon on the 11th inst., found that the house had been feloniously entered. He made a search and discovered a stoutly-built Japanese; a struggle took place and the intruder was finally overawed by the firing of a blank cartridge. He was handed over to the police, who believe him to be a native of Hiroshima, aged 27, against whom many crimes are alleged.

AN official report which reached the Railway Board on Monday morning, says that since the 10th inst. a heavy fall of snow has been experienced at various districts along the Shinyetsu line. At Niigata, Kaseimazaki, Saigata, Naoyetsu, snow lies from two to three feet deep, and the fall is not over yet. All trains are delayed, from 40 minutes to two hours. No small damage has been done to telegraphic lines. Snow is also reported from Kyoto, Maibara, Sekigahara, Ogaki, and several other places on the Tokaido line, while the railway has not sustained any damage.

COURT COUNCILLOR MIURA YASUSHI, who was formerly Governor of Tokyo-fu and afterwards created a Lord-in-waiting of the Hall of the Golden Pheasant, passed away at 6 p.m. on the 11th inst. at the advanced age of 83. The funeral will take place on Thursday next.

Another death was announced on the 11th inst.; that of Mr. Shimobu Joken, famous for his proficiency in Chinese learning, who was reported a few days ago to be critically ill. He was noted for his literary ability, and among his masterpieces is the "Biography of the Forty-seven *Ronin*."

THE Japanese and foreign steamship companies which possess regular liners in the Northern Pacific, being frequently deprived of freight by the competition of the Chargeurs Reunis Company, negotiations have been progressing to conclude an agreement between the parties concerned. In the meantime those shippers who enter into contract with the irregular liners, have strongly opposed the proposal of the steamship companies possessing regular liners, on the ground, that in the event of an agreement being concluded between the regular and irregular liners, the shippers will be entirely under the control of steamship companies. It thus seems impossible to reach a compromise.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE COMMERCE OF AMERICA AND CHINA.

Saturday, December 10.

Naturally much interest has been roused in Japan by receipt of intelligence that very practical arrangements have been made in Shanghai between Chinese leading merchants and representatives of the American business-men who recently visited China. Four measures are said to have been concerted after due consultation. The first was that at the various tradal centres throughout China and America commercial museums should be established for the purpose of familiarizing each nation with the products and manufactures of the other. The second, that commissioners should be appointed in each country to investigate and report upon tradal conditions and prospects. The third, that an American Chinese Bank should be established. And the fourth, that an American-Chinese Steamship Company should be organized. Subsequently published details of the last two projects show that the Bank is to have a capital of 10 millions dollars, one half put up by the Chinese and one half by the Americans, and that its offices are to be, in China, at Shanghai and at Tientsin, and, in America, at New York and at San Francisco. As for the shipping enterprise, the idea is to base it on the present Ta-I ai S.S. Company, adding several large vessels and arranging for two or three voyages a month between Seattle and China. It is observed by the *Jiji Shimpo* that when the American tourists came to Japan last year they entered into a similar agreement with their Japanese *confrères*, but on a smaller scale. The Japanese arrangement was limited to the opening of tradal museums at various centres in the two countries, and to the establishment of standing committees to investigate and report. In China's case the programme extends much further, since it contemplates special banking facilities as well as a maritime transport enterprise. Naturally such a marked difference between the understandings arrived at in Shanghai and in Tokyo attracts attention at this end. The *Jiji* attributes it to two things. One is the tendency lately developed in the United States to cement closer commercial relations with the people of China. The other is the rights recovery mood which has overtaken the Chinese and which induces them to fall into the error of misjudging and suspecting all Japan's actions. Something is due also, our Tokyo contemporary thinks, to the conviction sedulously fomented by certain American agitators that the United States is inevitably destined to have a great struggle with Japan for the control of the Pacific Ocean. Of course it has to be remembered that Japan is already tolerably well equipped with banks and steamship companies of an international character, whereas China as yet has nothing of the kind. The idea of course is that the proposed American Chinese Bank will have the handling of all moneys transmitted by Chinese emigrating to the United States or settled there, as well as the financing of whatever commerce may result between America and China from this special arrangement. Such a programme seems more likely to affect the local foreign bankers and merchants in China than the Japanese, but it is none the less a significant sign of the times.

Sunday, December 11.

With reference to the above the telegraph says to-day that arrangements have been completed for establishing a bank of America and China, but no further particulars are given as to locality, capital or management. We find it difficult to believe that a project of such importance can have been elaborated so rapidly. So far as the foreign mercantile community is concerned, it might reasonably be supposed that banking facilities are already sufficient, and if the Chinese find themselves in want of a financial organ which will transact their business more satisfactorily than the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank does, the discovery has been a long time in the making.

THE MANCHURIAN AGITATION.

Friday, December 9.

It is telegraphed from Mukden to the *Asahi Shimbun* that all the local officials of the province are credited with the design of affixing their names to a memorial calling for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. The proximate reason assigned for this action is the people's keenness in the same sense. But that would scarcely justify such a step on the part of the officials. Of whatever vertigo the people may allow themselves to become victims, officialdom is expected to keep its head, and we cannot for a moment believe that the officials in Mukden would consent to endorse the absurd proposition that adequate preparations for a National Assembly can be made in a few months. Truly some of the Chinese appear to have lost their heads completely at this juncture.

Saturday, December 10.

The provinces of Kilin and Amur have endorsed the intemperate action of the people in Mukden. On the 6th instant large crowds of the people in the former two provinces assembled at the *yamens* of the local officials and presented petitions asking for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. They required that the Viceroy should constitute himself their spokesman to the Central Government. The telegram adds that the various co-operated bodies in the Three Eastern Provinces are arranging to send deputies to Peking on the 12th instant for the purpose of pushing their claim.

Sunday, December 11.

In the *Mainichi Dempo's* Mukden telegrams there is a very interesting piece of intelligence. It is prefaced by a statement that the number of petitions written with blood by patriots in Yingkow, Tieling and Mukden is 5; and the message then goes on to say that the Viceroy has taken up the matter with great earnestness and vehemence. His Excellency's promise to constitute himself the people's mouthpiece was no vain pledge, if the account given by this telegram be trustworthy. The Viceroy is represented as having declared that the Three Eastern Provinces stand in a category by themselves, so far as territorial danger is concerned. They are menaced by a powerful neighbour, and nobody should be so fatuous as to suppose that the fate which has overtaken Korea will be postponed in China's case to suit her convenience. In fact the only stable element in the situation is the determination of the people to oppose foreign aggression, and the sole method of saving the situation is to provide machinery for giving effect to that determination. The Viceroy goes on to say that if this memorial be not endorsed in high places, he begs to be relieved of his office, and to prove the sincerity of this request he applies for a fortnight's leave.

We publish this news with all reserve because we find it a little difficult to believe that the contents of such a memorial can have been published so speedily. Nevertheless the *Asahi Shimbun's* Mukden correspondent confirms the news and adds that the Viceroy has sent a copy of his memorial to all his brother-satraps throughout the Chinese Empire, with a covering dispatch in which they are urged to bombard the Throne with similar documents. Further the Mukden agitators are organizing a body of itinerant politicians who will preach the propaganda of an immediate National Assembly, and the vernacular newspapers in Manchuria are forming a league for a similar purpose. If this volume of pressure attains much larger dimensions it will be difficult for the Central Government to stand against it.

Monday, December 12.

Mukden continues its agitation for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. The telegraph says that 30 students have set out from that city for the purpose of conducting a lecture tour through the Three Eastern Provinces, and that 9 chosen delegates have started for Peking as representatives of the wishes of the radicals.

THE "NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS."

The *Jiji Shimpo* translates an article from the *North China Daily News* in which Japan is virtually accused of not fulfilling the obligations imposed upon her by her alliance with England. Our Shanghai contemporary catalogues the reasons of this accusation, and among them we are surprised to find that Japan is still accused of obstructing the Chingchow-Aigun Railway. It was not unreasonable to hope that this canard had been finally disposed of, and certainly the columns of a journal so well informed as the *North China Daily News* is not the place where we should have looked for a revival of the story. It is true that our Shanghai contemporary does not accuse Japan of having directly opposed the project, but it does accuse her of having assisted to obstruct its consummation by asking for a seat in the syndicate. Surely that cannot be called reasonable criticism? The Chingchow-Aigun Railway project originated in the United States, and whatever action Japan took in the matter should not be interpreted as affecting England solely or mainly. Besides, we should have thought that Englishmen would be the last persons in the world to lay down the proposition that the Alliance requires Japan to efface herself in such matters. Why should not the counter-proposition be admitted, namely, that as Japan's ally England is bound to refrain from international projects calculated to embarrass this country? We have always watched with amusement and surprise the trend of the arguments advanced with regard to the Hsinmintun-Fakumen and Chingchow-Aigun Railways. A majority of the publicists who entered the discussion seemed, as a matter of course, to take the ground that Japan was bound to lay aside her own interests in deference to the obligations of a compact which certainly never was concluded for the purpose of promoting the selfish interests of any foreign syndicate happening to include British subjects among its projectors.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE ARMAMENTS.

Saturday, December 10.

News comes from Peking that the Minister of War acting in concert with Mr. Ying has memorialized the Throne urging that the Chinese standing army should be raised to 64 Divisions. The original plan did not go beyond 36 Divisions, namely, 2 for each of the 18 home provinces, and even that figure was deemed chimerical by many publicists, which is not surprising, seeing that it meant a military establishment just about twice as large as that of Japan. Then there began to be talk of 48 Divisions, or 3 for each of the home provinces, and now we have the proposal of Prince Tsai Tao and Mr. Ying to raise the figure to 64 Divisions. No explanation as to the ratio of Divisions to provinces is given, but we conjecture that the Three Eastern Provinces are included in the scheme, and that the number 64 is obtained by apportioning 3 Divisions to each of the resulting 21 provinces, with an extra Division for the metropolitan province of Pehchili. We find it difficult to credit these numbers, as they would give to China a military establishment more than three times as large as that of Japan. Of course considering the immense extent of the Chinese Empire there is no ostensible reason why it should not have a proportionately large army. But the difficulty is that, if the above news be correct, China is bent upon equipping herself with singular celerity. It took Japan forty years approximately to develop her present military system, and she she had the great advantage of conscription from the outset, so that by a stroke of the Sovereign's pen the number of men serving with the colours could always be increased or diminished. China has not yet introduced the conscription system, and to induce something like a million of able-bodied men to join the colours at short order seems an inconceivable feat, unless she is prepared to grant a ruinous scale of emoluments.

There seems to be also much activity in naval circles. For several days past the Prince Regent is reported to have had long interviews with the new Minister of the Navy, Prince Tsai Hsun, and with the Vice-Minister Admiral Sa. The subject of discussion was the strength and composition of navies in foreign countries, and one result is said to have been the issue of instructions to Viceroys and Governors at home and to Chinese Representatives abroad enjoining upon them the duty of searching out and reporting to the Central Government for employment all Chinese subjects possessing special qualifications for service with the navy.

Meanwhile there is the vital question of finance. That consideration, so far as we can discern, is so effectually operative that the first naval squadron contemplated by the Chinese Government does not exceed three third-class cruisers, two gun-boats, and a contingent of torpedoers and destroyers. The frigates, which are to be from 2,400 to 2,600 tons, have been ordered, two in England and one in the United States; the two gun-boats are to be built in Japanese yards, and the torpedo craft will be constructed in Germany. Even this modest effort will not bear practical fruit until 1913. Meanwhile there will be enough to do at home, building and organizing schools and providing naval ports. At present the principal naval port spoken of is Hsinang-shan, which our readers may remember was much *en evidence* some years ago when Italy showed a disposition to join the territorial scramble inaugurated by Germany at Kiaochao.

THE QUEUE IN CHINA.

All the Tokyo newspapers publish a telegram avowedly received from Shanghai to the effect that the process of docking the queue is to be enforced from next year in China. We place very little credit in this statement. The docking of the queue ought to be very welcome to the people of China, that is to say to the Chinese proper. Many people speak of the queue as being a form of coiffure imposed upon the Chinese by their Manchu conquerors in token of servility. We have never been able to verify such a belief. The much more probable explanation is that given by Mr. Giles, namely, that the queue was originally adopted by the Manchus in imitation of a horse's tail, and that it was a graceful tribute to the animal which had helped them so much in their conquests. The theory about a badge of humiliation, wholly improbable in itself, seems to have had its origin in the fact that the wearing of the queue was resisted for a long time by the natives of the Amoy and Swatow districts, and that when they were at last obliged to adopt the fashion, they concealed the queue with cotton turbans which are in partial use up to the present time. Whatever be the exact truth as to these points, it is not to be supposed that such a wholesale change as the abandonment of the queue could be imposed upon the Chinese nation in this 20th century by a stroke of the official pen. That the queue will go down to its grave sooner or later may be taken for granted. It has been incontinently abandoned by all the Chinese students studying in Japan, and the fact shows how little store is set by it as a national fashion. But the Government will be wise enough, we should think, to abstain from adding to the many troubles that beset officialdom at present by meddling with such matters.

The question of docking the queue in China seems to have developed a phase which is much more likely to lead to the desired consummation than any legal encouragement could do. It appears that after the introduction of the hair-cutting bill in the Senate a number of folks of progressive tendencies, including many students, took time by the fore-lock and proceeded to adopt Western coiffure. Thereupon the Department of Education was sufficiently unwise, or sufficiently astute, to issue an injunction against such a violent departure from reverend old customs, and the immediate consequence was that the students protested vehemently against such interference with the rights of the individual. Thus the educational Authorities have given a distinct impetus to the demise of the queue, for in such matters what people chiefly resent is being dictated to, one way or the other.

The fate of the queue is not in itself a momentous matter except as affecting the market price of human hair, yet it excites great interest. The latest intelligence on the subject is that the committee appointed by the Senate in Peking to investigate the drafting of a constitution has determined to memorialize the Government in the sense that officials, police, military men and students should all be legally required to cut their hair short. If this injunction be issued and obeyed, the next question is the effect that will be produced upon Chinese costume.

We imagine that may of our readers will share our surprise at the enthusiasm with which the proposal to dock the queue seems to be greeted in Peking. We mentioned in our last issue that a committee of the Senate had decided in favour of enforcing the reform in the case of police constables, military and naval men, students and officials, and that no doubt was entertained as to the Senate's favourable attitude towards the proposal. News now comes that the journals of the city have taken up the question and are vehemently urging the abandonment of the "pigtail." Indeed everything points to complete adoption of this change, and the fair inference is that the people of China are inspired with a more earnest spirit of reform than many people were disposed to credit.

CHINESE NEWSPAPERS.

The latest news from Peking is that the Government contemplates establishing a big official journalistic organ with a capital of 200,000 *taels*. One telegram speaks of a joint-stock company and says that the whole of the capital has already been subscribed, but inasmuch as a joint-stock company is an organization scarcely consistent with the idea of an official organ, we are disposed to think that this statement is erroneous. It is added that foreigners are interested in the scheme and that the Chung-Kwo Kung-Pao, which has hitherto been spoken of as intimately associated with a New York Journal, is to be the nucleus of the new enterprise. Whatever degree of accuracy may be attributed to these details, it seems at any rate a fair inference that the Chinese Government appreciates the importance of subjecting the press to some kind of control. The writings of certain Chinese journals at present are of a distinctly incendiary character, and if suffered to continue in their present groove could scarcely fail to injure the relations between China and Japan. Moreover the tendency to-day is to strenuously support all the radical proposals emanating from the Senate and from political agitators throughout the provinces. Had the Japanese Government granted from the outset as large a measure of freedom of speech as Chinese journals already enjoy, the probability is that this country's upward course would have been much slower and arduous than it has actually been. It has always appeared to us that China was a little precipitate in her attitude towards the press, though it must be confessed that the problem was greatly complicated in her case by the extra-territorial question. In Japan Sir Harry Parkes had the wisdom and foresight to recognize from the outset that an intolerable state of affairs might be created if unlimited newspaper enterprise were included in the sphere of business opportunities guaranteed to foreign residents by treaty. There was no Sir Harry Parkes in Peking when the corresponding question came up for discussion, and before the Chinese had found their bearings, they were already in possession of a vernacular press whose utterances were entirely beyond the reach of their control.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SENATE IN PEKING.

A few days ago the telegraph said that the Senate in Peking had tabled its memorial on the subject of establishing a responsible ministry. But it now appears that this was a mistaken deduction from the fact of the Senate having postponed further consideration of the memorial, pending its examination by a special committee. On the 10th instant the committee presented its report and Mr. Meng, chairman of the committee, made a powerful speech in which he urged that China is the only civilized country in the world unprovided with a responsible Cabinet, and that she could not possibly dispense with such an administrative machine. The committee's report was adopted without dissent, but again we find no reference to the vital question, namely, to whom the Cabinet is to be responsible—to the Throne or to the people. Mr. Meng took care to point out that a memorial presented by the Senate belongs to a class quite apart from similar documents emanating from coöperative bodies or from censors, but he carefully avoided any reference to the centre of responsibility, and until that point is cleared up the whole problem remains inchoate.

There are some symptoms of discontent among the the popular party in Peking with reference to the achievements of the Senate. It is pointed out, according to the telegrams, that the Senate's professions have been large but the practical results very small. Thus all the talk of impeaching the Council of State seems to have dwindled into a vague programme for a responsible Cabinet, and even the financial question, which is of paramount importance, does not appear likely to be satisfactorily solved. Hence the Chinese are disposed to apply to the Senate the old epithet "dragon's head and snake's tail" and to condemn the august body as a veritable disappointment. So wires the correspondent of the *Mainichi Dempo*. But it appears to us that he fails to note one important point; namely, that owing to the Senate's exertions the Throne has been induced to promise the opening of a National Assembly in 1913. That is a feat which will be long remembered in the history of the Far East, but whether it will make for good or for evil is a question that one shrinks from debating.

With reference to the above problem of a responsible Cabinet the same journal's Shanghai correspondent wires that Peking does not labour under any doubt as to the Senate's intention in asking for a responsible Cabinet. The idea is to have a polity similar to that of Japan. That is to say the Senate would be content with a Cabinet responsible directly to the Throne The Government of China will be well advised if it insists upon having that point clearly understood. The vagueness of the Japanese Constitution with regard to the problem of Ministerial responsibility has already proved a source of much contention, and is likely to create further trouble. If that be the case in Japan where reverence for the Throne is one of the most prominent traits of the national character, how much more dangerous the situation must be in China where a large number of the people regard the ruling dynasty as usurpers and where dynastic revolts are a not infrequent occurrence.

CHINESE LOANS.

A few months ago the idea of borrowing money abroad was described as intensely repugnant to the notions of Young China, but that kind of semi-morbid sentiment seems to have completely died out. In addition to the 100-million *yen* loan, nominally for currency purposes, we now learn that Mr. Straight has been invited by China to negotiate a loan of 25 million dollars—presumably gold—, but the telegram is not explicit on this point—, the proceeds to be devoted to naval purposes. China has allowed herself to fall so far behind the other Powers in the matter of a fleet, and so far behind her own requirements if she intends to become an armed nation, that one is perplexed to conceive how she can possibly hope to find funds sufficient to make up the lee-way. Another interesting fact is the unexpected discovery that American capitalists seem to be really willing to lend money to China. Hitherto the general impression has been that the millionaires of the United States find ample employment for their dollars without going to the Far East to seek it, and that although they might be willing enough to negotiate loans, they would not themselves put up the money, but would only supply the material purchased with it Apparently, however, they are willing to put their hands substantially into their pocket for China's sake, even although the purpose to which the money is to be devoted is non-productive. It will be curious to note whether this 25 millions of accommodation carries with it an order for ship-building. The Americans are not nearly so shrewd as we take them to be if they agree to find millions of dollars which are to go into the lap of European manufacturers, especially when as fine warships can be built in America as in any part of the world.

Meanwhile we observe that China is said to have virtually agreed to the appointment of a foreign supervisor in the case of the currency loan.

Shanghai, on the strength of intelligence received from Peking, says that the Chinese Government and the Four Powers have consented to Japan's inclusion in the syndicate which is to lend money to the Middle Kingdom. We are greatly inclined to doubt the correctness of this statement. In the first place it comes from a somewhat tainted source, and in the next there are so many things to be considered by way of preliminary to such an arrangement that we question whether Japan's statesmen have yet made up their minds one way or the other. Our readers will remember that a leading Tokyo journal recently pointed out that in order to become a partner in the loan arrangement, Japan might have to pool some of her special privileges in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI STATISTICS.

Telegrams received from Shanghai in Tokyo give interesting statistics with regard to the population of the Model Settlement. It appears that the number of Chinese residents is 488,006, and the number of foreign, 13,536. This shows that since 1905, that is to say, during a period of 5 years, the Chinese population has grown by 35,289 and the foreign population by 2,039. These increases seem sufficiently remarkable, but the telegrams say that they fall considerably below the yearly average for the previous period. Divided into nationalities the numbers are as follow :—

British	4,465
Japanese	3,361
Portuguese	1,493
Americans	940
Germans	811
French	330
Russian	317
Spanish	140
Italians	124

The two remarkable points about the above table are, first the great preponderance of British subjects. United States citizens. German subjects and French citizens, all combined, do not represent one-half of the number of British subjects. The next noteworthy feature is the Japanese figure. In the year 1900 there were only 738 Japanese residents in Shanghai; in 1905 they had grown to 2,157, and now they stand second on the list with 3,361 representatives.

THE FAMINE IN ANHUI.

Two or three telegrams received of late from China spoke in harrowing terms of the sufferings that menace the people of Anhui this winter owing to crop failure. A cablegram from Shanghai now says that a relief committee has been formed in Shanghai by foreigners and Chinese subjects acting in combination. It is characteristic of the foreigner at the open ports in the Far East that the call of charity always evokes a large-hearted response, and we do not doubt that Shanghai will act up to its record on the present occasion. But it seems to us that the situation deserves special Japanese consideration. It is unfortunately undeniable that, owing partly to the machinations of Occidental mischief-makers and partly to the intemperance of Young China, the Japanese are anything but *personæ gratæ* in China at present. They are indeed just the opposite, and apart from the promptings of pure benevolence, it might be well worth their while to salve this ill-feeling by an exercise of munificent charity in connection with the Anhui famine. Nothing wins men's hearts like help in time of need. We venture to sugest to the *Asahi* or *Jiji* that it might be a patriotic, as it certainly is a benevolent duty, to open a subscription list for the Anhui sufferers.

THE ALLEGED TOUR OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

The *Kokumin* and the *Jiji Shimpo* both contradict the statement confidently made on the 8th instant by the *Yorozu*, to the effect that the Crown Prince is to proceed to the Coronation ceremony in England, and that his Imperial Highness will travel by the *Satsuma* and be escorted by the *Kurama*. Neither the *Jiji* nor the *Kokumin* absolutely declares the rumour impossible. They do not go further than to say that nothing has been definitely settled yet, and that it is altogether premature to speak as the *Yorozu* speaks. The Diet will be invited to make an appropriation for the purposes of the visit, and an Imperial Prince will certainly represent Japan at the Coronation, but whether it will be the Crown Prince remains to be settled.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The telegraph says that the Chinese Government has instructed its Representative in London to approach the British Government with the object of abolishing the treaty under the provisions of which a period of 10 years is fixed for accomplishing the extirpation of the opium habit. This announcement is briefly made in the telegram, but we may fairly supplement it by the inference that what the Chinese Authorities desire is power to put an immediate veto upon the use of opium in every form. China is in too great a hurry now-a-days. She presents the spectacle of a nation which, after sitting in a doze for several centuries, has suddenly woke up, become conscious of its surroundings and fallen into a great flutter in consequence. Great Britain behaved with the greatest sympathy and moderation when she agreed to abolish within the period of 10 years a trade in which a large number of her subjects are deeply interested and which has been carried on without let or hindrance for a hundred years. The Chinese should be content with that great concession. One effect of their precipitancy will be to render all foreign Powers doubly careful before making any concession to China.

The *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent wires that an American missionary, whose name appears to be Thwing, has addressed the Chinese Government on the subject of opium. He points out that the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of 1860 contains a clause providing for the revision of the Treaty at the close of every decennial period from the time of its signature. We are now on the verge of the fifth period and a unique opportunity thus offers for reaching final solution of the opium problem. Mr. Thwing is said to have explained that in approaching the English Representative in Peking, it is not at all necessary to seek an interview. All the necessary steps can be taken by correspondence. The bulk of the English people sympathise with China in this matter, and nothing is needed except an open appeal to public opinion through the orthodox channels.

We do not for a moment doubt the sincerity of the giver of the above advice, but we do doubt the justice of asking England to shorten the period of preparation to which she agreed by special convention three years ago. We ourselves have always been among the strenuous opponents of the traffic in opium as a matter of international convention. But it is only right to recognize that large vested interests have grown up in connection with this trade, and that when Great Britain agreed to deal with those interests in the period of 10 years she made a concession which no one has any right to seek to alter now.

MR. TANG SHAO YI.

Telegrams from Peking confirm the recently received intelligence that Mr. Tang Shao-yi has resigned on account of ill-health and that the cause of resignation is really what it is alleged to be. Mr. Tang will be a great loss to the Government. His name when it first came before the public was associated with that of Yuan Shih-kai, whom he served as secretary when Yuan was Chinese resident in Seoul. Subsequently his aptitude in dealing with foreign affairs being recognized, he was sent to Calcutta as Special Envoy, and he then negotiated the Tibet Convention. In 1905 he received high office in the Waiwupu, and in 1908 he was sent to America to thank the Washington Government for waiving a part of the Boxer indemnity. Of late years he has been regarded as essentially pro-American, and his retirement at this juncture will be a blow to the Representatives of Financial Syndicates who are now working in Peking.

There are varying opinions in Japan with regard to the resignation of Mr. Tang Shao-yi. Some maintain that he is really suffering from pulmonary trouble, and that his continuance in office is impossible. Others allege that in tendering his resignation he is merely following the proverbial Chinese custom of sounding the condition of one's political standing by threatening to retire. Finally some critics suggest that the complication has its origin in discord between Mr. Tang and Mr. Sheng. At all events it appears pretty certain that Mr. Tang's resignation has been rejected and that he has been granted a month's leave to recruit his health. The incident has served to show how important is the position occupied by Mr. Tang in Chinese official circles. His retirement at this moment might not only prejudice the financial problems now under negotiation, but also might check the development of the entente between the United States and the Middle Kingdom.

Japanese publicists are evidently disposed to think that the resignation of Mr. Tang Shao-yi is not really attributable to ill-health but is intended as a protest against the Government's attitude. These observers note what is now an open secret, namely, that the loan to-day in process of negotiation was originally engineered by Mr. Tang, and that his *pourparlers* have placed his country in the position of having foreign money forced upon it. It is further alleged that Mr. Tang's ideas do not coincide with those of his immediate subordinate, Mr. Sheng. In fact according to Tokyo's views, the situation in Peking is not at all as settled as rumour has hitherto represented it to be. The resignation of the President of the Board of Finance and that of Tang Shao-yi are significant, and it is very possible that the 50-million loan may fall through after all. On the other hand it is thought that the Chinese Government would have much difficulty in replacing the above two statesmen, and therefore their policy may ultimately carry the day.

CHINA'S NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

It is certainly an illustration of the waywardness of fate that the agitation in favour of the immediate opening of a National Assembly in China should find its most stalwart supporters in the birth-place of the Manchu dynasty. Such is the case, however. Mukden is now the very pivot of this commotion. The city has sent off its delegates to Peking, and their departure is said to has been made the occasion of a vivid popular demonstration. The provinces of Shangshi, Hunan and Fuhkien are also said to have telegraphed to their Peking representatives urging them to leave no stone unturned in the prosecution of the scheme. The only reassuring thought is that we are on the threshhold of winter. If this were the month of April instead of the middle of December there would be more cause for anxiety. But cold is the most effectual preventive of mob violence.

In this context we may mention that in the telegraphic advices from Peking mention is now made of an association formed by members of the Eight Banner Corps. The association calls itself the "constitutional party"; in other words, it is a coterie of men combined for the purpose of insuring the establishment of representative Government. One plank in its platform is very significant. It declares itself opposed to all distinction between Manchu and Chinese. Certainly there can be no such thing as a representative Government in China if that distinction be maintained, but we have not been able to discover any evidence of a really earnest desire to abolish it.

THE PEST.

Saturday, December 10.

News comes from Changchun that, owing to the strenuous measures adopted by the Russian and the Chinese local authorities, the progress of the plague in Tsitsihar appears to have been effectually checked. Since the 21st of November there have been 21 cases, twelve of which ended fatally, but no new seizures have been reported of late. In this instance the Chinese appear to have co-operated with the Russian Authorities in the most whole-hearted manner, which is a story very different from that recorded in the case of Shanghai. It is historically proverbial, however, that the Russian Authorities have a specially effective and at the same time tactful method of managing these matters.

Sunday, December 11.

The impression conveyed by recent telegrams was that the Russian local Authorities at Harbin had succeeded in introducing a very vigorous system of medical inspection and segregation of plague patients without creating any commotion among the Chinese. But later news does not confirm that impression. On the contrary, it appears that the Chinese are very irate about being discriminated against in the sanitary notices. These notices prohibit free passage to all except Europeans, Americans and Japanese and to carriers of food and fire-wood. Every Chinaman attempting to emerge from the medical cordon without a special permit is to be shot. This distinction between nationalities is said to be strongly resented by the Chinese, and news from Hailar says that similar objections have been raised in that place.

THE HON. MR. WM. C. REDFIELD.

We are pleased to announce a visit from the Hon. Mr. Wm. C. Redfield, Vice-President of the American Blower Company, New York, recently elected by a large majority Member for the Fifth New York District to the House of Representatives United States Congress, and also a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

Mr. Redfield is visiting China and Japan on business of importance and will avail himself of the numerous opportunities that will be afforded him for acquiring a better knowledge of, and improving the business relations between, the great commercial countries of the east and west.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA

The Chinese Authorities at Hwen-hwang-Chien, a place on the route of the Mukden-Antung railway, have taken a very singular step. They appear to have arrived at the conclusion that tobacco in the form of cigarettes is as deleterious as opium, and they have issued a strict veto against all smoking of this nature. Curiously severe penalties are enacted. Thus, officials smoking cigarettes are to be heavily fined; police constables and soldiers are to be dismissed; school-teachers are to be fined and students expelled; members of local assemblies are to be fined, and honorary members are to be deprived of the right of taking their seats for one month, and of exercising the franchise for one year. This measure is too curious for comment. From cigarettes to pipes the interval is small, and if a set of grandmotherly officials are to interfere with the liberty of the subject so far as to forbid cigarettes, there can be no obstacle in the way of extending the veto to tobacco in general. That might be a very good thing for the world, since it would mean the abandonment of a dirty, unhealthy and extravagant habit. But most surely the world would not see things in that light.

A bill has been introduced in the Peking Senate for replacing by the Gregorian calendar the old Chinese system of counting time by the sexagenary cycle and year names. A quaint illustration of the influence of superstition side by side with progressive tendencies is furnished by the drafters of this bill. On the one hand, they urge the obvious inconvenience and confusion caused by adhering to the old-fashioned almanack in defiance of the system adopted by the whole of the rest of the world, and on the other they point out that years involving an intercalary month have always been noted for unlucky happenings. Thus we have a dual appeal to enlightenment and superstition side by side.

The Peking correspondent of the *Asahi* telegraphs that a certain section of the foreign public—presumably the reference is to people in that city—have assigned to themselves the task of putting an end to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, since they find it inconvenient for the prosecution of their own purposes. The correspondent goes on to say that few people pay much attention to this scheme. Certainly a great deal has been heard of the Alliance during the past two years, and the influence it exerts has been very traceable in more than one Manchurian question. The Hsinmintun-Fukumen railway problem is a case much in point. The projectors of that enterprise, though we do not for a moment suppose that they deliberately planned injury to the Alliance, certainly did not hesitate to attack Japan in a manner calculated to alienate English sympathies from her. Something of the same kind has been done in the case of the Chingchow-Aigun railway. Publicists have persistently misrepresented Japan as an opponent of that project, and to this day there are journalists who write as though Japan's offer to participate amounted in effect to a veto. It is often very difficult to reconcile private interests with public, and this fact is vividly illustrated in the case of the Alliance.

It is telegraphed from Shanghai that Prince Tsei Tse has resigned the presidency of the Board of Finance; the reason assigned being that it is impossible to deal satisfactorily with the numerous applications coming from local authorities for permission to raise foreign loans. In this context we may mention that telegrams from Mukden speak of something like a financial crisis in that city. It is alleged that with the exception of the police no local officials have received their salaries during the past five months, and of course great distress and embarrassment prevail. A project is said to be under discussion for cutting down all salaries by 50 per cent., not excluding the stipend of the Viceroy himself. This drastic measure would be put into operation from the beginning of next year, reckoning according to the Chinese almanack. Altogether it would appear that the finances of China are in a very disordered condition, and that the time is ill-chosen for spending large sums on such unproductive objects as armaments.

When the Local Assembly of Shantung was opened it seemed probable that the rights-recovery mood of the members would create much trouble. Resolutions were proposed or adopted for dealing drastically with various problems of railways and mines, and it was even mooted that steps should be taken to buy out the Germans at Kiaochao. In fact the Shantung assembly appeared likely to take the lead as Young China's representative. But thereafter this commotion was replaced by unexplained calm. Nothing more was heard of the agitation except a fitful expression from time to time. An explanation, satisfactory or unsatisfactory according to the mood of its recipient, has now been given. It is that the vulgar old expedient of buying up the leaders among the recalcitrant members has been resorted to, and that their sudden change of demeanour has so disgusted others that the sum total is abandonment of the whole agitation. We do not profess to know how much truth there may be in this analysis, but it at all events accounts for a curiously changed state of affairs.

The consort of Kalachin, Prince of Mongolia, who visited Japan about a year ago, seems to have placed herself at the head of a movement of an essentially revolutionary character. Its object is to abolish the system of concubinage in China. The ladies league which has been formed to promote this purpose held a meeting in the Chinese capital on the 11th instant and decided to memorialize the Senate strongly in favour of the reform. It would be difficult to conceive anything more radical. Every Chinese regards it as his first duty in life to have a son who shall worship at his tomb and perform the prescribed rites. It is to ensure this that the system of secondary wives exists in China and has become a custom based on strong religious faith. To abolish concubinage would be to strike a deadly blow at the creed of ancestral worship, and however radical China's mood may be at this moment, we cannot easily imagine any body of representative legislators gravely advocating such an overthrow of perennial ethics.

Negotiations have been going on for some time between the Japanese Consul and the Tiehling local officials with regard to the illegal arrest of Japanese subjects at Taolu. It has been agreed that the articles and money in possession of the Japanese shall be restored, but as for the demand that punishment shall be inflicted on the Chinese officials concerned, its discussion has been transferred to Mukden, where it is carried on by Mr. Consul-General Koike and the Chinese Bureau of Foreign Affairs.

The telegraph states that the Viceroy of the two Kiang has concluded with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and two other banking institutions a loan of 3 million taels, the security given being the Likin in the province of Kiangsu and the rate of interest being 7 per cent. The loan is to be repaid in 5 years, and the telegram adds that one half of it is to be applied to meet a deficiency in the revenue of the two provinces and the remainder will be used to pay off an outstanding debt. It is evident that in this part of China no objection exists to contracting foreign debts even at a high rate of interest.

The Senate in Peking is now engaged considering a memorial in favour of pardoning Kwan Yu-wei and his associates. A memorial in that sense has been introduced and is under consideration by a special committee. Naturally the party of the late Empress Dowager is strongly opposed to this measure of leniency. A leading plank in the platform of Mr. Kwan and his fellow-conspirators was the removal of the late Empress Dowager, and her subjection to such control as would permanently prevent her further interference in State affairs. The Emperor was a consenting party to the scheme, and had it not been for the loyalty—some folks call it treachery—of Yuan Shih-kai, the programme would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It will be remembered that some time ago the Chinese local Authorities of Changchun announced that from the tenth month of the Chinese almanack a consumption tax, the amount of which was not stated, would be levied upon all goods purchased from Japanese importers by Chinese merchants. That such descrimination would have been a violation of the treaty there can be very little doubt, and the matter was vehemently taken up by the Japanese Consular Authorities, who are said to have been much assisted by the Head of the Chinese local bureau of foreign affairs. The result is that the obnoxious tax has been definitely abandoned, but the spirit which inspired it is suggested.

It appears to be true that Mr. Willard Straight is agitating strenuously in Peking for the practical revival of the Kinchow-Aigun railway scheme. He is described by the telegraph as holding consultations with capitalists and business men, and as laying down the proposition that no sacrifice can be too great to remove Russia's objections. Nothing definite is stated, however, as to the nature of the sacrifice contemplated. The only immediately conceivable step would be to divert the course of the railway from the originally proposed route, but it is difficult to see what could be thus accomplished, inasmuch as to reach Aigun from a southerly direction the Russian railway must inevitably be crossed. Meanwhile the public is perfectly well aware that this Kinchow Aigun-railway partakes of the nature of an international project much more than of an industrial or financial.

MR. NISHIMURA JIHEI, President of the Kyoto Chamber of Commerce, passsd away on the 12th instant. Prior to his death the second grade of the sixth-class rank was by special grace conferred on him in recognition of his services to the weaving industry.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREA.

On the 10th instant the senior ex-Emperor invited to his palace the ladies who recently formed part of the Korean tourist party. His Imperial Highness gave tea to his fair visitors and listened with much interest to their account of their travels.

Our readers may remember that for some time back the question of abolishing or continuing the municipal councils at the open ports in Korea has been under consideration. It is now said to have been decided that these bodies perform a useful function and that the wisest plan is to maintain them.

It is stated that the Governor-General has sanctioned a loan of 1½ million *yen* by the *Toyo Takushoku Kaisha* from the Industrial Bank.

There is talk of establishing a Nobles' Club in Seoul after the pattern of the *Kizoku Kaikan* in Tokyo.

A movement is on foot in Seoul under the anspices of Barons Kim Yunsik and Yu Kilsun, to organize a historiographers association for examining the ancient relations of Japan and Korea and also the manners and customs of the Koreans.

Mr. Ishizuka, who some time ago travelled in Western Chosen and has now made a tour through the southern parts of the Peninsula, brings home a very favourable report. He has nothing good to tell, it is true, about the means of communication. These he describes as execrable. But with regard to the disposition of the people, he found that it had undergone a great and wholesome change. The Koreans seem to have entirely laid aside their distrust and dislike of the Japanese, and in place of that feeling they have conceived a belief that the best way to get on in every sense is to work hand in hand with their Japanese fellow-subjects. It is naturally a difficult matter for any traveller to draw hard and fast inferences such as the above, but within limitations Mr. Ishizuka may be taken as a competent judge. We may remind our readers that he occupies the important position of Chief of the Bureau of General Affairs in the Governor-General's office.

On the 12th instant there were published in Seoul 22 provisions constituting the law for the establishment of a Council of State. No particulars have been telegraphed, or rather the only particulars telegraphed are so vague as to be not worth transcribing. One point however, is clear, namely, that the presence of at least six Advisers is essential to form a quorum. These Advisers, we believe are necessarily of Japanese origin.

The mining charters held by 13 Japanese subjects have been cancelled in consequence of failure to comply with the condition that operations must be commenced within a certain term of years.

A strange case is occupying the attention of a preliminary court in Fusan. A Buddhist priest, by name Inouye Koken, is undergoing examination on a charge of trafficking in the livers of human beings. Not in the East alone but also in the Occident from time immemorial there has existed a belief in the efficacy of the human liver for curing certain diseases and inspiring certain moral qualities. In the case of this Buddhist priest it is alleged that he entered into an agreement with the men engaged at the crematorium, paying them a certain sum for every liver brought to him in a sound condition, and retailing pieces of it subsequently at an enormous profit. Attention seems to have been first drawn to the probability of some irregularity by the fact that although his regular salary did not exceed 40 or 50 *yen* per month, this priest lived in a most expensive and luxurious style.

There appear to have been some omissions in the list of Yangpan to whom allowances were made at the time of amalgamation. Such at least is the inference suggested by a telegram that 50 of this class were recently invited to attend at the residency in Chinnampo for the purpose of receiving certificates.

We read in Tokyo papers that one of the obstacles to economic progress in Chosen is the number of members constituting a family. One is reminded of the old-time septs of Japan, when the chief of an Uji had sometimes to rule over a family numbering hundreds of relatives. In Korea it is said that the family often comprises from fifty to one hundred members, and every one of these considers that he possesses a title, more or less substantial, to a share in the pensions and commutation moneys granted by the Japanese Government in connection with Amalgamation. These claims if recognized would have the inevitable effect of frittering away in unproductive fashion the large sums allotted by Japan to the newly-titled families in Chosen. This danger is said to have presented itself very vividly to the minds of Count Yi Wan-yong and Viscount Cho, and they are now engaged drafting a bill which it is hoped will deal effectually with the situation.

It appears that the Governor-General has decided on the expediency of converting the Bank of Korea into the Bank of Chosen. This will involve redrafting of the Bank's charter and statutes, in the sense of conferring greater supervisory power on the Japanese Authorities. A Bill embodying the necessary amendments will be presented in the next session of the Diet.

Telegrams from Seoul announce that the budget for Korea for next year amounts to 48½ million *yen* on the side of expenditures. The revenue to meet these outlays is obtained from the following sources namely from the Japanese Treasury 12⅓ millions; from Korean general revenue 24 millions and from exchequer bills and bonds 12 millions. We learn incidently that the allowance to the Imperial Household is 1½ millions annually.

THE JAPANESE ANARCHISTS.

It is evident from telegrams reaching Tokyo that a great deal of European and American sympathy is being excited in behalf of the 29 anarchists now undergoing trial in Tokyo. The organs of socialism in France are reported as saying that in the interests of humanity it behoves the socialists in the Occident to make a combined representation to the Japanese Government in the interests of the accused. Indeed one telegram alleges that the Ambassadors of Japan in Paris and in New York have already been approached on the subject. The Emma Goldwin clique are making themselves particularly conspicuous. They have conceived the grossly erroneous notion that Kotoku and his associates are to be denied the right of counsel or of defending themselves; that they number fully one hundred although the Authorities admit only 26, and that they will be condemned to death practically without a trial. For all these misconceptions the Japanese Authorities should have been prepared when they decided to conduct the trial of Kotoku and his 25 anarchists in *camera*. Truth is essentially a slow traveller and is apt to be greatly perverted on a long voyage. Long before the exact facts of this matter can reach Europe and America, thousands of people will have been convinced that a great wrong has been wrought in Tokyo, and nothing except a public trial could have guarded against this misfortune. For our own part we have always regarded with great misgiving the decision of the judicial Authorities to hold this court with closed doors, and we have persistently hoped that when the moment of trial actually came some means would be devised for correcting the dangers of complete secrecy. It is of course possible that something may still be done. If not the whole affair will certainly be misconstrued in the West. We have always thought that the wisest plan would have been to ignore all the risks of enlisting sympathy in Japan, and to admit the public freely into the court room. Since, however, a different view has been taken by those who are most competent to form an opinion, namely the officials who alone have access to the evidence adduced in the preliminary court, nothing remains now but to make it as clear as possible that Kotoku and his 25 accomplices are not socialists, in the ordinary accepted meaning of the term, but are anarchists pure and simple who had plotted to make away with the Sovereign of their country.

We observe that the *Nippon*, while asserting that Japan need not be at all perturbed by the mere fact of the world's condemnation, thinks it is none the less to be greatly regretted that by the conduct of this anarchist case a new weapon should have been put in the hands of the country's foreign critics. The favour and even the affection with which Japan was regarded after her conquests in 1904-5 have turned now into dislike and suspicion. To the people of this country who are familiar with their own laws and who approve of them, there will be nothing strange in the capital punishment of these 26 anarchists, but in foreign eyes the mere fact of such a holocaust of victims will inevitably excite sympathy and horror. We observe that the *Nippon* does not deem it necessary to offer any remedial suggestion, but simply confines itself to abusing the Katsura Cabinet. Apparently to journals like our esteemed contemporary the Government's omnipotence is an intuition.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The returns of Japan's foreign trade for the 10 days ended the 10th instant are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	13,933,000
Imports	14,839,000
Excess of Imports	906,000

The figure since January 1st stands thus:

	Yen.	Compared with 1909.
Exports	430,494,000	+46,551,000
Imports	434,411,000	+62,278,000
Excess of Imports	3,917,000	
Total Growth of trade		108,832,000

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE JAPANESE CABINET.

On the 12th instant Tokyo was full of rumours about an important Cabinet change. The statement was that Count Komura and the Prime Minister found themselves to be in irreconcilable disagreement with regard to the tariff problem, and that the former had decided to withdraw from the Ministry. It was added that Marquis Katsura would himself take the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, handing over the portfolio of Finance to Baron Matsuo, whose place as Governor of the Bank of Japan would be taken by Baron Takahashi, now President of the Specie Bank. On the morning of the 13th this rumour was explicitly denied, but although the denial was of a semi-officiai character, papers like the *Nippon* and the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* insisted upon believing the story and maintained that the Cabinet was in a moribund condition. Yet another story went the rounds to the effect that a new Ministry was to be formed by Viscount Terauchi with Messrs. Hara and Matsuda of the *Seiyu-kai* for his chief colleagues. This tale, however, found little credence.

It appears to us that one canard is about as trustworthy as the other. Marquis Katsura and Count Komura are known to have been in thorough accord with regard to the tariff question from the outset, and nothing is less likely than a radical difference now. Besides, if any serious complication is to arise under this heading, it must be in the course of negotiations with Great Britain, and the Cabinet in London is occupied at present by matters quite apart from tariffs.

We are not surprised to find that an eminently sober journal like the *Shogyo Shimpo* now denies the truth of the rumours alluded to in our last issue as to Cabinet changes. Our contemporary, however, makes an effort to save the face of those that fathered the original rumour. It says that undoubtedly a difficulty of mutual understanding occurred between the Japanese Embassy in London and the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and that this fact combined with Count Komura's severe illness induced Marquis Katsura to entertain the idea of asking Count Komura to retire, whereafter the Marquis himself would have taken the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, handing over that of Finance to Mr. Wakatsuki. This programme has, however, been changed. The tariff negotiations with Great Britain are proceeding in a satisfactory manner, and Count Komura's health is sufficiently restored to enable him to discharge his duties. The *Shogyo Shimpo* adds that Count Komura's condition calls for a second operation, but that his Excellency has decided to postpone it until the end of the Diet's session, inasmuch as his physicians cannot guarantee his complete cure from the results of the operation within the short interval that remains before the Diet opens. We reproduce these details for the sake of their interest and as showing what people are saying in Tokyo, but we by no means endorse their accuracy.

AMERICAN LADIES AND JAPANESE NAVAL OFFICERS.

Saturday, December 10.

A somewhat confused report comes from San Francisco to the effect that some officers of the Japanese Training Squadron have been treated with rudeness by the ladies of a place in the neighbourhood of Los Angeles. Apparently no news of the event has reached the Japanese Embassy in Washington, and a telegram naively adds that in any circumstances no diplomatic issue will be involved. We should think not, indeed. If ladies like to be exclusive, at whatever cost of courtesy, they must be left to follow the bent of their inclination. Their social behaviour is beyond the control of any power save themselves, and if the ladies of California, as is not at all improbable, have followed the rude example of some of their male friends, the victims of their incivility may safely await the ultimate verdict of public opinion.

Sunday, December 11.

There is still no conclusive information about this curious occurence, but a later telegram to the *Asahi Shimbun* shows that the place was Pasadina and the heading of the telegram suggests that the fault lay with the Japanese Association in that town.

Monday, December 12.

It turns out that the whole story about an insult offered to Japanese naval officers by American ladies was a pure figment of journalistic invention. What happened was that the ladies of Pasadena invited the officers of the Training Squadron to a tennis party and a dance, but the officers having accepted a previous invitation from the city of Los Angelos, were obliged to decline the Pasadena invitation. A newspaper of Los Angelos learning of this refusal, construed it to mean that the Japanese were offended by some slight put on them by the Pasadena ladies, and without taking the trouble to investigate the facts, gave publicity to this most erroneous version. The result was that the hospitality of the Pasadena ladies brought down upon their heads an accusation of discourtesy. The offending newspaper has published an explicit retractation and apology and has addressed paragraphs of regret to its contemporaries.

THE UNITED STATES IN THE EAST.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has an article which attributes to the United States a kind of diplomatic manœuvring distinctly foreign to American disposition. Our contemporary's idea, so far as we can gather, is that when the American Secretary of State formulated his projects for the neutralization of Manchuria and the building of the Chingchow-Aigun Railway, he was really bidding for the good graces of the Middle Kingdom rather than seeking to throw the door of equal opportunity permanently open. In fact Washington moulded China's mood with velvet hands, whereas Japan, which by means of the mailed fist had succeeded to the position formerly occupied by Russia in Manchuria, failed to introduce any conciliatory features into her foreign policy, and in fact may be said to have had no foreign policy at all. As between the two Powers there can be no doubt which has carried off the palm of success. That is the *Hochi's* view, very briefly stated, but for our own part we do not consider that the *Hochi* is fair either to its own country or to the United States. A great many facts will have to be marshalled before the world agrees to believe that the American Secretary of State allowed himself, open-eyed, to be made the tool of a financial syndicate, and history does not bear out the assertion that Japan's methods in Manchuria had been overforceful. If the critics of Japan, before they undertake to condemn her, would quietly sit down and reflect what their own Government would do, and what they themselves would recommend to be done, in corresponding circumstances, they would probably modify their complaints.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The telegraph says that President Taft's message was received with marked apathy. In fact its reading, instead of exciting interest, had the effect of emptying the hall. So far as Japan is concerned the matters that affect her intimately are three only; namely the 50-million dollar loan; the Chingchow-Aigun Railway, and the enforcement of America's treaties. With regard to the first of these points Mr. Taft's statement, though not very explicit, suggested clearly that the question of the loan was mooted on the occasion of Tang Shao-Yi's visit to the United States in 1908. As for the Chingchow-Aigun Railway, the President was very guarded in his language, but he went so far as to state that the matter was still in friendly negotiation. Japanese journals interpret this to mean that a change in the route of the railway is under discussion, but they are evidently uncertain as to what direction the road is expected to take. The most interesting problem is that which relates to the enforcement of treaties. It is theoretically held in America as well as in every other country, that a treaty is the highest law of the land, but that doctrine does not obtain practical recognition in the Great Republic, for State rights override the power of the Central Government to enforce its conventional obligations. President Roosevelt proposed to remedy this by altering the Constitution, but the Constitution is too sacred in American eyes to be touched by secular hands, and Mr. Taft now suggests the less obstrusive course of investing a supreme court with power to penalize all infractions of compacts concluded by the Central Government with foreign Powers.

THE SPECIE BANK IN MANCHURIA.

Our reader are aware that some time ago the Yokohama Specie Bank obtained from the Treasury on comparatively easy terms, a sum of 2 million *yen*, which it was proposed to lend to Japanese subjects in Manchuria on the security of fixed property. It appears, however, that the Three Eastern Provinces do not offer many favourable opportunities for investing capital in this manner. The Bank has hitherto received over 100 applications, but only 11 were considered eligible, many of the rest being still under investigation, and the total sum accommodated to these eleven successful applicants has not exceeded 400,000 *yen*. On the other hand, the Bank has numerous and much larger applications from its nationals in Tientsin and Hankow, and as the security offered in these two places is of a much more satisfactory character, serious thoughts are entertained of making these two cities the centres of such financial transactions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CURIOUS MISCONCEPTIONS.

The strange errors into which annalists sometimes allow themselves to be betrayed are well illustrated by an article in the *Japan Chronicle*, which really deserves to be quoted in the interests of the commonest accuracy :—

Tsuda Sanzo, the man who saved the life of the present Tsar of Russia, and averted certainwar is now in jail on a charge of gambling. It may be recalled that Tsuda was the 'rikishaman appointed to draw his highness (then Tsarevitch) round the streets of Otsu when the latter visited this country in May 1881. Whilst coming down a steep hill near the present station, a man rushed out from the crowd that lined the route, and brandishing a *samurai's* sword, bore down upon the Prince. Tsuda, who took in the situation at a glance, dropped the shafts of the vehicle in which the Tsarevitch was riding, and came to grips with the would-be assassin. A desperate struggle ensued, and Tsuda, assisted by another 'rikisha-puller, found it required all his strength and muscle to bring the criminal to the ground. A number of officials soon managed to over-power the Prince's assailant, but not before the latter had received a gash in the face. This incident caused a tremendous sensation at the time, and it was generally recognised that if the Tsarevitch had been killed, a war would have been inevitable. The Japanese Government was therefore much relieved when the Tsarevitch left Japan a few days later, having abandoned the rest of his tour in the country. It was thought his assailant would be put to death, but owing to a section of the Press denouncing any such course as unjustified in view of the fact that no loss of life had resulted (anti-foreign sentiment was running very high at this time), the prisoner was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment instead. The man died in prison after serving about six years of his sentence.

Tsuda Sanzo was not the man who saved the life of the Tsarevitch. Tsuda Sanzo was the man who tried to take the life of the Tsarevitch. It is moreover quite incorrect to say that the would-be assassin "rushed out from the crowd that lined the road." The would-be assassin was one of the policeman appointed to act as guards of the Tsarevitch. That phase of the unhappy incident complicated matters not a little, and the fact that the *Japan Chronicle* is ignorant of it argues a singularly superficial acquaintance with the whole incident. Evidently too it is grotesquely extravagant to write :—"It was generally recognised that if the Tsarevitch had been killed, a war would have been inevitable." Nations do not go to war because one madman, an obscure policeman at that, commits a murderous assault. Finally, that Tsuda Sanzo was not capitally punished but escaped with a sentence of penal servitude for life, had nothing to do with "anti foreign sentiment" in Japan. No anti-foreign sentiment was displayed in connexion with the affair. What happened was that in the absence of any provision in the Penal Code of Japan for special punishment of attempts against the lives of foreign potentates, Tsuda Sanzo could not be arraigned for high treason and had to be tried as an ordinary offender who had failed to consummate his crime.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The trial of the 26 socialists charged with high treason commenced in Tokyo on the 10th instant. Would-be spectators began to assemble as early as 7 a.m. in the precincts of the court, but admittance was granted to only 150, who were duly furnished with permits, and even these were subjected to a vigorous examination by the police before being allowed to pass in. Moreover it ultimately turned out that beyond observing the demeanour of the prisoners and hearing them answer questions as to their identity, their ages and their domiciles, no publicity was to be permitted. As soon as the actual proceedings were about to be commenced, the court was cleared. In these circumstances all the information gathered by the 150 permit-holders was that the accused looked healthy and took their situation calmly. There was only one female among the 26 and she was not by any means the least self-possessed. The trial is attracting much interest in Tokyo, and the Authorities are doubtless fully sensible of the responsibility they incur when they elect to proceed with closed doors in such an affair.

We should have thought that by this time the general public was thoroughly conversant with the facts relating to the trial of the conspirater Kotoku and his 25 accomplices. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, however, seems to think that a section of the foreign world is still misinformed on this subject, and it accordingly recapitulates the facts. They are that no special tribunal has been organized for the purposes of this judicial investigation ; that the provisions of already existing law are necessarily complied with in confining the trial to one court and denying any right of appeal, and finally that the privacy observed is deemed essential in the cause of law and order. The socialists of the United States have apparently conceived the idea that a number of their fellow-thinkers in Japan are about to be dealt with in an arbitrary manner by a species of Star Chamber specially organized for the occasion, and they are said to be agitating for the presentation of a protest in the names of all the socialists of Europe and America. But the facts do not lend themselves to any such interpretation. The Japanese Criminal Code explicitly provides that a section of the supreme court shall have jurisdiction in the case of persons attempting, or plotting to attempt, the life of any member of the Imperial Family, and that the judgment of such a tribunal shall be final, no right of appeal being granted to the criminals. Thus Japan is merely obeying her own laws, and is not discriminating in any way against socialists as such. Kotoku and his fellow-conspirators would have been dealt with in a precisely similar manner even though they have never professed socialistic doctrines. As for the secrecy observed at the trial, that is simply an exercise of the discretion accorded to all judicial tribunals.

THE STATE OF KOREA.

All the reports recently received from Japanese travellers in Chosen have indicated the existence of a highly satisfactory state of affairs, and this is confirmed by the observations of Mr. Usami, an official of the Japanese Government in Seoul. He says that his travels in Northern Chosen disclosed a condition of peace and contentment. Everywhere the people appeared to be satisfied with the new regime, and administrative reforms were being steadily carried out. He was much gratified also by the conditions existing in the schools, the Japanese instructors having apparently won the confidence and respect of their scholars. It was further noticeable that many girl-students were assiduously studying the Japanese language, and would soon be in a position to speak it with fluency. Even in the regions which were formerly conspicuous for insurrection and lawlessness things see to have completely quieted down now.

It is certainly beginning to be possible to conclude that the annexation of the Peninsula was the wisest step in the circumstances —the wisest not only politically but also from the point of view of the Korean people. There were not wanting publicists who hinted that the remarkable state of quiescence reported to have immediately followed the announcement of annexation, was not so real as the Japanese Authorities wished the world to believe, but was due in part to manipulation of intelligence. Such suspicions are now beginning to be entirely untenable. he consensus of news from all quarters is too conclusive to be attributed to artificial devices. It may be accepted as tolerably certain that the people of Korea have either bowed to the inevitable or have accepted with satisfaction a regime which they recognize as distinctly better than that existing under their own authorities. Matter for sincere congratulation is furnished by the fact that during the 3 months which have elapsed since amalgamation became an accomplished fact, not one of the previously perpetual insurrectionary raids has been reported. It is true that the Authorities recently considered it wise to organize a punitive expedition in Pyongan province, the belief being that some fragments of the insurrection remained to be eradicated in that region. But according to the news hitherto received, this expedition has found nothing to do, the supposed insurgents being conspicuous by their absence.

PROFESSOR FURUICHI.

Professor Furuichi has just returned from his trip to Europe. He travelled via Siberia and deflected his route to Peking. He is quoted as saying that he did not make many calls on officials during his stay in the Chinese capital, for he deemed it unseasonable to do so in the face of the mood of present Chinese officials towards Japan. He did, however, meet several Chinese men-of-business, and he was pleased to find that, partly as a result of the visit paid by Japanese merchants and manufacturers to the Middle Kingdom last summer, Chinese merchants show a friendly and hospitable demeanour towards their Japanese confreres. In fact Professor Furuichi seems to have been much impressed by this fact.

This distinguished expert has just returned from his trip to Europe and China. He denies emphatically that the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was in any sense a failure. Judged by the usual tests, namely attendance, sales of exhibits and interest evoked, the affair was eminently sucessful, and if this be supplemented by pointing to the great advantage of more closely cemented tradal relations, it becomes evident the Japanese critics who spoke ill of the enterprise simply showed want of intelligence Addressing himself to the recently circulated rumour that he had visited China on behalf of the East Asia Industries Company in connection with the big loan now in process of negotiation, Mr. Furuichi denies the story. He says that his own business was to arrange for 1,200,000 *yen* of accommodation granted by 6 Japanese banks on account of water-works and electric enterprises in Hankow.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

According to a telegraphic statement received in Tokyo two days ago the Viceroy of the two Kiang borrowed a sum of 3,000,000 taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the local German Bank at a high rate of interest, without apparently consulting the Local Assembly. From news to hand yesterday morning we are inclined to think that some confusion has arisen between this loan and another similar transaction, involving 6½ million taels, which are said to have been borrowed by the same Viceroy for the purpose of relieving the recent monetary tension in Shanghai. There is nothing to show that the Local Assembly was not duly consulted with regard to the former loan, but the Senate in Peking has taken up the subject of the latter, and has adopted a resolution censuring the Viceroy for proceeding in the case of the larger loan without reference to due authority, that is to the Local Assembly. The Senate's resolution declares that the whole responsibility for the loan must be borne by the Viceroy. In fact the Senate seems to be not at all pleased with the conduct of Viceroy Chang for it has passed another vote of censure in connection with the destruction of a provision store by a hungry Kiangsu mob.

We note that the *Asahi Shimbun's* Peking correspondent calls attention to the distinctly democratic temper of the Senate. Whenever that body has to consider any question relating to the interests of the people in conflict with official acts, the Senators vote unanimously against officialdom. But after all, this can scarcely be regarded as strange. For twenty centuries China has been governed by apparently despotic monarchs, but ever since the days of Confucius and Mencius the temper of the nation has been emphatically democratic.

THE BROAD GAUGE.

Speaking at the Saiwai Club on the evening of the 9th instant, Baron Goto explained that it is absolutely essential now once for all to choose between the narrow and the standard gauge for Japan. Even although the lines be laid for the present in accordance with the narrow-gauge system, due allowance must be made for the ultimate adoption of the standard gauge in the construction of bridges and tunnels. If these be built solely for the narrow-gange, heavy and needless expense will have to be hereafter incurred should a change to the standard-gauge be deemed advisable. The Government therefore believes that the wisest plan, from the point of view alike of carrying facilities and of future development, is to proceed upon the assumption of the standard-gauge. This will not involve any abandonment of the works of extension and improvement already contemplated. The only change will be that the branch lines to the naval ports will be of the standard-gauge. As for the question of cost, an approximate amount of 200 millions is already involved by due process of law, and the additional expense of adopting the standard-gauge will be only 30 millions. The Baron concluded by explaining that it is the Government's intention to obtain the money as far as possible from the Deposits Bureau, but this does not prevent recourse to the issue of bonds, should the market favour such a step.

THE NEW WARSHIP.

Japan's order of a super-Dreadnought armoured cruiser from Messrs Vickers, Maxim and Company seems to have produced an excellent effect in England. It is regarded by the *Times* and the *Daily Mail* as the strongest evidence Japan could furnish of her belief in the superiority of English naval construction. The *Times* cites the names of all the ships constructed in England for the Japanese navy, and lays special stress upon the fact that in spite of possessing five building-yards of her own, Japan has come to England on this occasion. It is understood that the cost of the cruiser is to be 2½ millions sterling and that she will be the finest ship of her type afloat.

Baron Sakatani is represented by Tokyo journals as drawing a contrast between the attitude of the Japanese people and that of the English towards economic problems. Thus while Japanese newspapers take scarcely any note whatever of the financial aspect of the new warship which is to be built by Messrs. Vickers, Maxim & Co., English newspapers have a great deal to say upon that subject. Yet the placing of such an order abroad involves the payment of 25 million *yen* from Japanese domestic funds into foreign pockets, a financial operation of no mean magnitude. When a Chinese naval mission recently came to Japan it was most hospitably entertained by the Mitsubishi and the Kawasaki Companies, who doubtless looked for an important commission as the outcome of their munificence. But their only return was an order to build two gun-boats of from 700 to 800 tons. The Baron is careful to protest against being construed as criticising the propriety of this order from a technical point of view. That is a matter which concerns the Naval Department only. His object is simply to contrast the apparent indifference of the Japanese nation with the keen interest taken by the English in all problems of industry and finance.

FORMOSA.

The task of subduing the Amis tribe of aborigin'es in Formosa has proved much easier than was anticipated. The latest telegraphic news is to the effect that at the station called Bokuseki-kaku 80 stand of small arms were given up by the Amis, and that the total number hitherto surrendered is 2,040, including 61 Murata rifles; 619 Mauser and 1289 others. The figures do not tally and message is rather confused, so that it is difficult to make out whether the rifles here referred to represent the total hitherto received from all the surrendered aborigines or whether these were taken from the Amis only. The former view seems the more probable.

The campaign which commenced last June against the aboriginies in Formosa may be said to have continued till the close of November, for although the last phases did not involve any actual fighting, it was not until a late period that the Amis tribe definitely surrendered. The Gaogan gave most trouble. They numbered only 2,000, but they had never suffered defeat at the hands of any foreign troops; they possessed a good supply of arms and ammunition, and their fastnesses were extremely strong. The Japanese losses in the fight were considerable. On the side of the police there were 170 killed and 123 wounded, while on the side of the troops there were 83 killed and 141 wounded. The arms given up by the Gaogan totalled 765 rifles, and this number was brought up to 2366 by the surrender of the Amis tribe. It is stated that the justice of specially rewarding the police will now be recognized by the Japanese Government, and that not only will the memories of the men who fell in this campaign be included among those worshipped at Shokonsha but also special grants and distinctions will be made.

THE FORMOSA JOINT-STOCK TEA COMPANY.

We gather that this Company has fallen upon evil days almost before its existence became an accomplished fact. It was formed with the intention of promoting the manufacture of Oolong tea for the Russian market, and the Civil Governor's office not only guaranteed interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid-up capital but also promised a subsidy of 30,000 *yen* annually. With these very tempting offers in their pockets a number of capitalists were readily induced to take part in the enterprise. But unfortunately for them two obstacles presented themselves. One was resolute opposition on the part of foreigners interested in the tea trade of Formosa, who not unnaturally complained that such large official patronage bestowed upon one special company must enable it to undersell all others and ultimately drive them from the market. Thus the programme amounted to a scheme of discrimination against foreign manufacturers. The British and American Ambassadors are said to have frankly represented this side of the question to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and the latter recognized the justice of the protest. The other obstacle was a change of Civil-Governor, and the new appointee, Mr. Oshima's successor, immediately announced that the manufacture of Oolong should cease and that the subsidy would be reduced to 15,000 *yen*, to be granted on account of the manufacture of black tea only. We take these facts from the *Asahi Shimbun*.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATIVE IN TOKYO.

Mr. Wang, the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, is now on a visit to Chosen. His Excellency reached Seoul on the night of the 10th instant and was of course interviewed. He is reported to have stated that his trip was undertaken at the instance of Viscount Terauchi, whom he has known intimately for the past 8 years. The immediate object of his visit is to inspect the working of the Chinese Consulates in the Peninsula and to make enquiries into the tradal condition of his countrymen in Chosen. He adds, however, a few words which suggest that he is inspired by a diplomatic purpose also, namely, to correct as far as possible the erroneous impressions created in his country by Japan's annexation of Korea. His Excellency is credited with recognizing very fully how important to the peace of the world is a mutual understanding between China and Japan.

We may mention here that Governor-General Viscount Terauchi is expected to set out for Seoul on the 23rd or 24th instant and that he will meet Mr. Wang there.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MR. K. INOUYE.

Mr. Katsu Inouye has reached Dairen on his return journey from Chili whither he went to attend the centenary. He says that en route he passed through Peru, and was informed by the Authorities in that Republic that a railway 2,000 miles in length is contemplated between Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, and that its construction will open a wide field for the employment of Japanese labour. Peru also looks to find a market for her sugar and her cotton in Japan. But Mr. Inouye thinks that neither in the Argentine or in Chili is there any opening for Japanese immigration. In fact he seems to be of the opinion that Peru is the only place where Japanese can hope to settle with advantage.

A few days ago Mr. K. Inouye on his return from the centenary celebration in Chili, was quoted as saying that among South American States Peru alone offers tempting opportunities for Japanese immigrants. It would seem now from more recent statements attributed to him that he does not paint even Peru in rosy colours. He says that there are only about 1,000 Japanese settlers in Chili, and some 5,000 in Brazil, but nowhere in South America can it be said that a favourable feeling exists towards immigrants from this island. Of course such antipathy is confined for the most past to the labouring classes, but on the other hand it is with these classes that the Japanese immigrants are brought chiefly into contact. The introduction of a bill restricting Japanese immigration in Brazil would probably have taken place recently had not the drafters of the measure deemed it advisable to postpone their action until after Mr. Inouye's departure. As to commerce between Japan and South America, Mr. Inouye seems to entertain very little hope. He speaks in a desponding strain of the prospects of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. From the American side the only staples are glass and salt-petre, and although coal is so dear in South America as to suggest profitable import from Japan, the great distance renders such an enterprise impossible.

THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

A telegram from Paris has reached the Tokyo press. It represents the *New York Herald* as sedulously adhering to its programme of endeavouring to sow seeds of distrust and dislike of Japan. In its French edition the big American journal is quoted as declaring that strong anti-American feeling prevails now in Japan, and that even England has become apprehensive of the results, it being quite evident that Japan is animated with a consuming aggressive ambition. We are bound to believe that the *New York Herald* places faith in its own diagnosis of the situation. But we know as a matter of fact that there do not exist any evidences whatever of the state of affairs which the American journal depicts, and the only possible conclusion in such circumstances is that its own inclinations point in the direction of its suspicions. In other words the *New York Herald* is obsessed by one of the most mischievous delusions that a great journal ever took upon itself to popularize. We often think, when we receive circulars from peace associations of press men or when we attend meetings of journalists breathing good will to all peoples and all things, what injury a section of the press is inflicting the whole time on the best interests of humanity. If in the course of years that now most improbable result, namely, a quarrel between the United States and Japan, should ensue, the *New York Herald* will doubtless hold up its hands and claim prophetic instinct, whereas the truth will be that its own slanders and agitations have been the chief cause of dissension.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

With regard to the public misconception that railway extension and improvement as fixed by the previous programme are to be sacrificed on the altar of gauge, the following table is published by the *Asahi Shimbun*:—

	Outlays on account of Gauge	Outlays on account of Extensions	Outlays on account of Improvement
1911	4,500,000	21,000,000	20,984,196
1912	4,500,000	20,626,134	21,929,982
1913	6,000,000	15,291,496	15,954,363
1914	10,000,000	9,565,847	13,845,000
1915	13,000,000	2,674,700	9,039,000
1916	14,000,000	2,674,700	7,153,004
1917	15,000,000	978,054	4,286,700
1918	25,000,000	—	1,000,000
1919	28,000,000	—	1,050,000
1920	31,580,000	—	—
1921	34,580,000	—	—
1922	14,580,000	—	—
1923	29,670,000	—	—

It appears from statements made by Baron Goto that the Government intends to vote a considerable sum, namely a quarter of a million of *yen*, to encourage the construction of light railways in Japan. Interest will be guaranteed on paid-up capital, but this will not be done in the case of any lines estimated to yield less than 2 per cent. or more than 5 per cent. The Railway Board calculates that under such a system the people may be expected to devote something like 10 millions annually to the construction of light railways.

THE TOYO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The present condition of the Toyo Steamship Company is that it is carrying a debt of 860,000 *yen*, and that its principal Director Mr. Asano has pledged himself to pay off this debt should the Company's profits during the current half year prove insufficient for the purpose. Varying accounts are published as to the outcome of the half-year's working. All agree that the results will be good, but whereas some estimate a profit of 800,000 *yen*, others do not look for more than 600,000 or 700,000. At any rate the situation will be brought well within reach of Mr. Asano, and it is expected that from next half year the Company will be able to pay a small dividend after placing appropriate sums to its reserves.

This company, of which the public has heard so much during the past two years, is said to be paying interest at the rate of 2 *sen* 5 *rin* daily on a sum of 3,300,000 *yen* which it owes to the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Company, and interest at the rate of 1.9 *sen* on another million to some creditor who is not mentioned. The Directors have naturally been working very hard to place these debts on an easier footing, and they are said to have now succeeded in floating debentures to the amount of 4,300,000 *yen* at a greatly reduced rate of interest. No particulars are published.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1917.

Mr. Hirayama Seishin has been definitely appointed President of the great Japanese Exhibition of 1917. He is quoted as saying that he has been connected with his country's exhibitions ever since the Austrian exposition of 1868, so that his experience has been very considerable. Next year the work of preparation for the great event will be commenced, but the programme will not extend beyond building a road between Aoyama and Yoyogi, to which latter place the parade ground is to be transferred. The full scheme will be submitted for the approval of the Diet in the latter's 28th session, namely, the session of 1911-12. The eminent engineer Mr. Furuichi, who has just returned from a tour abroad, will be entrusted with all the engineering work, and according to present ideas the Exhibition will be three time as large as anything hitherto held in Japan. It will probably attain the dimensions of the recent Brussels Exhibition. No hard and fast decision has yet been formed as to the space that will be allotted Foreign Exhibits, but the idea is to divide the enterprise equally between foreign and domestic articles.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 9.

News that the Bank of England had not lowered its rate and that the bulls had no reason on their side, produced a slump yesterday. The shares of the Specie Bank had been over-bought and were hurriedly sold.

Saturday, December 9.

Selling was the order of the day on Saturday and the general tendency was downward.

Monday, December 12.

The feeling of depression continued on the Stock Exchange on Monday. There were some symptoms of steadiness in the afternoon session, but they were not marked.

Tuesday, December 13

Dullness continues. There are apprehensions as to the capability of the group of bulls to pay the bargain money due on their purchases of Stock Exchange shares. If they fail, a slump may ensue.

Wednesday, December 14.

The tone yesterday was firmer.

Thursday, December 15.

The market is waiting to see the outcome of the bull operation in Stock Exchange shares. We append the quotations for February delivery:—

	Dec. 14th.		Dec. 15th.		
Tokyo Railway	73.10	...	73.55	... +	.45
Kei-Hin Railway.....	—	...	43.90	...	.—
Yusen Kaisha	97.95	...	97.80	... —	.15
Toyo Kisen	26 35	...	26.35	...	.—
Specie Bank.....	327.30	...	325.00	... —	2.30
Tanko Kisen.....	29.85	...	29.90	... +	.05
Tokyo Gas	83.80	...	83.30	... —	.50
Tokyo Dento	84.60	...	84.25	... —	.35
Fuji Gas Spinning	85.70	...	86.25	... +	.55
Tokyo Spinning	—	...	—	...	.—
Kanegafuchi Spinning...	104.75	...	104.50	... —	.25
Beer	—	...	—	...	.—
Hoden (Takarada Oil)...	58.65	...	58.35	... —	.30
Nippon Oil	75.05	...	74.65	... —	.40
Rice Exchange.....	129.50	...	128.20	... —	1.30
Stock Exchange	200.10	...	200.50	... —	.40

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PIANOFORTE RECITAL AT THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

A delightful entertainment was given at the Russian Embassy on the evening of the 6th instant, when Professor Reuter performed an admirable selection of music on the piano. The musical part of the programme was preceded by a banquet which was graced by the presence of their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Fushimi. We need scarcely say that Professor Reuter's playing evoked vehement plaudits. We append the programme:—

SOIRÉE DU DÉCEBRE 1910.

Pastral Varié.....Mozart
Préludes en fa dièze et en do mineur .....Chopin
Scherzo en do dièze mineur .....Chopin
Händel-Variations .. ..Brahms
Nocturne .....Grieg
Gängar.....Grieg
Tambourin .....Rameau-Godowsky
Soarabande.....Debussy
Staccato Etude .....Rubinstein

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

We may now openly state that one of the three firms alleged by the *Nippon* to have suffered heavy loss by dealing in forwards in silk was the Mitsui. A representative of the newspaper, instead of prosecuting enquiries before publishing the story, postponed that essential step till afterwards, and has been informed by Mr. Iwahara of the Firm that there is no truth whatever in the report. It is completely opposed to the Mitsui's rules to sell any goods not in the possession of the Firm. If silk is sold in New York for delivery three months hence, a corresponding purchase is immediately made at the producing centres in Japan. If the New York Office of the Firm has departed from this rule, it will have to bear the consequences. At the same time Mr. Iwahara seems to think it not at all improbable that other firms have made heavy losses by this kind of transaction.

The long pending qestion between the Toyo S.S. Company and the Hoden Oil Company has ended in something closely resembling a fiasco. A point of no small importance was believed to be at issue, namely, whether the Hoden Company was responsible for the price of two tank steamers built abroad to order of the Toyo S S. Company for the purpose of carrying crude oil to the Hoden Refinery. Divergent statements were published as to the monetary amount involved, but no one assessed it at less than 2½ million *yen*, a sum quite sufficient to restore the fortunes of the steamship Company and to cripple those of the Hoden. After much discussion and considerable talk of an appeal to the law, Mr. K. Okura was reported to have consented to arbitrate, and Tokyo journals allege that his award reduces the matter to a mere trifle. The Hoden Company is required to pay to the Toyo S.S. Company a sum of 200,000 *yen* spread over 20 years. That will neither embarrass nor enrich either of the two firms.

The result of the recent crisis in the kerosene import trade is discussed by Tokyo papers. It appears that the Rising Sun Company suffered the case to go by default. It ceased to import oil in sufficient quantities to create anything like a super-abundant stock, and its rival, the Standard, was thus enabled to bring prices up to their normal figure. Many Japanese middle-men who laid in stocks at the extravagantly low figures ruling when the competition was at its height, now find themselves in a splendid position. On the other hand, it is openly alleged that the Rising Sun Company declines to make delivery of stocks ordered at bottom price, and that the disappointed importers are indignant. As to this latter point, no one having any knowledge of the Companies concerned will place the smallest credence in any accusation of bad faith preferred against the Rising Sun. To us it seems that the competitors have wisely acted in refraining from continued attempts to cut each other's throats. The feat was never possible.

There has been talk for some time about organizing a company for the purpose of supplying Japan's need in the matter of raw cotton without recourse to foreign countries. This project seems to be now on the verge of maturity. Mr. T. Nakahashi, president of the *Osaka Shosen Kaisha*, is the chief promoter, and with him are associated several Korean noblemen. Japan's imports of raw cotton represent an outlay of about 120 million *yen* annually, and it would of course be a great financial achievement if she could become self-supplying in such an important staple. The new Company is to have a capital of 2 million *yen*, and its first cotton fields will be an area of 25,000 acres in the vicinity of Mokpo.

The statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan show that the prices of commodities during November remained almost stationary as compared with October. Out of 56 tabulated staples, depreciation took place in the case of 15; appreciation in the case of 21, and no movement was recorded in the case of 20. This suggests that there ought to have been appreciation on the whole, and so there was; but the fluctuations were very trifling. Thus the average figure for October was 121.23 and that for November, 121.29, the difference being only 6 per mil. Still, taken all round, the tendency during the past 6 months has been upwards.

The *Mainichi Dempo* professes to have communicated by telephone with Yokosuka and to have definitely ascertained that the *Satsuma* has been chosen to carry the Japanese flag to Great Britain at the time of the Coronation ceremony next year. Orders in that sense have not yet been actually issued, but the men have been instructed to learn the English anthem and to make other preparations which point unmistakably to a trip westward. This of course has nothing to do with the alleged visit of the Prince Imperial to London. As to that there is no further intelligence.

Mr. Okada, Jiyemu's project for digging a canal between Yokohama and Tokyo seems to be on the verge of abandonment. Approval and coöperation of the Yokohama municipality is an essential preliminary, but the municipality, while abstaining from passing any judgment as to individual action, declines to give its consent as a coöperative body unless the project is supported by a Government guarantee. This may be taken to mean that the programme will not mature.

The income and expenditure of the island of Karafuto next year are stated to be 2,100,000 *yen* each. With regard to income, the principal items are fishing licenses (720,000 *yen*), profits of State-protected Government industries (570,000), posts and telegraphs (150,000) and railways (100,000). The expenditures are:—Administrative, 1 million, namely, central (580,000) and local (420,000); public undertakings (1,100,000 *yen*, being an increase of 130,000 *yen* compared with last last fiscal year; of which increase, 30,000 falls under the head of posts and telegraphs; and 70,000 under that of railways.

We read in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* that the Emperor has been pleased to confer the fourth-class Order of the Rising Sun upon Mr. J. T. Hamilton, the well-known General Agent of the Equitable Insurance Company in the Far East. This news will be received with general satisfaction, for Mr. Hamilton is deservedly popular among all nationalities, and his business ability is universally recognized.

The Japanese *Economist* publishes an interesting article on the subject of fertilisers. The value of these essential agricultural adjuncts is estimated at 170 million *yen* yearly, out of which total 127 millions worth is obtained at home and 43 millions worth has to be imported. The principal import is superphosphates. Of these the yearly import reached nearly 4 million *yen* in 1907 and promises to exceed that total this year. Our contemparary says, however, that at Nanao in Noto extensive, indeed practically unlimited, deposits have been found, and that when these are in full working order there will be no further occasion for imports. A company is in process of formation with a capital of 2 million *yen* for the purpose of exploiting this discovery.

The *Yorozu Choho* writes in rather a pessimistic strain about the value of land in the foreign settlements of Japan. It takes Nagasaki for basis, and alleges that even for the best situated lots in that settlement no bidders can be found. It speaks also of a similar condition existing in Yokohama and Kobe though on a less marked scale, and it alleges that lots recently put up for sale did not produce any brisk bidding. In fact the conviction of the *Yorozu* is that Naka-no-shima in Osaka is the only really valuable part of the present foreign settlements. Our contemporary opines that this state of affairs will materially facilitate the solution of the perpetual lease problem. But for our own part we emphatically doubt the correctness of such views.

The *Jiji Shimpo* has a telegram from New York saying that the population of the United States according to the latest statistics is 91,402,151, and that if to this be added the populations of the Philipines, Hawaii, Panama and Porto Rico, the total would exceed 100 millions. The rate of increase for the past decade has been 21 per cent. The following figures are added:—

1820	9,633,822
1830	12 866,020
1840	17,069,453
1850	23,191,876
1860	31.433.321
1870	38,558,371
1880.	50.155,783
1890	60,622,250
1900	79.303,387

It is announced that from the 15th instant the Hotel Metropole will be permanently closed. This edifice was purchased a few

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

years ago from its Japanese owner, Mr. Hiranuma, for 200,000 *yen*, and was amalgamated with the Imperial Hotel. But the enterprise has not proved a success, and the present manager of the Imperial Hotel, Mr. Hayashi, who enjoys the reputation of being a very able man, is quoted as declaring that the Hotel Metropole is most inconveniently arranged for the purposes of an inn, and that to correct its defects would not be compensated by results. He recommends rebuilding, though whether on the same or a different site we do not gather. The Hotel Metropole is certainly in too remote a quarter of the city. It is a relic of the days when jurisdiction problems often took precedence of economic.

It appears that the affairs of the Seifu Kaisha cannot be restored to an orderly condition. The task of restoring them was recently undertaken by Mr. Hibiya and other more or less prominent merchants of Kyoto, but their programme included the payment of 1,700,000 *yen* by the shareholders, and this operation could not be effected to a greater extent than 800,000. Every effort to complete the transaction is said to have been unsuccessful, and although Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Governor of Kyoto, where the Company's head office is situated, pointed out the importance of saving the concern, it has not been found possible to devise any means of doing so. Compulsory liquidation is therefore said to be imminent.

Osaka pays its mayor 20,000 *yen* per annum and Yokohama gives its corresponding official 12,000, whereas the Mayor of Tokyo, who has now served nearly 7 years, receives only 6,000. This is obviously wrong, especially when we remember that Tokyo is the Metropolis of the Empire and that its Mayor is one of the country's most distinguished publicists. Accordingly a project is now on foot to grant to Mr. Ozaki Yukio a further sum of 5,000 annually in the form of house allowance. This change will probably go into effect from the first of next April, and the salaries of the other municipal officials will be raised at the same time.

THE BOOKSHELF.

The Revised Tax Law of Japan; by UMEO MOGAMI. The Meiji-do, Tokyo.

THIS is a little volume of 112 pages with an appendix of 22. In that small space is contained all the information required, or likely to be required, by an English-speaking Occidental with regard to the tax laws of Japan, as revised up to date. The translation is excellent, the type clear and the arrangement of subjects leaves nothing to be desired. In short the volume is quite essential to any householder liable to taxation in whatsoever form. Some of the tax laws of Japan are decidedly perplexing, notably the income-tax law, but all are so clearly and succinctly set forth in this handy volume that no one consulting it can remain in any doubt. One great recommendation is that the book costs only 3.40 *yen*.

Who's Who in Japan.

WE have received some advanced sheets which promise well for the quality of this most necessary book. The author is Mr. S. Kurita, and he has the advantage of being advised by Mr. Toyosaki Zennosuke of Harvard University. Already in the "Japan Year Book" a section is devoted to the same subject and there we find excellent biographies of some hundreds of the best known men in Japan. But the "Year Book" has not a very large space to devote to any one subject, and there is undoubtedly room for special work such as Mr. Kurita promises to give to the public in 1911. To any foreigner living in Japan, and interested commercially, politically or socially in the people of the country, it must frequently occur that information is needed about some Japanese merchant, statesman, or literateur, and it will obviously be a great convenience to have such information made easily accessible in a handy volume. We therefore heartily welcome Mr. Kurita's enterprise. We observe that several distinguished men have consented to be patrons of the undertaking.

Joan of Arc. By GRACE JAMES. With Twelve Illustrations. Methuen & Co., London.

THIS book is charmingly written. Miss James has acquired a literary style that few ladies have succeeded is developing. Her intimate knowledge of French has doubtless helped her greatly. Some of her sentences read like translations from French authors. In the English editions of Max O'Rell's books we find the same crisp, logical and concise phrases. Most of these books, if not all, were translated by the author's wife Madame Paul Blouet from the French almost literally. Macaulay formed his style by placing before him as models Greek literary masterpieces. Miss James' style most certainly is a fine imitation of French models. As for the subject-matter of the book I fear that it will not interest many readers in this Twentieth Century Few people will have the patience t wade through long chapters on "Visions and Voices," on "Religious Atmosphere," on "Black Magic" on *Amour de Grâce*. There are not many people in our modern world who would obtain either pleasure or enlightenment from what Miss James tells us on these subjects. She being evidently of a religious turn of mind has set herself to write a book that deals with all the superstitions of an extremely superstitious age. It can't be said that there is anything new in the picture she has drawn. For her own sake I can't help wishing she had chosen another subject. It is a gloomy story from beginning to end. The heroine is an object of pity, the victim of terrible delusions which cost her untold agony of body and mind, and whose life did much to add fuel to the flame of superstition thoughout France. But Miss James could never have written this book had she so regarded Joan of Arc. She sees mystery and glimpses of the supernatural continually and so her interest in the story is sustained to the end. She says of her heroine, "Study is powerless to disperse the mystery that shrouds her inspiration. Familiarity with all the circumstances serves but to increase the wonder of her achievement. In spite of curiosity both legitimate and impertinent, in spite of labour, faithful research, and the imaginative efforts of poets and painters, the maid keeps her secret yet, and remains elusive, inviolate. This happy quality, which invites and denies at once, adds a singular attraction to a personality already tender and heroic." This is the writers' point of view. A warm circle of readers may be found who will regard Joan of Arc in this way, but logical thinkers will never be satisfied with the explanations of the maid's conduct given by Miss James. Feminine intention and sympathy, a religious turn of mind, a love of mystery and keen interest in superstition combined with a minute historical knowledge of the state of France in the first half of the fifteenth century and a facile pen, these combined enabled Miss James to give English readers a work which is as interesting as its subject permits, and which is certainly highly creditable to the authoress.

W.D.

THE "MELANGES."

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce that this scholarly Magazine, which has been coming out four times a year for the past seven years, is to be discontinued temporarily owing to the absence of some of the hitherto regular contributors and to the lack of leisure of which others writers complain. The excellent collection of Japanese Proverbs, sayings, and Figurative Expressions supplied by L'Abbé J. Deffrewnes has been published up to No. 1884, which is *kamiyui kamiyuwazu*, la coiffeure ne se fait pas coiffer,—est toujours mal coiffée.—"Les cordonniers sont les p us mal chaussés, cf. 1802. It would be impossible to praise too highly the translations and explanations of Japanese figurative speech prepared by L'Abbé J. Deffrewnes. We are acquainted with numerous collections of Japanese proverbs and wise sayings, but in our opinion in accuracy, point and conciseness none of them comes up to this one In each case we are told just what we want to know and no more. Some of the explanations run to seven or eight lines, while others consist only of two or three. Here is one of the latter kind. *Ka no ashi ni yasuri wo kakeru.* Litt. limer, les pattes d'un moustique. Fig. réduire un objet déjà très mince, jusqu'à le rendre imperceptible. It is to be hoped that this collection of Japanese idioms and figures of speech will soon be published in book form. The work would certainly have a large sale.

The last number of the *Mélanges* (No. 28) contains 19 pages of Proverbs, etc., from Ka to Kami, from 1,743 to 1,884.

MARRIAGE IN YOKOHAMA.

The marriage took place on the 10th inst. at the British Consulate-General, Yokohama, before Mr. J. Carey Hall, I.S.O., and at Christ Church by the Rev. W. P. G. Field, M.A., of May, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Stamp-Vincent and Mrs. Stamp-Vincent of Chiswick, London, and Mr. Herbert Bethell, second son of Mr. T. H. Bethell of Croydon, Surrey. The bride was given away by Mr. W. H. Lewis, and Mr. A. E. Cooper filled the office of Best man. The bride was elegantly attired in a simple "princess" gown and carried a shower bouquet of choice white flowers. After the ceremony, the wedding reception and breakfast took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Lewis, No. 113 Bluff. Subsequently the newly married couple left by motor car for Miyanoshita, and on their return will reside at No. 273 Settlement, Yokohama.

MADAME CAPELLMANN-ROEDEL.

A Concert has been arranged to take place in the Yurakuza Theatre, Tokyo, towards the latter part of January, under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Baron Call, the Austrian Ambassador, and H. E. Count Okuma. The principal artist will be Madame Capellmann-Roedel, of Berlin, who is well known on the Continent as an accomplished pianist. Her musical education was received from Emil Sauer, the doyen of modern pianists, at the Vienna Academy of Music. Of her musical capacity the *Berliner Tageblatt* says that she is "the fortunate possessor of a masterly temperament and of the highest technical skill." Madame Capellmann-Roedel is now making a tour of the world and proposes to give high-class concerts in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka. In the opening concert at the Yuraku za, she will be assisted by Mme. Shibata, the well-known Japanese singer.

Mr. Tokugawa Yoshihisa, heir of the retired Prince Tokugawa Keiki, was ordered on the 14th inst. to succed to the peerage. The new Prince waited on the Prince Imperial and other Princes of the Blood the same day ot announce his succession.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

BACK TO THE COUNCIL TABLE?

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 10.*)

THE electoral contest of December, 1910, promises to become memorable as the Election of Little Result. No two opposing parties could have entered the political field of battle with higher hopes: to each a decisive issue was the be-all and the end-all of the strife. It is apparently to be denied to both. An unmistakable expression of the country's confidence would have immensely strengthened the hands of the Liberals in their career of Constitution-wrecking. It would have been nothing less than the signal for the flinging open of the flood-gates of Revolution. We fancy there would have been some hanging back on the part of the moderate men, who, if they have not made up their minds as to how, or by whom, the "tinkering" with the House of Lords is to be done, do not agree with the Master of ELIBANK'S demand for its total abolition. This issue alone might indeed have effected—as it may yet effect—an open breach in the Coalition where now only lines of cleavage may be traced, so that, in its headlong course of destruction all round, the Liberal Party might have destroyed itself. But there can be little doubt that had the hundred seats lost last January been regained, or any considerable portion of them, things would have begun to travel downhill at a pace that could not but have alarmed the most easy-going of British electors. However, disquieting though many of the signs of the times undoubtedly are, it is clear that the people of the United Kingdom are not yet prepared to deliver themselves over to the devices of the "wild men," or to take red Revolution by the hand. Similarly, it must be confessed, Unionists would have heartily welcomed a clear lead in the matter of Imperial consolidation on a fiscal, or any other, basis. They would have hailed with satisfaction any indubitable signs that the people of the Mother Country had at last come by the wider vision, had recognized that England's salvation as a nation lies in her over-sea possessions, and that the hour for a penny-wise-pound-foolish policy has gone by. But it was not to be. Parochialism (it is proverbial) dies hard, and the Little Men are evidently still a power in the land. Nevertheless, the apostles of a sane Imperialism may derive some satisfaction from the fact that, if the progress has been painfully slow, still there is progress. If this second election of this extraordinary year ends with no heavier loss to the Coalition than a dozen seats, that is still so much to the good; and the contest which, with singular unanimity, has been denounced by Lord ROSEBERY and Mr. Kier HARDIE as a wanton and unnecessary proceeding will at least have not been a step backwards.

On the outstanding feature of the returns, so far as they have reached us, we have already commented. That is, the defeat of Liberalism-cum-Socialism in Lancashire. We shall not be surprised if this does not prove, to the Liberal AHAB, "the cloud like a man's hand" which was the harbinger of a mighty rain. Moreover, we have yet to hear the judgment of the Southern counties. They could scarcely speak with greater emphasis than they did last January, but there can be little doubt that the sentiment for which they stand has merely gathered strength and scope in the meanwhile. The loss of two Liberal seats at Plymouth is noteworthy as bringing that great nursery of the Fleet into line with the other Dockyard towns, which are now solidly against the Ministry—a significant commentary on the vacillating naval policy of the REDMOND-ASQUITH Government. Half of the new House has now been elected, and the Government's majority is no more than 15. This includes 4 O'Brienites of the "All for-Ireland" party, than whom Mr. REDMOND has no bitterer foes and who openly side with the Unionists on fiscal questions. Compared with the results of last Jannuary, the returns so far to hand may thus be tabulated:—

	1st day.		2nd.		3rd.		4th.	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Dec	Jan.	Dec.	Jan	Dec.
Unionists ...	43	62	92	115	118	146	129	169
Liberals	37	51	77	87	93	106	118	123
Labourites ...	6	7	16	16	20	20	23	23
Nationalists...	5	5	13	14	28	26	44	38*
Govt. Majority (Jan)			5		14		23	56
Govt. Majority (Dec.)			1		2		6	15
Unionist net gains (Jan.) ...			18		37		50	57
Unionist do (Dec.)...			3		5		—1	3

* Includes 4 Independent Nationalists or O'Brienites.

The moral to be drawn from these figures, it seems to us, is this. Despite the rhodomontades of the demagogues of Limehouse and Hyde Park, the country is *not* seething with indignation against the House of Lords. By this fact of indifference, if such it may be called, the electorate tacitly admist its disinclination to destroy the Union by setting up an Irish Parliament in Dublin. On the other hand, it is not prepared to commit itself to so great a reversal of fiscal policy as that involved in Tariff Reform. It therefore says, in effect, to the contending parties (who after a second pitched battle find themselves very much as they were before), "*Get you back to the Council Table!* Let the Constitutional Question, if there is one, be settled there. And in future appeals to the ballot, submit to the electors but one clear issue at a time." This may seem a strange *denouement* for a Premier who said, as Mr. ASQUITH did on April 14 last, "in no case will we recommend a dissolution except under such conditions as will secure that, in the new Parliament, the judgment of the people as expressed at the election will be carried into law." Nevertheless, there appears more than a possibility that such will indeed represent the *vox populi*, and it may well prove to be the *vox Dei*. The sequel to this second indecisive conflict can scarcely be anything but a second, and enlarged, Conference, met in a chastened spirit and prepared at last to agree, without qualification, to the principle of a Referendum.

PRODUCTS OF COMPETITION.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 13*)

COMPETITION, most people will agree, is an excellent thing, in that it incites to the best. Probably it constitutes the most powerful factor in modern civilization, inasmuch as it forms the prime incentive both in invention and in improvement, while the range of its influence extends over almost every department of life, from female apparel to the trans-Atlantic liner. If at times there lurks too much of the element of "beggar-my-neighbour," there can be no denying that the general effect is beneficial to humanity at large. Granted that many women are brought to the verge of ruin by attempting to rival the "rig-out" of their pecuniarily superior sisters in what a cynic has called the "clothes-horse competition," it must nevertheless be admitted that the Parisian "creator" and his humbler sartorial brethren in various parts of the world reap a rich harvest thereby. At times, of course, the fashion-concoctors who minister thus to human weakness carry the game too far, as when society dames have to be fined for the overweening dimensions of their hats, or have to be conveyed to the nearest hospital with broken limbs directly resulting from a strange partiality for the sinuous folds of the "Directoire." Competition has led to similarly useless or regrettable results in various walks of life—results conveniently included under the head of "white elephants." Thus, it was not many years after the completion of the *Great Eastern* that she was labelled a failure, and converted into a coal-hulk on the Mersey shore. But such unfortunate *denouements* as these are merely instances in which zeal in competition has outrun discretion. In the main, the effect of this strong incentive of emulation remains beneficial to mankind the world over. The high pitch of perfection, as regards regularity, speed and comfort, to which the railways of England and the United States have been brought is mainly due to keen competition between the several companies concerned. On one line, a saving of five minutes on the schedule time is effected, or the carriages are widened by a few inches; and the rival company follows suit with some similar improvement, calculated to appeal with equal force to the tastes of the travelling public. But we question whether, in any department of national or international activity, competition has been productive of such astonishing results as on the vast service of steam-ferries between the European and American continents. The "blue ribbon of the Atlantic" is a prize to win which millions of money have been poured out like water. When the *Majestic* and *Teutonic* first ploughed their

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TOKYO NOTES.

The programme of excellent selections which the Tokyo Philharmonic Society had down for the evening of December the 27th at the Yurakuza theatre, has been unavoidably postponed until the beginning of the year. The artists taking part appear to be mostly from the Tokyo Academy of Music, and the usual social dignitaries have apparently promised to honour the occasion with their patronage. Whether the patronage be social, intellectual or financial is not stated, but we may presume it to mean all three.

* * *

Professor E. H. Vickers, who for some years has been lecturer in the Department of Economics at the Keiogijiku University, has severed his connection with that institution and leaves with his family for the United States at the beginning of the New Year. This will make one foreign family less in the capital, for we understand Professor Vickers does not contemplate returning to Japan. Having obtained an appointment in his subject at an American college he intends spending the rest of his life in the land of the free. At the last meeting of the Tokyo, English-speaking Society Professor Vickers was tendered a farewell dinner, and on the evening of the 9th instant he was similarly honoured by the professors of the Keiogijuku at the Seiyoken Hotel, Tsukiji Professor and Mrs. Vickers have so long been residents of Tokyo that they will be much missed when they take their final leave about the beginning of the year.

* * *

The arrival of thousands of friends from all parts of the Empire to see the drafting of the recruits recently conscripted caused no little stir in the Capital. As the day happened to be wet the sight of thousands of umbrellas awaiting the reporting of the men was impressive to say the least, and the look of braw innocence on the faces of so many of the recruits showed that they were having their first experence of sights and scenes in the great metropolis of the Empire. Each man was distinguished by a red badge as he came in and was assigned his place. Many of the friends that came to see the young fellows off, so to speak, carried flags and banners in celebration of the occasion.

* * *

The more familiar one becomes with the lives of the common people in Tokyo the more one feels that their course in some respects is not all smooth sailing. Not a little of this aspect of the metropolis may be seen from the strap of a Tokyo street car. Here one perceives the autocratic power that may be ensconced in a very small official. The other day a man got on the car with an exchange ticket to which the conductor took exception. As far as one could make out, it represented all the money the man, who apparently was a labourer, had with him, so the railway official promptly attempted to arrest him and bring him miles out of his way to the branch office of the street railway company. The man could not well reconcile himself to this treatment and tried to escape from the car, but was seized by a number of railway hands that are always riding, so it seems, on the Tokyo cars, and he was obliged to accompany them to the office designated. The man protested that the exchange ticket was given him by the conductor of the last car, but his explanation had no effect.

* * *

The same thing with somewhat more tragic results happened a few days afterwards on another car when the conductor instead of arresting the man who's exchange ticket he refused, simply put him off the car. The man was so enraged at being thus deprived of what he considered his lawful fare that upon reaching the street, he burst into a torrent of abuse and picked up a stone which he hurled at the head of the conductor. Then the fun began. The conductor was so highly insulted that he jumped off the car, letting it proceed without him, and seizing the offender by the neck, proceeded to belabour him on the head. The remarkable thing about the fight was that as soon as the little conductor had struck the man a few blows, the latter cowed down and walked meekly back to the car, which by this time had stopped, and allowed himself to be put on to be taken to the railway office. A policeman who was on the car now waked up to a realization of what had been going on, and when the man came back to the car, the officer of the law took a hand in the affair. First he boxed the man's ears as rough parents sometimes do with children, and then he ordered the man to enter the car, and took care of him while the car was being run to the railway office. The fact that this man so easily acquiesced in the action of his tormentors when he could so readily have either run away or beaten off the conductor, shows how different in this respect is a Japanese from an American or a European. I do not condone the offence of throwing stones at the aggressive conductor, and I am no brawler, but I'm blest if I should let a street car conductor take me by the neck and bring me miles out of my way to his superiors, just because another conductor had made a mistake in punching my ticket. The question is whether this man would have been subjected to this treatment had he been one of the upper classes. During the same week another row of the same kind and for the same reason was under way in one of the cars when a wise and kind hearted passenger, in the midst of the loudest uproar, bent over the contestants and placing a ticket in the hand of the conductor, caused a great calm and brought the dispute to an end. *Moral*: If you are in a hurry, do likewise, when using Tokyo street cars.

* * *

My few remarks in reply to "Kyōshi" has brought forth from him a somewhat indignant epistle as well as a bit of testy advice and opinion from one subscribing himself "An Old Resident." But are these correspondents really not a little too touchy with regard to a matter in which this side certainly has no desire to be either unreasonable or offensive? My reference to "Kyoshi" as a teacher was a joke kindly meant: but one does not like to have to point out one's own jokes or perhaps foolish attempts at playing on words. It is to be hoped however that all readers of the *Japan Mail* do not require such elucidation. While therefore expressing my deep regret if "Kyoshi" feels unable to take my remarks as a joke, I can only ask him to try so to take them. With reference to the accuracy or inaccuracy of my impression that the Mombusho recognizes the Shokonsha festival, I can only say that I have been assured by Japanese people of importance that such is the fact, and this year a Japanese professor and official in one of the most important departments of the Government assured me that the school with which he was connected took a special holiday to permit the students to attend the Shokonsha festival. Moreover, some of the newspapers stated that the Government schools would be given a holiday; but according to "Kyoshi," this was a mistake, as applying to *all* schools. Still "Kyoshi" does not deny that the Sunday coming at the time appointed for the festival could be taken as meeting the requirements of those wishing to do honour to the occasion. The attitude one feels unable to accept is that the Mombusho should be regarded as viewing the Shokonsha festival with less respect than the Imperial Family which sent special deputies to do homage at the Yasukuni Shrine. The correspondent signing himself "An Old Resident" is entirely mistaken if he assumes that these "Notes" have ever attempted to teach anyone things "new or interesting" about the Japanese people. This column is simply a casual commentary on what one sees and hears as he moves in and out among the citizens of the capital from week to week; and the old resident has no advantage over the newest comer in his knowledge of *events that happen* and one's opinion or impression of them.

MARRIAGE IN KOREA.

(From Our Seoul Correspondent.)

If there is any matter in which a Korean's whole mental capacity comes to a perfect state of not only lively consciousness, but of white heat, it is in regard to marriage. He is a born match-maker, a born marrier. He will have who married to whom finished and done, before the sun goes down. What money is to a son of the West, so marriage is to the Korean: every man is after it. I have tried long and hard to see the full bearing of the marriage question on the race, but I feel that I am as yet a mere trifler with its mystery. The Korean's ideas are not ours. He never, never associates with marriage such a line as "Kiss me softly and speak to me low" and yet he wants to be married. Theoretically he says "Let me be married in the spring, when the plum blossoms greet you, and when the peach flowers and apricots tint the hill side, but he never thinks of his bride as his plum blossom. Spring is the mating season, and he would mate, *maskee* the mated. He wants to be married, not for his selfish pleasure, not because there is a little soft-coated heart and soul that longs to rest in his love and be looked after; not a bit of it. He wants a son, a son of his very own, to be born; he wants a son, wildly unreasonably, crazily—anything to get him. Wife, and love, and poetry, and domestic joy are unseen in this scramble for the gift of the gods.

Recently rumours swept over the land to say that in a little while no marriage would be permitted between Koreans; that every marriageable Korean would have to be mated to a Japanese, and such a skurry in all go-between circles was never seen before. Marriage boxes, that are given the bride, ran up in price, and at last were scarcely purchasable for any money. Every body seemingly was out on the hot hunt to get one, ere the awful decree took effect over the land. Now however, they know it was a 'scare-head' rumour only, and trade has fallen off in marriage boxes.

In the choice of bride, still, the old elements are consulted, metal, wood, fire, and earth. (*Keum-mok-su-wha do*). Every body has his fixed element according to the day, month, hour, year in which he was born. A girl marked "metal" is crossed off when a "wood" boy is in question. A "fire"-girl and a "water"-boy mated would mean fuss, heat and sizzle: while a wood girl and a "water"-boy would fall within the encompassing sphere of good luck. Also an "earth"-girl and a "metal"-man might walk hand in hand and be partakers of harmony, bliss, and never-ending posterity. A foreigner would go crazy under the wearisome drag of it all, but the Korean has kept it up faithfully for 2000 years.

When the lots are cast, and the elements juggled sufficiently with, and the girl made fast, and the day settled, with its heaps of sewing and stitching done, the wedding takes place. The bride rides in a tiger-bedecked chair, and the bridegroom on the back of a prancing palfry. They meet in the stiff posturing manner of the East, drink, bow low, and are married. She swims in all the colours of the summer sunset, but never smiles. Her face is bedaubed and pipe-clayed and her eyes are sealed shut. The groom is in a garb of a courtier of the king but he looks scared and unmagnificent. They are married and live happy ever after. This is the only real marriage. Second and third and fourth marriages are mere makeshifts and only a shadow of the genuine thing.

As for second marriages, Kim's home was desolate. Typhus had his wife in its grip, and the chances were all against her. In the struggle of it she went under, and Kim leant over his book-case and cried an honest heart-broken cry. The funeral was held and words of comfort were spoken for Kim. Two days later a hurried invitation comes "Kim will marry at once, make haste to the wedding. Grace unbounded, somebody has been caught for him just on the fly." Kim is married and is happy ever after. For a

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

land that takes a long time to move under ordinary conditions Korea is quicker that Napoleon Bonparte when it comes to marrying.

To-day my old friend of seventy-seven lost his wife. Says he "I got her when she was a girl of seventeen and we have lived sixty years together" and tears brimmed over from his old filmy eyes. Did they love? Why yes they seemed to, and yet I am not sure. The whole sex relationship is a great mystery.

The government has recently enacted that boys be eighteen and girls sixteen before they marry. This is oppression, red-handed in the mind of old Korea.

I suppose ere long boys will wed whom they please, and girls will consent in coy and bashful manner, the old days of juggling with wood, fire and water will depart into the shades, and the intense desire for a son will give place to modern 20th Century feelings of indifference, or perhaps dislike of the burden of a baby who might in his undeveloped days interfere with one's imperial freedom.

SPECTATOR.

THE "MILLION DOLLAR DAY" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

ON INVITATION OF PRESIDENT TAFT TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE ASSEMBLE AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO CONSIDER EXTENSION OF THE FOREIGN Y.M.C.A. WORK

It took nearly sixty years to make possible this day in the history of the Young Men's Christian Association. Those years, with their toil, their ups and downs, were well spent to bring about this historic culmination—a day which Mr. Morse called "the whitest day in the record of the Association." There was something audacious in the idea of calling a conference in the interests and welfare of of the young men of the Orient and of Latin America to be held in the White House, the official home of the President of the United States. It would not have been done, probably, but for the fact that a man occupied that National home as the honoured and trusted tenant of the American people who had become convinced, during a long official residence in the East, and by personal knowledge of the Young Men's Christian Association was an essential factor in building, on safe and enduring foundations, the new life coming to these peoples.

The attendance embraced more than two hundred men, with a dozen or more women, of the most representative character, coming from all sections of the United States and of Canada. The conference was under the auspices of the foreign work committee of the International Committee, of which John R. Mott is the secretary, who personally conducted the programme. The conference lasted for six hours, the two sessions divided by a lunch at the Willard Hotel. It may be invidious to give special names, but such persons as John Wanamaker; Gen. John W Foster; George W. Perkins; Bishop Roots, of China; Bishop Nelson, of Georgia: Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of Army; Dr. Harada, President of the Doshisha; Helen Miller Gould, and others, made this conference as remarkable in its personnel as it was unique in conception and memorable in result.

The conference was called to order by Hon. H.B F. Macfarland, who referred to the gathering in this historic East Room as the only one ever held in the White House the object of which looked beyond the limits of the United States, to consider the welfare of all mankind. Mr Mott gave a survey of world conditions and a statement of the imperative need on the part of non-Christian nations for essential principles of Christian civilization. He gave this with the authority growing out of his wide travel and observation during the past five years Mr. Mott emphasized the urgency of the imperative obligation upon America, the leading Christian nation of the world The nations' now in flux were rapidly crystallizing, and it was a question whether they would set in a Christian mold or would be allowed to set in a non-Christian mold.

While Mr. Mott was speaking the President entered the room, the audience rising and greeting him with prolonged applause of the heartiest character. The President returned to Washington only this morning. He showed evident relish in being the personal and official host of the conference. When the applause subsided the President insisted upon Mr. Mott finishing his address, to which he listened with closest attention.

On rising to speak the President received another expression of good-will and respect. Opening with a tactful allusion to his action in welcoming to the White House such a gathering he said the principle at the bottom of all the work of the Association was, that it was the duty of one people to pass on to other peoples the best they had that made for higher and better national life. The Constitution and the proprieties of governmental action might and did put limitations upon official conduct between nations; but in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association there were no limitations. The Present stated strongly how, upon the basis of trade merely, the theory and practice had been for nations to make out of each other as much as possible; and in certain phases of commerce it had been an effort to get something for what might well be called worse than nothing. The commerce in which such agencies as the Association is engaged was something entirely different, and its work commanded his cordial and emphatic approval.

Then came a rapid survey of the principal countries. President Harada, of the Doshisha, Mr. Wang, a Chinese student, and national secretaries, followed by an endorsement from Major-General Leonard Wood of the work of the Association as he had seen it in Havana, in Manila, in the coast cities of China and Japan, and lastly in Montevideo and Buenos Aires, he having but recently returned from an official trip to South America.

Mr. Mott then opened what may be called the more practical part of the conference. Three characteristics mark the policy of the Young Men's Christian Association: the placing of experts in charge of the work, as had been demonstrated by the men whose reports had been heard; wise and close supervision, both in the field and from the offices; and the provision of suitable buildings and facilities. The Association had great memories in the past, but it had immeasurable opportunities in the future which must be provided for. The foreign department, after careful deliberation, the plans having been gone over by men with the largest wisdom and experience both in this country and in Europe, had determined that there must be sent out during the next three years fifty secretarial workers, the expense for whom would be two thousand dollars each. Forty-nine buildings must be provided, the aggregate cost of which would be $1,515,000. Twelve of the proposed buildings are for students.

Mr. John W. Ross, of Montreal, told how the city had raised $700,000 for new buildings: but they had agreed to contribute five per cent of the amount they were to expend for themselves, and guaranteed $40,000 for the foreign work. Other reports came in quick succession, interspersed with brief addresses, and the reading of telegrams from William Jennings Bryan and ex-Vice-President Fairbanks expressing their favourable verdict upon Association work as they had seen it in their tours around the world.

Hon. John Wanamaker said no man who had ever put one dollar into Association work would take five dollars for the investment. In earnest earnest words he pleaded for larger things than the committee had planned. "America cannot go slow in Association work: the pace must be measured by the call of work" He told of his last interview in Paris with Sir George Williams, who sent by him to his American brethren the message: "Tell them to love one another, to be sweet, to keep together, and to fight." On leaving the room Mr. Wanamaker sent word to Mr. Mott that when he had finished with the Peking building, about to be erected (the fifth he has given), he would take another in China. Mr. Hugh Kennedy announced that the Buffalo delegation, after raising $290,000 for extension work and having proposed to do no more, would take over two of the new buildings.

MR. ROCKEFELLER PLEDGES $540,000.

At this point Mr. Mott stated that John D. Rockefeller would give $540,000 on condition that a like amount was given otherwise. In making this announcement Mr. Mott said that he regarded Mr. Rockefeller as one of the most discriminating and broad minded givers in the world, and that that if an object did not commend itself to his judgment as worthy of support he was pretty sure there was something wrong in the object. "No man is giving more painstaking attention to the investment of his surplus in philanthropy and education." Mr. Mott read a remarkable letter from Mr. James Stokes offering $50,000 for a building in Moscow, if a like amount could be secured, and it was pledged by one gentleman on the spot.

Dumont Clarke, Jr., a Princeton College man, who had spent one year in India, pledged a building for Bangalore. S. W. Woodward, of Washington, in memory of Verling Helm, agreed to put up a memorial building in Kobe, to cost $35,000. Mr. John Penman, of Ontario, Canada, chairman of the Provincial Committee, was announced as having offered $50,000 for a building at Hankow, China, just as Bishop Roots took his seat, after describing how, eight years ago, he had made a plea for a building for that city.

Other gifts were announced, among them one by Mrs. Mead for $5,000, and other addresses made, by George W. Perkins, of New York: Mr. R. S. Miller, of the State Department: Hon. John Barrett, director of the Pan American Bureau: Professor Burton, of the Chicago University; Hon. John W. Foster, and by Silas McBee, the latter being a prophecy of the Christian unity which must come by virtue of the unified service of the Young Men's Christian Association which was, after all, the Church at work. A resolution offered by Mr. Ross, and to which these addresses were seconds, that in the judgment of the conference the plan of the foreign committee was feasible and reasonable, was unanimously adopted. A brief concluding address was made by Mr. Alfred E. Marling.

"BEN HUR" AT THE "GAIETY."

A fairly large audience attended on Thursday evening (8th inst.) to see "Ben Hur's" marvellous feats of strength and endurance.

The performance throughout was very exciting, and at times appeared extremely dangerous to the operator.

Whilst each item on the bill was vociferously applauded by the audience, the last "Abdominal Strength," seemed to onlookers the most marvellous. A large block of solid stone is suspended by a "strong man" called from the audience, and from a height, dropped upon "Ben Hur's" stomach, who, meanwhile, is lying on the boards stretched out at full length.

It can be imagined to what a degree of strength the abdominal and other muscles must be trained to allow of the stone after failing "plump" on the stomach, to roll off, without remaining embedded on the abdomen.

During the evening, at intervals, some excellent Cinematograph films were shown, one portion giving a very good idea of the Japan-British exhibition held in London.

IT is reported from Fusan that two priests in charge of a detached temple of the Higashi-Hongwanji and two firers at a crematory belonging to the temple, have been arrested on the charge of selling the gall-bladders of dead persons to a druggist in the town. The matter has astonished the residents in the foreign settlement.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE BRITISH SOCIETY.

The annual dinner of the British Society of Japan occurred on Monday night at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo, and was honoured by the presence of His Imperial Highness, Prince Fushimi, as patron; and Their Excellencies, Prince and Princess Tokugawa and Baron Oura, Minister of Agriculture, as Guests of the Evening. Their Excellencies Lady MacDonald, Baroness Saito and Admiral Baron Ijuin also did honour to the occasion by their presence as guests.

OTHER GUESTS.

Other invited guests are as follows:

Mr. S. Ando, Mr. S. Baba, Mrs. R. Fujisawa, Mrs. E. M. Hobart Hampden, Mrs. I. Hamaguchi, Mrs. I. Hayashi, Mr. D. Heus, Mr. J. A. Higgins, Lt. Col. Hashimoto, Mrs. A. Kabayama, Mrs. C. Kadono, Mrs. R. I. Kirby, Miss Kirby, Lieut. K. E. W. Kirby, Lieut. Commander K. Kobayashi, Mrs. S. Komuro, Mr. S. Kondo, Mrs. T. Matsudaira, Miss Medley, Mr. G. Murai, Dr. N. Murakami, Mrs. Nabeshima, Prof. N. Nagai, Mrs. N. Nagai, Mrs. Negishi, Mrs. T. F. Nonweiler, Mrs. I. Okubo, Mrs. H. Rumbold, Mr. I. Sakai, Mr. S. Shihotsu, Mr. Stitt, Mr. E. O. Stotts, Mr. I. Watanabe, Mr. Winder, Miss K Yamaguchi Miss R. Yamaguchi.

MEMBERS PRESENT.

The following is the list of members who attended the function:

T. Akaboshi, T. Asabuki, E Asada, R. Mc. P. Austen, Lt. Col. R. W. Boger, V. Bowden, J. Conder, Capt. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, R. N., C. J. Davidson, De Haviland, Prof R. Fujisawa, E. Fusai, S. Fukusawa, H.E. Marquis S. Hachisuka, M. Hachisuka, T. Hamaguchi, Count T. Hayashi, Tamio Hayashi, N. Henderson, Count K. Hirosawa, E. M. Hobert Hampden, Eisuke Imamura, Shikezo Imamura, Viscount M. Inaba, K. Inouye, H. D. C. Jones, A. Kabayama, C. Kadono, E. Kamada, Y. Kato, Count I. Kawamura, S. Kimura, R. J. Kirby, S. Komuro, K. Koyama, Naval Constructor Inspector General H. Kurobe, M. Kushida, E. J. Libeaud, O. Mashima, T. Matsudaira, Count A. Matsuura, Baron I. Minami-Iwakura, A. W. Medley, Engineer Vice-Admiral Baron J. Miyabara, Baron G. Mori, T. Murai, T. Murata, N. Nabeshima, S Nishiwaki, Y. Nomura, T. F. Nonweiler, G. Nozawa, Z. Ogawa, T. Okubo, H. Okura, H. Rumbold, H. T. Rice, H.E. Vice-Admiral Baron M. Saito, F. G. Sale, J. N. Seymour, T. Shiba, Vice-Admiral H. Shimamura, Dr. J. Soyeda, H. Sugimura, S. Sho. M. Suenobu, Baron K. Takagi, Dr. K. Takagi, Kazutomo Takahashi, K. Takahashi, G. Tanaka, T Tanaka, Count S. Terashima, S. Tomioka, M. Tsuchiya, R. Wakatsuki, Count Y. Yanagisawa, U. Yanagiya, Count K. Yoshii, S. Hagiwara and R. Suda.

The dining hall and tables were most beautifully decorated with seasonable flowers, red berries, matsu branches and Japanese and English flags.

The proceedings throughout were marked by the greatest enthusiasm and good fellowship, And, while it was repeatedly remarked in the speeches that the objects of this society are not political, the great friendship between Japan and Great Britain was evidenced very strongly in the splendid applause which greeted the speakers and endorsed their expressions of mutual goodwill.

A beautiful dinner was served, during which the following musical programme was afforded by the Imperial Japanese Naval Band.

PROGRAMME.

1.—March..." The Blue Bells of Scotland "...Godfrey
2.—Overture ....." Oberon "..... Weber
3.—Grand Fantasie.." Dinorah " ..... Meyerbeer
4.—Waltz ....." Lagunen " ..... Strauss
5.—Cavatine für Tromba Solo ... . Hasselmann
6.—Fantasie ....." La Favorite " ..... Donizetti
7.—March....." A La Militaire " ..... Hume

The first Toast of the evening was that to His Majesty the Emperor. It was proposed by the Chairman, Sir Claude MacDonald, in a few brief but very appropriate sentences, as follows:

"I have the honour of proposing the first Toast to-night—that to His Majesty, The Emperor of this great allied nation. This is especially a pleasure because I am asking you to join me in doing honour, not only to a Great Ruler, but to one who is sympathetic and kind, who loves his people, and I can add heartily, even in these days of Anarchism and Socialism, is dearly loved by his people. Will you join me in drinking to the Health of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan."

The toast was honoured with three good hearty English cheers and all remained standing while the band rendered *Kimigayo*.

His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi then arose and proposed the Health of His Majesty King George, which was honoured with cries of "Banzai," and by the British National Anthem played by the Band.

The Chairman then proposed a health to H.I H. Prince Fushimi in the following words:

"At the last annual meeting of this society it was unanimously decided to ask His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi to be the future Patron of this society. Application was made, and His Imperial Highness in the most gracious manner accepted the position of Patron. If I may be permitted to make such a remark, I wish to add that His Imperial Highness is especially fitted for this office, having made several journeys to England and and being in a position to especially appreciate Britain and the Britons. I ask you therefore to join me most heartily in drinking to the health of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi the future Patron of this society.

The toast received a most hearty response from the assembly.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi responded in a few brief sentences expressing the hope that his actions as Patron of the Society might tend to the promotion of continued good will and friendship between the two nations.

A ripple of amusement was now caused by the Chairman rising to announce:

"It is now my pleasure to announce that you are permitted to smoke, and since these are days of Woman's Rights (cries of No! No!) the same privilege is extended to the ladies. (The ladies however did not avail themselves of the gracious permission).

His Excellency Count Hayashi next proposed the health of "the Guests:"

I feel that this toast ought to meet with a most hearty response. We are honoured in our guests tonight, especially by the presence of so many ladies. It is my earnest hope, and I am sure that of every member of the society, that they will continue to honour us with their presenee at every annual dinner of this scciety. In addition to the ladies we are honoured by the presence of their Excellencies Baron Oura, and Prince Tokugawa, who have recently returned from their tours in Europe. Baron Oura as President of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition has carried out his important mission most successfully, but this is so well known to the public that there is no need for me to call attention to here his excellent service.

Prince Tokugawa, on this his second visit to England, seems to have enjoyed his tour very much, and after his great experience in our House, he has undoubtedly observed the Parliamentary methods in the different countries he has visited which will, no doubt, be productive of great benefit to the House over which he presides.

We have also to express our satisfaction and appreciation that Their Excellencies Baron Oura and Admiral Baron Iijuin have accepted our invitation to become members of this society. These gentlemen have often been to England and have always been accorded very warm, hearty receptions, and I have no doubt that they will join us in showing appreciation for the welcome tendered them by the people of England and do their utmost for the prosperity and success of the society.

I shall therefore not take more time but ask you to join me in drinking to the health of Our Honourable Guests.

H. E. Prince Tokugawa responded for the Guests as follows:

"On behalf of those who have been honoured by invitations to be present this evening, I rise to respond to the toast which has been so ably and kindly proposed by my honourable friend Count Hayashi, Ex-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. I can assure you that we feel honoured to have been invited to such a dinner as this, which is honoured by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Fushimi. I am sure that every one in the room will agree with me when I say that this society is fortunate in having such an amiable president, as His Excellency Sir Claude McDonald, in the chair to-night, especially as he has done so much to promote and cement the cordial relations which now exist between the two allied nations (applause).

At the last dinner of this society which I was able to attend, the inauguration banquet, we were unfortunate in that Her Excellency, Lady McDonald, was unable to be present, but to-night we are all delighted that she too can be with us.

Count Hayashi has referred to my recent visit to England where I have been so cordially received, and I hope that you will allow me to take advantage of this opportunity to express my gratitude at the manner in which the members of the Imperial Diet of this country were entertained, especially at the Hampton Court Palace, when His Majesty, the King, did us the honour to send a gracious message."

"I thank you again for the kind manner in which you have received us tonight."

His Excellency Baron Oura proposed the Toast "The British Society."

Briefly translated his address was as follows:

"I esteem it a great privilege to have been with you this evening, and wish to thank you most sincerely for the courtesies extended to me. Although I have been mentioned as one of those who have recently returned from England, I feel that I hardly deserve the honour extended to me, in that, because I was able to step on English soil last summer, I am now permitted to be a member of the British Society of Japan and also to be one of its Vice-Presidents. However, I greatly appreciate the honour.

The mission on which I proceeded to England was that of the Anglo-Japanese exhibition, of which H. I. H. Prince Fushimi was Honorary President, and I had the honour to be President of the Japanese section. It was therefore a very agreeable duty for me to visit the grounds of the Exhibition. I can assure you I tried to visit as many exhibits as possible, but, this being my first visit to England, the city of London itself was the most gigantic exhibit and excited my most profound admiration.

In commercial, industrial and economic enterprises the British people are pioneers, these being the dominant characteristics in which they have contributed so largely to the prosperity and peace of the world. I understand that this British Society is not a political organization but that its prime object is to perpetuate the happy memories, which we always bring back with us, of England and the English people—memories which we all cherish among our most enjoyable experiences. This society has far as its object also the fostering of friendly relations between the Japanese and British peoples. I trust therefore that in promoting the interests of this society we shall forge one more splendid link in that chain which already binds these two people together in bonds of mutual respect and friendship. (Continued applause.) I therefore propose that we drink to the prosperity of this society which has done much and is expected to accomplish so much more in this worthy cause."

Mr. Rumbold responded very briefly:

"When, two days ago, I was suddenly visited by

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

one of the Honarary Secretaries of this society and asked to take the place of Captain Brinkly who unfortmately could not be present, and respond to the Toast which H.E. Baron Oura has now so ably proposed I was taken aback. Therefore I shall not occupy much of your time but merely refer to the growth of the society.

Speaking two years ago at the dinner of this society Count Hayashi used these words—"As the Society which we have established is but a newly-born babe, there is very little to be said about it, except to express our hope and wish for its future success." I would like to carry this simile a little further and add that the newly-born babe of two years ago has already accomplished much, and shows every prospect of developing into a vigorous adult. The Japanese climate is very benefical to the health of children, and this one ought to be especially precocious, nurtured as it is on Champagne and other such delicacies, and I venture to express the hope that it may emulate the patriarchs of old and measure its life by hundreds of years. Finally, just as parents should develop the growth of their children so the membership of this society should be especially anxious to contribute to its development and growth.

H.E. Baron Saito proposed the health of the Chairman: "I have been asked this evening to propose the health of the Chairman, His Excellency, Sir Claude McDonald, and while I need hardly assure you that I do so with the greatest pleasure, I could nevertheless wish that the task had fallen to one more competent than myself (cries of No! No!) Since the date of its inception two years ago the British Society has grown and prospered, and shows every indication of continuing to the complete fulfillment of the object of its existence, which is, as you all know, to bring together the people of the allied nations, thereby promoting the free and friendly exchange of ideas between their citizens. This Society, as it stands to-day, finds itself greatly indebted to His Excellency Sir Claude McDonald (Applause) for the kind interest he has always taken in its welfare. We are indeed fortunate that we have for a chairman one who is so well acquainted with Japan, who has her welfare so much at heart and who has always striven to promote by every means in his power friendly intercourse between Englishmen and the Japanese (Hear, Hear). This venture to add, is a very important factor in the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. This Alliance stands not only upon a political basis, but also upon the sure and more enduring foundation of mutual understanding and good will, which can only be maintained when the people of the two nations are in accord and harmony with one another. (Applause).

I have had the honour of being acquainted with Sir Claude McDonald for many years, and I can assure you, that, in Sir Claude McDonald, Japan has a very true friend, and one who has never spared himself in his endeavour to encourage and render more intimate and friendly the relations which now so happily exist between the two countries. (Continued applause). Therefore in the name of the members of the British Society I beg to tender our hearty thanks to His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald, for the courteous manner in which he has filled the Chair to-night. In conclusion, I ask you all to join me in drinking to the health of His Excellency Sir Claude MacDonald.

Replying the Chairman said:—'I beg to thank you for the most cordial manner in which you have received the words of my valued friend, His Excellency Baron Saito."

After a few witty references to Lady MacDonald the Chairman continued:—

"I look upon Japan as my second home (applause). My wife, my children and myself will never forget the many kindly acts and courtesies which have been extended us here and we shall always keep a warm corner in our hearts for the beautiful country of Japan and its very kindly people.

I do not wish to keep you longer, only to emphasize what has been said by other speakers, that this society is organized for the purpose of promoting good feeling, and is not political, scientific, military, nor does it run a journal. But it is the duty of each one of us to endeavour to promote kindliness and good feeling among its various members. and by smoothing out misunderstandings, which are such deadly things bring about perfect good feeling between the two allied nations, England and Japan. (Applause)

In conclusion I beg again to thank you for the kind words of my honourable friend and for the manner in which they have been received by you all.

This concluded the programme of the evening. the company adjourning to the parlours in small groups for a few moments interchange of conversation before the carriages were called.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, November 22.

Count Lev Nikolaevich Tolstoy died at Kalapovo, a wayside railway, station in the stationmaster's best living room at 6.05 a.m. on Sunday November 20th, surrounded by his family and nearest friends, without the rites of the Church. His body was committed to the earth to-day, without the rites of the Church, on an ancient burial mound (Kurgan) in his estate at Jasnaja Poljana, in accordance with a wish long ago expressed by the great writer. The spot. according to a story attributed to the young Count Andreas, is sacred to the memories of Tolstoy's childhood: on this spot he and his sister once ceremoniously buried a sort of fetish from which the tree of good for all men was to spring.

Bishop Parthenius arrived at Astapovo a couple of hours after Tolstoy's death, and his telegraphic report to the Holy Synod throws some light on a situation which is pregnant with future trouble. "Had I arrived two hours before his death instead of after" wired the Bishop. "I could still have done nothing to bring back the dying man into the bosom of the Church, for so long as the breath was in him the deceased was a prisoner in the hands of enemies of the Church." All that the Bishop could do was to ask the Countess if Tolstoy had expressed any wish to be buried with the rites of the Church: the reply was a negative.

All Russia, from the Throne down to the children of the village schools, has united in the common sorrow for the death of Russia's greatest man. It is unprecedented for a Russian Emperor to take official cognisance of the death of any subject not in some way connected with the public services. But Nicholas the Second has set a precedent in the words officially published to day:—"I deeply regret the death of the great writer who, in the period when his genius was in its bloom, incarnated in his creations the type of his native land during an era that is one of the most glorious in the annals of Russian life," concluding with a word of prayer. Yesterday and to-day all the educational establishments throughout the Russian Empire are closed, students, schoolboys and girls, taking this favourite method of exhibiting their sorrow and endeavouring to provoke a conflict with local authorities: an ancient and played out manœuvre which has not succeeded to any extent anywhere. The Duma honoured the dead in the usual way by members standing up in their places and by a vote of the whole Duma against half a dozen of the irreconcileables of the Right, resolved to interrupt the sitting as a further mark of honour. Learned societies, with Grand Dukes in the chair, have met and passed resolutions to duly honour the memory of Tolstoy in fitting time and place. Places of amusement were vacated by the public when the news was received of his death, and all music stopped—except where the police insisted on keeping open the theatres, etc. and compelled the orchestras to continue playing. For of all Russia there are but two classes of the hundred and fifty millions of its people who do not officially share the common sorrow, namely the Church and the police. There is some excuse for the latter inasmuch as everyone who has lived long in Russia understands why students assemble in thousands on any and every occasion and insist upon marching about crowded streets singing and otherwise seeking to provoke a conflict.

But what shall be said of the Church? So far as I have been able to ascertain, but one Church service has been held in the capital. And the Russian Church holds innumerable services in case of death, almost hourly until the funeral and frequently thereafter. The one "pannikhida" over Tolstoy took place in the Church of the Mariinsky Palace, where the Russian Upper House holds its sittings, which is attended chiefly by the highest in the official world of St. Petersburg. Here the officiating priest consented to hold the service demanded. Everywhere else, apparently, the strict orders of the Holy Synod that no services be held for an excommunicate have prevailed. Hence the universal dissatisfaction with the Church. Men argue that Tolstoy's seeking rest and peace in two monastic establishments in succession sufficiently show the trend of his thoughts in his latest hours. A proclamation by the Holy Synod at the last moment receiving back into the fold the excommunicated writer would have worked most powerfully on the minds of men. As it is the public demand services and the priests refuse to perform them in obedience to strict orders from their superiors—with the above notable exception. On behalf of the Church it may be said that there is only too much truth in Bishop Parthenius's words about the "enemies of the Church" holding Tolstoy as prisoner. The Tolstoy that all men honour, he who "glorified Russia among all the peoples of the earth," was captured by the enemies of Church and State a generation ago, and in his old age has been little more than a puppet made to dance to their tunes.

The Socialists and the Atheist acclaimed him their chief and in his latest hours he could not escape them.

To Russian there is nothing new in Tolstoy's mystic teachings, all of which may be found among the tenets of the hundred and one curious sects that abound and have always abounded in the Russian Empire. To the rest of the world Tolstoy, building upon the reputation of a world-genius in literature, brought the knowledge of these curious Russian beliefs and aspirations: they were acclaimed by certain classes of the world outside Russia as a new religion, and thenceforward the Socialist and the Atheist erected altars to Tolstoy in all the corners of the earth. "He died defying all forms of authority" is the reason given by Russian students for honouring him in death, and it sufficiently explains why police measures are unpleasantly active on the occasion of a nation's mourning for one who as a literary giant now occupies his niche in the world's gallery of great names.

The Upper House on the proposition of the President rose as mark of honour to the dead Tolstoy: only two men in the House failed to rise—both bishops. The action of the Church has created a most painful impression. Russia has long countenanced what are euphemistically known as "civil marriages" but are in fact mere concubinage, since the law does not recognise such a thing as a "civil marriage" in Russia. This was to some extent caused by the great difficulties placed in the way of marriage in too many cases by the Church regulations. Now the turn has come for "civil funerals" and the name has taken root even in official assemblies already. The "civil funeral" chiefly consists in singing hymns for the dead that date from the days of the "revolution."

The day on which Tolstoy's body was committed to the earth passed off throughout Russia quietly, the only exception being a mild attempt at demonstration by students parading streets singing the hymn for the dead. Jasnaja Poljana

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

is being vacated by the Countess and the Duma proposes to acquire it as a national possession. The report that Tolstoy was kept in ignorance of everything in his last hours save what suited the propagandists who "held him prisoner" is confirmed.

St. Petersburg, November 24.

The Nevsky Prospect was this afternoon the scene of a student demonstration of the good old kind which has been almost forgotten in these days of the Duma and constitutional reforms. The youth of the capital, and of other university towns in Russia, in connection with the death of Count Tolstoy and the general feelings of indignation among the public at certain events connected therewith, thought it a fitting opportunity to "make a protest" against—capital punishment! The whole thing has been a pitiful fiasco, but incidentally has shown how thoroughly organised are the police of the capital to deal with street-demonstrations. About four thousand students, mostly of the University but accompanied by members of many similar institutions and the usual contingent of women-students in their dowdy attire and unkempt appearance, began to assemble near the Kazan Cathedral about noon. The usual crowds of sightseers quickly gathered, shops were hastily closed and shuttered up, the police, on foot and mounted, followed later by armed police with rifle and fixed bayonets, infantry (who did a ceremonial march up the Nevsky with a band) dragoons and a few Cossacks, herded the crowd gradually up the Nevsky and diverted it along side streets. Here and there charges of mounted men into crowds of students were made, but without weapons or even the old familiar whips being employed, and in a couple of hours matters began to quiet down again. A dozen dragoons with drawn sabres galloped demonstratively a few hundred yards along the Nevsky and helped to disperse the crowds at corners, but there was more picturesque brandishing of weapons than attempt to use them, even the flat. Traffic of all kinds was held up for hours, and miles of crowded tramcars stood waiting one behind the other on all the lines, for they all strike the Nevsky Prospect at some point. Here and there a small crowd of fifty to a hundred students managed to display banners, white or black or red, with the words "Down with Capital Punishment," but these disappeared with extreme rapidity on the appearance of the mounted men.

The Russian students who have thought fit to utilise a mistaken opportunity for a futile demonstration have not gained the sympathies of any portion of the public. Even the "Cadets" in the Duma who have several times attempted to get capital punishment abolished, officially warned the University students against any foolish attempts at demonstration. Indeed it must be obvious even to the proverbial muzhik, to say nothing of those who are known as the 'intelligentia' of Russia, that street-demonstrations with the sole object of provoking conflicts with the police cannot nowadays even serve the sometimes useful purpose of calling attention to a grievance. The nation has the Duma, and if the elective national assembly does not, can not, or will not, accomplish certain desiderata of small classes of the population, street demonstrations can only have one effect, namely, to sap the authority and prestige of the Duma.

Though futile in itself the demonstration may have serious results. The revised regulations for Russian Universities is in course of preparation as a Duma Bill, and to-day's proceedings have put a powerful weapon in the hands of reactionary forces. It is to be hoped, however, that the Court may not be deterred from spending the winter in residence in the capital by this utterly foolish display of selfish and meaningless bravado.

THE RUSSO-INDIAN RAILWAY PROJECT.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent*)

St. Petersburg, November 19.

The project for a railway, a world's highway, through Persia from the Russian frontier to the Indian Ocean dates from the troublous time of twenty five years ago when Russia and England all but came to hand grips. Russia had not then, and has not now, any designs of conquest, but she thoroughly recognised the moral power that a little pressure in the direction of India exercised upon the British Government. Her objects were, and are, those of economic development. The moving spirit in the original project was the engineer who built the Transcaucasian railways, Palahevsky, and with him were names that have since become famous, chief among them Nicholas Alexeevich Khomiakov, first President of the Third Duma. Other members of the little group who sought to realise this project were Baron Korff, for many years Lord Mayor of St. Petersburg and an active public man in local self-government circles, and the Mayor of Moscow, Tretiakov, one of the brothers who bequeathed to his native city the well-known Moscow picture-gallery. The plan proposed by this group was to build a line through Persia to the bight of Chahbar on the Indian Ocean about one-third the distance between Jask and Kurachi. There was at that time not the slightest probability of obtaining the consent of England to any such line, but the promoters argued that neither England nor India could decline to join up the Indian system to this line once it became fait accompli. Their plans were laid before the Emperor Alexander the Third, who warmly approved them and undertook that the cost of surveying the proposed route should be defrayed at the expense of the State. The Banque d'Escompte de France signed papers to provide three hundred million francs and matters seemed well in train. Then came the diplomatic battle and nothing—that is, nothing good—was done. The Emperor Alexander appointed a small committee to examine into the scheme and its report was favourable. But the Russian Foreign Office, doubtless under severe pressure from the British side, baulked the scheme then and set about producing a condition of affairs in Persia that left the project high and dry for the better part of a generation. The unhappy hostility between Russia and England over the Indian frontier questions (the period of the Penjdeh and the delimitation commissions), after nearly landing the two countries in war, settled matters by a "dog in the manger policy" regarding Persia. This naturally wealthy region was by common consent of England and Russia condemned for ten years by treaty to remain in a state of stagnation, neither Power was to undertake any civilising mission in Persia, nor would either allow any other to attempt anything of the kind. After ten years of this "dog in the manger policy" Persia began to feel and still feels a justifiable soreness against England and Russia. Yet those Powers on the expiry of the first treaty renewed it for another ten years, which have just expired. Nearly a generation ago a Russian Emperor warmly approved the scheme and a special commission reported favourably upon it. But there have always been ways in Russia of avoiding the execution of the supposed "autocratic will" of Russian autocrats. In this instance the group of promoters were informed by the Russian Foreign Office that the necessary concession would be secured from Persia by the Russian plenipotentiary at Teheran, but for the present moment it was desirable to wait a little until certain pressing matters had been got through, when the occasion came the group should be duly informed. And there the scheme rested for the best part of a generation. It is interesting to note what has happened in the meantime.

There are two forms of warfare in this world; one is called war and the other commerce. One is a sharp disease, the other a wasting malady for the losing side. It is the art of statecraft to keep a nation fighting fit all times for either form of warfare. Some nations stake too much upon arms: others upon gold. But one nation there is to-day that has been busy with equal hand equipping itself for victory in both fields, and that is Germany. German Ambassadors and Ministers represent not alone the rifles and bayonets, the guns, the warships and the whole panoply of power of the State, but its economic forces, the yard-stick and the spindle, forge and hammer, and the brains that guide and govern all. This is not so with England. The State attends—or does not attend!—to the preparations for war: it leaves to private enterprise to carry on the never-ending economic warfare by which the aggrandizement of States is slowly, but very surely, brought about in our peace-loving days more often than by the wars of conquest by which the States of the world were primarily established. Russia nearly a generation ago offered a splendid weapon of economic warfare in the proposed world's highway to India. She put pressure along the old familiar lines upon England to secure its acceptance and she failed. Since then Russia has brought Tokyo half as near again to St. Petersburg as Bombay is to London. Tokyo and St. Peterburg exchange letters daily. London and India once a week. The first two centres are ten days apart: the other two—twenty. In the economic warfare that never ceases between States, and is at its highest in the days we call days of "peace," this inequality means a slow but certain loss of power, day by day and hour by hour. Now Germany for a generation past has secured a free hand for economic warfare by making perhaps more than adequate provision for war. Her Ministers and Ambassadors push forward the economic warfare equally with the preparations for war: in both the full might of the nation is utilised to the best purpose, directed by the same minds, towards the same purpose—self-aggrandizement. The results are plain to all men to-day. Not many years ago all that the Germanic Powers were able to attempt was the annual "row in the Balkans." Later on it became patent that Germany wielded a disquienting influence—for those who had long looked upon the Middle East as their private demesne—in Turkey, and again in Persia, to say nothing of the Far East. The gains represented by this rapid progression of power have all been won by carefully organised weapons of economic warfare, all added to the aggrandizement of Germany in days of "peace."

It is thanks to a tardy recognition of Germanic progress that England and Russia finally tore the scales from their eyes and joined hands in friendship. To-day Russia is offering again that weapon of economic warfare which a private group of far-seeing men attempted to push through a generation ago. And Russia has quite cleared that way for its attainment—at Potsdam. Germany has undertaken to acquiesce in all constructive work by Russia in Persia on the condition that Russia agrees to link up any railways she may build there with the Bagdad line, or rather with the Hanneken branch of that line, when built. This represents an eminently satisfactory arrangement for Russia. The railway-construction in Persia, to link up with the Indian systems at Nushki or elsewhere, is a mere trifle in comparison with the labour that lies before the constructors of the Bagdad line, even when the funds are all raised for the latter, The Germans themselves do not anticipate reaching Bagdad before another eight or ten years. The Hanneken branch, which can only be constructed when the line has reached Bagdad, must run across a series of forbidding ranges of mountains. Russia's path is clear. Form Baku about a hundred miles of line are needed to reach Enzeli or Resht. Persia accounts for about a thousand miles, without special engineering difficulties. The economic advantages to England, India, to France, and to Russia, to say nothing of the regeneration of Persia that must follow, are only too plain. Other aspects of the matter must be dealt with later.

Court Councillor Hirayama Shigenobu has been appointed President of the forthcoming Japanese Grand Exhibition, to succeed Viscount Kaneko.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, while alluding to the general misunderstanding naturally created by the comparative absence of refutation of the British traders' attack upon the new tariff, quotes a certain official of the Foreign Office as semi-officially remarking that the criticisms advanced by the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade regarding the new tariff rates are most of them due to misconception and incomplete investigation.

The foreign importers, with those resident at Yokohama as a centre, regard the new tariff as calculated to ensure the maximum of revenue from such articles as would not be assisted by protection, while affording the benefits of protection to such articles as the Government considers capable of development into national industries. Thus they argue that the absence of extensive markets such as those of America and Russia, necessarily renders Japan largely dependent upon the healthy development of industries. Her protective policy, however, because it is premature, can only result in the enhancement of the cost of living and therefore in the rapid disappearance of cheap labour, which is the only strong point of her industry.

The foreign traders further proceed to give prominence to the glaring mistake, as they consider, Japan has made in increasing the duty on provisions. By instituting close comparison between the new as well as existing duties on butter, condensed milk, wines, dried fruits and other necessary articles of daily consumption, they argue that the immediate result of such heavy duties on foreign provisions will be the increase of hotel charges and therefore a corresponding decrease in the number of foreign tourists in Japan. Such can by no means be regarded as a wise policy, they conclude, because the loss resultant upon the decrease of foreign tourists on account of the high tariff, will surely be greater than the gain from any increase of income it may ensure.

Of course the new tariff, remarks the above quoted official, was devised with a view not only to the increase of Treasury income, and the protection of national industries, but also for the necessary correction of the defective tariff system now in force, according to the Ansei Treaty, which is conspicuously marked by the absence of equilibrium in the tariff rates. Hats and gloves, for instance, ought to be subject to an equal rate of duties, but under the existing tariff the one is subject to 10 per cent, and the other 40 per cent. Thus it became imperative to increase the duty on hats by 30 per cent. for the maintenance of equlibribrium. So to regard this as a mere increase of 30 per cent. effected on the 10 per cent goods would be evidently improper. Such lack of equilibrium exists not only in the case of hats and gloves, but with many other articles, such as iron and steel. According to the existing rates, on the steam engine is levied 5 per cent., while on iron rods subject to the conventional tariff the duty is 7½ per cent., on other bent iron rods 25 per cent. and on iron plates 6-7 per cent. Thus it comes that the original materials of the steam engine are far dearer than the finished product. In such circumstances there would be no room left for any development of national railway-carriage manufacturing companies. Then again, before attacking the increase of duty on sugar, the trying circumstances to which Japan is exposed on account of the practical absence of a market for her Formosan sugar should be taken into consideration. Besides, while the duty on provisions was made the subject of wholesale attack by the Foreign Board of Trade, thorough investigation will reveal many instances where duties on these are not increased, but, on the contrary, decreased. For example, on canned foods, the duty is decreased from the present 45 per cent. to 40 per cent. *ad valorem*; on beef, from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent.; and on dried fruits, from 45 per cent. to 30 per cent. Also, what seems rather suprising to us is the complaint that because machines under the new tariff are made subject to duty according to weight, the British products which are strong and weighty have to suffer heavier duties than those of American and German make, which are lighter and comparatively cheaper. But such complaint will not survive examination when notice is taken of the fact that the cost of the one is comparatively greater than that of the other. As for precious stones, the duty was fixed at 5 per cent. in view of the practical absence of entry in the Customs Tariff Office, most of them being secret imports. The traders, however, considering this rate too low, at once regarded it as a misprint for 50 per cent., and, instead of taking the trouble to ascertain the case, made it the target of their attack. Such being the case, concludes the above-mentioned official, the complaints of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade concerning the new tariff can not be accepted as based on sound investigations.

LOCAL NEWS.

M. Victor de Grosse, Russian Consul-General in this city, has been ordered to remove to Shanghai.

The trial of Kotoku Denjiro and twenty five other socialists will take place on the 10th inst. in the Court of Cassation.

Medical inspection here of all vessels coming from Kobe and Osaka, was discontinued on the 9th inst., on account of the cholera being stamped out.

Trial flights of the two military aeroplanes recently brought from Europe will take place on the 15th and 16th inst. on the Yoyogi Parade Ground.

We are requested by the Kagacho Police authorities to announce that the killing of ownerless dogs in this city will strictly be enforced from on Monday.

Mr. Arima, Prison Governor of Yokohama, has been transferred to the same post in Kobe, and Mr. Tsuboi, Prison-Governor of Kobe, has been appointed his successor.

Expert Yabe of the Department of Finance, who has for some reason postponed his departure for England on business connected with the revised tariff question, is reported to have decided to start in the course of January next.

Prince Tokugawa Keiki, the former *Shogun*, who is now on the shady side of seventy, has retired from active life, turning over the family property to his heir, Mr. Tokugawa Yoshihisa, who is expected to succeed to the peerage.

General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwantung, who is now staying in Tokyo, was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor on on the 10th inst. when the General reported to the Throne details of the administration in Kwantung.

The Government sanction has been obtained for the construction of the proposed Keihin Canal, between Tokyo and Yokohama. The promoters will shortly hold a meeting to discuss the matter in connection with the flotation of the company.

The Yokohama Chamber of Commerce held an extraordinary general meeting on the 8th inst. afternoon to discuss the question of sending abroad more apprentices to receive training in business. A memorial will be presented to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in this respect.

The training ship *Tsugaru* with this year's graduates from the Naval Engineering College, numbering 61, on board, set sail on the 8th inst. from Yokosuka on a distant cruise. Seven Chinese students who had graduated from the Gunnery School, were also on board the ship. The *Tsugaru* is expected to return to Yokosuka in May next.

Prince Kanin, President of the Red Cross Society, and Princess Kanin, President of the Ladies' Patriotic League, left Yokohama yesterday for Okinawa prefecture, on board the despatch ship *Manshu*, to attend a general meeting of the Society to be held at Nawa. Their Highnesses are accompanied by Viscount Hanabusa and Countess Abe, Vice-Presidents of the Society and the League.

The Department of Education, says the *Yorozu*, is contemplating measures of protection for those poor students in schools of higher grades, who are obliged to discontinue their studies solely for lack of proper means. It is true that some institutions with a similar purpose already exist in a few prefectures, but the Mombusho's idea evidently is to make the protection general throughout the country.

The Investigation Committee for the municipalization of the Yokohama Electric Tramway, held a meeting on the 10th inst. afternoon at the City Office, when it was decided to carry out the municipalization, raising a city loan of 9,950,000 *yen* for expenses of construction. It was also decided to disburse 3,500 *yen* for surveying expenses in connection with the construction of the boulevard and electric tramway.

The funeral of the late Dr. Shigeno took place on the 10th inst. In accordance with his will, the rites were performed solemnly but in a very simple manner, the cortege consisting of only a few members of the family and his disciples. A Shinto service was held at the Yanaka Cemetery, when the other mourners were present. His Majesty the Emperor sent Chamberlain Kawahire, with an offering, to the residence of the deceased scholar. The sum of 2,000 *yen* was granted the previous day towards the funeral expenses in recognition of Dr. Shigeno's services to the State.

In connection with the projected amalgamation of the Kanegafuchi and the Kyoto Spinning Companies, the former held a general meeting of its shareholders on the 10th inst., when the bill for the amalgamation was approved in its original form. Mr. Muto, Managing-director of the Company, giving a statistical explanation concerning the effect of the present amalgamation, stated that, as a result of this adoption, the desperate competition which the two companies had hitherto carried on in Tango province, a silk crape manufacturing centre, would come to an end, so that an increase of profit could be expected.

The funeral of High Priest Bokuzan of this city took place on the 8th inst. At 10 a.m. over 700 priests assembled at the Saiyuji Temple, Negishi, Yokohama, where they performed a Buddhist service and subsequently the cortege proceeded to Yokohama station. At a little past three o'clock in the afternoon the procession consisting of over 2,000 persons in twenty-two carriages, left the station for Tsurumi. The train arrived at the latter station in an hour and the cortege immediately proceeded to the Sojiji Temple there. Not long after the remains of the High Priest were interred in a grave on an upland near the temple. Among the persons attending the funeral were Governor Sufu, Mayor Arakawa, Mr. Otani, and many other prominent persons of Tokyo and Yokohama.

In connection with the Katsuragawa Electric Company's undertaking to lay a high pressure electric wire from the suburbs of Tokyo to the interior of the city, the villagers of Setagaya, Osaki, and Sendagaya, have raised an objection, on the ground that the undertaking will surely prevent the growing prosperity of the suburbs where dwelling houses are being built in succession. The villagers have frequently negotiated with the Company, but the former seeing that the matter could not be settled satisfactorily, held a meeting on Thursday at Hibiya Park, when over 1,000 villagers assembled. They were about to proceed in a body to the Prefectural Office in order to state their views with regard to the present matter. The Police authorities, however, carefully admonished the crowd who at last dispersed, leaving the negotiations entirely to the discretion of five representatives elected by them.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

way across the "pond," twenty years ago, they were held to represent the last word in trans-oceanic steamship construction; but, beside the liners now building for the same purpose, these "crack" ships of their day are puny craft indeed. So long as the question remained one of speed—of annihilating the distance between the two great homes of modern civilization—a certain limit was imposed on the size of the vessels constructed. It was found that the addition of a single half-knot per hour to the speed of a large vessel entailed such demands on engine-space, and such costliness in working, as to be virtually prohibitive, beyond a certain point. This point may be said to have been reached in the Cunarder *Campania* and the Hamburg-American liner *Deutschland*, with their 22-23 knots. However, the advent of the turbine as a means of propulsion removed that restriction to some extent, and the result is seen in the *Mauretania* and *Lucania*, larger by a good deal than any of their predecessors, and faster by as much as 3-4 knots. As soon, however, as it became evident that competition in speed had its limitations, there began a prodigious rivalry in size and comfort. In the *Oceanic*, the White Star Company were the first to set up the ideal of a very large and luxuriously fitted vessel, without any attempt at record-breaking in the matter of speed. This challenge, repeated in the great *Olympic*, launched at Belfast two months ago, has been taken up by a German company—the Hamburg-American—which has laid down a gigantic vessel designed to outclass even the *Olympic*. The following table will show the comparative dimensions of these monsters of the deep:—

	Mauretania.	*Olympic.*	New German Steamer.
Length	785 ft.	882½ ft.	881 ft.
Beam	88 ft.	92½ ft.	100 ft.
Gross tonnage...	38,000	45,000	50,000
Horse-power ...	68,000	70,000	(?)
Speed	26 knots.	21 knots.	(?)

Unfortunately, competition is not restricted to the arts of peace. The fiercest of all competitions the world has ever known may be witnessed to-day in the realm of naval policy. The rapidity with which this rivalry has spread among the nations, and the universality of the same, is succinctly expressed in the following paragraph from a British service journal:—

> Thirty years ago, only four Powers owned first class men of war, six Powers owned second rates, and no other Power owned or was building any ship that could even be described as of the second rate. Since that date naval ambitions abroad have steadily increased. Many extra-European Powers, notably the United States and Japan, have entered into the competition, and only one, China, has dropped out. Necessarily any statistical abstracts that may be given are rough and approximate. There is, for instance, a wide difference between the ships building for the Argentine Republic and those under construction in Spain; but both types are undoubtedly "capital ships." In all, over 90 ships of the modern first class type are built, building, or contemplated by fourteen Powers, large and small, representing an aggregate expenditure in a few years, on the actual building of this type alone, of some 200 millions sterling.

When it comes to warship construction, the problem of size necessarily assumes a different complexion. Considerations of comfort do not enter into the case, but the element of danger does. To the ship of war, confronted with the menace of the torpedo and the hidden mine, the admonitory adage against putting too many eggs into one basket applies with peculiar force. Nevertheless, in spite of this drawback, the dimensions of warships show almost as great an advance, proportionately speaking, as that noticeable in the case of the mercantile marine. Little more than a decade ago, the *Powerful* and *Terrible* were condemned, as cruisers, for their great size; but vessels are now being constructed—so-called cruisers, too—which have exactly twice the displacement of their much-abused prototypes. Japan has just ordered from a British firm a "super-Dreadnought-cruiser," the dimensions of which may be inferred from the following comparative table:—

	Invincible.	*Lion.*	Improved *Lion.*
Displacement ...	17,250	26,00	28,000
Length	530 ft.	700 ft.	720 ft.
Beam.....	78½ ft.	86½ ft.	87 ft.
Horse power.....	45,000	70,000	80,000
Speed	25 knots.	28 knots.	30 knots.

There is little to be said in favour of this kind of rivalry. Joined with ambition, competition acquires a sinister air, and points the road to Armageddon. It is costly to the point of wickedness; foolish to the point of madness; dangerous to the point of deadly strife. Yet the world allows it, extols it, calls it necessary—because, forsooth, the millennium has not yet dawned. Competition is not justified of *all* her children.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 14*)

SINCE the struggle for the Constitution in Russia, writes the Vienna correspondent of a New York journal, no foreign contest has attracted in this country attention so keen as that bestowed upon the English Constitutional conflict. This expression of opinion may be made, with equal truth, of countries other than the Dual Monarchy, and indeed of every country where constitutional government prevails. It is not for nothing that the assembly at Westminster received the title of "Mother of Parliaments." Civilized communities throughout the world, their respective administrations based on the English model, are now filling the *rôle* of gravely interested, not to say anxious, spectators. For the oldest of Parliamentary institutions, in the foremost of modern nations, is now on its trial before the bar of the world's opinion. In the trend of popular judgment, however, there seems a tendency—on the Continent especially—which calls for rectification. That tendency is to represent the conflict as one between the aristocracy and the democracy, between the classes and masses. Parallels are even drawn between the condition of England at the present time and that of France on the eve of the Great Revolution. We venture to protest against any such comparison. We are not at pains to deny that a certain amount of class-prejudice exists among the lower orders in the United Kingdom. That is the work of Socialist propagandists and Radical demagogues, who have a fashion of playing to the gallery. Moreover, there is just enough unemployment and tradal depression in Great Britain at the present time to make fertile soil for the mischievous seed sown by mob-orators of the Red Flag Order. But England, thank Heaven, has not yet arrived at a state at all resembling that which culminated in the Parisian Reign-of-Terror. The essential feature of the situation is this—taking the Parliament as representative of the nation—that an assembly of 670 members, 500 of whom are moderate men, are swayed by an extremist "rump"—of Socialists, Irish rebels and red Radicals. That is the unfortunate position from which neither Ministerialists nor Opposition can escape. Any contention that the "aristocrats" are confined to the Unionist side will not bear examination. The better half of the present Liberal Cabinet are men of noble or aristocratic descent, and the same applies to many of the rank and file in the Liberal party proper. Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and ranters of his kidney have done their best to stir up prejudice against the "idle rich," but the fallacy of Liberal plebeianism is well exposed in the November issue of the *National Review*, where the Chancellor's "ghastly piece of claptrap" on the subject of "*Bloom versus Blood*" is justly made a subject of satire, accompanied by an excellent photograph of the Right Hon. LEWIS HARCOURT, now Minister for the Colonies, shooting on one of his Oxfordshire estates, which affords convincing evidence that some good Liberals prefer the high-class quest of "blood" to the humbler pleasure (pursued by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE) of sitting at home on their vegetable patch. Our protest lodged, however, we pass to some typical specimens of foreign opinion on the constitutional crisis. Beginning with the country nearest to England, and bound to her by the tie of the *entente*, we note that the reason for the Liberal Cabinet's hasty appeal to the country is shrewdly hit off by the *Journal des Débats*. "The Government," it says, "is precipitating a Dissolution because it wants to make it impossible for the Opposition to go before the country with a carefully elaborated scheme of constitutional reform. We strongly doubt whether these violent methods will do good service to England's interests." The *Temps* deals more fully, but no less strongly, with the situation:—

> The dominating fact in the declaration made by r. Asquith is that of defiant authority without any precedent. The permission accorded to the House of Lords to give a reply—"Yes" or "No"—to the Veto Bill and that only, is discussion under the knife Never before, to our knowledge, have such preten-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

sions been formulated. The methods to which Mr. Balfour called the attention of the country in December last year are now apparent. The actual present situation is the attempt to institute not only Single Chamber Government, but Single Chamber Government with a Single Chamber directed exclusively by the Cabinet and never given scope for debating their proposals. Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour had both called attention to these efforts to substitute an arbitrary for a representative régime. Sound logic demanded the existence of a strong Second Chamber capable of acting as a counterweight, whereas the Liberal Party are preparing to weaken this very counterweight, and hence the gravity of the situation from the English national standpoint."

The crisis might have been less disquieting, says the *Siècle*, were the Government summoning the electors to reconstruct, and not merely to pull down; and this journal adds :—

Equally difficult is the position of the Government, which, should it return to power under conditions similar to those of last January, will be more than ever at the mercy of the Labour members, *alliés compromettants*, and the Irish, who, especially when they have obtained Home Rule, will never be faithful allies. Other difficult problems are likely to arise, and England has reached a period of her history when she would willingly avoid internal difficulties.

There is a strong Conservative feeling in France, remarks the Paris correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, with regard to the established institutions of neighbouring countries; and plenty of prominent Frenchmen have assured us that they would be filled with deep concern for the future of England and of British policy if the safeguard of the Upper Chamber were seriously compromised. There is, besides, an uneasy feeling that, if the British people entered upon a long and embittered constitutional struggle, their attention would inevitably be diverted to a perilous degree from those problems of national defence and of foreign policy in which the friends and allies of Great Britain are keenly interested.

Naturally the Irish press of the United States is jubilant at the (for them) favourable turn of affairs. The New York *Sun*, a pro Irish paper, predicts with satisfaction that neither the Liberals nor the Conservatives will hold a working majority, and that Mr. Redmond and the Nationalists will be able to dictate to either. The *Irish American* is even more explicit :—

Irishmen hold the key of the political situation—not merely Irishmen in all parts of the Empire and in the United States. There is every reason to assume that the Constitutional conflict will eventuate, so far as Ireland is concerned, in a full measure of self-government.

The press of monarchical Central Europe shows a remarkable unanimity with that of Republican France. Even Socialist organs, such as the *Arbeiter Zeitung*, have little use for the Asquith Ministry. One of the strongest elements of Conservatism, writes the *Neue Freie Presse*, is in danger of overthrow, and a new epoch of English politics is beginning. . . . The House of Lords is an institution so closely bound up with the kingship and so interwoven with all the strands of English history that the fight over its position becomes a mighty and thrilling spectacle for Europe. The *Fremdemblatt*, of Vienna, discusses the crisis in a similarly sympathetic strain :—

We question whether, in the event of their retaining a small majority dependent on the Irish Party, the Liberals would really venture to revolutionize the Constitution by depriving the Lords of all but a suspensive veto. We believe that, even after the election, a solution will have to be sought by way of compromise. . . . In spite of the failure of the Conference the readiness of the Conservatives to effect a compromise must not be forgotten. The Liberals have been driven to dissolve rather by considerations of prestige than by practical political necessity. For them it is, so to say, a question of proving that a Liberal is as good as a Conservative majority, but in practice they could manage with the concessions which the House of Lords is in principle ready to make."

These few extracts make it sufficiently clear that the Liberal Government has not enhanced its standing with Continental critics by its wild rush to the polls, and that its grievance against the House of Lords, in the face of that body's desire for its own reform, is more imaginary than real. The moral of the whole crisis which supervened in the sequel of the failure of the Conference, it seems to us, is that it is always possible to disgust a nation by over-doing the party-game. This feeling seems to be rapidly gaining ground both at home and abroad.

SOCIALISM: A PARABLE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 16.*)

IN an interesting sample of the novel prophetic, a well-known writer of fiction has given us a glimpse into the future twenty years hence.* It is a future dominated by Socialism. The spectre with the alluring name "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality"—which it received in bloody baptism in 1789, Robespierre, Danton and Marat being sponsors—raises its grisly head over "Merrie England." One of the red-letter days of the Socialist movement, says this writer, was that on which the Lloyd-George budget of 1909, of blessed memory, was introduced to an astonished world. Since that day, while Socialism made rapid strides in England, the general condition of the country and its standing among the nations rapidly declined. The popular ear had been adroitly tickled by the orators of the herring-barrel, and with considerable success. The theories of Socialism seemed to an impoverished and discontented populace like a tree that is fair to look upon, and they concluded that its fruit must likewise also be good. Thus the popular mind was won over to the Collectivist cause, and a most dangerous state of mental inflammation ensued against all who, in the opinion of the aforesaid orators, possessed more of this world's goods than did "the People." At length there dawned a fatal day when many thousands, nay hundreds of thousands, of "the People" were moved to demonstrate in the heart of London under the red flag. The demonstration began with the incitements of the mob-orators: it ended in a feast of blood. Demos found arms, and all London's police, or the military themselves, could do nothing—except die under "the wild mob's million feet." The Houses of Parliament were looted, wrecked and fired. The "idle rich" were hauled from their palaces and hung up to the nearest electric standards ("lamp-posts" were anachronisms in 1931.) Such of the ill-gotten wealth of the Upper Ten as had not, in view of the approaching crisis, been invested abroad, was seized and handed over to a Committee of the People. Those Ministers of the day who had not been so fortunate as to effect their escape were dragged into the streets and done to death amid the yells of a mob now mad with the lust of blood. When at length the requisite amount of butchering was done (in which righteous work several of the leading spirits of the People greatly distinguished themselves), the victorious Socialists set themselves to the establishment of some form of *government*. Unfortunately, they did not proceed far with this task before they fell out among themselves. The fact was, nobody—that is, nobody of any account (for the Socialistic fallacy of Equality was soon exposed in all its naked impracticability)—*nobody wanted to be governed*. The Socialist State soon resolved itself into the case of "every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." There were a few who raised their voices against the methods of murderous violence practised by the new "brotherhood." They desired the pretty theories of Socialism to become realities without the accompaniments of war and bloodshed. But all was without avail. The trade and the credit of mighty England fell to zero. The army and navy melted away, the Dominions broke off their allegiance to the Mother Land. The British Empire shrunk, as by a single stunning blow, into an impoverished and pest ridden island. Soon the hideous impossibility of the Socialist ideal became patent to all. Doubtless the cold process of disillusionment was materially hastened by starvation. At any rate, the common sense of the cruelly deceived people at last came to their rescue. They awoke from the horrible nightmare, and threw off their blind self-seeking guides; they reinstated the form of Government which they had so rudely upset, and went about repairing (as best they could) the mischief they had done, poorer in pocket but vastly richer in experience. England rose sober from her drunken delirium, and wept at the wreckage her own hands had wrought.

Such, in outline, is the picture presented in *The Unknown To-Morrow*. As regards the details, there may be crudity, but the *motif* and general effect are sound enough. No one pretends that the present state of society makes close approach to perfection, but its amelioration must be left in

* *The Unknown To-morrow*, by W. Le Queux; G. Bell & Sons.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

other hands than those of the Socialistic "fraternity." Granted that certain of the theories advanced by the more intelligent of Socialistic writers look well on paper, it must never be forgotten that, between these principles and their realization in practical life, there lies an immeasurable and, we believe, an unbridgeable gulf. Every good citizen who has not lost his mental balance to such an extent as to allow his reason to be led away by prejudice recognizes that Socialism, as now preached among the half-taught masses, is a delusion and a snare, a menace to civilization and a danger to the State.

BANQUET IN TOKYO.

On the evening of the 15th instant a grand banquet was given in Tokyo by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Company's formation. The place chosen was the hall of the Seiyoken and about 250 covers were laid. The President of the Company, Mr. R. Kondo, presided, and on his right and left were seated their Excellencies the Minister of Communications and the British Ambassador respectively. All the other Embassies were represented by their Chiefs or Secretaries, and practically all the leading foreign firms of Tokyo and Yokohama sent their head men. The table was beautifully decorated and the proceedings were enlivened by an excellent band.

The President delivered the following address:—

Your Excellencies and Gentlemen:—In commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Directors have had the honour of inviting to a banquet those friends, both foreign and Japanese, with whom the Company has had close relations and to whose favour it owes no small part of its prosperity. It is a source of great gratification to us that so many distinguished persons have accepted our invitation, and have come to grace our board this evening, in spite of the cold and of the multifarious business incidental to the close of the year.

Full 25 years have elapsed since this Company was formed on the first of October, 1885, by amalmating the Union S.S. Co. (Kyodo Unyu Kaisha) and the Mitsubishi Mail S S. Co. During that interval, our Company has surmounted many difficulties and attained its present position. I beg therefore that you will allow me to make a brief statement about the connection now existing between the State of Japan and the work of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. By way of preface it is necessary that I should refer to the general condition of the country's maritime carrying trade previous to the formation of this Company.

At the beginning of the Meiji era when the Government was centralized, several feudatories handed over the ships in their possession to the new Government. These vessels numbered 35 or 36 and their aggregate tonnage was 15,000 or 16,000 tons. With them a shipping Company was formed in the year 1871, under the name of, first, the "Kaiso Kaisha" and, afterwards, the "Yubin Jokisen Kaisha;" the principal business of this Company being to carry, between Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe, rice received in payment of taxes. It was the pioneer shipping Company of Japan. In 1874, a military expedition had to be sent to Formosa, and to meet transport requirements the Government purchased 13 steamers, and with these, as well as with 18 vessels previously chartered to the Yubin Kisen Kaisha, the Mitsubishi Mail S.S. Co. was established, the Yubin Kisen Kaisha being at the same time abolished. Thereafter the Mitsubishi Kaisha applied to the Government for assistance to purchase the Yokohama-Shanghai line of the Pacific M. S S. Co., as well as the four steamers employed by that Company on the service, together with its property at Shanghai. An annual subsidy of 250,000 *yen* was then granted by the Treasury to the Mitsubishi Kaisha, and this was the beginning of State aid to the maritime carrying trade in Japan.

In 1877, the Civil War in the South exposed the insufficiency of the Mitsubishi Kaisha's carrying capacity, and ten steamers were purchased which were chartered to the Government as transports. On the restoration of peace, the Mitsubishi Kaisha extended its operations not only in domestic waters but also in Chinese and Korean, thus furnishing to the people object lessons in quickness and safety of steamship transit compared with sailing vessels.

In 1882, another shipping Company appeared upon the scene, namely the "Kyodo Unyu Kaisha." The sphere of this Company's operations was practically the same as that of the Mitsubishi Kaisha, and such keen competition sprang up that a steerage passage between Yokohama and Kobe could be purchased for 25 *sen*, and the steamers, in their rivalry of speed, might sometimes be seen running with red-hot funnels. In short a war was waged that could not fail to be fatal to one or other of the combatants. Unable to view this state of affairs with indifference, the Government urged the two Companies to amalgamate, promising to the combined concern an annual subsidy of 880,000 *yen* for a period of 15 years. Thus, on October 1st, 1885, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha came into existence, with a fleet aggregating some 60,000 tons and plying in domestic waters with foreign services to Shanghai and Vladivostock. After amalgamation a somewhat unfavourable state of affairs presented itself, inasmuch as the severe competition previously engaged in by the two Companies had not allowed any time for the repair of their steamers, and moreover the coasting trade was still in an undeveloped condition in spite of the sea routes being practically the only means of conveyance at the time, owing to the Railway being limited to small localities between Tokyo and Yokohama, and between Kobe and Osaka.

Thus the Company found difficulty in obtaining passengers and cargo to fill even its comparatively small space of tonnage.

During 1891 and 1892, public opinion tended strongly to advocate extension of the maritime carrying trade into foreign waters as a means of promoting the prosperity of an insular country like Japan, and this view found expression in a Representation made by the Lower House of the Diet in 1892. Thereafter the events of 1894 and 1895 caused the Government to recognize the necessity of extending foreign steamship services, and eventually Laws for the Encouragement of Navigation and of Shipbuilding were enacted in 1896. Before the promulgation of these Laws, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha had opened a Bombay service in November 1893, and three other services to Europe, America and Australia were organized in 1896. The above four services constituted the pioneer ocean-going lines of Japan.

Although the Laws just referred to gave great assistance to the maritime carrying trade, the Company, recognizing the advisability of organizing regular foreign services, applied to the Government for contracts on special mail lines. At the same time the Company increased its capital and ordered 15 steamers of 6,000 tons each for its European and American lines, and 3 steamers of 3,000 tons each for its Australian line. I venture to call attention to the courageous and unanimous approval of the shareholders when such a project as an increase of capital from 8,800,000 *yen* to 22 millions was submitted for their consideration. The Government also sanctioned the Company's application, and, in 1898, directed that mail lines should be started to Europe and America. Thus a fortnightly service of European liners and a four-weekly service of American liners was established in 1900, the newly-built steamers being placed on these lines as fast as they left the builder's hands.

Of course the progress of business on these ocean-going lines found many obstacles to contend against, but the experience garnered inspired us with confidence, and we obtained the support of passengers and of shippers of goods. I am thus in the happy position of being able to say that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has come to rank with its senior foreign friends, and that it stands sixth in order among the shipping firms of the world. No words of mine are necessary to emphasize the comparison that exists between a fleet of steamers aggregating 60,000 tons, not uniform in shape and greatly lacking in accommodation, and a fleet such as we have at present, which aggregates 280,000 tons and includes 6 vessels of 8,600 tons each. From the point of view of a commercial carrying agent it is noteworthy that whereas the foreign trade of Japan in 1895, the year before this Company opened its first regular ocean-going lines, aggregated 258 million *yen* and the share carried by Japanese steamers amounted to only 3 per cent., the foreign trade in 1909 totalled some 806 millions, no less than 45 per cent. of which was carried by Japanese steamers. I learn that the freight earned by Japanese steamers is not less than about 30 million *yen* yearly. That earned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha alone is about 15 million *yen*, and when expenses and disbursements are deducted, it is calculated that some 6 or 7 millions annually remain to the Company and may be regarded as so much specie imported into the country.

I trust you will agree that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has fulfilled its mission from the point of view of national economics, and has contributed somewhat to the prosperity of the State. As for the Company's assets, I may mention as proof of its healthy condition and prosperous development, that the original valuation of its properties, namely 12 million *yen*, has now increased to 53 millions. I venture to affirm that the present prosperity of the Company is largely due to the aid given by the State and the sympathy shown by the public, foreign and Japanese, for which we beg to tender our heartfelt thanks.

In the name of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha I have the honour to drink to the prosperity of all our distinguished guests.

His Excellency Baron Goto replied in the following terms:—

I consider it a great honour to attend the dinner given in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the formation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha this evening, and I feel grateful for the invitation extended to me.

It is needless to say that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the largest shipping Company in our country and that it is a maritime organ essential to Japan's national interests.

Since the open-door policy of the Meiji era was firmly established, the importance of maritime affairs has increased, Seas and oceans cover the larger portion of the Earth, and to bridge them is absolutely essential in the interests of international communications, especially in the case of an insular Empire like Japan.

Japan being a portion of the world is a part of the whole, and a true peace can be hoped for only by constantly maintaining harmony between a part ane the remaining parts of the whole. The maritime carrying trade would no doubt answer the purpose of preserving this harmony, always having a peaceful function.

As it is thus vitally important that our shipping trade should keep pace with the growth of our national welfare, the Imperial Government has considered that the enterprise of maritime transport is an all-important factor in enabling this Empire to enjoy permanent and peaceful happiness by maintaining friendly intercourse with other Powers. Such being the case, the Government grant to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha a large annual subsidy for achieving the above vital purpose by assisting the developing of the shipping trade.

As these facts have been clearly stated in the brief history of the Company just given by Mr. Kondo I need not add anything.

The Government's attitude towards maritime transport is not only because Japan is an insular country but also because we realize that she constitutes a portion of the world and that consequently great importance attaches to her intercourse with all other parts of the globe. The success of this Company, I venture to say, is due to the fact that it recognises itself to be a part of the State and at the same time the shareholders and Officers of the Company have exerted themselves in that conviction.

In short although the success achieved is due to the proper and able guidance and control of the Directors as well as the firm cooperations of the loyal shareholders, yet it is further noted that this success is a fruit of the spirit of national interests. I therefore recognize sincerely your services and highly appreciate them.

I am well aware that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha encountered many obstacles in the path of its enterprise during the past 25 years, and if it has surmounted them with the present successful results, that success is a reward for the Company's laborious exertions to discharge its duties to the State, and for its recognition that the aims of the Company are identical with those of the State. Allow me to remark that the progressive conditions of the world to-day will not allow the Company to be satisfied with its present comparatively small achievements. As the Empire's largest shipping Company and as having the oldest record, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha must recognize its own position in the world and must keep pace with the general progress of the nations no less than with the rising prosperity of Japan.

I hope that, having confidence in yourselves and not sparing your endeavours, you will do your best to enable the Company to fulfil its function of international intercourse, and that at the same time you will arrange for the perfect working of the Company's business with regard to domestic require-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ments, so that the State may realize its purpose in affording aid and assistance to the development of the shipping trade.

In conclusion, I beg to offer sincere congratulations for past success as well as best wishes for future and even more marked progress and prosperity. I have to renew my thanks for your kind invitation and for the attention you have paid to my address.

The British Ambassador then spoke as follows:—

Your Excellencies & Gentlemen.—I have been asked by our esteemed host to say a few words in response to the exceedingly interesting and instructive speech which he has made to us this evening. It gives me great and sincere pleasure to do so because my own personal relations with the Company and its President have always been most cordial and friendly, and also because the Company has in many ways been connected, and enjoyed close relations, with the citizens of the Empire which I have the honour to represent in Japan.

You have heard from the lips of your honoured host a graphic description of the life of the Company for the first quarter of a century of its existence, and those who have listened between the lines have doubtless noted that all has not been plain sailing. There have been rocks and shoals, moments of doubt and great anxiety, but these obstacles have been surmounted and I am sure we all admire the patient and unremittiag work, the discipline and good sense which have made, from microscopical beginnings, a great company, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, ranking sixth amongst the mighty ocean-carriers of the world.

Gentlemen, I have used the words "good sense" advisedly, because the Company has had the good sense to utilize the brains and knowledge, and above all the great experience, of the citizens of other maritime powers, some of whose representatives, I see here to-night, whose ships had sailed the seas for many quarters of a century previously. The services of these citizens, on shore and afloat as executive officers, captains engineers, advisers, managers, have been of inestimable value to the Company, which has always in the most generous and upright manner recognized the same.

Speaking as an Englishman I am proud to think that so many of my countrymen have helped to make this Great company what it is, not only by giving of the best that was in them during their lives, but, when occasion called, by laying down their lives in the service of the Company they loyally served.

After the latter speech Mr. Kondo said a few words acknowledging the Directors' sense of the justice of the remarks made by their Excellencies Baron Goto and the British Ambassador. The party broke up after a most enjoyable evening.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan was held on the 14th inst. at the British Embassy in Tokyo, the President, Sir Claude MacDonald in the chair.

The Secretary, Rev. Charles F. Sweet, reported the work of the year, and called especial attention to the publication at the expense of the Society of Murdoch's History of Japan, a work marked by wide and accurate knowledge, thoroughness of research, and clear comprehension of the principles upon which Japan has developed during the historical period.

The Treasurer, Prof. J. T. Swift, made his report, in which he noted that the expenditures for publications last year, including the expense of bringing out Murdoch's History, were five times as great as the average for the last seven years. He reported also a great increase in membership, the total now reaching to 401, 47 having been elected during the year.

The election of Officers and Council for next year then took place, and the Tellers reported as follows:—

President H. E. S. Claude MacDonald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Vice Presidents for Tokyo Rev. Clay Macauley and for Yokohama R. J. Kirby, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary Montgomery Schuyler, Esq.; Recording Secretaries For Tokyo Rev. Charles F. Sweet and for Yokohama W. B. Mason, Esq.; Treasurer Prof. J. T. Swift; Librarian Rev. Prof. Arthur Lloyd; Members of Council, Prof. M. Anesaki, Rev. J. Dahlmann, S. J., Galen M. Fisher, Esq., J. McD. Gardiner, Esq., Rev. D. C. Greene, D. D., J. C. Hall, Esq., Ven. A. F. King, Rev. E. R. Miller, Prof. F. P. Purvis, Rev. H. St. George Tucker.

After which J. C. Hall, Esq., H.B.M. Consul-General at Yokohama, read his paper on the Tokugawa Legislation for Daimyo, which will be reported in these columns later on. The Paper was marked by Mr. Hall's usual mastery of his subject, and by its lively interest. His comments and explanations for this and that bit of law-making were not only clear but pungent. Mr. Hall certainly has the power of giving life to dry bones!

After the reading the meeting voted its thanks to Mr. Hall for the excellent paper, and to Sir Claude MacDonald for his hospitality.

The Secretary gave notice that the next general meeting would be held at the British Embassy on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1911, and that a lecture would then by given by Rev. Father Dahlmann, S.J., on "The Oldest Record of Early Intercourse of Christianity with the Far East, illustrated by the latest Researches of Indian Archaeology."

Father Dahlmann is a ripe Indian scholar, and the lecture promises to be one of extraordinary interest.

The meeting then adjourned, after which Lady MacDonald entertained the members at tea, and the meeting ended with half an hour of pleasant social conversation.

FIRES.

About 9.20 a.m. on the 9th inst. fire broke out in a room on the first floor of the Kobe City Office which was recently built at a cost of 280,000 *yen*. The flames were extinguished before they took firm hold of the building. The loss, however, is estimated at some 10,000 *yen*.

The building of the Moji Branch of the Mitsui Bank was partially destroyed by fire the same morning. The building was insured with the Kyosai Fire Insurance Company for 30,000 *yen*, an hour before the outbreak.

On the 10th instant a fire occurred at Mannen-cho, Shitaya, Tokyo, which is called the ragmen's quarters, resulting in the destruction of over 100 houses built in the tenement style.

On the 11th instant a fire occurred at Ichibei-machi, Azabu, Tokyo, resulting in the destruction of 13 houses. The Azabu Detached Palace and the residences of Marquis Ikeda and several other prominent persons being adjacent to the scene of disaster, the place was at one time in confusion with a crowd of visitors coming to inquire regarding the fire.

In the small hours of Monday a fire occurred at Yuraku-cho, near Hibiya Park, Tokyo. Owing to the strong wind prevailing, the flames spread so rapidly that, despite the strenuous efforts of the fire-brigades, over ten buildings, which were comparatively new, were reduced to ashes in a short while. Among these houses were included the office of the *Japan Magazine*, the Otake Photographic studio, the Hibiya Branch Police Station, the Kankai Fishery Company's office, and several shops. The loss of building property alone is estimated at some 50,000 *yen*. The fire zone being not far from the Imperial Palace, a section of the Imperial Guards was despatched to the scene to give aid in preventing the flames from spreading.

About 4.40 a.m. on Wednesday fire broke out in a room on the first floor of a foreign building at Akashi-machi, Tsukiji, Tokyo. The flames rapidly spread over the whole house and destroyed not only the main building but the servants' quarters attached. The house was occupied by a German gentleman, Mr. Petzold, and his family. He was seriously injured when he jumped down to the ground out of a window of his bed-room on the first floor, and was immediately taken to St. Luke's Hospital. His wife with their only son narrowly escaped the danger.

A big fire occurred at Choja-machi 8-chome, Yokohama, at 3 a.m. on Thursday. The location being very disadvantageous, much difficulty was experienced in preventing the flames from spreading. Over 180 houses, including a Roman Catholic chapel, were destroyed in less than two hours. The cause of the fire is still under investigation. The losses are heavy, because few of the houses in this district are insured.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION: WHITES *v.* COLOURS.

A game of Association Football was played on the Recreation ground on Saturday between two teams designated Colours and Whites. The former, with a strong forward line, soon proved themselves superior, and finished victors by 7 goals to 2. Haggerty, Deveson, Hearne, and Stanford did the scoring for Colours; Rule and Buckle for Whites.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the siren at Shiriya-zaki Lighthouse at the east entrance to Tsugaru Strait is not sounded for the present.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Please accept my very best thanks for your prompt response re-weather indications. It certainly is a great boon to me and I trust to others also.

Yours faithfully. E. W. FRAZAR.

December 8th 1910.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—That Christianity, when in full power, with money confers benefits upon human beings, is simply untrue. The history of Foreign Missions in Japan with the result of its wealth—use of money collected from tenement dwellers or some time rich men (*but not Carnegie*) to fight all improvement in tenement houses of Japan—is perhaps most discouraging chapter. Christianity is said to command schools, colleges and university, but she did nothing of the sort (for Japan.)

Foreign Missions or Y. M. C. A.!! These include a sad waste of money, the cost of punitive expeditions, the damage to industrial markets, the contempt of scientists, and disgust of Philosophers.

Judging at least from cynical letter of a contributor called L. H., Foreign Mission or Y. M. C. A. is a measuring of the man with dollars. If foreign mission or Y. M. C. A: is displaying the wholesale ignorance of the Bible, which exists at the present time, it has only itself to blame.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, Your truly.

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

THE JAPAN BREWERY COMPANY, LTD.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Now that the Court of Cassation has confirmed the judgment of the lower Courts to the effect that the Directors of the Japan Brewery Company, Ltd., are not entitled to the "special remuneration" of twenty thousand *yen* claimed by them on the strength of a *quasi* vote obtained in very peculiar circumstances at one of the final meetings of the Company, it is to be hoped that the Liquidator will be permitted no further pretext for delay in settling accounts with the long-suffering shareholders.

The Liquidator who, having thitherto been the Manager of the Company, had the whole of its simple working details completely at his fingers' ends, so to speak, took up his duties as long ago as 1st March 1907. His task was so easy of prompt execution that he was able to pay out a substantial first dividend only some sixteen days later, but, doubtless in consequence of the legal proceedings subsequently begun, he did nothing more in that direction until after the lapse of over a year, when he declared a fractional dividend on 21st May 1908, long ere which date the accounts should have been entirely closed. Since then no payment whatever has been made—the Liquidator having taken upon himself to withhold from the shareholders not only the sum of *yen* 20,000 regarding which recourse to law had been made, but also other considerable

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

moneys which ought to have been distributed to them in ordinary course.

Why these latter moneys, unquestionably the property of the shareholders, were retained is not easy to imagine, unless indeed, as has been suggested, it was the intention of the Liquidator to preserve them snugly in his possession in order that he might defray from them the expenses which he and his co-Directors have, in their own personal interest, incurred in connection with the lawsuit now decided. If such really was the intention of the Liquidator and should he attempt to give it effect, the shareholders will undoubtedly take into consideration whether they can tamely tolerate so gross an addition to the insult and injury they have already been subjected to.

I am, sir, yours truly,

OLD SHAREHOLDER.

Yokohama, December 9th, 1910.

"THE RUB."

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I venture to think that the "Writer of the Summaries" as he styles himself, is somewhat unfair in his attitude toward the letter of "Sojourner," which appeared in your columns a few days ago. Professor Dening assumes that the "rub" is that missionaries do not want the facts with regard to religion in Japan to become known abroad. Such an assumption is wholly unwarranted and certainly unfair. What missionaries do not want known abroad is *half* the truth, which is always a lie. The Christian workers in Japan themselves devote a good deal of time to circulating in their respective countries knowledge of the religious conditions in Japan. In doing so they tell all that Professor Dening does, but they give the other side as well. Missionaries know as well as he does the inroads that agnosticism and free thought have made in this country since the decay of the old religions has set in, but they are quite aware also, which Mr. Dening is not, that there is a large body of orthodox believers in Japan, and that some of them include men of thought and position; and even outside of those there are large numbers of Japanese of high character and far-sightedness who believe that Christianity with all its miracles is better than the system of thought, or no system, which its opponents stand for.

What impresses a new arrival upon reading the foreign newspapers in Japan is how very easily irritated some of our fellow foreigners appear to be, especially those who reject Christianity. They appear quite incapable of enduring any difference of opinion. Not only so, but some of them appear prone to attribute false motives to those who differ from them. Is not this to confirm what a writer on Rationalism said in your columns some time ago, that when men take reason without religion, they naturally assume that infallibility does not lie outside themselves. It seems to me that when some people become cut off from their own civilization for a number of years they dry up, and the Japanese climate in some way gets on their nerves and makes them quite other men to what they would have been had the influence of youth continued. This is perhaps a very unsatisfactory way of attempting to account for the acrimonious manner in which differences of opinion are too often treated in the controversies we see in the public press. At any rate anger and unwarranted insinuation in controversy are more apt to betray a conscious weakness in the argument for the cause advocated that any impression in its favour.

Yours etc.,

RON.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARIES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Your correspondent "Ron" states that Christian workers in Japan when circulating in their respective countries knowledge of the religious conditions in Japan "tell all that Professor Dening does." Now if they do so, they must get their information either from reading the magazines in Japanese, or the summaries of Professor Dening. Otherwise they certainly cannot tell all that the writer of the summaries does. If the latter, then one would think they should owe a debt of gratitude to the writer for the work he does for them. If the former, then one may ask why do not Christian workers here give the public something superior? Such summaries are of deep interest, and any newspaper would be glad to publish them.

Nothing is easier than destructive criticism, especially when it is unsupported by facts. When we find, however, that such orthodox religious magazines as the *Seikyo Shimpo*, The *Fukuin Shimpo*, or the *Kaitakusha* are reviewed continually, how can any one with any sense of fairness say that the summaries present only "half a truth?" The facts are entirely against this accusation. "Ron" has a good deal to say about the short comings of his fellow foreigners, especially "those who reject Christianity," and by way of addin to the acrimony complained of he contributes a lengthy article!

Sincerely yours,

RESIDENT.

Dzushi, 13th December, 1910.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

Solution of Problem No. 70.

White.

1. Kt—Q 6

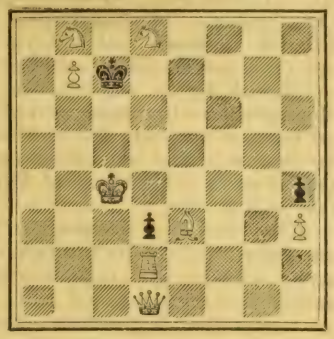
Correct solutions received from J.S., Omega, Charles Stewart, "G.B.," W.H.S., J.W.E.

* * *

Problem No 72.

By B. S. Wash.

Black, 3 pieces.



White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in three moves.

* * *

Game No. 73.—From the Hamburg International Tournament.

Four Knights Game.

	White.	Black.
	Dr. Tarrasch.	O. Spielmann.
1.	P—K 4	P—K 4
2.	Kt—K 1 3	Kt—Q B3
3	Kt—B 3	Kt—B 3
4.	B—Kt 5	B—Kt 5
5.	Castles	Castles
6.	P—Q 3	P—Q 3
7	B—Kt 5	Kt—K 2
8.	B x Kt	P x B
9.	Kt—K R4	P—B 3
10.	B—B 4	K—Kt 3
11.	Kt x Kt	RP x Kt
12.	P—B 4	K—Kt 2
13.	Q—B 3	Q—K 2
14.	Kt—K 2	B—K 3
15.	B x B	Q x B
16.	P— 5	Q—K 2
17.	P—K Kt 3	R—K R sq
18.	—K R4	QR—Q sq
19.	K—Kt 2	P—Q 4
20.	R—K R sq	P x K P
21.	Q x P	Q—Q 3
22.	P—Kt 4	P x P
23.	P x P	QR—K Kt sq
24.	K—B 3	B—B 4
25.	R—R 3	B—Kt 3
26.	Kt—B 3	Q—B 4
27.	Q—K 2	K— sq
28.	Kt—K 4	Q—Q 4
29	P—B 4	Q—Q 2
30.	Kt—Kt 3	Q—Q 5
31.	K—Kt 2	R x P
32.	K—R 2	Q—B 5
	Resigns.	

The above opening, a favourite with amateurs, is rarely played in the great matches; it is therefore interesting to see how the German master fails to carry it through.

* * *

To Correspondents.—The Chess Editor would feel grateful for a copy of the advertisement sheet of a book on "Japanese Chess, Chessologics, etc.," a notice of which appeared in these columns in February last.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

ELECTION RETURNS.

London, December 9, 11.40 a.m.

Hitherto Unionists 188, Liberals 133, Labourites 25, Redmondites 42, O'Brienites 5; party gains, Unionists 19, Liberals 12, Labourites 4.

Later 9:00 p.m.

Hitherto the returns are:

Unionists	**193**
Liberals	**146**
Labourites	**29**
Redmondites	**45**
O'Brienites	**5**

Party gains are:

Unionists	**19**
Liberals	**13**
Labourites	**4**

The Liberals have gained Bedford by a majority of 19.

London, December 9.

At present the situation is as follows:—

Unionists 206, Liberals 155, Labour 29 Redmondites 51, and O'Brienites 5. The Party gains are as follow: Unionist 21, Liberal 14, Labour 4.

Mr. Tim Healy, one of the Independent Nationalist leaders, has been defeated at Louth.

December 10.

The totals this morning read:—Unionists 209, Liberals 163, Labour 29, Redmondites 54 and O'Brienites 5. As to gains the situation is unchanged, the net Unionist gains being three. Mr. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been re-elected.

London, December 11.

The latest figures are:—

Unionists	**224**
Liberals	**178**
Labourites	**32**
Nationalists	**56**
Independent Nationalists	**6**

Mr. Asquith has been re-elected for East Fife.

The Party gains are:—

Unionists	**21**
Liberals	**17**
Labourites	**4**

London, December 11.

Hitherto Unionists have been returned for 226 seats, Liberal 183, Labour 32, Redmondites 58, O'Brienites 6. The gains remain unchanged.

London, December 13.

Hitherto the figures are:—

Unionists	**229**
Liberals	**191**
Labourites	**35**
Nationalists	**57**
Ind. Nationalists	**6**

Mr. Lloyd George has been re-elected for Carnarvon Burghs and Mr. Harcourt for Rossendale (Lancs.) The Liberals have gained Cricklade, Wilts.

[The above figures show a Coalition majority of 60, on a total of 518 seats.—Ed. *J.M.*]

London, December 14.

The returns hitherto are:—

Unionists	**240**
Liberals	**193**
Labourites	**86**
Redmondites	**59**
O'Brienites	**8**

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The gains are :—

Unionists	**23**
Liberals	**19**
Labourites	**4**
Nationalists	**1**

Later.

The Liberals have carried 199 and others are unchanged. The *Morning Post* says that it will be impossible to ignore the grave situation for Unionism.

The *Morning Post* says it is impossible to ignore the grave situation of Unionism as a result of the unfortunate and impracticable proposal to submit the Tariff fight and the Budget to the referendum. The Tariff Reformer has no quarrel with the old Constitution and should make it has starting-point in the next campaign. Under any circumstances, however, Tariff Reformers must immediately insist upon having a clear course in association with the Unionist party.

London, December 15.

Hitherto the figures are

Unionists	**251**
Liberals	**223**
Labour	**38**
Nationalists	**63**
Ind. Nationalists	**8**

The Unionist gains are 24, Liberal 19, Labour 5, Nationalist 1.

SHIP-BUILDERS DISPUTE FINALLY SETTLED.

London, December 9.

An agreement has been signed settling the ship-building dispute.

KING AND QUEEN TO VISIT AMSTERDAM.

Their Majesties are to visit Amsterdam this summer.

UNIONISTS SORRY TO LOSE BONAR LAW.

Seven Unionists have offered to resign in fayour of Bonar Law.

FIRE AT BREST ARSENAL.

Later.

A fire has taken place in the arsenal at Brest by which two thirds of the arsenal were destroyed.

December 10.

The cause of the fire at Brest was a cigarette end, dropped by a workman among scraps of tow, which smouldered till the gale prevailing fanned it to a blaze. The valuable supplies were hastily saved but the workshops were destroyed.

GERMAN ESTIMATES.

NAVAL LOAN FORESHADOWED.

Berlin.—The Secretary of the German Treasury, in his Budget statement before the Reichstag, said that the excess of revenue over estimates reduced the instalments necessary for additional ships in 1912, and would show a decrease in the extraordinary expenditure of 23 million marks. The extraordinary expenditure by 1917 will be practically free of these items, but the ordinary expenditure will inerease steadily till 1917.

A Naval Loan of 97,000,000 marks would be required in 1911. The deficit of 1909 was reduced from 239 to 126 million marks, and would be charged to the years 1911-12-13.

The estimates for 1910 would be realised by new and increased taxes, restoring the financial equilibrium.

The Navy estimates were strictly in accordance with the Navy Law. The year 1911 will see a vote of 40 millions, compared with 82 millions in 1910.

[This message has apparently suffered in transmission.—Ed. *J M*]

OUTBREAK IN ARABIA.

London, December 11.

Constantinople. — Druse and Bedouin mounted raiders attacked the Hedjaz railway at Katnani, 80 miles south-west of Deraa junction. They captured the station and wrecked the line. Seven battalions have proceeded to the scene from Yemen and more are to follow.

Official telegrams describe the situation in north-west Yemen as serious. Twenty thousand rebels under Imamyahya have invaded Assir.

ANGLO GERMAN RELATIONS.

London, December 12.

Chancellor Hollweg in the Reichstag referred to Great Britain's repeated suggestions for limitation of armaments. He declared that Germany had always emphasized open and confident exchange of views, followed by an understanding on mutual economic and political interests, as the best means of removing distrust between the two countries. The very continuance of exchange of views was evidence of friendly intention on both sides.

The recent interview between the Tsar and the Kaiser at Potsdam had been most satisfactory, it having again been determined that neither Government would participate in any combination aggressively directed against the other.

FRESH MUTINY IN BRAZIL.

Later.

Rio de Janeiro.—A battalion of marines mutinied and captured the island of Cabras, which the land-forts bombarded from 5 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon, with an interval of half an hour to enable the mutineers to bury their numerous dead.

The mutineers replied with shrapnel, killing many innocent people on shore. The outbreak was crushed and the battalion partly annihilated. It is said that the casualties exceed 200.

THE BORKUM ESPIONAGE CASE.

The trial of Messrs. Trench and Brandon is to begin at Leipzig on the 21st inst. Mr. Oliver, British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, represents Great Britain. An eminent German Count has been engaged to defend the accused. They have been confined in separate cells, unseen by each other.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince and Princess have left Ceylon. They are enchanted with their visit.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

London, December 13.

Minister Liuyuklin arrived in London yesterday, and was met by the staff of the Legation and by numerous Chinese in European dress.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

Later.

Vienna.—The Cabinet has resigned, owing to the defection of the Poles on a question of internal policy, thus depriving the Ministry of its majority.

THE GREEK CHAMBER.

London, December 14.

Elections in the Greek Chamber to revise the Constitution resulted in a victory for Veniselos.

THE MULLAH'S FOLLOWERS.

Aden —It is reported that 7,000 followers of the Mullah are within 48 hours march of Bebera (?)

PERSIAN TROOPS TO DEFEND TRADE ROUTES.

Teheran.—800 Persian troops with a maxim have gone to Shiraz.

BRAZIL'S MUTINEERS.

Rio Janeiro.—The crews have been removed from the battleships *Minas Geraes*, *Sao Paulo*, *Marshal Deodoro* and *Bahia* and are at present confined in the fortress.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Later.

The German Crown Prince arrived at Bombay this morning. He appears in the best of health and spirits. He had a most cordial reception and was the guest of the Governor.

ENGLISHMAN MURDERED BY DACOITS.

London, December 13.

Bangkok.—Mr. Miller, an English employee of the Bombay-Burmah Corporation has been murdered up country by Dacoits. Another Englishman has been wounded.

SINGLE CHAMBER GOVERNMENT.

"A DEVICE TO PASS HOME RULE."

London, December 13.

Mr. Balfour speaking at Hartford said that the Government were living in a fool's paradise if they thought that the country would acquiesce in the brand new device of single-chamber Government. He was not prepared to admit that the Parliament Bill should become law even if the Radicals got a majority. "But" continued the Unionist leader, even if it becomes law, that will not end the matter. Unionists will not submit to a preposterous scheme which is merely an ingenious device to pass Home Rule.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

London, December 15.

The Coronation Durbar at Delhi falling on the Mohorruni fast, the date will be altered.

THE BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

The boilermakers have voted overwhelmingly confirming the settlement arrived at by their representatives.

EARTHQUAKE AT GLASGOW.

Later.

A severe earthquake was experienced in Glasgow at nine o'clock yesterday evening, shaking the houses on the north side. There was much alarm, but no damage.

ANOTHER CARNEGIE BEQUEST.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has given to a Board of Trustees $10,000,000 in 5 per cent. bonds, the revenue to be devoted to hastening the abolition of war. Mr. Root has been appointed Chairman and Mr. Taft, honorary President, of the Board.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Cape Town.—The Government has informed the Assembly that it will introduce a general Immigration Law this session.

P. AND O. MEETING.

At the annual meeting of the P. & O. Company, Sir T. Sutherland expressed the opinion that the proposed railway to India would take some years to accomplish. If the Siberian railway were chosen for the next mail service, it would make an enormous change to the Company. He did not say, a disadvantageous change. The Company would find no less profitable means of development in other directions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

OUTBREAK IN FRENCH SOUDAN.

London, December 8.

Berlin.—The press discusses the news of fighting at Wadai in the French Soudan, where 300 French were attacked by 5,000 natives, with more pessimism than sympathy.

INDIAN TROUBLES.

London, December 9.

Calcutta.—A Marwari agitation against cow killing, in a small mosque in the Hindu quarter, has resulted in disturbances, the Marwaris attacking the Mohammedans. It is known that the Marwaris were stimulated by agitators of the All-Hindu league.

AUSTRIAN NAVY.

Vienna.—The well informed journal *Zeit* understands that in the new naval programme, which is to extend over 5 years and cost 12½ million pounds sterling, there will be four dreadnoughts and three fast cruisers, as well as additional torpedo-boats and submarines.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

More than three-fifths of the new House of Commons have been elected. Apparently the balance of parties will not differ materially from the last election. The *Times* points out, that the nation had no time to consider recent developments, and it does not desire that any party shall set up its servants to be its masters.

CHURCH AND STATE IN PORTUGAL.

The Government will shortly decree a separation of Church and State.

DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

London, December 10.

Calcutta.—The European trade in jute and piecegoods has been paralyzed, owing to the Marwaris suspending business, by way of protest against cow-killing. Disturbances between the Marwaris and the Kabulis having occurred, the Government has announced that interference in lawful Mahomedan rights will not be permitted.

ATTACK ON HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Constantinople.—The Druse and Bedouin raiders have attacked the Hedjaz railway, captured Katnani, 80 miles from Deraa, and wrecked the line. The situation in North Yemen is also serious; 25,000 rebels are afield, and are about to invade Assir.

THE ELECTION.

London, December 11.

Public interest in the election is dwindling. The results hitherto declared show that each side has 21 gains.

THE DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.—Fierce affrays have occurred between Hindus and Mahomedans. A large force of police and troops prevented extensive bloodshed and looting. Precautions are being taken to prevent the arrival of bands of ruffians hired by the Marwaris and to restrain the thousands of Mahomedan mill-hands who are pouring into the city.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

London, December 12.

Washington.—The Census is complete. The continental population is nearly 92 millions and the total for all territories under the flag, over 101 millions.

NEW DREADNOUGHTS.

American naval experts suggest thicker armour for the new Dreadnoughts, and sixteen inch guns.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 13.

Japanese securities are dullish.

THE GREEK ELECTION.

Athens.—The election has resulted in a triumph for Premier Venezelos. His estimated majority is 300.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BENGAL.

Later.

Calcutta is quiet. Precautions have been taken to keep the mill-hands quiet. Arms have been distributed to the European assistants.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE ELECTION.

Mr. Balfour declares that he is not prepared to admit, even if the Government gets a majority, that the Parliament Bill should become law. Unionists are not going to accept the preposterous scheme. He characterized the Government's announcement of the immediate introduction of a Home Rule Bill as an outrage on democracy.

RIOTS AT CALCUTTA.

London, December 14.

Calcutta.—The Hindus of Beliaghata suburb attempted to prevent the sacrifice of a cow, 50 Hindu constables who were mutinous joined in attacking Mohammedans. The constables were arrested and disarmed. The riot was suppressed by cavalry.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

London, December 14.

The majority of the public has lost all interest in the election. On the balance of party gains the Liberals and Coalitionists have an advantage of one seat. There are 302 Coalitionists and 240 Unionists. The Home Secretary declares that the veto of the Lords is ended and the victory won. The Ministry is going to settle things left undone for 50 years. It is time that they were now settled.

On the other hand the leader of the opposition in the Lords points out that the Administration of Ireland costs 10 million annually to Ireland's 7½ millions. If Home Rule be granted who will find the balance.

RENEWED LABOUR TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Paris.—The labour confederation is agitating for a general strike unless the death sentence passed on the strike murderer be cancelled.

THE BEDOUIN RAID.

London, December 15.

Constantinople.—The news from Syria is unsatisfactory. A large force of Bedouins has attacked and captured all stations north of Mami as far as Djurfel. The Dervishes slaughtered every soldier and railwayman. Thirty battalions of troops have been despatched to Yemen with all rapidity.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The following are the main points of the President's message dealing with Far Eastern affairs:—

After expressing satisfaction at the conclusion of the Hukuang loan, it says that the basis of the settlement of the terms of this loan was exact equality between America, Great Britain, France and Germany respecting the financing of the loan and supplying of materials for the proposed railways and their future branches. The application of the principle underlying the policy of the United States regarding the Hukuang loan:—viz, internationalization of the foreign interest in such railways of China as may be financed by foreign countries, was suggested on a broader scale by the Secretary of State in the proposal for the internationalization and commercial neutralization of all railways in Manchuria. While this principle was generally admitted by the Powers to whom it was addressed, the Governments of Russia and Japan apprehended practical difficulties in the execution of larger plan, which prevented their ready adherence. The question of the construction of the Chinchow-Aigun Railway by means of an international loan to China is, however, still subject to friendly discussion by the interested parties. The policy of this Government in these matters has been directed by a desire to make use of American capital in the development of China as an instrument in the promotion of China's welfare and material prosperity without prejudice to her legitimate rights and independent political power. This policy has recently found further exemplification in the assistance given by this Government to negotiations between China and a group of American bankers for a loan of fifty million dollars to be employed chiefly in currency reform. In 1908, China sent a commissioner to the United States to consult with American financiers as to the possibility of securing a large loan with which to inaugurate a new currency system, but the deaths of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China, interrupted the negotiations, which were not resumed until a few months ago, when this Government was asked to communicate with bankers concerning a request of China for the loan of fifty million dollars for the purpose under review. A preliminary agreement between the American group and China has been made covering the loan. For the success of these long contemplated reforms which are of the greatest importance to the commercial interests of the United States and the civilized world, it is realized that an expert adviser will be necessary and this Government has received assurance from China that such adviser, who shall be an American, will be engaged.

Regarding the Russo Japanese Agreement of July 4th, 1910, the Message says:—

This Government was gratified to note the assurance of the continued peaceful condition in that region and reaffirmation of the policies respecting China, to which the United States, together with all other interested Powers, are alike solemnly committed.

The Message also refers to the Korean annexation and friendly visits of Princes Fushimi and Tokugawa to America and of Secretary Dickinson to Japan.

CLIMATE OF MANCHURIA.

The autumn set in exceptionally warm this year in the Kilin vicinity, but since the middle of November there have been two or three falls of snow with a sudden access of cold. The Sungali River began to freeze and is now nearly quite covered with ice. Steamboat traffic is altogether suspended, and from about the middle of next month the ice will bear for men or horses.

AUSTRIAN POLITICS.

On the 12th instant, the Austrian Cabinet resigned, having failed to effect a compromise with the Polish party and therefore being doubtful of passing the Budget. The Emperor accepted the resignation, but ordered the Ministry to continue the discharge of its functions until its successors had been determined.

THE RIO JANEIRO AFFAIR.

On the 9th instant a body of marines mutinied and took possession of an island in Rio-Janeiro Bay, whence they opened fire on the town. The Government attacked them with troops on the 10th and order was restored on the 12th. Martial law was proclaimed for a space of 30 days, beginning with the 30th.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DISTURBANCE IN HANKOW.

Hankow, December 14.

Mr. Anraku, an employee in the branch store of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at this place, had been watched for some days on suspicion of dementia. During the night of the 12th instant, he left his house secretly and went to stop at the residence of a friend in the Chinese town. In the night he crept out of the house along the roof, and, falling into the street, was mistaken for a burglar by some Chinese police and loafers, who, paying no heed to the remonstrances of some Japanese who ran up, beat him to death. The Japanese Consul immediately called on the Chinese Authorities to arrest the offenders.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 8.

The famous German genre-painter Professor Knaus is dead at Berlin at the advanced age of 81 years.

Colonel General von der Goltz Pasha, giving a lecture before the German Asiatic Society at Berlin on the situation in Turkey, stated that the people are making very remarkable progress under the Young Turkish Government, which is composed of very able men.

The Supreme Court of Germany has ordered the Reichsbank to return the deposits of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, of which 18 million Marks are to be paid to the new Turkish Government.

The price of one dose (0.6 gramme) of the Ehrlich-Hata "606" remedy has been fixed at 10 Marks.

RUSSIA.

Siberia and the Amur district are threatened by an invasion of lung plague.

GERMAN-AMERICAN AMENITIES.

President Taft, in an address given on the occasion of the unveiling ceremony of a monument of the German General Steuben at Washington, who was one of the chiefs of the army in the Revolutionary war, said that the German officer won great merit by instructing the American army. He further emphasized what an ever-increasing rôle the Germans were playing in America. The Kaiser was represented by Count Bernstorff the German Ambassador, who emphasized the unshakable friendship existing between Germany and America.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs has announced to the Chamber the visits of the King of England and President Fallières during next Summer, after Queen Wilhelmina's return visit to the Belgian Court at Brussels.

GREATER BERLIN.

Berlin, December 9.

The census returns of Greater Berlin, city of Berlin including all suburbs, for the current year have resulted in the number of inhabitants being recorded at 3,691,000 as against 3,190,000 in the preceding year.

AUSTRIA.

Count Szecsen de Temerin, until now Minister Plenipotentiary at the Vatican at Rome, has been nominated Austrian Ambassador at Paris.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 10.

At the second ballot for the bye-election at Labiau in Eastern Prussia the Liberals have again scored a victory over the Conservatives.

Senator Marcus has been elected Burgomaster of Bremen as successor to Dr. Pauli, who resigned.

The Secretary of State for Finance, speaking on the Budget in the Reichstag, said the Finances of the Empire are very sound, and stated that the policy of prudence and economy would be adhered to in future.

Berlin, December 11.

The Chancellor, speaking on the occasion of the debate on the Budget in the Reichstag, as to the internal and foreign policy of Germany, was much applauded by all civic parties, when saying that the Socialists must be held partly responsible for the recent excesses in Moabit. He announced the strict execution of the existing laws, but declined to introduce new repressive laws.

The Government was strictly adhering to the economic policy of Germany, which had been tested by many years of experience, and would carry on negotiations with Japan as to the conclusion of a new Commercial Treaty on this basis.

It further hoped to be able to introduce during the coming session a new law providing for the maintenance of nationality by Germans in foreign countries.

As to the question of disarmament he stated that Great Britain had mooted the idea of solidifying international relations by fixing the naval expansion schemes of the Powers. Great Britain had, however, not made any definite proposal, which could be either accepted or refused.

It was also the wish of Germany to avoid the rivalry in armaments. Germany had had always given preference to the idea that an open understanding on political and economic interests was the best means of avoiding mutual distrust as to the proportion of maritime forces.

The consultations at the interview between the Tsar and the Kaiser at Potsdam had taken a very satisfactory course. The value of these consultations was not to be found in sensational changes of policy, but in the fact that they created the possibility of continued exchange of ideas. The result of the conferences was to be seen in the statement that both Governments would not admit any combination of Powers, the aggressive policy of which was directed against either of the two Powers.

The interest of both States required the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Balkans and no policy would be allowed, which would disturb this state of affairs.

An open exchange of ideas had also taken place as to Persia, where the common interest of both Powers demanded a further development of trade and commerce. Russia's special interests were to be found in Northern Persia, where Germany was complying with Russian demands of special commercial concessions on the side of Persia. Russia would, however, not impede the extension of German trade in Persia and would also do all she could for carrying out a junction of her railways in Northern Persia with the Bagdad Railway.

The understanding arrived at in the Conferences would make it much easier for both Governments to come to a full understanding as to new questions which might arise in the future.

Later.

The whole German Press expresses itself satisfied with the speech of the Chancellor, especially with the exposé given by him as to foreign policy.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Austrian successor to the throne, has arrived at Springe as hunting-guest of the Kaiser. He has had a conference with the German Chancellor.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE AMUR PROVINCE.

It is rumoured that General Unterberger, the Governor-General of the Amur Province, will be recalled shortly from his post, which will mean a change of policy in the Far East.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Chamber has passed a vote of confidence in favour of the Cabinet.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to November 26th, arrived at Berlin on December 11th.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 12.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking in the Reichstag as to Moroccan affairs, said that it had been assured by France, that the port of Agades in Morocco had only been visited by a French cruiser some time ago for the purpose of maritime police survey. It was not intended to open the port to commerce, which could, according to French opinion, only be effected by the Sultan and then only on condition that the port was simultaneously opened to all the signatory Powers. By this declaration the incident had been closed in a friendly manner. The Mannesmann affair, concerning the defence of mining rights against later acquired rights, will be settled by an agreement with the Union Mines Co., or by arbitration. The Government will defend the duly acquired German rights.

GREECE.

The elections in Greece have resulted in a majority for the Government.

BRAZIL.

A new mutiny amongst marines at Rio de Janeiro has been suppressed by force.

CABINET RESIGNS.

Berlin, December 13.

The Austrian Cabinet has resigned owing to its failure to obtain a majority with regard to the demand of the Poles to carry out a complete reconstruction of water ways. Freiherr von Bienerth has been entrusted by the Emperor with the formation of a new Cabinet.

THE MUTINY.

A state of siege has been declared at Rio de Janeiro. The cruisers have left Rio Bay.

PERSIA.

The Persian Government has sent troops to Shiraz to protect travellers against robbers.

THE SOCIALISTS AND THE REICHSTAG.

Berlin, December 14.

The Socialist Deputy Dr. David, speaking in the Reichstag, attacked the Chancellor very severely for having stated that it was proved without any doubt that the Socialists were partially responsible for the last riots in Moabit. A great tumult arose, in the course of which several Deputies were called to order.

RUSSIA.

The British and Russian Press comment favourably on the declarations of the Chan-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

cellor as to the policy of both countries, the French Press also declaring itself satisfied with the statements regarding Morocco.

THE DUMA.

The Duma Commission has passed the Bill for granting to Finland equal rights with Russia.

M. Kokowtsow, the Russian Minister for Finance, speaking in the Duma, reported on the healthy state of Russian finances and the amortisation of 45 millions of the Russian State's debt.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF FLUSHING.

The Dutch Government has directed a Note to the Chamber, stating that the planned fortification of Vliessingen (Flushing) consists of the reconstruction of old and antiquated fortifications.

EXPANSION OF THE YAMATO RACE.

By Count Okuma.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN."]

Strictly speaking Japan possesses no history of what may be called colonization, and therefore has no basis for discussion of big problems of colonial policy and the like. Of course our country has more or less experiences in immigration and exploitation so far as Hokkaido and Formosa are concerned. But such cannot justly be regarded as colonies. So it is upon the above subject, the expansion of the Japanese people, that I am now going to make some comments, briefly observing the historical development of our territory since the Meiji Restoration.

Japan's acquirement of the Loochu islands, in the 5th year of Meiji, marks the first expansion of our territory since the Restoration. This territory was at first apparently in possession of both Japan and China. But as far back as 1862, when H.I.M. the Japanese Emperor, honoured with his presence the inauguration ceremony of the railway between Tokyo and Yokohama, the Chief of Loochu dispatched to the capital a proxy to pay tribute to the Emperor, and to attend the function. Accordingly the chief was created a peer and empowered as Governor to administer the affairs of the island. It was at this time that Loochu island was formally recognized as part of Japan's territory. History furnishes every reasonable ground for concluding that the island must have been from the beginning in possession of our country. But its isolated position, coupled with the indifference of the former Shōgunate Government toward the administration of the region, must have gradually placed the island in a peculiar condition that rendered it difficult to determine to which country it belonged, because until Japan's formal declaration, claiming the island as her own, China seemed to regards it as hers, even establishing at Fuiken the Loochu Administration Bureau, while, from our country, officials of the Satsuma clan were despatched to the island and resided there in charge of the Administration. At this time, however, our officials themselves must have regarded the island as belonging to both Japan and China, since it is reported that they used to hide whenever the Chinese officials came round to the island for inspection. At any rate it is certain that the island was in the indefinite position of belonging to both countries. In this context we may further recall that about 17 or 18 years prior to the Restoration, the American Commodore Perry paid a visit to the island and concluded some treaties with its chief. The Commander must at that time have heen under the impression that the island was a small but independent country. Suppose at that critical moment the Commodore had conceived the idea of taking possession of the island as an Eastern base, the result to Japan would have been serious in the extreme. As it is, the island was left undisturbed in that vague condition until the chief was formally appointed Head of the island by our Government, and thus the future of Loochu was definitely settled. How and when China reluctantly recognized Japan's possession of the island is a subject that naturally suggests itself. It was at the time the first international trouble arose between the two countries, attendant upon Japan's expedition to Formosa as a sequel to the massacre of some of our Loochu people by the aborigines, that a satisfactory solution was arranged, by the agreement, on the part of China, to pay Japan an indemnity of *yen* 700,000. At that time Okubo Toshimitsu, the Minister of the Home Department, proceeded to Peking for the conclusion of a peace-treaty when Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Plenipotentiary made no reference to Loochu, but agreed to the payment of the above indemnity admitting that Japan's expedition was reasonable. This must be considered as a token of Chinese recognition of Japan's possession of the island. Thereupon our Government, with a view to settling the matter of possession, abolished the former clan system, and instead, established a prefecture in the island, placing it under the new Government's control as Okinawa-ken, just as, at present, Korea has been annexed in Japan. This was in the 8th year of Meiji. Thus the former Chief of the Loochu island became, both in name and fact, the subject of our Emperor, and removed his residence to the metropolis. This is the first instance ot the expansion of our territory by the Meiji Government.

Immediately after the annexation of the island many primary and middle schools were established, in accordance with Japanese educational regulations, while the law of conscription was enacted in the new territory. What we consider most satisfactory is, that all the soldiers, among them no small number of officers, enlisted from the island natives, rendered very meritorious services, in both the Japan-China and Russo-Japanese wars, fighting as loyally and as bravely as the original Japanese themselves, some of them even being honourably decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite. This state of things eloquently attests the splended success attained in the administration of the island. What is more, when the island was annexed, the inhabitants numbered no more than 300,000, and the tax-income was but *yen* 500,000. But now the people have increased, in 37 or 38 years, to over 500,000, while the gross total of taxes collected reaches over *yen* 2,000,000, which amount taken with the local administrative expenses, and the interest of the loan bonds granted to the Chief and others at the time of the annexation, shows an increase, of over one hundred million *yen*. This is really a great success in view of the unsatisfactory state of the administration of Hokkaido, where despite the disbursement of hundreds of millions of *yen* for development and exploitation in the past 40 years. and despite the comparatively large number of inhabitants, reaching over 2,000,000, the annual tax income is said to be decidedly insufficient to meet the expenses of the local administration and the exploitation of the territory. It is not at all an exaggeration therefore to conclude that no success was ever so great and permanent on the part of our Government in naturalizing an annexed people, as the case of Loochu, which prefecture has produced such brave and loyal subjects, and whose finances can afford to add an annual sum of over a million *yen* to the vaults of our Treasury.

As the second expansion of our territory we must regard the acquirement of Formosa, by virtue of the Bakan Treaty concluded in consequence of the Japan-China war in 18'4-'95. Regarding this island, the result thus far of our administration can by no stretch of imagination be regarded as successful, notwithstanding the fact that almost twenty years have elapsed since Japan took possession of the island. Some fierce types of aborigines, scattered over virgin, unexploited regions, still offer a most persistent resistance. In fact, with all the efforts, on the part of our Government Authorities, for the speedy subjugation of the savages, they are not yet conquered and many deaths among our officials and soldiers have resulted at their hands. From the outset Japan had to encounter various hardships and difficulties in the attempt to bring the island under perfect control and successful administration. Immediately after our authorities, took possession of the island, they had to confront riots and armed uprising of the Chinese resident there. Then again, hardly had they put down these insurrections, before bandits took up arms against the Government, the suppression of whom after 7 or 8 years, was followed by trouble with the aborigines who are still annoying the authorities and hampering the progress of our exploitation work. Is this deplorable state of things then to be attributed to the authorities' maladministration, or to lack of ability? In my opinion, neither seems to be the case, but the truth is that the difficulty lies in the fundamental difference of the nature of the governing and the governed people; the aborigines are no better than wild, fierce beasts, and the banditti, nothing but pirates and highwaymen. They are next to incorrigible. For instance even those who are subjugated, still remain decidedly conservative in every matter, and can hardly be assimilated and naturalized. In these circumstances, our Government found it of imperative necessity, and are employing every effort, to educate and assimilate the aborigines on the one hand, and, on the other, to lay railways, construct harbours, start the sugar-refining industry, and also to encourage the cultivation of rice, tea and many other agricultural products. These, together with the speedy progress at present of the land-readjusting work, confidently insures the future prosperity of Formosan industries. But there is one thing that deters in no small measure the development of the island. This is the deep-rooted conservative disposition of the natives. With all the progress of industry and improvement of environments, so long as the natives cling to their conservatism, positively irreconcilable with the complicated systems of civilized administration, and so long as they suffer themselves to be bound by their old customs and manners, so long will the island remain undeveloped and a foreign element. But let us remember that time works wonders. In due course of time the natives of the island will surely be naturalized. The present progress toward civilization may be slow and tedious, but on the other hand, it is steady and consistent. Excepting, for instance, a trifling part occupied by the savages, order reigns all over the island, satisfactory progress marking every line of business, from the matter of education down to communications, transportation, and traffic organs. A numbers of banks and other money-market organs of the most civilized types are already established. The Formosan island under such a civilized administrative systems naturally constitutes a striking contrast with Fukien, in China, just over the Formosan straits. Here everything remains as undeveloped and as uncivilized as before. It is constantly infested by robbers. The people are not protected, officials are, most of them, unjust and dishonest, and to crown all, judges are influenced by prejudices and even bribery. In Formosa, which was under the same Government control and therefore in the same barbarous condition, people are now perfectly protected, judges and officials are guided by the strictest sense of justice and duty, and wealth and prosperity are rapidly increasing. The impassable gulf that separates barbarous and civilized administrations must thus easily be recognized, even by the incorrigible natives. And once they recognize the immense advantage of a civilized administration, they cannot but become reconciled to the new administrative system, to which they now possess such strong aversion. Another difficulty is that the modern civilized administrative system requires immense expenditures for education, sanitation and other necessary provisions and accommodations, which as a matter of course, necessitates more or less increase of taxes. This the natives find rather un-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

welcome, but it may be taken for granted that sooner or later all of them will see the incalculable benefits of a civilized administration, coming, as they will, to take cognizance of the fact that the increase of taxes on one hand means a corresponding increase of income on the other.

As observed before, the present state of the Formosan administration, when viewed from the particular standpoint of the island itself, leaves much to be desired. However, when a general view is taken from the standpoint of our territorial expansion, we have attained no small success in the administration of the island. And this is not self-assurance alone, for, so far as the writer can learn, even our ally, England, who is so experienced in the matter of colonization, and who possesses great colonial power and capacity, considers the Japanese colonial administration in the island a success. Especially as compared with that of the United States in the Philippines, ours must be considered successful and our country must be regarded as at least a step ahead of the great Republic, in point of colonial administration, if not in other things. The great Republic's Philippine administration is so far from a success, that the consideration of the comparatively brief space of time Japan commenced Formosan colonization in advance of the Republic, makes our success in the island's administration loom up all the greater and more conspicuous. As to Japan's further successful exploitation of the island, it must be a matter of time, since it takes, for any country, at least two or three generations to educate and thoroughly convert an annexed foreign people and place them up to the common level of the conqueror in faith, sentiment and unity,—a foreign people who are fundamentally differentiated not only in manners and customs, but even in ideas, sentiment and religion. As to our Formosan natives, they are not only ethnologically closely allied to the Japanese race, but morally also in point of the basis of Confucianism. When, therefore, a proper course of time is allowed, it will not be impossible to successfully give thorough education to 3,000,000 of the natives so as to convert them all into as brave and loyal Japanese subjects as the Loochu people. In administering Formosa, Japan must thus be considered as standing rather on an advantageous ground in view of the considerably less difficulty she has to encounter, when compared with England's control of India whose natives are entirely different from Englishmen in race, history, manners, thoughts, sentiments and religion.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE FAR EASTERN PUBLIC HALL COMPANY LIMITED.

The Second Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company was held at the "Gaiety" yesterday at 5 o'clock p.m., when the following report and accounts were presented.

After writing off *yen* 106.09 from Property Account and *yen* 299.23 from Furniture, to bring these values to even figures, the Profit and Loss Account shows a credit of *yen* 497.02, and your Directors recommend that this to carried to next account.

The Directors retiring this meeting are Messrs. D. Marshall and T. Thomas, who offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Pearson, Mackie and Dempster, Chartered Accountants, and their reappointment is recommended.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

D. MARSHALL, Chairman.

Yokohama, December, 1910.

BALANCE-SHEET, AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account :—		
I. Authorised 1,000 Shares of 50 *yen* each fully paid up.	Yen. 50,000.00	Yen.
II. Subscribed 879 New Shares of *yen* 50 each fully paid up	43,950.00	
121 old Shares of *yen* 50 each fully paid up	6,050.00	
		50,000.00
The Public Hall Association :— Liability on 7 Old Debentures *yen* 50 each not yet redeemed. Redemption Price *yen* 100.00 each		700.00
Mortgage		8,500.00
Sundry Creditors		496 96
Profit and Loss Account, forward to next Account		497.02
		60,193 98

ASSETS.

	Yen.
Land and Buildings	52,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures	7,000.00
Stock on Hand	53.00
Telephone Deposit Account	10.00
Suspense Account	920,70
Cash in Bank	210.28
	60,193.98

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.
For Year ended 30th September, 1910.

	Yen.
To Interest	600,40
To Written off Property Account and Furniture Account	405.32
To Balance, forward to next Account	497.02
	1,502.74
By Balance forward from last Account	121.01
By Transfer Fee	5.00
By Balance from Working Account	1,376.73
	1,502.74

WORKING ACCOUNT.
For Year ended 30th September, 1910.

	Yen.
To Ground Rent and Taxes	97.56
To Hall Expenses	1,299.31
To Fire Insurance	673.23
To Lighting and Heating	226.76
To Stationery and Printing	17.04
To Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account	1,376.73
	3,690.63
By Income from Hire of Hall	3,690.63
	3,690.63

In accordance with the Companies Act 1907 we hereby certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We have examined the Books of the Far Eastern Public Hall Company, Limited, Yokohama, for the year ended 30th September, 1910, and beg to report that the above Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts as prepared by us, are in our opinion properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Co.'s Affairs according to the best of our information, and explanations given us, and shown by the Books of the Company.

PEARSON, MACKIE & DEMPSTER,
Chartered Accountants.

Yokohama, 28th November, 1910.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Notwithstanding Official denials, there appears to have been something very similar to a revolution in Mexico. Fortunately, it has been quelled, and the country is once more settled down; but had it succeeded, it would have been infinitely more of a revolution than that in Portugal. The following accounts appear in the Victoria Colonist of Nov. 23rd.

El Paso, Texas, November 22.

A bridge between the capital city of Chihuahua and Madera was dynamited to-day and 300 Mexican soldiers killed or wounded in the explosion, according to a report received here.

Eagle Pass, November 22.

The Mexican revolutionists have captured three towns in the rich Nazas River Valley, Gomez Palacio, Lordo and Torreon.

The death roll is reported heavy at Torreon, where 1,000 revolutionists, armed with modern long-range guns, swept the city with a terrific fire for several hours.

ARMY UNRELIABLE.

El Paso, Tex., November 22.

Passengers arriving this morning from Mexico report a terrible condition in that country. The train was loaded with American refugees as all Americans are leaving the country as fast as possible.

The refugees report Parral, State of Chihuahua, in the hands of the revolutionists with the wires cut and the mayor and chief of police dead. How many others have been killed the refugees did not know. Troops being sent from Chihuahua to Parral left the train at Jimenez, the junction point, and refused to go further. Jimenez was captured by the rebels on Monday. The Mexican officials permitted the Americans to retain their arms to protect themselves.

The passengers say the government is placing little reliance in the army, as half of it is made up of petty criminals and convicts sentenced to a term in the army instead of a prison. Most of these are known to be in sympathy with the revolutionary movement, and many officers who have been offered promotion by Francisco Madero, are suspected of being ready to join him.

The headquarters of the F. S. Pearson Lumber interests in Chihuahua are in the hands of the revolutionists. Troops were sent there from Chihuahua, but twenty-five deserted en route and the remainder joined the rebels upon arrival, according to reports heard by the passengers. An American arriving from Guadalajara, the capital of the State of Jalisco, declares that General Ahumada is no longer depending upon his troops, but has placed three rapid fire guns about his palace and hired men to guard the palace and operate the guns.

MADERO ORGANIZING FORCES.

Francisco Madero, leader of the revolution, is reported to be in the hills of Coahuila, his native state, organizing his men. A telegram from Del Rio to-day says a company of United State cavalry is en route to that place from San Antonio and that troops are moving to Eagle Pass to enforce neutrality on the border.

There are reports to-day of general fighting at Orizaba, Rio Blanco, Nogales, and Santa Rosa, a group of manufacturing towns in Vera Cruz, whither troops were called, and this morning some mills have been fired upon. These are the cotton towns and there are 10,000 employees in Orizaba alone said to be against the government. The sale of liquor has been prohibited there since last Friday, but several cantinas were broken into and liquor procured, which has made the situation more difficult to handle.

Papers which arrived by the morning mail show that conditions in Vera Cruz were serious as far back as Saturday. The papers declare that reports were received from Guadalajara on Friday of serious disturbances in several villages in that state and that trusted men are out investigating.

It is also reported that in Pachuca the Americans are fleeing, cards reading "Death to Yankees" and "Down with Gringoes," having been posted all over the town. Many cards read, "Kill Diaz and his Yankee friends."

The inauguration of General Diaz as president for another term will commence Dacember 1st, and a general disturbanes is expected then if the revolt has not already become general by that time. El Diario Del Hogar, the paper which incited the first American riots in Mexico City, has been suppressed and the editor, Filomeno Mat, jailed.

CITIES CAPTURED BY REBELS.

San Antonio, San Andres, Torreon, Ranch, Minaca, Encinillas. Guerrero, and all the surrounding country in the state of Chihuahua were taken by the revolutionists last night. The revolution expected to storm the city of Parral at daybreak. The Parral & Durango Railroad is in the hands of the revolutionists.

With practically all lines of communication in the hands of the Mexican government, with the frontier closely guarded, and all travel over the international boundary at this point forbidden between the hours of midnight and 6 in the morning, reports on the situation are meagre. From the vague information which filtered through last night it is known that the situation is critical in the extreme.

Serious disorders were reported from points in

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

seven different states, the territory affected spreading in a fan shape from a point less than 100 miles northwest of the City of Mexico to the United States boundary. In addition, fighting is reported in Puebla, southeast of the Mexican capital and at Orizada, state of Vera Cruz, which lies to the east of the City of Mexico.

Francisco I. Madero, head of the anti-re-electionists in Mexico is reported to have entered the country at the head of a force numbering approximately 1,000, and Mexican troops are moving north to meet him. Rumour has it that General Bernardo Reyes, the military hero of the country, who was implicated in the uprising two years ago and who has been practically an exile since, has reached Mexico, and the report gave impetus to the revolutionary cause.

The most serious uprising is that reported from Gomez Palachio, where federal troops went over to the revolutionists, taking, with them large quantities of arms and ammunition, Troops are being rushed to all points where disorders are reported and it is practically certain that there has been heavy fighting at many places, with bloodshed.

Early reports were that the Mexican government has assumed charge of all tel graph lines and that no messages could be transmitted except under strict censorship. They confiscated all stores and military equipment and surrounded all cattle and horses. Chihuahua is under martial law. Two trainloads of federal troops will reach Chihuahua to-morrow. Troops are arriving to-day and skirmishes occurred around Chihuahua with a number killed and wounded. Parral is cut off from communication with the outside world.

Every street in Juarez is being patrolled this morning. Double guards were on duty over the municipal prison, the federal arms, banks and customs house last night. Every pedestrian is stopped and questioned as to his business. The Associated Press correspondent was stopped and questioned every block when he entered the city this morning.

DIAZ TAKES COMMAND.

Mexico City, November 22.

President Profirio Diaz to-day assumed personal command of the Mexican forces in the field. He was summoned from a health resort at Corral, following a rumour that Francisco Madero had been seen at the head of a large revolutionary force south of Ciuad Poffirio Diaz.

Belated despatches arriving here to-day state that in an outbreak at Orizaba federal troops deserted to the revolutionists. Nineteen officers and men were recaptured and shot secretly, according to the report.

Military officials are withholding the details of last night's fighting at Durange, and the result of the battle there is unknown, and the wires were cut after midnight.

Durango has a population of 30,000, and large forces of revolutionists were in the vicinity of the town. It is believed that fighting lasted all night, and that details of the conflict will show a heavy loss of life.

The government forces are reported as preparing to attempt the simultaneous annihilation of revolutionists in all parts of the republic. The war department is pouring troops and rurales into every northern state.

FIGHTING AT PARRAL.

El Paso, Texas, November 22.

After an all-night fight near Parral, scores of revolutionists were defeated by the Mexican troops, according to unofficial information arriving here to-day.

Madeiro sympathizers have received cipher despatches indicating that the revolutionists are massing to attack Chihuahua and they predict that Puebla will fall. The despatches state that the insurgents have captured Torreon and Gomez palacio.

Thousands of Yaqui Indians enlisted by the rebels of Cananea are reported preparing to take the field. It is estimated that 6 000 Yaqui can be summoned to the insurgent colours in western Mexico. Secret advices state that 600 of the garrison at Chihuahua have promised to desert to the insurgents when an attack on that city is begun.

A renewal of rioting at Puebla and Zacatecas was reported to-day.

Federal agents here learned that while the United States has been devoting its efforts to preserve neutrality along the Texas border, the insurgents have been smuggling arms and ammunition by wholesale into Mexico from New Mexico and Arizona. The headquarters of the smugglers is reported to be at Naco, Arizona.

A force of revolutionists fully armed and equipped, has occupied the heights above Parral, and a trainload of Mexican infantry prepared to dislodge them to-day.

The troops advanced cautiously owing to reports that revolutionists aided by miners, sacked the dynamite warehouses at Parral and planted explosives at various places in the trails leading to their stronghold. Word of a battle is expected here hourly and excitement is at fever heat. General Terrazas today notified President Diaz that he expected an attack by insurgents upon Chihuahua, of which state he is the governor. The Government has commandeered the telegraph lines throughout Mexico in an effort to suppress reports of revolt and clashes between revolutionists and troops. This action has given rise to alarming rumours that the revolutionists have been successful, and that the government forces in a dozen states are hard pressed. A report was received here that the insurgents are besieging the Gomez Palacio at Durango, and that the garrison there has declared for Francisco Madeiro.

The Rio Grande border, which is being patrolled by rangers and United States cavalry, will be reinforced by four companies of the 23rd infantry, who were ordered under arms at Fort Bliss this morning.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

SEVERE weather is reported to have been experienced in Asahigawa, Hokkaido, since Friday night (9th inst.). At 5 a.m. on the 10th inst. the thermometer registered 26 degrees below freezing-point Fahr. Such intense cold in December has rarely been known even in that northern district.

AN American millionaire Mr. Morgan who has recently been residing at Paris, with Mrs. Yuki Morgan, started thence on the 28th ult. for Japan on a pleasure-trip. The couple arrived at Tsuruga on Tuesday morning *via* Siberia, and immediately left for Kyoto, where they will spend the winter with Mrs. Morgan's mother and sisters.

WE have received from Messrs. J. Curnow and Co. a packet of articles drawing attention to the merits of Luxardo's Maraschino di Zara Liqueur. The packet includes a leather purse, a combination picnic knife and fork, a leather cigarette case, a pocket mirror and a pair of celluloid serviette-rings. Such advertising devices have the merit of being useful, as well as likely to keep in mind the article in question.

A GENERAL meeting of the American Friendly Association was held on Wednesday evening at the Kojun-sha, in Tokyo. Some fifty members were present. After making a financial report, Mr. Masuda Ko was recommended as a councillor. At 6 p m. the dining-hall was opened, when Mayor Ozaki and several others who have just returned home, were given a reception. Mr. Ozaki and Mr. Mochizuki each gave a record of impressions during their journey in the United States.

AT a time when attractive books are sought for the purpose of presentation, special atten ion may be directed to a new work with forty plates in colour by Mr. Warwick Goble, whose edition last year of *The Water Babies* was one of the successes of the season. The new book is *Green Willow and other Japanese Fairy Tales*, collected by Miss Grace James, and it will be issued in two forms — the ordinary edition, in crown 4to., at 15*s.* net, and a large-paper *Edition de Luxe* at 42*s.* net. The stories themselves are of exceptional merit, and their humorous, pathetic, and poetic qualities, combined with their Japanese setting, have given Mr. Goble a most favourable opportunity for the exercise of his delicate and charming art. Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will publish the book immediately.

WHAT will be the largest hotel in England, and one of the largest in Europe, is to be built near Piccadilly-circus by the Strand Hotel Company. The hotel will have twelve or thirteen hundred bedrooms and will occupy a piece of ground with an area of 44,000 square feet, bounded by Air-street, Glasshouse-street, Sherwood-street, and Brewer-street. The principal entrance will be a few yards from Piccadilly-circus, near the Monico. The land is now chiefly taken up by shops, all the leases for which expire in 1912.

REGARDING the Russo-Japanese Trans-Siberian connection, the Imperial Railway Board has fixed the rates for through tickets from Tokyo to St. Petersburg as follows :—

		Yen.
BY WAY OF DAIREN		
First-class	(adults).....	334.45
,,	(children).....	130.65
Second-class	(adults).....	234.65
,,	(children).....	93.10
BY WAY OF VLADIVOSTOCK.		
First-class	(adults).....	330.50
,,	(children).....	127 65
Second class	(adults).....	221.65
,,	(children).....	85 70

In addition some 70 *yen* is to be charged for a bedstead in the first-class carriage.

The above will be carried into effect on and after the 1st of February next.

BABY'S FACE LIKE PIECE OF RAW BEEF

Smothered with Bad Pimples. Awful to Look At. Scratched and Cried Terribly. Feared He Would Always be Disfigured. Cuticura Remedies Quite Cured Him.

"My baby boy, twelve months ago, had a large pimple come on his forehead. It burst and spread all over his face which soon looked like a piece of raw beef, all smothered with bad pimples. It was awful to look at. The poor little thing used to scratch it and cry terribly. I took him to a doctor but he only got worse until I was quite frightened that he would always be disfigured. Then I sent for some Cuticura Ointment and after using it I found that baby no longer scratched his face. So I got in all two large tins of Cuticura Ointment, together with Cuticura Soap, and in two months the Cuticura Remedies had quite cured him. Now I always keep a tin of Cuticura Ointment by me in case of anything else coming, and of course I use Cuticura Soap for all my children.



"About fourteen years ago I had something like heat spots all over my arms and shoulders. I scratched and rubbed them so much that they bled and then I was covered with little sores. A friend gave me a tin of Cuticura Ointment and before I had used it up my skin was completely clear, and I was cured. I had had the trouble for nine months and had tried everything to get rid of it. I tell all my friends about my baby's cure, indeed they ask what I used for the little boy's face, for they all saw how bad it was before the Cuticura Remedies cured it." (Signed) Mrs. E. Perry, 99, Waterloo Rd., Aldershot, Hants., England, May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book on skin diseases.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, December 17.

The market for Raw Cotton is firm. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.

	PER PICUL.
American Middling	47.50 to 48.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 49.50
Indian Broach	40.00 to 41.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	35.50 to 36.50

COTTON YARN.

	PER BALE
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	420.00 to 460.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Little business has been done. Generally speakings stocks are heavy.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7.40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10.60
„ „ Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 3.75
Victory	3.56
Nonpareil	4.50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.40 to 2.70
Hokuyetsu	2.90 to 3.50
Nippon	2.45 to 3.50
Ogura	2.45 to 3.15
Todai	3.00

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y. 10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transaction, have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y. 240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320.00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

FLOUR.

Little business has been done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11.40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced local mills to make purchases to the extent of several thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4.60 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4.40 to 4.50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On December 15th stocks were: Filatures 14,352 bales; Re-reels, 2,261 bales; Kakeda, 738 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	V 1,050
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,010
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,020
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	975
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	970
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den.	955
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	945
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	945
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	935
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	990
Re-reels—No. 1½	965
Re-reels—No. 2	950
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	905
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	890
Kakedas—No. 2	870

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Dec	Present delivery. *yen.*	December delivery. *yen.*	January delivery. *yen.*	February delivery. *yen.*
9th	10.26	10.04	10.09	10 22
10th	10.36	10.15	10.21	10 35
11th	—	—	—	—
12th	10.38	10.21	10.30	10.38
13th	10.32	10.14	10.21	10.34
14th	10.32	—	10.20	10.33
15th	10.13	9 92	9.98	10 14

WASTE SILK.

The market is firm. Prices are a little easier, but the quality of recent arrival is not good.

On November 28th stocks were:—Noshi, 2,500 piculs; Kibiso, 7,500 piculs; Sundries, 1,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	125 to 135
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—The market is firm.

Kanazawa:—There has been a slight decline in prices, but the market is firm.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9.15	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.85
27″	8.65	8.50	8.45	8.25	8.25
36″	8.35	8.50	8.35	8.15	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA.)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *m* Yen.
22½″	9.10	9.10	9.10	8.85
27″	8.85	8.75	8.70	8.40
36″	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.30

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12.60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of December 15th the quotation was £57.7.6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,405,716
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	221,794

Delivery.	Closing Price
December	15.08
January	15.20
February	15 45

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December	14 59	December	14.56
January	14.70	January	14 78
February	14.97	February	14.97

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 16.00
Medium	15.10
Common	14.20
Average	15.10

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st til November 29th, amount to 6,850,000 *kin* agains 8,700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y. nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	147.90
January	146.55
February	145 65

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Dec. 15.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ higher and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ @ $\frac{1}{8}$ higher have caused local rates on China to rule accordingly lower and easier discounts from London make credits easier to negociate.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0 3/8
— — Sight	2/0 3/8 @ 7/16
— — 60 days	2/0 1/2
— — 4 months' sight	2/0 5/8
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 11/16 @ 3/4
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 13/16 @ 7/8
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 1/16
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	260 1/2
America—Bank sight	49 3/8
— Private 30 days' sight	50 1/8
— Private 4 months' sight	50 7/8
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212 1/2
India—Bank sight	151 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	153 1/2
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	91*
— Private 10 days' sight do	89*
Shanghai—Bank sight	81 1/4*
— Private 10 days' sight	82 3/4*
Bar Silver (London)	25 3/16 @ 3/8

* Nominal.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	N. Y. K...	Awa Maru 1	M. Dec. 19
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Tenyo Maru 2	M. Dec. 19
Seattle	N. Y. K....	Sado Maru	Tu Dec. 20
Hongkong...	C. P. R...	Em. of Japan	Sa. Dec. 24
America.....	P. M.....	China	Sa Dec. 24
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Panama Maru	Su. Dec. 25
Europe	M.M.....	Tourane 3	W. Dec. 28
Europe	N.D.L....	Goeben	M. Dec. 26
Vancouver...	C. P. R...	Monteagle	Tu. Dec. 27
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Korea	Tu. Dec. 27
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Hallamshire	Th. Dec. 29
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota	M. Jan. 2
America.....	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru	Sa. Jan. 7

1 Left Hongkong on the 6th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 10th inst.
3 Left Singapore on the 13th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Suveric	Sa. Dec. 17
Europe	N. D. L...	Prinz Ludwig	Sa. Dec. 17
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	Sa. Dec. 17
Shanghai ...	N Y K..	Hakuai Maru	Su Dec. 18
Europe	N.Y.K....	Kaga Maru	W. Dec. 21
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Awa Maru	W. Dec. 21
America.....	T.K.K....	Tenyo Maru	W. Dec. 21
Europe	M. M. ...	V. de la Ciotat	Sa. Dec. 24
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of Japan	Su. Dec. 25
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Monteagle	Tu. Dec. 27
Tacoma.....	O. S. S. ...	Panama Maru	Tu. Dec. 27
America.....	C. R.....	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec 28
America.....	P. M.....	Korea	W. Dec. 28
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Hallamshire	F. Dec. 30
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	W. Jan. 4
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Nikko Maru	Sa. Jan. 7
Tacoma	B. & S....	Oania	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong...	T.K.K ...	Chiyo Maru	Su. Jan. 8
Hongkong...	N.Y.K....	Tamba Maru	M. Jan. 9

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R Smith, 9th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 9th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu, Japanese despatch vessel, 3,960, Lieut. Com'd. Y. Kawanami, 10th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,865, R. Conradi, 10th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Ernst, 10th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, T. Kuwabara, 10th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 10th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 11th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 11th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha).

Kotik, Russian steamer, 684, M. Bitte, 11th Dec.,—Petropavlovsk.—Smith Baker & Co.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 11th Dec.,—Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 12th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 12th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General,—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 12th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 13th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,821, Barillon, 13th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, Barrett, 13th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Shiokubi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 13th Dec.,—Tokuyama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idzumi, Japanese cruiser, 2,967, Capt. E. Kobayashi, 13th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, McLean, 14th Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 14th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, A. E. A. Baker, 14th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Mexico Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,759, N. Kobayashi, 14th Dec.,—Tacoma, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 16th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Yeterofu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,067, J. Richards, 14th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 14th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Taihoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,733, I. Sato, 14th Dec.,—Taku, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, Stevens, 14th Dec,,—Uraga.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha,

DEPARTURES.

Ariake Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,183, T. Ota, 8th Dec.,—Miike.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Kosai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,423, S. Tominaga, 9th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,992, Shinowara, 9th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kawachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,782, H. Petersen, 10th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 5,865, R. Conradi, 10th Dec.,—Puget Sound Ports, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polynesien, French steamer, 2,916, Bruno, 10th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Yawata Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,366, T. Sekine, 10th Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Alcinous, British steamer, 4,278, Riepenhansen, 11th Dec.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Takeshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, S. Kuwabara, 11th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 11th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,959, Nomura, 11th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nippon Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,437, H. S. Smith, 12th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Totomi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,976, R. Smith, 12th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 871, K. Sudzuki, 12th Dec.,—Bonin Island, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu, Japanese despatch vessel, 3,960, Lieut. Com. Y. Kawanami, 12th Dec.,—Nawa (Riukiu.,

Somali, British steamer, 4,225, A. G. Cubitt, 13th Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Arabia, German steamer, 2,868, Ernst, 13th Dec.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Benarty, British steamer, 2,510, J. D. Sarchet, 13th Dec.,—Vladivostock.—Cornes & Co.

Inaba Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,837, K. Kawara, 13th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mikawa Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,853, K. Asakawa, 13th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald 14th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tacoma Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,830, H. Yamamoto, 14th Dec.,—Tacoma Wash., Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Mongolia, American steamer, 8,700, Henry E. Morton, 14th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Shiokubi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, A. Yamashita, 14th Dec.,—Saseho, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 15th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chikugo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, F. H. Fegen, 15th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benten Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,668, M. Deguchi, 15th Dec.,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hyson, British steamer, 4,232, McLean, 15th Dec.,—Sourabaya, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru* from Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Denvis and Mr. Lowe in cabin; Mr. Y. Kobayashi in second class; 3 in intermediate; 24 in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Inaba Maru* from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. R. Masujima and Mrs. R. Mizuno in cabin; Mr. I. Yamada and Mr. K. Hongyo in second class; 32 Japanese and 7 Russian in steerage. For Kobe:—Mr. T. Yamaji and Mr. and Mrs. Musfield in cabin; 135 Japanese and 6 Russian in steerage. For Moji:—2 Japanese in steerage. For Shanghai:—Miss E. Potts and Miss M. Potts in cabin; Mr. E. Vensky in second class. For Hongkong:—Mr. R. D. Fisher, Mr. Benjamin Parky and Mr. William H Potts in cabin; Mr. P. N. Habbart in second class; 2 Portuguese, 13 Indian and 35 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Chikugo Maru* from Shanghai via ports:—Mrs. J. L. Taylor, Miss Strong, Mrs. Priest and 2 children and Mr. Narita in cabin, Mr. T. Kondo, Mr. K. Imoi and 2 Chinese in second class: 16 in steerage.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. S. Wolff, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fergnson, Mrs. G. Watrons, 2 children and servant, Mr. Harry Catlin and Mr. —. Stater. For Honolulu:—Mr. H. Ohrtmann, Mr. C. O. Yee Hop, Master Chun Yee Sung, Sung, Mrs. Lai See and Miss C. Vee Hui. For San Francisco:—Mr. Juan Ansoani, Mrs. Clara S. Bishop, Mrs. Griffing Bancroft, Mr. and Mrs. B. Duchscher, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Earle and 2 children, Mr. C. L. Gorham, Dr. Edna M. Greenwaod, Miss Jessie R. Greenwood, Dr. Esther Gimson, Mr. and Mrs C. F. Hend ie, Miss U. F. Hendrie, Miss E. Hendrie, Miss M. Hendrie, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Mareau, Major J. A. Penn, U.S.A., Mrs J. B. Palmer, Mr. R. W. Palmer, Mr. S. J. Powell, Mr. H. F. Roller, Mr. A. Schweter, Miss M. B. Smith, Mr. A. L. Shelton, Mrs. A. L. Shelton and 2 children, Mr. H. T. Tompkins, Mr. Ricardo Torres, Mrs. Wong Him, Miss C. A. Wong Him, Mr. Henry Wong Him, Capt. Rodger Welles, U.S.N. and Mrs. Rodger Wells in cabin.

Per R.V.F. steamer *Riazan* from Vladivostock:—Dr, Recithel, Mr. P. Shanphans, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Coste, Mr. Kirby, Mr. Tratter, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Ishiwara, and Mr. Suzuki in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China* from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mr. H. Bridges, Mr. H. H. Cato, Mr. D. W. Craddock, Mr. W. H. Donald, Mrs. Levett, Mr. J. G. McGregor, Mr. R. Proctor, Mr. A. C. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. A. Schwartz, Dr. and Mrs. F. B. Sheldon, Mr. P. E. Strauss, Mr. H. Suchard, Mr. M. Tsao, and Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Wheeler in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Polynesien* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. H. E. Metcalf and Mr M Ishii in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Mishima Maru* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. N. Sakenobe, Mr. S. Kawakami, Vice Consul J. Iwaya, Miss A. Havama, Baronde Woelmont, Mr. S. Tsurumi, Mrs. S. Tsurumi, Mrs. Coalter, Mrs. Fischer and child, Mr. D. W. Rodger, Mr. T. Watanabe, Mrs. S. Matsuda and 2 children, Miss T. Matsudo, Mr. A. V. C. Maher, Mr. M. Naganuma and Mr. and Mrs. Ketner in cabin; Mr. and Mrs Watanabe, Mr. S. Midzushima, Mr. N. Seki, Mr. Y. Ono and Mr. I. Tsurumi in second class.

Per Japanse steamer *Nippon Maru* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pettee, Miss Elizabeth Pettee, Mr. Joseph L. Barton, Rev. J. B. Beach, Capt. and Mrs. Walter Kirton, Mrs. A. R. Blackhall, Mr. Frad F. Brett-Rev. T. S. Buckingham, Mr. Geo. P. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. H. K. Davis, Mr. H. W. Dickers, Mr. I. R. Grosvenor, Mr. Chas. Martin, Mr. W. R. Macfar, lane, Capt. Martin Olson, R.C., Mr. J. Piedad, Mr. A. W Preston, Mr. W. R. D. Price, Mr. Ed. N. R no Mr. J N. Holt, Dr. and M s. J. A. McAllister, Miss B stiz McAllister, Mr. H. W. Denison and Mr, J. R. Kennedy in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Kasuga Maru*, for Shanghai vi ports:—Mr. T. Midzushima in cabin; Mr.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

P. B. Shroff, Mr. W. Lillson, Miss Tening Sing Seng, Mrs. M. C. Kin, Mr. T. Kimura, Mr. Ru Shi Ketsu and Mr. Ru Ki in second class.

Per British steamer *Somali* for London and Antwerp via ports :—Mr. G. W. Anderson and Professor Griffiths in cabin.

Per American steamer *Mongolia* for San Francisco via Honolulu :—Mr. Juan Ansoani, Mrs. Griffing Bancroft, Mrs. Clara S. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. B. Duchscher, Rev. and Mrs. A. M. Earle and 2 children, Dr. Esther Gimson, Dr. Edna M. Greenwood, Mr. C. L. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hendrie, Miss U. F. Hendrie, Miss M. Hendrie, Mrs. Lai See, Mr. W. A. Marean, Mr. H. Ohrtmann, Mrs. J. B. Palmer, Mr. R. W. Palmer, Major J. A. Penn, U.S.A., Mr. S. J. Powell, Mr. H. F. Roller, Mr. A. Schroeter, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Shelton and 2 children, Miss M. B. Smith, Mr. H. T. Tompkins, Mr. Ricardo Torres, Capt. Roger Welles, U.S.N., Mrs. Roger Welles, Mrs. Wong Him, Miss C. A. Wong Him, Mr. Henry Wong Him, Mr. C. C. Yee Hop, Miss C. Yee Mui, Master Chun Yee Sung, Mrs. M. R. Bayley, Mr. Geo. S. Beebe, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Crane, Miss Crane, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. DeGolyer, Miss K. DeGolyer, Mrs. Joseph Green, Mrs. R. J. Hayes, Miss A. W. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harggraff, Capt. E. Meyn, Mr. S. Miyamoto, Mrs. H. Randall, Miss Helene Rawson, Miss M. H. Rawson, Miss Nina Rawson, Mr. J. H. Rosenthal, Miss A. M. Sagehorn, Mr. Chas. B. Stetson, Mr. T. Suyeda, Mr. Carl Whitman and Mrs. H. Yoshinaga in cabin.

SILK SHIPPERS.

Raw & Waste Silk shipped per steamer *Polynesien* :—

	Raw.				Waste.			
	Marseilles Option.	Lyons.	Moscow.	Milan.	France.	Italy.	Trieste.	Peignes.
Siber Hegner & Co.	124	39	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nabholz & Co.....	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
W. Pestalozzi	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hara Yushutsuten .	70	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
L. Mottet	55	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.....	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Eymard & Co.	10	—	—	—	224	16	—	—
Mitsui Bussan K'sha	—	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlowitz & Co. ...	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiito Gomei Kaisha		30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bavier & Co.	—	20	—	—	118	—	—	—
Pila & Co.....	—	20	—	10	—	—	—	—
Jewett and Bent ...	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dell'Oro & Co.....	—	—	—	—	—	112	—	—
Total	524	246	10	30	342	128	—	—

Per British steamer *Somali* for London and Antwerp via ports :—

	England.	Waste Silk. France.	Italy
Cor es & Co.....	—	2	1	—
C. Eymard & Co.....	—	—	76	—
Siber Hegner & Co ...	—	—	106	17
Jardine, Matheson & Co.—		—	45	—
Bavier & Co.....	—	—	117	—
Total	—	2	345	17

Silk shippers by *Tacoma Maru*, for Tacoma on the 14th Dec. :— Bales.

Vivanti Bros.....	235
F. Strahler & Co.....	149
China & Japan Tra ing Co., Ltd.	102
Jewett & Bent	45
Siber, Hegner & Co.	40
Nabholz & Cie	15
Kiito Gomei Kaisha.....	492
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	324
Total.....	1,402

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

STEAMERS.

NAME.	FROM.	REPORTED.	
Achilles	Liverpool	Left S'pore	Dec. 8
A'ral Fournichon	Singapore	At S'hai	Dec. 5
Antenor	Liverpool	Passed Ca al	Nov. 25
Atsuta Maru	London	At Kobe	Dec. 13
Australien	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Oct. 25
Awa Maru	Hongkong	At Moji	Dec. 13
Benlarig	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 6
Benledi	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Benvorlich	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Brasilia	Hamburg	Left S'hai	Dec. 12
Brisgavia	Hamburg	Passed Canal	Nov. 25
Caledonien	Marseilles	Left	Dec. 4
Ceylon Maru	Bombay	Left S'pore	Dec. 5
China	San F'cisco	Left	Dec. 6
Glaucus	Liverpool	Passed Can. l	Dec. 2
Glenlochy	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 22
Glenlogan	London	Left H'kong	Dec. 5
Glenturret	Antwerp	Left	Nov. 4
Goeben	Bremen	Left Colombo	Dec. 4
Hakata Ma u	Colombo	At Kobe	Dec. 6
Hitachi Maru	London	At S'pore	Dec. 15
Indradeo	New York	Left	Oct. 20
Inv rclyde	New York	Passed Canal	Nov. 8
Iyo Maru	London	Leaves	Dec. 24
Kanagawa M.	London	Left	Dec. 3
Kintuck	Liverpool	Left S'hai	Nov. 5
Kioto	New York	Left Algiers	Nov. 25
Kitano Maru	London	Left	Dec. 10
Manchuria	San F'cisco	Left	Dec. 13
Machaon	London	Passed Canal	Nov. 11
Matoppo	New York	Leaves	Jan. 10
Mi nesota	Seattle	Leaves	Dec. 19
Miyasaki Maru	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 10
Mont agle	Vancouver	Left	Dec. 10
Nile	London	Left S'hai	Dec. 7
Nubia	London	Passed Canal	Dec. 2
Palermo	Antwerp	Left C'wangtao	Dec. 8
Pembrokeshire	London	Left H'k ng	Dec. 14
Polyphemus	Liverpool	Left H kong	Dec. 2
Rygja	Astoria	Left	Dec. 9
Sado Maru	Seattle	Left	Dec. 3
Satsuma	New York	Left	Nov. 9
Scandia	Hamburg	Left S'pore	Dec. 7
Segovia	Hamburg	Left	Nov. 27
Shimosa	New York	At S'hai	Dec. 8
Siberia	San F'cisco	Left	Nov. 29
Silesia	Trieste	Passed Canal	Nov. 19
Stentor	Liverp ol	Passed Canal	Dec. 2
Sunda	Singapore	Left	Dec. 9
Swazi	New York	Left Aden	Sept. 29
Tenyo Maru	Hongkong	Left	Dec. 10
Tourane	Marseilles	Passed Canal	Nov. 25
Wakasa Maru	London	Left S'pore	Dec. 8

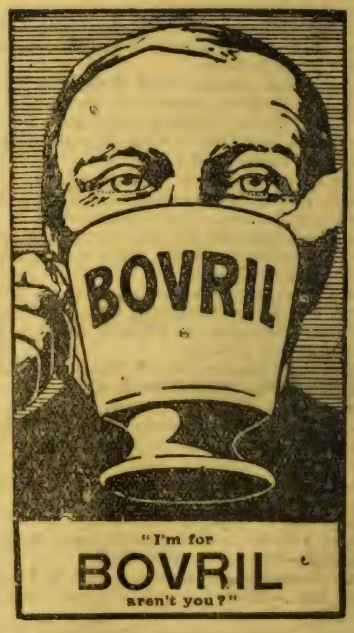
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

By Royal Warrant to H.M. the King.

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

—gives a delightfully appetizing flavour to all Meat Dishes, Fish, Soup, Game, Cheese and Salad.





(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミツトフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 26. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 24TH DEC., 1910. | 明治廿五年三月廿日 第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 781
Crisis in Peking ... 782
The 20-Million Loan ... 783
The Chingchow-Aigun Railway ... 783
The Chinese National Assembly ... 784
The Queue Question ... 785
Manchuria ... 785
China ... 786
The Gauge Question ... 786
Pratas Island ... 786
Chosen ... 786
America and the Far East ... 787
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Banquet ... 787
America and Japan ... 787
Domestic Politics ... 788
Co-operative Enterprise in Japan ... 789
The Diet ... 789
Professor Vickers ... 789
The Toyo Steamship Company ... 790
The Corner in the Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 790
The Senshu Domei-Kai ... 790
Suicide of the Brokers ... 790
Aeronauts in Tokyo ... 790
Sugar ... 791
The "Tosa Nikki" ... 791
The Taoelu Affair ... 791
Chili ... 791
Volcanoes ... 791
Liaushan Bay ... 791
The Foreign Trade of Japan ... 791
Koreans on the Upper Reaches of the Yalu ... 792
The Anglo-Japanese Exhibition ... 792
The Tariff Question ... 792
Exchequer Bills ... 792
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 792
Notes on Current Events ... 792
The Bookshelf ... 793
Leading Articles :—
Portents ... 794
The Future of the Colour Problem ... 794
Polite Oratory ... 795
Japan's Foreign Commerce ... 796
Budget for 1911-12 ... 796
Socialists and Powers ... 797
The A.D.C.'s "Dollar Duke" at the Gaiety ... 798
Annual General Meeting of the Nippon Race Club ... 799
The Manila Carnival ... 800
Notice to Mariners ... 800
Fires ... 801
International Press Association ... 801
Local News ... 801
Correspondence :—
God—And Fires ... 802
Monthly Summaries of the Religious Press ... 802
Fires Fully Explained ... 803
Une Association D'Idees ... 803
Preston v. "Japan Herald" Libel Case ... 833
The Defenceless American Coast ... 803
Chess ... 803
Telegrams ... 804
Latest Commercial ... 806
Latest Shipping ... 807
Supplement :—
Monthly Summary of Japanese Current Literature ... I.
The Expansion of Japan ... III.
Expansion of the Yamato Race ... VI.
Tokyo Notes ... VIII.
The Russo-Japanese Railway Through Ticket ... VIII.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 24TH, 1910.

MARRIAGE.

CLAYTON-CLEVELAND.—On the 4th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, San Francisco, ALBERT B. CLAYTON of San Pedro High School to PAULINE, second daughter of the late Rev. J. G. CLEVELAND, of Sendai, Japan.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE English naval experts now propose to increase the armour of the new Dreadnought battleships and to arm them with 16 inch guns.—*Osaka Asahi.*

It is reported from Chinnampho that the Post Office there was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The building was large and comparatively new.

ON the 17th inst. the fifth general meeting of the Okinawa Branch of the Japan Red Cross Society was held at Nawa. Prince and Princess Kanin honoured the meeting with their presence. Their Highness visited various schools in the city the following day. Pearls and other Okinawa products were presented by the citizens to the Prince and Princess respectively.

IT was published on Friday's *Official Gazette* that an Imperial university will be established at Fukuoka in Kyushu, which is to be called the Kyushu Imperial University.

A SAPPORO despatch reports that early on Monday morning an electric power-house of the Mitsui Workshop at Sunagawa, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 10,000 *yen*.

THE *Asama* and *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron reached Acapulco safely on the 17th inst. An enthusiastic reception was given to the Squadron by the government and people of Mexico.

THE Military Aeroplane Investigation Society being granted an appropriation of 470,000 *yen* this year, and a large tract of land has been purchased at Tokorozawa, Saitama prefecture, for the purpose of making experimental flights.

ABOUT 2 a.m. on the 16th inst. the O.S.K. steamer *Koshun Maru* (2,673 tons) ran aground upon a rock off Chongjin, on her way from Tsingsin to that port. The damage, however, is reported to have been very small, the crew and passengers all being rescued.

THE Chinese Minister Mr. Wang who has been touring in Chosen, is not in Seoul again, awaiting the return of Governor-General Terauchi to his post. The Minister, it is said, has some important business on which he has to confer with the Governor-General.

THE funeral of the late High Priestess Seiyen took place at Kyoto on Monday afternoon, over 3,000 persons attending. The principal mourners were Prince and Princess Kuni, Princess Dowager Kayo, High Priestess Murakumo, and a number of peers and other dignitaries.

PRINCE AND PRINCESS KANIN who have recently honoured the general meetings of the Okinawa Branches of the Japan Red Cross Society and the Ladies' Patriotic Association with their presence, were expected to leave Nawa on Tuesday for Yokohama on board the despatch-boat *Manchu*.

A MAYEBASHI despatch says that loud rumblings were twice heard from Asamiyama within three minutes from 8.07 a.m. on the 16th inst. A severe shock was felt in the neighbourhood. Thick volumes of smoke came out from a new vent which had been opened a little to the east of the summit. The damage is reported to have been comparatively small.

THE German Crown Prince is expected to arrive at Yokohama from Shanghai direct on the 24th of April next. His Higness will stay a week in Tokyo, putting up at the Kasumigaseki Detached Palace as a guest of the Imperial Japanese Court, and will spend a fortnight sightseeing in various parts of the country. Baron Mumm, the German Ambassador, will return to Japan, reaching Yokohama on January 22.

LEADING businessmen of Yokohama having declined as a body to coöperate with the promoters of the Keihin Canal Company, the latter have proposed a new plan to dig a canal at a cost of 5,000,000 *yen* and simultaneously to set about reclamation of 1,000,000 *tsubo* at Shinagawa with earth to be obtained by diggiug the canal. The reclamation work will require some 10,000,000 *yen*, which outlay, as the promoters say, will easily be refunded by selling the reclaimed ground. Messrs. Wakao and Watanabe of this city are reported to have approved the plan.

A HAKODATE despatch says that the steamer *Kwanko Maru* which left Muroran a fortnight ago for Shiriro, Mutsu province, is missing. It encountered on the way a severe snowstorm. The destroyer *Akebono* from Ominato went out on the 14th inst. to search for the vessel, but in vain.

IT is reported from Choshi, Chiba prefecture, that on the afternoon of the 18th inst. a violent storm raged in that district. The embankment on the beach was washed away by the waves to an extent of some 500 yards, resulting in the destruction of many houses in the neighbourhood. Fortunately no casualties are reported.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch, says the *Asahi*, states that on the 11th of October last the U.S. scoutship *Takoma* arrived at Valdez, Alaska, with 38 Japanese convicts on board, who belonged to the Japanese sailing vessel *Tokai Maru*. It will thus be seen that the crew of the *Tokai Maru*, who were fined $300 each on a charge of poaching during June last, has been subjected to further punishment.

IT has unofficially been decided that the warships to be condemned at the end of this fiscal year will be the first-class coast defence ship *Chinyen*, the third class coast defence ship *Takao*, and the despatchboat *Yayeyama*. The *Naniwa*, *Takachiho*, and *Izumi*, which are old enough to retire from service, will be exempted from condemnation and be used in surveying or some other services.

MR. CORNER, a passenger on the steamship *Inveresk*, had a narrow escape last month from a terrible death in Manila harbour. Mr. Corner was enjoying an early morning swim inside the breakwater with a pet dog, when aroused by the shrill cries of warning of Mr. J. H. Trachy, chief officer of the *Inveresk*, he made for the vessed and hastily climbed up the ladder with the dog in his arms. A moment later, and not a foot behind, a 12-foot shark came along with wide open jaws, seeking the swimmer and his pet.

THE trial of Mr. Rosenheimer, the New York millionaire manufacturer, for murder in having run an automobile at reckless speed, smashed a carriage, and killed the occupant, was interrupted on Nov. 1 by the discovery that one juror had accepted a bribe of £40 to stand resolutely for an acquittal, regardless of the evidence. The exposure of bribery was made by the defendant's own counsel. The juror in question was the dissenting member who caused the disagreement of the jury in a notorious murder trial years ago.

AS the result of inquiries made by the Port Investigation Committee, the ports in the country, numbering over 740, have been divided into three classes. Yokohama, Kobe, and Moji belong to the first class which is under the direct control of the Central Government, and Tokyo Bay, Yokkaichi, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Sakai, Tsuruga, Funagama, Aomori, and Shiogama are classified as the second class, which receive aid from the national treasury. The expenses for the others which belong to the third class, are to be entirely borne by the respective prefectural Governments. Hakodate, Otaru, Teshio, Nemuro, and one or two others will probably be put into the second class.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CRISIS IN PEKING.

Monday, December 19.

There seems to be something very like a political crisis in Peking. An outline of the facts is furnished for the first time by an Imperial Edict refusing to sanction the retirement of Prince Ching, President of the Council of State. It will be remembered that, some time ago, rumour attributed to the Prince a desire to be relieved from the duties of his onerous office, but it was generally supposed that he had actually tendered his resignation That fact is now disclosed by the Imperial Rescript mentioned above, and from it we also learn that the Prince, in tendering his resignation, assigned as a reason incompetence to deal with the situation that had arisen. The Rescript does not enter into this question. It merely bids the Prince remain at his post, and accompanies the injunction with a somewhat perfunctory reference to the useful services hitherto rendered by him. From this reticence we are disposed to infer that the Prince's resignation was not intended to be more than a *ballon d'essai*. A curious feature of the Rescript is that it alludes to other members of the Grand Council as also desirous of resigning, but it does not actually say that their resignations were tendered.

A still more important rescript, in fact a rescript the importance of which can scarcely be overrated, deals with the question of Cabinet responsibility. The Senate has been pressing for the creation of a responsible Cabinet, the evident, though not clearly stated, object of the Memorial being to obtain a Cabinet legally responsible to the National Assembly. But at this point the Crown has most emphatically rejected the Senate's representation. It has issued a rescript explicitly declaring that the creation of offices, the appointment and removal of officials and their promotion and degradation belong exclusively to the prerogatives of the Throne, and that therefore the Senate has no title to interfere in such matters. The Rescript adds that this fact was distinctly enunciated in the text of the Imperial Rescript issued by the late Emperor on the subject of Constitutional Government. Thus the Throne has come out flat-footed as to this vital question of Ministerial responsibility. The German system, not the British, is to be adopted. It remains to be seen how the Senate will behave towards this declaration. The Senators must have had considerable confidence in the weight of their own opinions or they would not have challenged the Throne to give a final ruling. If they had entertained any doubt whatever, their wiser plan would have been to defer the solution of the problem until the National Assembly was in a position to debate it. In view of the temper hitherto shown by the Senate, it becomes a matter of great anxiety to determine what attitude it will now assume. Evidently something very like a crisis has arisen.

Simultaneously with the above the question of the Viceroy of Manchuria's procedure seems likely to cause trouble. The Viceroy's memorial in favour of the immediate opening of a National Assembly has been rejected by the Throne, but his Excellency is represented as not at all disposed to consider that refusal conclusive. He is said to be rewriting his memorial, and to have definitely resolved to resign his post unless his second essay is crowned with success. It is difficult to understand how a man of the Viceroy's age, experience and intelligence can persuade himself to lead such a mad movement as is this agitation for an immediately operative constitution. One's faith in the "sweet reasonableness" usually regarded as a prominent trait of Chinese disposition is shaken by such incidents.

As for the Budget, the Senate's Committee seems disposed to deal with it in a very drastic manner. A telegram from Peking says that the Committee has recommended a total reduction of no less that 27 million dollars in the appropriations for the Central Government alone. That is wholesale work, and if the provincial expenditures be treated in a similarly drastic spirit, the need for a foreign loan will soon vanish, assuming that its proceeds are to be devoted, in part at any rate, to making financial ends meet. There have been many conjectures with regard to the extraordinary deficit in the budgetary revenue, but the two most credible were, first, that the accumulated deficits of several years had been added to form the present budget, and, secondly, that the framers of the document left an ample margin for the Senate's pruning knife. The latter hypothesis seems to be the one adopted by the Senate.

The queue question and its collateral problem of costume has developed a phase which might have been anticipated. Whatever be the Senate's decision with regard to the coiffure, any official action which would involve a radical change of costume is regarded with consternation by the manufacturers of pongee and other stuffs used in making the immemorial habiliments of the Chinese people. The problem has been taken up vehemently by these manufacturers, and their representatives in the Senate have held a meeting at which it was decided that the Senators would not be doing their duty to their constituencies if they voted for the adoption of a memorial whose effect would be to throw tens of thousands of people out of work. The shape of the national costume may be altered, but to change the material of which it is made would be a suicidal step. Such is the opinion of this group of Senators, and some of our readers may perhaps remember that precisely similar apprehensions existed in Japan in the age of iconoclasm. It was freely predicted that the looms in thousands of houses would be stopped and that innumerable domestic industries would be destroyed. Nothing of the kind happened, however, nor is there any reason to think that it would happen in China either. If the Chinese costume were purged of its big sleeves, it would leave little to be desired from a practical point of view.

Tuesday, December 20.

It appears from this morning's telegrams that the Prince Regent had to choose between Prince Ching and the Senate. In our last issue we referred to an Imperial edict which spoke of Prince Ching as having tendered his resignation on the ground that he was not competent to deal with the difficult political situation now existing, or to render due aid to the Throne. This resignation was declined by the edict and the Prince was ordered to continue in his post as President of the Grand Council. Another edict issued simultaneously contained a most unequivocal declaration as to Cabinet responsibility, which is to be towards the Throne and in no respect towards the National Assembly. It was not clear at first that any connection existed between these two Rescripts, but the telegraph now makes it plain that they were intimately related to each other. In fact the Prince's resignation was a challenge to the Throne to choose between the Grand Council as now constituted and a Cabinet taking its mandates from the people. The Throne has chosen unequivocally, and it now remains to be seen whether the advocates of rapid reform will accept this signal rebuff tamely.

The two rescripts referred to above were issued on the 18th instant, and when the Senate met on the 19th a strenuous scene was expected. But on the contrary things passed off comparatively calmly. At first an attempt was made by the reform party to impart to the affair the character of a question between the arbitrariness of the Throne and the utility of the Senate. It was urged that if the latter body were to be treated as a nonentity, the only dignified course would be for it to vote its own dissolution. That extreme view did not, however, obtain support, and the House adopted the very much milder expedient of voting another impeachment of the Grand Council. One message from Peking alleges that the situation is highly strained, but a telegram to the *Jiji Shimpo* says that the friction is only apparent and that in reality a compromise has been effected between the Government and the Senate.

It is, however, evident that a crisis has been reached between the Senate and the Throne. The former by impeaching the Cabinet for lack of responsibility, and the latter by flatly declaring that the Council is responsible to the Throne alone, have assumed positions which are mutually incompatible. A telegram to the *Mainichi Dempo* conveys the impression that Peking is much excited, and that in the opinion of a great many observers the Constitutional bubble has been pricked. It has, in short, been made clear that the share of power which the Throne proposes to delegate to the people's representatives is comparatively small.

Wednesday, December 21.

A difference of opinion developed itself in the Senate with regard to the attitude that should be adopted towards the question of Cabinet responsibility. The Senators went into two camps, which are described by the telegraph as positive and negative, though truly the distinction is more theoretical than practical. The occupants of the so called positive camp insisted that the dispute lay between the Senate and the Grand Council, and that when the latter dragged the Throne into the arena, an unpardonable use was made of the Sovereign's aegis. If the question of responsibility were settled, there would be no further ground for dispute, and therefore these positivists insisted that the impeachment of the Grand Council should be repeated. In other words, this section of the Senate insisted that the recent edict fixing the responsibility of the Cabinet towards the Throne and not towards the people has no validity. On the other hand, the negative politicians were in favour of an act of suicide by the Senate: in other words, they advocated the immediate resignation of all the Senators, and the reconsideration of the question by the newly-elected Senate. Probably it was felt that this would be a dangerous course, inasmuch as the Government might postpone a new election for

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

an indefinite period. At all events the positive politicians carried the day, and it was decided by a large majority to repeat the indictment of the Grand Council. A very curious situation is thus created, for if the Senate takes this action, it will be virtually declaring that the recently issued Imperial decree is invalid. In the face of such a conjuncture it is idle for the Senate to pretend that they desire to eliminate the Throne from the dispute. Their indictment of the Grand Council, if it follows the lines here indicated, will be virtually an impeachment of the Throne.

At this point we observe a new departure by the Senate. Its special committee has declared that the reasons assigned by the Government for an allowance of 300,000 *taels* on account of outlays for the Grand Council are insufficient, and has accordingly recommended the rejection of the item. This device of refusing to grant supplies carries us back to mediæval history in England.

Thursday, December 22.

Weakening appears to be the tendency of the Senate in Peking at present. On the 21st instant, when the motion had to be considered for again memorializing the Throne on the subject of the responsibility of the Grand Council, some amendments of a very mitigatory character were introduced, and although they do not appear to have been yet actually adopted, they are interpreted to mean that the Senate will not maintain the radical attitude hitherto shown by it. The fact is that Prince Ching—especially since his endorsement by the recent Edict—and his conservative followers are still a power to be reckoned with in Chinese politics. It is said to have been at the Prince's instance that the Peking Chamber of Commerce petitioned against the issue of the proposed sumptuory regulations, and the Senate has doubtless recognized that to openly declare for Cabinet responsibility towards the National Assembly would involve a direct conflict with the Throne. Thus in this important matter a compromise of some kind seems likely.

Nevertheless it is at the same time evident that the radicals are determined to fight openly against Prince Ching. Some of the speakers in the Senate's session of the 21st instant urged that ever since the Prince had taken the reins of administration into his hands, the domestic and foreign affairs of the Empire had gone from bad to worse, and various useful reforms had been prevented. These speakers suggested therefore that the wisest plan would be for the Senate to impeach the Prince instead of directing its attacks against the members of the Grand Council collectively.

THE 50-MILLION LOAN.

Saturday, December 17.

The discussion of the details in the matter of the 50-million *yen* loan appears to be proving decidedly difficult. Peking is the locale of the debate, and a great difference of opinion has been developed in the matter of appointing a foreign inspector. The Chinese negotiators are said to insist that the question of an inspector must be kept entirely separate from the question of the loan. In short their idea is that the financial conditions should be settled without any documentary reference to an inspector, and that the appointment of the latter should be made the subject of an independent contract. In taking this line the Chinese negotiators explain that if the appointment of an overseer be inserted in the conditions of the loan, the consent of the Senate will never be obtained. Mr. Straight, however, is said to contend that as the provision with regard to an overseer was included in the original programme which obtained the approval of the Chinese Government, there can be no inconvenience or impropriety now in including that provision in the contract itself. The Chinese negotiators, however, are said to be obdurate, and to brush aside as unworthy of consideration Mr. Straight's contention that as the overseer's duties would be confined to the expenditure of this special money, his independent appointment cannot be considered necessary. But inasmuch as the foreign capitalists are unlikely to put up their money unless they have some conclusive guarantee about the manners of its expenditure, and inasmuch as the Chinese Government seems honestly convinced that the nation would never agree to a foreign loan saddled with such a condition, it is not incredible that Shanghai is right when it affirms that the loan question has come to a stand-still. On the other hand we have to remember that such a transaction could never have been expected to reach a satisfactory conclusio without developing a great deal of friction *en route*.

Sunday, December 18.

The latest intelligence on this subject comes via Shanghai and confirms the above statement as to the existence of various difficulties. The fundamental trouble is that China has no security to offer and that, failing security, the only recourse is the appointment of a foreign overseer, to which, however, the Peking Government strongly objects. Another embarrassment is attributed to the attitude of the American Syndicate. Mr. Straight, representing the Syndicate, is said to claim some special privileges in consideration of having initiated the transaction, and to this the European Powers will not agree, their view being that all should stand on an equal footing. It must be confessed, however, that this part of the story is distinctly vague, and that the only definite conclusion to be drawn is that the obstacles in the path of the loan are proving more difficult to overcome than was at first anticipated.

Writing on the above subject the *Asahi Shimbun* criticises the want of practicality shown by the Chinese Authorities. It might have been anticipated that when the appointment of a foreign overseer came upon the tapis, some difficulty would have arisen as to his nationality, since each of the four Powers concerned would have desired to see the post occupied by one of its own people. But that the objection should come from the Chinese side and that it should be based on the unreasoning prejudice of the Senate is a result for which our contemporary was not prepared. China must have money; she cannot balance her accounts without assistance, and if for sentimental reasons she allows this transaction to fail, her position will be very awkward. But there is one point which has not hitherto received any attention. It is that the prime purpose of this loan is currency adjustment. Now currency adjustment in China by means of foreign assistance was explicitly provided for by the Treaty of 1901, signed in the sequel of the Boxer emeute. Therefore all the signatories of that Treaty are entitled to be consulted before any definite arrangement is made between China and foreign Powers with reference to the currency. What view does the United States Government take of that feature of the situation, the *Asahi Shimbun* asks.

THE CHINGCHOW-AIGUN RAILWAY.

Saturday, December 17.

If all the news paragraphs and newspaper comments that this question has evoked were put together they would extend to a length almost as great as that of the line itself. The latest story is that Lord French, acting on behalf of the great English firm he represents, has resuscitated the question in a new form. He proposes that the road should be built in the first place from Chingchow to Harbin, and subsequently from Harbin to Aigun We find this incredible inasmuch as Chingchow and Harbin may be said to be already connected by rail. If for Harbin we substitute Tsitsihar the programme becomes far more credible, but in any case Russia's acquiescence is highly improbable.

Sunday, December 18.

We observe that the *Asahi Shimbun* treats the above report seriously and forecasts the attitudes of Japan and Russia towards the Chingchow-Harbin project. In Japan's case, our contemporary thinks, no obstacle would be raised, but as this new road would partake of the nature of the much discussed Fakumen railway, the Tokyo Government would probably insist upon the condition that it should be linked up with the South-Manchuria railway by a branch-line. When we come to consider Russia's position, however, the aspect of the question undergoes a change. For strategical reasons it would be obviously objectionable in Russia's eyes to have her main route subjected to a flank invasion, and that consideration alone would probably suffice to determine her attitude. Then there is the economic question also. Russia has just concluded, or is on the point of concluding, arrangements which will reconcile the interests of Vladivostock and Dairen with regard to trans-Asian transport, and the whole of these arrangements would be effectually upset if a third Power appeared upon the scene with a parallel line running westward of the South Manchuria railway.

THE COLLISION NEAR BLAGOVESTCHENSK.

A few days ago the telegraph described a collision between a body of Chinese police, and a Russian officer accompanied by three Cossacks, with the result that the Russian Colonel and one of the Cossacks were taken prisoners by the Chinese. According to the telegraph, the Russian Colonel subsequently effected his escape and returned soon after at the head of a body of Cossacks who rescued their comrade and put the Chinese to flight. This mysterious incident is not much elucidated by a later message. The main difference between the two accounts is that if we accept the subsequent story the Russian Colonel remained in the hands of the Chinese until a body of his own men led by the escaped Cossacks came to the rescue. Harbin and Vladivostock alike are said to be perplexed about the story, but there can be very little doubt that it will prove to be either a misrepresentation or an incident due to some petty blunder.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE CHINESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The Viceroy of Manchuria has received something very like a reprimand from the Throne for constituting himself the mouthpiece of the advocates of an immediate National Assembly. He appears to have duly forwarded the agitators' petition, accompanying it with a recommendation of his own, and on the 13th instant the Prince Regent replied in the sense that the Government having already fixed 1913 as the year for opening a National Assembly, no change could be made now, and therefore, his Imperial Highness added, high local officials should be careful not to encourage the people in any vain movements. This rebuke does not seem to have deterred the Viceroy. He is reported to be preparing a repetition of his memorial, and in the meanwhile the parliamentary agitators have formed a society of fellow-thinkers and are sending 30 representatives to the Capital to support the delegates already despatched thither. However unreasonable the attitude of the Mukden folks may seem from a practical point of view, it is impossible not to sympathise with Viceroy Hsi. He is veritably placed between the devil and the deep blue sea, for if he attempts to throw cold water or the fire in Manchuria he will probably burn himself, and if he fans the flames, Peking will certainly resent his action strongly. The situation inspires no little uneasiness. The telegraph says that no less than eleven provincial assemblies out of the 18 in China proper have decided to support the Mukden memorialists, and it may be taken for granted that where the assemblies lead in such a matter, the people will follow. Of course the sympathy of the world, in so far as the practical posibilities of the situation are concerned, must be with the Manchu Government, for the condition precipitated by opening a parliament without anything approximating due preparation would be confusion worse confounded. Nevertheless it seems to be becoming unfortunately plain that the Manchus and the Chinese are destined to fall into a very troubled state of relations over this problem, and we confess that we view the situation with much concern.

Neither can it be frankly claimed that the Central Government is behaving with marked circumspection. The cutting of the queue is a case in point. It appears to have become quite fashionable in Peking to discard the old pigtail and adopt a less cumbrous kind of coiffure. No Imperial ordinance has been necessary to bring this about: nothing was required but a suggestion, and the Government might very well have refrained from interfering in such a matter. But the telegraph says that an edict has been issued to the effect that the present fashion of wearing the hair is regulated by law, and without the revocation of that law no one is entitled to adopt a different coiffure. That seems like wanton interference on the part of the Government. If the queue be really a method of hair-dressing imposed by law, then that law must have emanated from the Manchu conquerors of China, and any display of reluctance to repeal it now can only have the effect of widening the gulf between Manchu and Chinese.

Mukden has now become a storm-centre in the Far East. The Viceroy and the citizens have joined hands to demand the immediate opening of a National Assembly, and simultaneously with the formulation of the demand Peking has announced that a National Assembly will be a comparatively powerless instrument even when created. The curious feature of the situation in Mukden is that the Central Government is said to have despatched several trusty officials to the capital of the Three Eastern Provinces for the purpose of secretly observing and reporting the state of affairs in that city. In other words, these emissaries are to determine exactly what relations exist between the Viceroy and the people, and are also to ascertain if possible what measure of gravity should be attached to the popular outcry for a National Assembly. In any Western country the employment of such secret investigators would be interpreted as an emphatic declaration of want of confidence in the official investigated, and the latter's resignation would be a matter of course. Possibly the incident is to be similarly understood in China. At all events we fail to see how Viceroy Hsi can comfortably remain in office, and if he is removed, it will be decidedly difficult to find a successor.

Meanwhile news comes that the delegates sent to Peking by the citizens of Kilin, as bearers of the National-Assembly petition, have returned to Kilin with an unfavourable report, the reading of which has caused considerable excitement. It has been decided to address to Peking a fourth petition on the same subject.

We may mention here that, according to the *Mainichi Dempo*, the Local Assembly at Kilin harbours some anxiety on account of the immigration of Russian subjects and Koreans across the border as settlers. A proposal has been brought up in the Assembly for devoting a sum of 100,000 dollars to meet this emergency, but how the money is to be employed the telegram gives no indication.

Tientsin seems to be following the example of Mukden with regard to the immediate opening of the National Assembly. The telegraph says that on the 20th instant no less than 4,000 students flocked in a body to the *yamen* of the Viceroy and clamoured for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. Many of the youths are said to have cut off a joint of their fingers, and some are reported to have broken their arms—a form of procedure which we hear of for the first time. At all events banners and documents inscribed with blood were much *en évidence*, and the whole scene is said to have been shocking. The Viceroy, being laid up with sickness, was unable to meet the petitioners, but the Viceregal Secretary took his Chief's place, and doubtless received the petitions presented by the students, though as to that the telegraph is silent.

Meanwhile the agitation in scholastic circles at Mukden continues unabated. The students of the primary schools are said to have now joined the movement, and to be utilizing their New-Year recess for purposes of propaganda. Several Japanese newspapers of Tokyo describe this movement on the part of the Mukden students as analogous to the *anti-Bakufu* agitation in Japan during the epoch immediately antecedent to the Meiji era, Just as the real object of the Japanese revolutionists was to drive out foreigness whereas the pretended object was to upset the Shogunate, so the purpose of the Mukden radicals is to drive the Japanese out of Manchuria under the guise of promoting the immediate opening of a National Assembly. It will be observed that this analogy is defective inasmuch as the Japanese revolutionary movement in pre-Meiji days was directed really against the *Bakufu*, the barbarian-expulsion cry being merely a subterfuge. But the sense of the telegram is plain enough, namely, that the radicalism of the masses in Manchuria is directed against Japan not against Peking. This analysis does not tend to reasure public opinion as to future events, but it does provoke the comment that Chinese indifference to Russia's presence in Northern Manchuria contrasts strangely with her excitement about Japan's presence in the south of the Three Provinces.

Another account says that the course of events in Tientsin was similar to that reported on the corresponding occasion in Mukden. The Taotai gave audience to the students, and his report to the Viceroy moved the latter to take a very exceptional step. Mr. Chen addressed a long telegram to Peking saying that he constituted himself the mouth-piece of the students, and that unless a favourable answer was received from the capital by noon on the following day, namely the 22nd instant, the Viceroy, in spite of his illness, would himself repair to Peking to state the students' case. This is the gist of the *Mainichi Dempo's* telegram, and it goes on to say that two large club-houses in Tientsin are crowded with students awaiting the result of the Viceroy's telegram. They are said to have based their views as to the necessity of a National Assembly on the humiliating condition of the Chinese Empire's foreign affairs and on the necessity of developing the country's material resources, which could be effected only by a National Assembly. It is said that great excitement prevails in Tientsin, and that men speak openly of following Portugal's example unless their demands are complied with. The trouble is that this kind of agitation is very apt to expand its dimensions. Viceroy Chen of the Metropolitan Province and Viceroy Hsi of Manchuria have now been forced or persuaded into advocating the immediate opening of a National Assembly, and we may be pretty sure that the success thus achieved by the agitators in Tientsin and Mukden will provoke emulation elsewhere. One shrinks from contemplating the stupendous confusion that must result from the adoption of such a course with regard to the Constitution. But how are we to explain the attitude of these two Viceroys?

THE QUEUE QUESTION.

On the 15th instant the Senate in Peking devoted 2½ hours of its time to debating a petition to the Throne in favour of cutting the hair and abandoning the old-fashioned Chinese costume. Mr. Lu, a delegate from Hunan, supported the affirmative in a vigorous speech which derived point from the fact that he offered in his own person an example of the changes he advocated. The negative side was taken by Mr. Yang of Kangsu. He read his speech, but whether from timidity or physical infirmity his remarks were practically inaudible, and the President was obliged to call for the manuscript and have it read aloud from the rostrum. A vehement debate ensued. It is said to have been the most animated that had taken place since the con-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

vention of the Senate, though in view of the result of the voting it is difficult to understand how the opposition managed to keep the question under discussion during 2½ hours, for when a ballot was taken, out of 135 present 103 voted for the petition and only 28 against it, four members abstaining. It is said that the opposition is confined to a few old-fashioned folk and representatives of the rustic elements of the population.

It appears, however that this interesting question is likely to provoke a commotion in high places. Thus on the morning of the 16th, when the Senate's action on the preceding day came up for discussion by the Council of State, the venerable Prince Ching declared himself totally opposed to the projected change, and asked that it should be postponed at all events until he himself had ceased to be a member of the Council. What decision the Council arrived at we have not yet heard, but the telegraph adds that this seems likely to become an issue between Chinese and Manchu. The latter are in favour of retaining the queue whereas the former advocate its abolition. The Prince Regent, however, is placed in a somewhat difficult position, for while his inclination is to support the Manchu view, he shrinks from a collision with the two Princes who are at the head of the Army and Navy and who both advocate the proposed reform. Meanwhile a censor named Chou has memorialized the Throne on the importance of selecting officials without any regard to consanguinity and on the importance of abolishing all distinction between Manchu and Chinese.

MANCHURIA.

The censors have now begun to interest themselves actively in the Manchuria agitation for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. One of their number, Mr. Ching, has memorialized the Throne insisting on the expediency of granting the petitions sent up to the Throne by the people of Mukden and Kirin. It would be very interesting to learn what reasons a sober-headed censor can assign for what seems to all outsiders a wholly reckless step, but as to that the telegraph is silent. No other news comes forward this morning about the progress of the constitutional movement, but it is scarcely justifiable to infer that in this case no news is good news. We observe, however, that the students of various schools in Mukden are adhering to the resolution recently adopted by them; that is to say, they are organizing lecture tours through the provinces during the academic recess.

The Chinese Authorities appear to be feeling some uneasiness about the ill-defined condition of the boundary line between Korea and Manchuria. They have appointed a commission to investigate and report upon this subject, and when we recall the extraordinary confusion which attended the attempt to delimit Chientao, we can form some conception of the task lying before these commissioners when they have to extend their work to the whole frontier.

It seems that the travels of Koreans in Manchuria are no longer viewed with complacency by the Chinese. The Governor of Kirin is said to have memorialized the Viceroy in the sense that, of late, many Koreans furnished with Chinese passports have been visiting Manchuria in the guise of ordinary travellers or prospective settlers, but the Governor alleges that there is reason to doubt the integrity of these men's purpose. His Excellency has therefore asked the Viceroy to make arrangements for the close scrutiny of all such Koreans. When this action is considered in conjunction with the recent attempts made by Chinese local officials to effect the removal of all Korean settlers from Chinese soil, we find ourselves confronted by a significant situation.

CHINA

The latest from Peking is that the President of the Board of Communications has just concluded a loan of 5 million *taels* for the construction of a railway from Kaifong to Suchow. The money is said to have been obtained from a London bank but no other particulars of any kind are given.

We note also a telegram from Hankow which says that Messrs. Samuel Samuel and Company having announced their readiness to make advances on the security of fixed property, an application for 4 million dollars has been addressed to them by a large owner of land and houses.

Mr. Chen, Governor of Kirin, and Mr. Chou, Governor of Amur, are said to have memorialized the Waiwupu in Peking to the effect that four river steamers ordered some time ago in German dockyards have arrived in Manchuria, and are found to be old vessels repaired instead of the new ones contracted for. The two Governors therefore ask the Foreign Office to demand compensation for this breach of agreement. We take this item of intelligence from the Peking correspondence of the *Mainichi Dempo*, but we greatly doubt its accuracy. To say nothing of commercial morality, German ship-builders are in the last degree unlikely to destroy their own credit and their market simultaneously by such a breach of faith. We have no hesitation in regarding the story as made out of whole cloth.

We read in Japanese newspapers that several of the 18 Chinese officers have arrived in Tokyo and reported themselves at the War Office. When we speak of "the 18 Chinese Officers," we refer to students who recently received a Military education in Japan, and who, having returned to their country and received commissions as lieutenants or ensigns, have now been ordered to proceed to Japan again for the purpose of going through special courses of study at the various military colleges in this Empire. The number who have already reached the Japanese capital are four and the rest are expected shortly.

As might have been anticipated, the forces of conservatism in Chinese have proved too strong for the proposed change in the matter of coiffures and costumes. The Merchants' Association of Peking took the lead in petitioning the Throne against the reform, on the ground that it would seriously disturb economic conditions, and the Government expressed the view that any compulsory legislation of the kind would impair the dignity of the nation. Finally an Edict was published announcing that the change would be confined to military and naval men, and bidding the people dismiss their fears of wholesale innovation. It is rumoured that the action of this Peking Chamber of Commerce—which is doubtless the body designated by the abbreviated telegraphic term *Shokwai*—was suggested by the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, and that the petition contained 300 signatures. In this matter the Government has triumphed over the radicalism of the Senate, for the latter body voted the proposed changes by a large majority. Probably the event will shake public confidence in the Senate.

THE GAUGE QUESTION.

On the 17th instant, the Council appointed by the Government to consider questions of railway improvement, riparian works and cognate matters held a meeting in Tokyo. The meeting was attended by 17 members, and it decided by a majority of three only in favour of the Government's railway proposals. Ten "ayes" and seven "noes" is not a very decisive result, especially when analysis shows that the former number was made up largely of official members. In fact this incident goes to show that the Government's standard-gauge bill is likely to provoke a stormy scene in the Diet.

It is stated that the leaders of the *Seiyukai* came together on the night of the 14th instant and decided to postpone a decision on the above question. It would seem, according to rumour, that the leaders of the big Party do not wish to oppose conversion of the main-trunk-line to the standard-gauge since in principle they approve such a step. But they are not satisfied about the feasibility of carrying out that reform side by side with the construction of new roads and the improvement of old, and they fear that the last two measures may be sacrificed on the altar of the first. Moreover they desire to avoid anything like a violent collision with the Government during this session of the Diet, and such a collision would be inevitable if they frankly opposed the gauge bill.

PRATAS ISLAND.

Some time ago a story found its way across the wires from Hongkong to the effect that the Japanese Consul in that colony had arbitrarily interfered to prevent the employment of a certain Mr. Fujii and a certain Mr. Kakiuchi by the Canton Government for the purpose of developing the resources of Pratas Island. We ventured at the time to express doubts as to the veracity of this tale, seeing that it is not the custom with Consuls to whatever nationality they belong to stand wantonly in the way of their countrymen's enterprises. In this case too there was the further incredible feature that Messrs. Fujii and Kakiuchi were specially qualified for the task which the Canton Government propose to assign to them, inasmuch as they had acquired familiarity in Mr. Nishizawa's days with the conditions existing on the Island. It now turns out, according to the telegrams, that the two men were disqualified, not by arbitrary action on the part of the Consul, but by fraudulent acts on their own part—acts for which they would have been duly indicted had not the Canton Authorities desired to avoid publicity. Advantage was taken of this reluctance by Mr. Fujii and his friend. They published brochures asserting their innocence and formulating their claims in such an earnest manner that a certain local Assembly took up their cause, and it was owing to this misconceived advocacy that the case attracted general attention.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Saturday, December 17.

The visit of Mr. Wang to Seoul is not supposed to be without an object. Telegrams from the capital of Chosen say that his Excellency has proceeded to Seoul for the purpose of negotiating with regard to the internationalization of the Yalu river, and with regard to establishing a duty-free zone on either bank of the stream for purposes of frontier trade. It will be observed that this statement is somewhat vague, and further that the Chinese Representative in Tokyo need not have crossed the sea to Chosen for the purpose of conducting a negotiation. However we give the news for what it may be worth.

Mr. Sekiya, Head of the Education Bureau in the Mombusho, has just returned to Seoul from a tour of inspection in the western districts of Chosen. He is reported by the *Kokumin* as speaking in highly-satisfied terms of the state of the public schools in the regions visited. In point of organization and capacity of the teaching staff he found the conditions as good as they are in Japan itself, and he was much struck by the progress made in studying the Japanese language—progress so marked that fourth-year students were able to converse with him in that tongue. The only criticism he has to offer is that this spirit of progress seems to be accompanied by an uneconomical tendency, and it is desirable that more thrifty habits should be inculcated. Speaking of private schools, Mr. Sekiya is equally laudatory. He found that the great majority of them are under missionary auspices, and the teaching staff showed everywhere a friendly disposition towards Japan. Mr. Sekiya had meetings with several of these educationary missionaries at Pyongyang and Kaison, and from these meetings he derived the impression that there is a sincere desire to conduct the private schools in strict accord with the Government's programme. The missionaries complained a good deal about a lack of suitable readers, and were gratified by Mr. Sekiya's promise to supply the deficency as soon as possible.

Sunday, December 18.

His Excellency Mr. Wang, Chinese Representative in Tokyo, has reached Shin-Wiju in the course of his travels, and has there been interviewed by a representative of the *Jiji Shimpo*. The Minister explains that his visit to Shin-Wiju is mainly in connection with the establishment of a Chinese Consulate there, as under existing arrangements, it becomes necessary to carry to Chinnampo all Consular questions arising at Shin-Wiju. Mr. Wang expressed his full appreciation of the benevolent attitude evinced by the Japanese Authorities towards Chinese subjects in Korea. Referring to the treatment of Korean settlers on the right bank of the Yalu, the Minister said that he does not place entire reliance upon the rumour that the Chinese local Authorities are endeavouring to compel these settlers to embrace Chinese Nationality.

We observe that according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the prime purpose of Mr. Wang's visit to Chosen is to collect materials for the solution of the frontier problem.

We find a brief announcement in the *Mainichi Dempo's* Seoul telegrams to the effect that a Japanese detachment, having Yangju for its base, is about to operate against the insurgents in Kyongkwi-do. This item of intelligence, supplemented by a general statement that Viscount Terauchi will inspect the military stations on his return to Chosen, suggests that there are still some vestiges of unrest in the Peninsula. But on the whole the result of annexation has been to quell the insurrection.

Monday, December 19.

One ought always to "scratch wood" in obedience to popular superstition when one expresses any satisfaction at the absence of news about Korean insurgents. Scarcely had the ink dried upon our pen congratulating the Authorities on the apparent restoration of peace and order when a telegram from Seoul announces that on the 5th instant a body of bandits made their appearance in Chhollado, and raided the house of a local tax-gatherer, carrying off 470 *yen* of public money. A detachment was sent to deal with these bandits but it failed to apprehend them although it laid hands upon some others of their type. In fact this province appears to be by no means in a wholly satisfactory condition. From Hwanghaido also the telegraph announces that a collision has taken place between a detachment of Japanese gendarmes and an active and daring body of insurgents. The latter were in greatly preponderating force, and they managed to effect their escape without any casualties.

The only consolation one can feel in reading these reports is that never since the internal condition of the hermit kingdom was thrown open to foreign inspection has there been a time when the country was completely free from insurgents or brigands of some type. In fact that state of affairs is the most conclusive proof of Chosen's uncivilized condition. It will be a happy day for her when she comes into full enjoyment of the peace and good order which prevail throughout the territories of her new suzerain.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Seoul correspondent wires to that journal certain statements which require much confirmation. He alleges that the control of the press is now under official consideration in Seoul, and that, according to present appearances, an order will be issued providing for the censorship of all journalistic telegrams passing the Tsushima Straits; in other words, of all telegrams reaching or leaving Korea. Moreover any journalistic matter criticising the conduct or the measures of the Governor-General and his subordinates will be subject to censorship precisely as it would be in time of war. The correspondent adds that great perplexity is caused at present by a division of authority. For example one department of the Government recently handed to a vernacular journal for publication a copy of the letter addressed to the *Times* by the latter's Special Correspondent, and when the journal began to insert the letter by instalments another department of the Government imposed a veto. Altogether the impression conveyed by the *Asahi's* correspondent is that the office of the Governor-General is disposed to treat the newspapers in time of peace as they are treated in time of war. We do not believe this for a moment, but it is well to keep our readers posted about what people are saying.

Wednesday, December 21.

We learn incidently from a telegram in the *Chuo Shimbun* that the Korean population of Seoul is gradually diminishing. Our Tokyo contemporary makes this statement in the context of its explanation, thinking apparently that the fact is already familiar to the public. It is, however, the first we have heard of it. The causes assigned for this exodus are that many of the citizens have moved to Pyongyang and Kaison, and others are migrating to South Chhollado where they intend to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits. Pyongyang, owing to facilities of communication, seems likely to develop considerable prosperity, and Kaison is the region where the once highly valuable crop of ginseng used to be raised. We speak in the past tense because, during recent years, the yield of this precious root has largely declined in the Peninsula, but official reports show that the aid of science is being invoked to restore the crop to its original dimensions, and probably this is what proves an attraction to settlers. Altogether we take it that diminution of the Seoul population is to be regarded as a sign of productive development.

There comes unexpected news of the birth of a strong conservative party in Korea. The leader is a Mr. Kim, and his followers have enrolled themselves under a banner of heaven worship. In fact they claim to be a religious sect under the name of *Keiten-shu*, and their numbers are said to be 40,000, though the latter part of the story is not very positive. Their leader announces that he would rather die than dock his top-knot or remove his long sleeved tunic or in fact have hand, act or part in the new progressive movement. It would be no special harm, we should think, to leave Mr. Kim, in undisturbed possession of his conservative tendencies.

Thursday, December 22.

It is stated that the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, who is now on a visit to Chosen, has announced his intention of recommending the establishment of a Chinese Consulate at Shin-Wiju. The telegram adds that this decision has been taken in the sequel of investigations as to the delimitation of the frontier, and we may therefore assume that the latter duty was confined to the neighbourhood of Shin-Wiju, though as the Yalu River is the natural boundary at that place, we fail to see what work of delimitation can have been necessary, unless it related to the islands in the river. Another account suggests, however, that there has been no actual work of delimitation, it having been agreed by both sides that, although the Yalu and Tuem rivers constitute the natural boundaries, these two streams are liable to such constant changes of course that neither of them can be regarded as a permanent index. The only way out of that difficulty would be to fix a neutral zone on either side of the present river's course, but that is a step which the contracting parties do not seem disposed to take at present.

Mr. Wang is to remain at Chemulpo until Viscount Terauchi's arrival there, and, after a meeting with the Governor-General, the Chinese Representative will return to his post in Tokyo. The telegram adds that Mr. Wang's investigations into the delimitation question have convinced him more than ever of the necessity of a friendly understanding between the two neighbouring Empires.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST.

Saturday, December 17.

There are long telegrams from America this morning speaking in unquiet strains of a report compiled by the Army Department of the United States. This report was submitted to a committee of the House of Representatives, and by some unexplained process it has become public property although publicity was the last thing desired. The report is said to point out that 200,000 troops could be carried from the Orient and landed on the Pacific Coast in 30 days; that to oppose such an enterprise some 50 or 60 thousand men would have to be posted in the menaced regions; that only 5 or 6 thousand men are now available, and that steps should be immediately taken to increase the numbers by at least a hundred thousand. President Taft is said to have strongly condemned this report, and the committee of the Upper House rejected it, but the obvious necessity of keeping it secret does not appear to have been effective. It has found its way into print, and the result will inevitably be an immense access of strength to the Hobson phalanx.

Such is the gist of the telegrams, when freed from perplexing details. It is evident that if the state of affairs pointed out by the Army Department exists, the Department is responsible for bringing it before the nation, and we fail to see why any grave exception should be taken to the Department's course. But it is most regrettable that Japan should be made the *corpus vile* of an attempt to rouse the American people to the defective nature of their defences. The fact is that America and England have much in common when their armies are in question. Alone among the nations of the world they have eschewed the system of conscription, and been content to remain with their military forces much as they were a century ago. No Anglo Saxon can regret a movement in the United States to remedy this belated state of affairs, and we trust that the allusions made to Japan in the report spoken of above will not be read in an unfriendly spirit.

We may here mention that the *Shogyo Shimpo* translates the views recently conveyed to the *Commercial* by Mr. Rogers. These views amount to a comparison of the relative strengths of Japan and the United States for military purposes. The most striking figures are that the American critic attributes to Japan a standing army of three quarters of a million men, whereas America has only 80,000, and that he arrives at the conclusion that including all her reserves Japan could put nearly 3 millions into the field whereas America could not muster more than 155,000. Mr. Rogers further analyses the number of transports that would be necessary to carry an army across the Pacific with provisions and ammunition sufficient for two months, and estimates that Japan has sufficient tonnage at the present moment to carry and support a force of 200,000. All this will no doubt be quoted with triumph by the Hobsonites, but it will be taken calmly by the Japanese, and by the great bulk of the American people. After all, the inclusion of Japan in the rank of Great Powers has introduced a new factor in the world's situation, and it would be foolish to suppose that every analysis of the altered conditions should be read in an unfriendly spirit. After all, America, looking across the Pacific, sees a strong man in armour where hitherto she has seen only a gentle Oriental salaaming and posturing. It is her business to recognize the difference though her feelings towards the newly perceived warrior may be perfectly friendly.

Sunday, December 18.

President Taft is apparently assuming a strong attitude towards the report of the Secretary of State for War. The President is quoted by the telegram as saying that this is a veritable case of a storm in a tea-cup, and that there exists no reason whatever for American apprehension so far as Japan is concerned. The telegrams also state that the Secretary of War prepared his report in obedience to a suggestion from the Senate, and that wherever the document goes beyond a statement of figures and facts it is to be understood as embodying the opinions of the Secretary in his personal capacity. Some suggestions are offered that the Secretary of War has deliberately taken a leaf out of Hobson's book, but few will be found to believe anything of that kind. In California the view said to prevail is in accord with Mr. Dickinson's report, namely, that Japan could easily land a hundred thousand men on the Pacific Slope and that it would be a difficult matter to drive them away. The State Delegates of California and Washington are said to agree in denying that they have any desire to arouse warlike views or hostility to Japan among the people of America. They simply recognize the undefended condition of the west coast, and they deem it a public duty to bring this state of affairs to the notice of the nation.

The New York *Sun* is telegraphically quoted as declaring that the Japanese and the Germans are both just as well acquainted with the state of American defences as are the Americans themselves, and the concealment is quite unnecessary.

Monday, December 19.

New York telegraphs to the *Asahi Shimbun* that the proposals for the protection of the American coasts, as put forward in the memorandum of the Secretary of War, have been abandoned in view of the opposition they encounted in various quarters. Mr. Dickinson, however, is represented as asking whether it would have been consistent with his duty to his country to pass over in silence a state of unpreparedness which he considered perilous.

Everybody must answer Mr. Dickinson's query in the negative. His attitude towards this question seems to us, and will seem to the great majority of observers, to have been perfectly natural and proper. When all is said and done the fact remains that Japan's appearance in the Pacific arena has materially altered the conditions previously existing there, and that it is the plain duty of everyone concerned to take due notice of the alteration.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA BANQUET.

The banquet given by the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha on the 15th instant to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the company's establishment was the most brilliant entertainment of the kind ever witnessed in Tokyo. Covers were laid for 170, and spacious as is the new hall of the Seiyoken—it is now indeed the only chamber in the Japanese capital capable of seating so many people comfortably at table—its ample dimensions barely sufficed. The whole of the interior, as well as that of the saloon downstairs and the approaches, was profusely decorated with artificial Chrysanthemum blossoms and leaves, disposed in gracefully shaped pannelling and garlands, and picked out with innumerable electric stars, forming a veritable illumination. Each guest was supplied with a menu and a programme of the music, and to each was given a beautiful memento in the form of a silver bonboniere. The tables were set in the shape of a twin-lined *T* running north and south, and in the north-west corner the acute angle was removed to form a seat for the President, Mr. K. Kondo, and the Vice-President, Mr. Kato. On the right and left, respectively, of the former sat the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France, and similarly placed with regard to the Vice-President were the Ambassador of Russia and the Minister of Holland. An excellent precedent was set—which, it may be hoped, will be henceforth permanently adopted—instead of reading translations, or giving *viva-voce* English versions of the speeches, they were rendered into English beforehand and a copy was handed to each foreign guest during the delivery of the speech. Six speeches in all were delivered, the speakers being Mr. K. Kondo, Baron Goto, Sir Claude MacDonald, Count Okuma, Baron Shibusawa and Count Hijikata. All spoke with quite remarkable fluency and eloquence, the general comment being that a higher range of after-dinner oratory had never been reached in Tokyo. We may add that the organization in the matter of vehicles and cloak-room was excellent.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Fragmentary telegrams are beginning to be again published with regard to the question of Japanese immigration to the United States. The public is likely to hear much upon this subject, and as the rumours will come mainly through tainted channels, they will probably be more or less disfigured *en route*. The truth seems to be, as we gather from the *Asahi Shimbun*, that negotiations have commenced for the revision of the treaty between Japan and America, and that attention has been immediately directed to the last clause of the second article of the existing treaty. That clause may be said to reserve to each of the contracting parties a right to legislate, freely and independently of the treaty, on all matters relating to trade, the immigration of labourers, police and public security. Such a provision virtually deprives the treaty of all conclusive force, and is especially irksome to Japan since it empowers the United States Government to enact any and every measure for keeping Japanese subjects at arm's length. On the other hand, any radical revision of the article would be extremely distasteful to the people of the Pacific Slope, and the Washington Government finds as much difficulty in altering the provision as the Japanese Government finds in agreeing to its permanency. It is perplexing to see where the *via media* lies, and we shall doubtless hear a great deal about the question before it is finally disposed of.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DOMESTIC POLITICS.

Friday, December 16.

The Diet is to assemble on the 20th instant, that is to say on Tuesday next. We do not remember that the immediate eve of this event has ever previously engendered so little sign of excitement. Yet that there has been a deliberate attempt to discredit the Cabinet cannot be doubted. It was a tolerably well engineered attempt and its prosecution evinced considerable organization and ability. Our readers have probably followed its course without much difficulty, and have recognized that it commenced with a strongly disseminated rumour of the Government's 4-per cent. conversion scheme having miscarried, and that it culminated in an attempt to prove that the problem of railway gauge must prove fatal to the Ministry's pledge not to increase the national debt. The agitation had the backing of hard times; times when people are always too ready to lay the burden of their sufferings on official shoulders. But it would seem that this beacon of agitation has flickered out for want of fuel. Even the newspapers that showed themselves conspicuously at the head of the commotion are now practically silent. In one quarter it is stated that interviews have taken place with Marquis Saionji on the part of Marquis Katsura and Viscount Terauchi, respectively, and that the upshot of the conversations then held exhibited a marked disinclination on the part of the *Seiyukai* leader to assume the reins of power at this juncture We place very little credence in the versions journalistically given of these interviews. Thus we do not for a moment believe that Marquis Saionji told Marquis Katsura that the death of Prince Ito had deprived the *Seiyu-kai* of a vitally necessary support in high places, and that consequently there was no inclination to step into the room of the Katsura Ministry at present. But inasmuch as Marquis Katsura's financial policy has not been carried more than half way towards consummation, and inasmuch as it was upon the platform of finance that the Katsura Ministry stepped into power with the acquiescence of the *Seiyu-kai*, we do think that it would be at once contradictory and perilous for the Great Party to return to office at present. Even the railway problem that seemed for a moment likely to create a serious commotion, appears to have been now compromised by an arrangement safeguarding the interests of railway extension and improvement against being sacrificed on the altar of gauge. The fact is that the Cabinet has practically deprived the *Seiyukai* of their thunderbolts. If the Great Party took office now, it would have to be on the strength of a positive policy; that is to say, a policy of railway construction and industrial promotion. But the Katsura Cabinet has already entered that avenue, and it would be very difficult therefore for the *Seiyukai* to reconcile their practice with their professions if they drove Marquis Katsura out of office to-morrow.

Saturday, December 17.

Now that the Diet is within a few days of being opened rumours of all kinds begin to fill the air. Thus there is talk of a new shifting of the sections of the Popular Party and there is talk of a meeting between the Prime Minister and Mr. Hara, and other rumours tread on the footsteps of these. But it is tolerably evident that no material yet exists for any definite forecast. We have already noted that very seldom if ever has the opening of the Diet's session been held with so little beating of the tocsin. Nevertheless as it is the unexpected that always happens, and as the *Seiyu-kai* has exerted its patience now for nearly three years, it would be rash to form any conclusion. Our own belief, however, is that things will run smoothly enough, and that such an extreme measure as dissolution need not be apprehended. We have already given our reasons for so thinking.

With regard to the procedure of the Houses of the Diet an important announcement is made by the Tokyo press. Hitherto newspaper reporters have been allowed to attend the meetings of Special Committees, although such a privilege has been denied to members of the Diet other than the Committee-men themselves. Indeed the 23rd article of the law of the Houses explicitly provides that the debates of Special Committees shall not be made public until the stenographic reports appear in the *Official Gazette*, and if this rule has been violated hitherto in favour of journalists, no reason for such violation has ever been openly given. Accordingly the lower House is said to have determined that its duty is to observe the rule.

At the same meeting where the above decision was adopted unanimous approval was secured for a proposal to invite the members of the Senate in Peking to visit Tokyo during the session of the Japanese Diet. We do not doubt that among the members of the Senate there are some who have already observed Japanese parliamentary procedure at first hand.

Monday, December 19.

There is a serious difference between the Government and its critics with reference to the subject of the Wakamatsu Iron Foundry. The Government asks for 12 million *yen* to complete the equipment of the Foundry, and promises that if this money be spent the annual loss at present shown by the Foundry's working will, after 5 years have elapsed, be converted into a profit of one million *yen* annually. To day, all the papers in Tokyo, prompted doubtless by some news agency, publish a telegram to the effect that the above favourable forecast is based upon the hypothesis that the rates of the new Tariff will be imposed, without alteration. Should they be so imposed, the Foundry will enjoy an advantage of 10 per cent. on its products in the home market, and on that assumption the result of its working would doubtless show a profit by and bye. The point now made is, however, that the operation of the Tariff has become doubtful, and that the Government's calculations about the Foundry are correspondingly upset. In fact the Foundry and the Tariff must sink or swim together, and, according to our Tokyo contemporaries, it follows that whatever the Government may wish, the tariff question will have to take precedence of the appropriation of the Foundry.

It is stated that the Popular Party have decided to postpone a decision with regard to the widening of the railway gauge. The Party's leaders hold that fuller investigation is necessary for deciding this question, and that consequently it cannot be dealt with during the pending session of the Diet. In thus acting the Popular Party will endorse what is understood to be the view of the *Seiyu-kai* leaders. But it has always to be remembered that the abandonment of this work or its postponement would be very unwelcome to the people in the provinces, and if the *Seiyu-kai* and the Popular Party have due respect for their Constituencies, they will be placed in a dilemma between their economic opinions and their political interests.

Tuesday, December 20.

It appears to be pretty generally believed that the Popular Party, or at any rate the section of it led by Mr. Inukai, are strongly disposed to join hands permanently with the *Seiyu-kai*. Certain neutral persons have been attempting to bring about this result, and are said to have been informed by Mr. Inukai that without a definite agreement as to political platforms it would be worse than useless for the two parties to join hands—worse than useless because they would certainly fall asunder when confronted with practical questions, and then their futile union would only constitute material for bitterer disunion than ever. Recognizing the justice of this view, the mediators have approached the matter problem by problem. The railway-gauge question was considered first, and it quickly transpired that the leaders of the Popular Party shared the views of the leaders of the *Seiyu-kai*, and considered that much fuller investigation was needed before committing the country to the standard-gauge. Thus the shelving of this bill is considered to be assured. In some quarters it is stated that Mr. Hara Kei visited Marquis Katsura on the 14th instant and explained that much opposition to the gauge scheme seemed likely to be engendered. Mr. Hara therefore suggested that it might be advisable for the Cabinet to withdraw its bill, thus avoiding an open collision with a majority of the Lower House. The withdrawal of the bill by the Government would evidently smooth the path of the *Seiyu-kai* by removing the obstacle offered by popular wishes. It is certain that the provincials would welcome the proposed railway works, and the *Seiyu kai* leaders are naturally anxious not to offend their constituencies.

We confess that we do not for our own part see much probability of a permanent coalition between the *Seiyu kai* and *Kokumin-to*. They will probably be found in the same camp with regard to certain questions of destructive policy, but when it comes to constructive work, the old breach will yawn as wide as ever.

The *Jiji Shimpo* says that the *Seiyu-kai* will refrain from making any public announcement of their policy in the coming session of the Diet until within two or three days of the Party's general meeting when that policy will be formally adopted. Meanwhile the parliamentary members of the Party held a meeting in Tokyo on the 19th instant and listened to an address from their leader, which was read by Mr. Hara. The document carefully avoided any declaration of policy, and limited itself to congratulating the party upon its continued solidarity. Messrs. Matsuda and Hara were then elected leaders of the Party in the Lower House.

The Popular Party held an equally colourless meeting on the same day and elected as leaders in the House Messrs. Kono, Inukai and Oishi.

Wednesday, December 21.

Of course the assembling of the Diet incites political prophets to propound many fore-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

casts. The *Jiji Shimpo* has an analysis which is at all events clever, whatever be its trustworthiness. Our contemporary affirms that the Katsura Ministry is tired of holding office. The great purpose with which it came into power was the conversion of the national loan, and that has not been a success. Further it finds itself confronted by a serious complication with England in connection with tariff reform, and its action towards Korea has had the effect of gravely alarming the Chinese nation. Therefore the outlook is not particularly rosy and the Cabinet will be content to lay down the reins after the general elections which are to take place the year after next. The *Jiji* adds an ingenious item. It says that just as Marquis Katsura originated the policy of nationalizing the railways and then abandoned the onus of carrying it out to a *Seiyukai* Ministry, so now the same statesman has inaugurated the standard-gauge policy, and will leave the Saionji Cabinet to perform the actual task. It is easy to see, even had we not known it already, that the *Jiji Shimpo's* powerful voice is not in tune with the policy of the Katsura Cabinet.

The proverbially sober *Shogyo Shimpo* is curiously careful not to commit itself to any predictions. It notes that the present House of Representatives has little more than a year's life before it; that several difficult questions, as, for example, naval implementing, the tariff and the railway-gauge, all press for solution, and that the Ministry has ceased to be an object of keen interest to the people. In these circumstances the probability is that the *Seiyu-kai* and the Cabinet will both endeavour to re-attract public attention, but our cautious contemporary avoids any analysis of the methods likely to be pursued.

The *Kokumin* gives prominence to incidents which may be interpreted as suggesting an important split in the ranks of the *Seiyukai*. It alleges that 45 members of the party, including several leaders, recently held a meeting at the Seiyoken and resolved that more conclusive steps must be taken aganist the Cabinet, the tactics hitherto pursued under the direction of Mr. Hara and his clique being too gentle. The *Kokumin* appears to think that this prefaces an important split in the ranks of the *Seiyukai* and therefore a dissolution of their strength. But while attaching high importance to the *Kokumin's* utterances, we cannot but recall that every session of the Diet during the past few years has been preceded by an ebullition on the part of the extremists in the ranks of the *Seiyukai*, and that after momentary effervesence the commotion has subsided.

Thursday, December 22.

The official opening of the Diet is to take place tomorrow.

Among the meetings of political parties, represented by their parliamentary members, which have been taking place within the past few days, one was rendered somewhat remarkable by the attendance of a Minister of State. The meeting was that held by the representatives of the *Chuo* Club, and the Minister who attended was Baron Oura, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. The Baron made a brief speech in which he described the Party as occupying a place midway between two bodies of extremists. In ordinary times, the Party should move quietly and unobtrusively, with full cognizance of its responsibilities and with due regard to the rights and wrongs of every question. The onlooking public might describe such an attitude as incompetent and deficient in spirit. But the members should not be moved by such criticisms. Their business was to stand aloof from all extravagance of doctrine, reserving always the right, and cultivating the power, to step boldly and stoutly into the arena whenever occasion demanded such a course.

We may remind our readers that this *Chuo* Club consists of the members of the old *Daido* Club, who have always been recognized as the representatives of conservatism in Japan. There had been some doubt about their official connections, though rumour always attributed to them close relations with Barons Oura and Kiyoura. There can no longer be any room for question.

CO-OPERATIVE ENTERPRISE IN JAPAN.

While agreeing with most of what the *Japan Gazette* has to say about the wisdom of assigning to each man in an enterprise his own special part, with corresponding responsibility, and leaving him in undisturbed exercise of the functions pertaining to that part, we emphatically deny the justice of our local contemporary's illustrations. The *Japan Gazette's* words are:—"The failure of the Loonen projects of the kind is notorious, the losses up to date of the Muroran enterprise hardly less so, and this question of control is said to have blighted many promising hydro-electric schemes." Our local contemporary would be greatly perplexed if it were required to substantiate this statement. So far as it is possible to speak with assurance, Mr. Loonen's want of success was due to two causes, neither of which warrants the *Japan Gazette's* description. One—the prime cause—was that he fell into evil hands, a misfortune always menacing the incautious foreigner in Japan; the other, precisely the converse of the *Japan Gazette's* analysis, for it was not deficiency of foreign executive authority that stood in Mr. Loonen's way: it was excess of that authority. He essayed to work too much through foreign agents to whom Japan and things Japanese were a sealed book. As for his enterprises themselves, we are of the opinion that no organization could have ensured their success in some instances. However, it is not with Mr. Loonen's projects that we desire to deal now. It is with the *Japan Gazette's* extraordinary assertion that "the losses up to date of the Muroran enterprise are hardly less notorious than the failure of the Loonen projects." A more unwarranted asssertion never found its way into print. The Muroran enterprise has not made any losses. Its programme has been carried out successfully and satisfactorily, and a large part of the works are already in full and profitable operation. We say this with the amplest knowledge, and we say also that if a Japanese journal allowed itself to be betrayed into such recklessly injurious statements about any foreign industrial enterprise as those of the *Japan Gazette* in the case of the Muroran *Seikosha*, our contemporary would be the first to denounce that journal for careless injury to the business reputation of a great manufacturing concern. Finally, as to the "many promising hydro-electric schemes" that "have been blighted by the question of control, we are persuaded that our local contemporary could not adduce so much as one solitary example to which such a description is properly applicable.

THE DIET.

It is expected that the official opening of the Diet will take place on the 23rd instant. This will probably be promulgated before we go to press. The Diet will then doubtless rise for the New Year's recess, ending about the 20th proximo.

The condition of the House of Peers attracts some attention. It is divided into no less than nine sections, varying in numerical strength from 85 to 17. At the head of the list stand the *Kenkyukai* with 85 followers, and at the bottom the *Seikokai* with 17. After the *Kokyukai* come the Independents with 74, and then follow the only other association of practical importance, namely the *Chawakai*, which has 50 members. We have here put down the Independents at 74, but if all those asserting that position be included, we get a total of 113. Considering that most of these Independents together with the *Kenkyukai* are pretty sure to be found in the same lobby, namely with the Government, in the event of a division, it is obvious that the Katsura Ministry has in the Upper House a large working majority. In fact if the Princes and Marquises be included, the Government can count on 222 supporters out of a total of 350 This is a feature to which sufficient attention is not paid by analysts of the political situation in Japan. The *Seiyukai* have it in their power to make legislation impossible for any Cabinet, but if they themselves accepted office, they might find an equally invincible obstacle in the Upper House. Our readers doubtless remember that some time ago an attempt was made under the leadership of Viscount Akimoto to form a party capable of making head against the *Kenkyukai*. There thus came into existence the *Chawakai*, or "tea-and-talk party," which promised at one time to develop appreciable strength, but was subsequently weakened by the defection of 17 members under Baron Senge, who now constitute the *Seikokai*. The Akimoto section to-day comprise only 50 members.

PROFESSOR VICKERS.

Professor E. H. Vickers and Mrs. Vickers with their family leave Japan to-day for the United States, a permanent departure as we are most regretfully compelled to record. Professor Vickers held the chair of political economy in the Keio University for over 12 years. From the very outset he was recognized as a scientist of high ability, and each year added to his reputation. It is infinitely unfortunate for Japan that she cannot retain permanently the services of such competent men, but as we have already been obliged to note on more than one occasion the inducements that this country has to offer to foreign men of science are limited and do not include posts so tempting as that which Professor Vickers goes to occupy in his own country. We bid him farewell in the name of a host of friends. He has had the gratification of knowing how highly his qualities are appreciated in the educational circles of Tokyo, and when we wish him all the success that he richly deserves, the wish assumes very large dimensions.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOYO STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

It is stated that this Company has succeeded in making arrangements to float debentures to the extent of 4,300,000 *yen*, in order to pay off therewith the Company's high-interest-bearing debts. The Yasuda Bank has practically agreed to underwrite the debentures, though some slight divergence of view still exists as to the issue-price. It will probably be 94, however, and the interest will be 6 per cent., the period of maturity being 5 years and the period of redemption 5 years thereafter. The sum thus realized will be devoted to paying 3,300,000 *yen*, which is due to the Mitsubishi Docks, and 1 million to the First Bank, which money was borrowed to discharge the Company's debt to Mr. Schiff. Receiving only 94 *yen* per debenture, the Company will not have money enough to meet these liabilities in full, and a call of 5 *yen* per share will accordingly be made on the shareholders next year.

It appears that there is some uncertainty as to whether the very lenient compromise effected between the Toyo S.S. Company and the Hoden Oil Company is to be carried out in ten years or twenty. Meanwhile the *Shogyo Shimpo* writes in a strain distinctly hostile to Mr. Asano, who occupies the embarassing position of being a Director in both companies. The original claim of the Steamship Company against the Hoden was for 3¾ million *yen*, and this has now been compromised for half a million paid in annual instalments spread over a period of ten or twenty years and carrying no interest. Now the *Shogyo* alleges that this money obtained from the Hoden is not only ridiculously small, but also that it is intended to make up the deficiency of revenue for which Mr. Asano promised to hold himself responsible. The question arises, however, whether Mr. Asano's promise did not apply strictly to operating profits, and whether it can be properly implemented by a payment such as that made by the Hoden. The *Shogyo* evidently thinks not. The shareholders, it predicts, will insist that anything obtained from the Hoden must be carried to the credit of the reserves and was always intended to be so carried. Consequently the money cannot be applied to meet Mr. Asano's liability.

It appears pretty certain that the Hoden Oil Company and the Toyo Steamship Company will come to a definite agreement. Both sides have consented to reduce the claim of 3¾ million *yen* to half a million, but they disagree as to the period of payment. The Steamship Company wants to receive the money in 10 annual instalments of 50,000 *yen* each, but the Oil Company is unwilling to consent to a shorter time than 20 years. It is now stated that Mr. Okura Kihachiro has stepped into the breach and has induced the Oil Company to agree to a term of 12 years, and to six-monthly instalments. The Steamship Company's Directors have not yet actually endorsed this compromise, but as Mr. Okura announces his intention of resigning if they withhold their consent, the arrangement may be regarded as completed.

THE *Asama* and *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron are reported to have left Acapulco on the 20th instant for Salina Cruz.

THE CORNER IN THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

We have from time to time recently alluded to a corner made by certain speculators in the scrip of the Tokyo stock exchange. The transaction commenced in October and was on such a large scale that suspicion pointed to several big capitalists. It has, however, been now satisfactorily proved that the only capitalists engaged are Mr. Hiranuma Hachitaro, son of Mr. Hiranuma Senzo, and Mr. Matsushita Gunji, sometime proprietor of the *Yamato Shimbun* and recently alleged to have made large profits by speculating in shares. The broker employed was the well-known Mitsuwa, and the confederates kept their transactions duly margined until the 15th instant when a sum of 230,000 *yen* fell due. This obligation they failed to meet, and at 5 p.m. on the 15th instant, they announced that the law must take its course. Something like a panic was created by this prospect and by the consequent closing of the market before the afternoon session, but some hopes were entertained that it would be found possible to get the shares, taken over at 185, which is their net price after deducting the bargain money hitherto paid. It is in any circumstances pretty sure that there will be a heavy slump on the market, though some Authorities believe that this result has been discounted. It does not appear that any large bank is affected by this affair. It concerns solely Messrs. Hiranuma and Matsushita, together with the broker Mitsuwa. But of course such an incident occurring at the close of the year is very disquieting.

Since the above was in type the shares have been put up to tender and were sold as follows :—

	Yen.
For present delivery	179.15
For January delivery	181.10
For February delivery	181.10

The buyers were :

	Shares.
The Hiranuma Group	10,000
The Murakami ,,	6,000
Seventeen Brokers	4,340

The Mitsuwa firm paid the margin it owed by putting up sharers valued at 437,600 *yen*. The complication has thus been settled but the market was unopened on the 16th inst.

THE SENSHU DOMEI-KAI.

This association, which consists of shipowners apart from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, have preferred two requests to the Government. One is that the port of Moka—called Mauka in former times—should be thrown open to trade. The reasons assigned for this measure are that vessels proceeding to foreign ports from Otaru or Hakodate cannot at present call at Karafuto on their homeward voyage, and are thus precluded from obtaining cargo. The second request is that a maritime chamber should be established (*Kaiji Kwaigi-jo*). The petitioners explain that although there are now 60 chambers of commerce in Japan with 1,886 members, these members include only 50 representatives of transport operations. Consequently the question of communications is palpably neglected by the chambers, and it is essential that steps should be taken to remedy this partiality by creating special chambers which shall devote their attention solely to matters of maritime transport.

SUICIDE OF THE BROKERS.

On the night of the 17th instant, a well-known broker, Mr. Nakajima, who traded under the name of Yokonaka, committed suicide in the old-fashioned method. He sent his wife away on the previous day and he seems to have made all his preparations with the utmost deliberation. The cause of his act was losses due to the depressed condition of the share market during the second half of the current year. He had bought largely for a rise, and the final result was a loss of a million *yen*. He left his entire property to his creditors, and in his last will he apologised to his wife for the suffering inflicted on her. The newspapers do not say anything about his assets, but they publish a rumour that since he came to Tokyo 20 years ago, his transactions had resulted in a profit of 600,000 *yen*.

It appears to be generally thought that a further fall will be witnessed in stocks and shares before any real improvement sets in. There is an apparently well founded feeling that all the speculative shares of the Stock Exchange have not been digested, and the suicide of Mr. Nakajima is regarded as a barometer of the situation. If he had felt any hope or seen any chance of improvement, he would not have taken his own life. We may mention here that his liabilities are put at 800,000 *yen* and his assets at four to five hundred thousand. As to shares not yet settled, the idea is that quite a number were purchased on the threshold of the boom by speculators who expected to be able to borrow money on the security of the shares. Until all such persons have been eliminated, bottom cannot be said to have been reached.

It is stated that the second suicide among the brokers was due to a comparatively petty cause. Mr. Kato had realized a profit of 150,000 *yen* some time ago, but he lost it all together with 50,000 more in recent transactions. Up to the time of his suicide he spoke of the uselessness of Mr. Nakajima's act, and nobody could have expected that he contemplated a similar performance on his own account. The *Shogyo Shimpo* says that there are still four or five brokers in a similar position.

AERONAUTS IN TOKYO.

Two attempts at aerial navigation were made on the 15th instant at the new parade ground in the Yoyogi suburb of Tokyo. One of the operators was Captain Hino ; the other Captain Tokugawa. Both came signally to grief. Captain Hino succeeded in attaining an altitude of some 20 metres, but almost immediately his aeroplane became refractory and made a descent so rapid as to reduce it practically to a wreck. Captain Tokugawa's effort was even less successful but did not end so disastrously. Happily no one was hurt. Japan has to pay her penalty still for entering this dangerous arena.

The failure made a few days ago at Yoyogi by Japanese aeronauts was redeemed on the 19th instant by successful ascents, the aeronauts being Captain Tokugawa and Captain Hino. The former, using a French biplane, ascended to a height of 70 metres and flew twice round the parade ground, a total distance of 2,000 metres. Captain Hino was not equally successful, as the wind in his case proved very obstructive.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUGAR.

There is an interesting complication in the sugar market of Japan. The principal figures are the Mitsui Firm, the Suzuki Firm and the 800 retail-dealers of Tokyo. According to the *Asahi Shimbun* the last two are combined against the first. To put the matter briefly, the Mitsui Firm and its correlated dealers are said to be unable to compete with cheap Java sugar, and in order to dispose of a large quantity of Formosan sugar which they have in stock, they are endeavouring to keep the Java product out of the market by recourse to a boycott. A letter written to them by Mr. Suzuki is quoted, and it seems to indicate clearly that something closely resembling a boycott has been inaugurated. On the other hand a prominent member of the Mitsui Firm is quoted as denying altogether that the Heads of the Firm have in any way sanctioned a boycott, and indeed we find it impossible to believe that people of the Mitsui's standing can have lent themselves to such a device. It is suggested that if present conditions be perpetuated, the Representative of Holland is likely to enter a protest.

The *Nippon* writes in a very pessimistic strain. It alleges that Mr. Abe, the principal of the four merchants who are attempting to boycott Mr. Suzuki and his friends, has fallen into serious difficulties. He lost his refinery by the recent conflagration in Yokohama, and he stands to lose a million *yen* in all, owing to depreciation in the price of unrefined sugar lying in his godowns. Our contemporary thinks that the situation is not unlikely to overtax Mr. Abe's powers of endurance.

THE "TOSA NIKKI."

Nearly 30 years ago Mrs. Flora Best Harris delighted all students of Japanese literature by publishing in the columns of this journal an admirable translation of the well known Japanese classic, the *Tosa Nikki*. This little volume is a diary written on a journey from Tosa to Kyoto. When one speaks, now-a-days, of such a journey the impression conveyed is that of a day's trip. But when the *Tosa Nikki* was compiled in the 10th century no less than 54 days were devoted to the journey. Travellers had to proceed by a boat propelled with oars and their progress depended mainly on the state of the wind and the weather. The writer of the diary was an official of Imperial lineage, Tsurayuki, and he adopted the script and diction of a woman, the better to suit an account of events so commonplace. There resulted a delightfully simple unpretentious story, permeated with a vein of sadness for the loss of a much-loved child and adorned with many verses of poetry. Mrs. Harris has caught perfectly the spirit of the original. Her book gives one a clear insight into the doings, sayings and thoughts of the Japanese people a thousand years ago. It has been reprinted by the Methodist Publishing House in Tokyo, and the public thus obtain an opportunity of procuring a book not less enlightening than interesting. We regret that we can not extend to the printers the same applause as to the authoress. In fact the typography is execrable. In a little brochure of only 65 pages, a cursory perusal discloses no less than 38 printer's errors.

THE TAOELU AFFAIR.

This tedious business has at length been settled satisfactorily. It will be remembered that the Japanese preferred three demands. The first was that all the articles taken from the incriminated Japanese subjects should be returned; the second, that due compensation should be paid for unlawful imprisonment, and the third that the officials concerned should be properly punished. The Chinese were at the outset disposed to comply with the first demand only. Subsequently, however, they transferred to Mukden the question of the punishment of officials, and there then remained only the item of compensation. To this too they have at last agreed on condition that the sum paid shall be called a solatium instead of an indemnity. This is not much of a concession on Japan's part. She gets the substance herself and abandons the shadow to China.

We mentioned in our last issue that, apart from the punishment of the officials concerned, the Taoelu complication seemed to have been brought to the threshhold of satisfactory settlement by the Chinese agreeing to hand over a certain amount of compensation, provided that it was called "solatium" not "indemnity." But the latest news is that Consul-General Koike has declined to accept this compromise. He apparently thinks not only that it would be undignified for the Japanese Government to endorse such terminology, but also that a question of principle is concerned. The amount in question is said to be very small, and it is not likely that any crucial difficulty will arise on account of a mere name.

CHILI.

Mr. Katsu Inouye, Japanese Special Envoy to the Chilian centenary, seems to have had a most hospitable reception. He speaks laughingly of his trip as having constituted a splendid advertisement for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's steamers, inasmuch as the vessel he travelled by shared the distinction which the Chilians were so kind as to bestow upon the Ambaasador. It had been supposed for a moment that the sudden death of the President of the Republic in Europe would have entailed postponement of the celebration, and that apprehension was strengthened by the equally sudden demise of the Vice-President. Neither of these events, however, was permitted to interrupt the programme. Mr. Inouye found nothing but friendly feeling wherever he went. Even his appearance in the streets elicited shouts of welcome. At the same time he found that although many of the Chilians regarded Japan as a neighbour, a majority of them had never even heard of such a place. Turning to commercial prospects, the Envoy said that there was certainly a market, though on perhaps a small scale, for Japanese fancy goods and works of art, but the duties were almost prohibitive. An article purchasable in Japan for one *yen* would have to be sold for 8 *yen* in Chili in order to cover expenses.

VOLCANOES.

The condition of Mihara-yama is exciting some alarm. This mountain is better known to foreigners as the Vries volcano. It is generally a conspicuous object on account of the perennial activity of the crater, but the smoke and steam usually emitted have ceased of late and have been replaced by ominous rumblings. In fact the state of affairs is said to closely resemble that which is recorded to have existed immediately before the great eruption of 1872.

From Asama-yama also comes news of a disquieting character. At 5 p.m. on the 15th instant two tremendous detonations were heard at Maebashi and Takasaki, and they were accompanied by a shock nearly strong enough to displace sliding doors. A great column of glowing vapour was then seen to be ascending from the Asama crater, but it soon lost its ruddy appearance and assumed the character of mere smoke.

From Usudake in Hokkaido also a report comes that on the 11th instant the crater developed exceptional activity both in sound and substance.

Professor Sato of the Seismological Bureau is quoted as saying that the reports from Vries are certainly disquieting and that he recommends the people of the district to be prepared for all eventualities. When an active volcano suddenly ceases to show outward signs of activity, danger must be apprehended.

LIENSHAN BAY.

We have heard so much about this place and about the railway project connected with it, that a good deal of curiosity has been aroused, especially on observing that a railway from Lienshan to Mukden would exercise a very serious influence on the fortunes of Newchwang and Dairen. Hitherto, however, all the statements made have been vague, and it was impossible to determine whether the work of harbour construction had actually commenced or not. We now observe in the columns of the *Asahi Shimbun* a very positive statement which is attributed to a Japanese subject who has just returned to Mukden from a visit to the place in question. He relates that all the land necessary for the new town at Lienshan has been acquired, and that a line of light railway will be laid between that place and Mukden by the early part of January. If this be true, and we see no reason to doubt it, a very interesting development is about to take place. But it remains to be seen where funds will be found for the projected work. We presume that what is now being done is a part of the so-called minor scheme recently mapped out by an English engineer. But even that scheme requires an expenditure of 3 million taels, and there has not as yet been any definite information suggesting that such a sum has been procured.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF JAPAN.

The figure of the foreign trade for the 10 days period ended the 20th are:—

	Yen.
Exports	13,201,000
Imports	13,637,000
Excess of Imports	436,000

The returns from January 1st to December 20th are:—

	Yen.	Compared with last year.
Exports	444,070,000	+46,620,000
Imports	447,736,000	+66,4 7,000
Excess of Imports	3,666,000	

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KOREANS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE YALU.

Intelligence received from persons who have lately visited the upper reaches of the Yalu and from persons coming from Mukden to Antung agrees in stating that the Chinese Local Authorities are adopting a very suggestive attitude towards Koreans who settle in the territory on the right bank of the Yalu River, that is to say, on the Chinese side. Such settlers are given the option of embracing Chinese nationality or of recrossing the Yalu. If they take the former step, all the rights and privileges of Chinese subjects are secured to them, but if they decline Chinese naturalization, they are required to recross the Yalu at once. As to the process of naturalization, it is of the simplest kind. Nothing is necessary except to adopt the Chinese queue and Chinese costume. The telegram adds that the Japanese Consul in Chientao has been ordered to cross the Yalu and to report whether such conditions really exist on the right bank of the river.

A plain corollary of the above is that if things in Peking move in the direction they now seem to be taking, the queue and its accompanying costume will soon cease to be distinctive marks of Chinese nationality.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

One of the attractive features of the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition was a building typical of a Japanese Zashiki according to the most approved style. It was contributed by the Dendrological Bureau, with the object of displaying the choice timbers of Japan and the uses to which they are applied in building. After the Exhibition was closed it was decided to present this building to the Duke of Connaught as a memento of his Patronage of the Exhibition. Accordingly the edifice has been carefully taken down and is to be re erected at Japan's cost in the grounds of a castle which the telegram does not designate. Some time ago it was announced that the Duke of Connaught contemplated laying out a portion of his grounds in the style of a landscape garden, and doubtless the above edifice will stand in the new park. The only instance with which we are acquainted of a genuinely Japanese landscape garden near London is that of Mr. C. V. Sale, who not only had it laid out by a skilled Japanese expert, but also imported rocks and trees from this country at great expense. We are not aware that Great Britain possesses any rocks or trees which could be advantageously utilized for such a purpose.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Tokyo journals are unanimous in asserting that the general election in England being now over, Mr. Yabe will no longer postpone his journey to London on the subject of the tariff.

The *Yorozu Choho* has an article upon this topic. It alleges that Great Britain's proposals, endorsed by over ten principal Chambers of Commerce, have reached Japan. Their gist is special reductions in the case of certain Manchester goods, and a general lowering of the whole tariff to a point midway between Japan's figures and the rates of the existing conventional tariff.

EXCHEQUER BILLS.

Exchequer bills to the amount of 30 million *yen* fell due yesterday, and were all offered for rewriting at a rate of 1 *sen* per diem. These securities were formerly issued at only 8 *rin*, but one *sen* must still be described as a very low price.

The operation of re-writing 30 million *yen* worth of exchequer bills has not proved a success. Osaka was invited to subscribe for 10 millions, the minor monetary centres for 2 millions and Tokyo for the remaining 18 millions. But the result seems to have been that Tokyo subscribed for only 500,000 and Osaka for only 1,200,000, so that the Bank of Japan has had to take up the great bulk. After all, it was scarcely to be expected that the public would show much keenness for these bills, considering that they carry interest at the rate of 3 65 only, whereas over 4 per cent. can be obtained on special deposits at any of the leading banks of Tokyo.

We may add here that there are signs of considerable activity in the money market at New Year. Funds are being drawn rapidly from the Bank of Japan, and more than the usual demand for money is exhibited.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, December 17.

An adjustment having been effected of the speculative purchases made by the Mitsuwa group, the Exchange opened tolerably steady on the morning of the 17th instant, but owing to rumours that some further shares remained to be disposed of, prices showed a downward tendency.

Monday, December 19.

A cloud still hangs over the Stock Exchange. It is feared that all the doubtful transactions have not been disposed of.

Tuesday, December 20.

The market showed some signs of recovery yesterday.

Wednesday, December 21.

There has been another suicide of a broker, Mr. Kato Chushichiro, who traded under the name of Nakazu. He shot himself though the heart with a revolver. The event has deepened the feeling of depression.

Thursday, December 22.

The tone of the Exchange showed some improvement on the 22nd instant, but there were no marked results. We append the quotations for February delivery :—

	Dec. 21st.	Dec. 22nd.	
Tokyo Railway	72.65	72.50	— .15
Kei-Hin Railway	—	42.50	.—
Yusen Kaisha	97.05	96.80	— .25
Toyo Kisen	26 35	26.40	+ .05
Specie Bank	333.30	332.70	— .60
Tanko Kisen	29.10	28.70	— .40
Tokyo Gas	82.00	82.50	+ .50
Tokyo Dento	83.60	84.00	+ .40
Fuji Gas Spinning	86.20	86.95	+ .75
Tokyo Spinning	42.05	41.70	— .35
Kanegafuchi Spinning	104.50	104.30	— .20
Beer	78 30	78.50	+ .20
Hoden (Takarada Oil)	58.70	59.30	+ .60
Nippon Oil	75.60	75 90	+ .30
Rice Exchange	127.20	127.70	+ .50
Stock Exchange	181.00	183.45	+ 2 45

The Tokyo Electric Light Company held a general meeting of its shareholders on Monday afternoon, when a dividend of 12 per cent. was declared.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

The Anglo-Japanese Hydro-Electric Company has been greatly reduced in its dimensions. All the English associates have withdrawn, and the original group of Japanese alone remain. The capital has been cut down to 1,200,000 *yen* and the charter for electric light in Hamamatsu has been purchased from its holders by way of commencement. The Japanese projectors held a meeting at noon on the 15th inst., at the Sanyentei in Shiba, and decided that no shares should be offered to the public. The principal shareholders are Messrs. Sonoda, Asabuki, Kabayama and Count Soyejima. It will be remembered that this company was originally formed for the purpose of supplying electric power to the city of Tokyo from the river Oi, but the Kinugawa Company having succeeded in obtaining a contract for suppying the Tokyo Railway Company, the Oigawa enterprise was temporarily abandoned.

Mr. Hibiya, on whom the hopes of the Seifu Company's shareholders centered, has definitely abandoned the task of adjustment and his resignation has been accepted with the consent of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. It may be assumed that the Company will now go into liquidation.

We read in the telegrams of the *Mainichi Dempo* that merchants forwarding goods via Vladivostock and Harbin to Europe are excessively harrassed by the formalities that have to be complied with *en route*. Invoices have to be sent round for final approval at Havarovsk. All this entails a delay of about a month, whereas no such waste of time takes place if goods are sent via Dairen. The consequence is that the latter route is coming into high favour as compared with the former, and a large Russian goods agency is said to be establishing a branch at Dairen.

Even an authority so trustworthy as the *Kokumin Shimbun* alleges that on the 15th instant the Directors of the Specie Bank decided to double the capital. There have been all sorts of rumours on this subject, and until quite recently it was understood that the Directors had abandoned any intention of the kind for the present at all events. But we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the *Kokumin's* version. Of course the consent of the shareholders at a general meeting will be required, and it cannot be given before March next.

On the 17th instant the semi annual meeting of the South Manchuria Railway was held in Tokyo. The accounts showed a net profit of 632,992 *yen*, of which a sum of 60,000 was devoted to paying a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital; and the remainder was disposed of in a manner which the published figures do not help us to decipher. At all events the report was most favourable, and the Company finds itself in an excellent position.

Mr. and Mrs. Capellmann, the well known Austrian musicians now visiting Japan, gave a concert at the Austro-Hungarian Legation in Tokyo on the evening of the 17th instant. It was an eminent success. The audience, which comprised many leading members of the Foreign Diplomatic corps, were evidently struck with admiration, and the applause was vehement. The performance consisted

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

of selections from Wagner, Liszt, Haydn, Rubenstein, Emil Sauer, Chopon, Marmontel, Lully and Mozart.

The death is announced of this distinguished officer at the comparatively early age of 58. The cause was suffusion of blood on the brain. Baron Mukoyama was the son of Mukoyama Koson, a celebrated Confucian scholar. He distinguished himself in the war of 1894-5 as second in command of the Japanese flag-ship at the Battle of the Yalu, and he subsequently took the principal part in the raising of the battleship *Mikasa*. In 1899 he proceeded to England as Naval Attaché, and thereafter served as inspector of several warships ordered by his country in British dockyards.

The Tokyo newspapers agree in stating that better times have at last dawned for the manufacturers of cement. They have been in a very unfavourable position ever since 1907, but they have now been able not only to make up their losses but also to earn enough for a dividend of 5 or 6 per cent. The *Shogyo Shimpo* takes the opportunity to warn them against being betrayed into over production.

The well-known weavers of woollen cloth, namely, the Namiki Firm of Shiba in Tokyo, are said to be about to go into liquidation, and as the Firm has wide ramifications, it is feared that the effects will be proportionately felt. Japanese journals speak of Yokohama foreign firms as being largely interested, and say that two or three other failures must be apprehended.

The Houses met for this 27th session yesterday forenoon. The usual measures of organization were taken and all business ended before mid-day. The time for the official opening has not yet been fixed.

THE BOOKSHELF.

Japanese Poetry, by BASIL HALL CHAMBERLAIN. London, John Murray.

THIS is not a new book in the ordinary sense of the word. Three of the four parts that constitute it were originally published thirty years ago and the fourth appeared for the first time in the 30th volume of the Asiatic Society of Japan's Transactions. But the former have long been out of print and the latter is not very accessible. Therefore Professor Chamberlain has embodied the whole in one volume which now lies before us. We welcome it sincerely. Mr. Chamberlain's great reputation as an interpreter of things Japanese makes it not merely desirable but even essential that his work on such a subject should be brought within easy reach of the public. There is also a specially interesting feature in this new volume. Professor Chamberlain tells us frankly that his taste has changed. Thirty odd years ago, when he made the acquaintance of Japanese poetry for the first time, he conceived that the best method to pursue in rendering it into English was to take the sense of the original and drape it in a garb of free Anglo Saxon. That was the plan he adopted in writing Parts I., II. and III. of the volume now before us, and, further, he supplemented the toil by adding rhyme, a feature which had never existed, and can never exist, in Japanese poetry. Now to carry out such a programme one must be oneself a poet. There can be no manner of doubt as to that. But Professor Chamberlain is not a poet. He is just an extraordinarily clever man and an exceptionally learned man—a man of whom it may be truly said, *nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*. His prose is delightful. It often approaches the threshold of poetry, but—like all essentially sound prose—never crosses it. The result was that the great feature of Professor Chamberlain's original rendering of Japanese poetry—Parts I., II. and III. of the newly printed volume—was, not the poetry itself, but the preface that introduced the poetry; a prose essay at once one of the most erudite and the most graceful that have ever been compiled by any Sinologue. It is indeed remarkable to what heights of delightful diction Professor Chamberlain and Dr. Aston soar above any other interpreters of Japanese subjects—for we call Mr. Lafcadio Hearn not an interpreter but a painter. Still it is our candid opinion that, not being a Longfellow or a Tennyson, Professor Chamberlain, in some of his free renderings and rhymed verses did not rise greatly above the level of doggerel. He tells us now that his "taste has changed," "he has gone over to the camp of the literalists and cares for no versions, whether of prose or of poetry, unless they be scrupulously exact." We are entirely of his way of thinking. And well has it been for Japan that Professor Chamberlain's taste did change, since in his altered mood he has achieved some renderings which, by the combined exercise of his scholarship and his refined taste, retain nearly all the flavour of the original and, at the same time, bear all the atmosphere of poetry. The lilt of the Japanese line can not be faithfully obtained in English: the languages are too different. But the crisp verve and the extraordinary pregnancy of the Japanese epigram can be reproduced, and Professor Chamberlain, in Part IV of this volume, has often succeeded in reproducing them. Take the following:

"Alas! the tears which she restrains,
"Saying the heat has made her thin." (Of a girl who hides grief under a pretence of illness)

"In autumn a cicada dead
"Beside the shell that it cast off." (A picture of desolation).

"A cemetery. . . .
"And autumn fireflies two or three."

"The dream I dreamt has faded, but
"The iris keeps its colours yet." (A death Song).

"A temple on a hill, whose bell
"At break of day startles the rooks."

Compare these gems of thought with the following:—

"With jealous love these champions twain
"The beauteous girl did woo;
"Each had his hand on the hilt of his sword
"And a full charged quiver too."

Or with this:—

"He waves the sleeve of his tunic,
"He rolls over on the ground,
"He dances with fury and horror,
"Running wildly round and round."

Are we not right in saying that the world of scholarship has benefited by Professor Chamberlain's conversion to the School of the Literalists?

A Village Community; by HOPE DAWLISH. George Allen and Sons, London. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Yokohama.

THE author of this very clever work has chosen to conceal his identity behined a *nom de plume*, and the public knows him only as "Hope Dawlish," the writer of "A Secretary of Legation." Were his personality revealed, the world would recognise one of the great legal luminaries of the century whose jurisprudential works have made him famous wherever the English language is spoken. We do not for our own part appreciate the occasion for an anonym in such a case. It seems to us that an illustrious occupant of the Bench enhances his judicial capacity when he displays ability to read the human heart and interpret its motive sentiments as the author of "A Secretary of Legation" and "A Village Community" reads and interprets. Still a whole-hearted conservative may detect some incongruity between the characters of a dispenser of justice and a writer of fiction, and we therefore respect "Hope Dawlish's" incognito. Nothing could be less similar than the setting of "A Secretary of Legation" and the setting of "A Village Community." The former deals with life in diplomatic circles and has Japan for back ground; the latter treats of every-day existence among the middle and lower classes of a thoroughly countrified district in an English shire. The transition is so marked as to be startling. It bears eloquent testimony to the great versatility of the author, and justifies us in hoping that he is only on the threshold of his career as a writer of romance, and that we may hear from him again, the oftener the better. Indeed there are some indications that a serial purpose is entertained, for the career of "Harry Dale," the hero of "A Secretary of Legation," is continued but not ended in "A Village Community," and the latter close with a scene too sad to be final. Besides, our interest in the characters of the second work is so keenly roused that to leave it unsatisfied would be a sacrilege. We must hear something more about these people who are introduced to us as naturally and as skilfully as are "George Elliott's" heroes and heroines. Indeed there is a great similarity between "Hope Dawlish" and "George Elliott," not in style alone—a style direct, forceful and sincere,—but also in unfolding of character and utilization of adjuncts. Both authors produce the same deep impressions, and both project their *dramatis personæ* upon equally vivid canvases with equal absence of obtrusive art. There is no trace of intricate plot in "A Village Community." The story deals simply with the incidents of daily life in a region removed from great intrigues or lofty ambitions. Yet among all the figures that move across the author's stage there is not one that fails to win our sympathy or provoke our antipathy; not one that seems common-place or unworthy of attention. This is saying much, but it is not saying too much. The reader longs ardently to shake hands with "Doctor Jack" and "Squire Dale," just as he desires keenly to assist the work of Nemesis in the cases of Voller and Parsnet. A work of fiction which can appeal so vividly to its readers' sentiment must be rarely clever, and that is just what "A Village Community" is.

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended December 16th are as follow.—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	—	2	7	—	—
Died	—	—	8	3	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	—	7	7	—	—
Died	—	—	5	5	—	—

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

PORTENTS.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 17.*)
(COMMUNICATED.)

LESS than one hundred seats remain to be filled in the electoral contest, so that the second General Election of 1910 may be said to have entered the region of accomplished fact. Already the Unionists are within a score of their former strength, and, the gains registered by either side being equal, the result of this somewhat precipitate appeal to the country is virtually a return to the *status quo*. A million and a quarter sterling has been spent by the Coalition in a vain attempt to strengthen its position. The Government finds itself once more in office with a majority composed of Socialist and Irish wreckers, at whose bidding it will be required to set about the work of destruction without delay. Doubtless the "wild men" of the Ministry will conclude that the result of the election gives them *carte blanche* to proceed with their revolutionary schemes. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL, we note, has announced that the veto of the Lords is already ended, thus emulating his previous manifesto-feat of "firing off his gun before the enemy was in sight." The Government have lost no time in showing their hand, or rather Mr. REDMOND'S, by announcing the "immediate introduction" of a Home Rule Bill. As a preliminary, of course, the Lords are to be invited to sign their own death-warrant by passing the so-called Parliament Bill. For, be it observed, the ASQUITH Ministry does not desire reform of the Lords, inasmuch as (whatever the basis of reconstruction) that would result in a strong Second Chamber; nor do they desire total abolition of the Upper House, because such extreme procedure would offend the not inconsiderable section of their supporters who are avowed Second Chamber men. What they do desire is the semblance of a Second Chamber without the reality, so that they may effect a constitutional revolution without appearing to do so. Seldom has the *via media* between two irreconcilable courses presented such a depth of meanness and cowardice. And when it is remembered that this despicable work is to be done, and can only be done, with the aid of a set of political hirelings who care not a straw for the British Constitution or the British Empire—then it will be seen what a sorry figure the Liberal Government must cut in the eyes of posterity, even if the dust of the party scramble suffices to blind the average elector to-day. Stated briefly, the provisions of the Bill destined to procure this mischievous result are as follows:—

That the Lords should have no voice in the control of finance.

That the Speaker decide when a Bill is a Money Bill and does not require the assent of the Lords.

That if a Bill other than a Money Bill is rejected by the Lords in three successive sessions (after a minimum of two years), it can pass without the assent of the Lords.

That Parliaments should be limited to five instead of seven years.

What next, one wonders, has the Coalition in store for us? At whose chariot-wheels is the body of Conservative England next to be dragged? In its general lines, the programme of the "wild men" may easily be predicted. The Veto Bill will be submitted to the Lords. It will be rejected, of course. The CROWN will then be called in to assist in the tragic farce, by the creation of 500 executioners in the shape of Liberal Peers—"ennobled Cadbury's," as Mr. MAXSE has designated them. Assuming this feat of low comedy to be accomplished, the Government will be in the happy position of having two sham Majorities—one in each branch of the Legislature. The Irish SHYLOCK will then come forward for his pound of flesh, to wit, a Nationalist Parliament on College Green. One or two comparatively minor items complete the list, such as the reversal of the Osborne Judgment, the Payment of Members, Female Suffrage and the Right to Work—but it is more than probable that at this point an outraged England and a betrayed Ulster will call a halt. Whether a larger Conference (in which the extremists will have the joy of taking part), a Referendum (on this specific question of the Union), or yet another General Election will be the outcome of the imbroglio, is still on the knees of the Gods. But among the portents on the political horizon is the possibility that the "wild men" may get the upper hand in the Cabinet. We observe that that fatuous dotard, Mr. W. T. STEAD, repeats, with smug approval, the ominous prophecy of Mr. R. J. CAMPBELL (who temporarily vacated his pulpit at the City Temple in favour of the Chancellor of the Exchequer) to the effect that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE was marked out, by special dispensation of Providence, to be the next Liberal Prime Minister! The principal point in his favour appears to be that he possesses the true demagogic instinct—as displayed at Limehouse and Mile End. But, happily, England is not called upon to submit at once to this misfortune—any more than the still greater one some people may see foreshadowed in the gaining of 5 Socialist seats. On the contrary, there is promise of vigorous opposition to the Ministry and all its works. Mr. BALFOUR has lost no time in declaring that Unionists are not prepared to accept the preposterous scheme of the Parliament Bill and that the Ministerial talk of immediate introduction of a Home Rule Bill is an outrage on the democracy. As the snake so badly scotched in 1895 once again lifts its venomous head, a rising in Ulster may even take rank among the possibilities. Evidently, therefore, in spite of a second election, the course of the Government is not all plain sailing. Mr. REDMOND has done a vast amount of work in return for his trans-Atlantic subsidy, but he may still find it necessary to "come back to Erin" several more times with a "full hat" before his long-drawn course of tyranny lands him and his fellow-conspirators at the delectable goal of the Union wrecked and Ireland adrift.

THE FUTURE OF THE COLOUR PROBLEM.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 21.*)

PUBLICISTS who take a large view of things, who make the world their horizon, seem to be increasingly concerned with the part that the "colour line" is destined, in their opinion, to play in the future relations of the various peoples of the globe. Certain it is that a large and continually increasing section of humanity is being brought face to face, and more or less insistently, with what is now conveniently (if somewhat loosely) known as the colour problem. The question, with all its intricacies and dangers, naturally forms a part of the heritage of every colonial Power. And there are Powers not strictly colonial,—such as the United States of America—which must number this problem among their burdens, in that, like the poor, it is always with them. Thus the great Republic need not go so far as Hawaii or the Philippines in search of it, for the semi-tropical portion of its home-territory—the "black fringe" about the Mexican Gulf—holds the fateful legacy. Seeing, however, that, apart from the United States, there are at least five Powers which, even though they may not all claim the prefix "great," have over-sea possessions of considerable extent—namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland and Portugal—it is evident that the problem becomes one of profound interest for a large section of the human race. But the scope of this question is by no means limited to the white nations of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, for there remain two great nations, belonging to the so-called Yellow Race, whose combined population amounts to a third of that of the whole world. Thus the problem ceases to be a merely colonial one; it assumes an international, and even an universal, aspect. We are therefore inclined to predict for such a book as Mr. PUTNAM WEALE'S latest production a wide, if not an entirely sympathetic, public*. Dividing the world along the "colour line," it is pointed out that the so-called coloured races outnumber the white by more than two to one. In fact, in the single land-division of Eurasia, the twenty states and kingdoms of the West can not muster between them a greater total than 454 millions, while the Oriental races of the Middle and Far East can boast a combined population of 947 millions. The colour-line, Mr. WEALE contends, has been the main factor in shaping the configuration of the world's map to-day, and will continue to exert its potent influence in

* The Conflict of Colour, by B. L. Putnam Weale; London, Macmillan & Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF JAPANESE CURRENT LITERATURE.

Character sketches have become all the fashion in a number of Japanese periodicals. The study of man to many minds is of far more interest than the study of the universe. How far those who undertake to analyse the personality of contemporary writers, politicians and men of business are qualified for their self-imposed tasks it is not easy to determine. In this class of writing impartiality of view is very rare. Admiration, contempt or indifference is largely the result of various tastes and leanings, so that the testimony borne by one man in reference to another is very seldom wholly reliable. With these few introductory remarks we proceed to deal with the comments of eight writers on the works and personality of Mr. Yamaji Aizan, which appear in a recent number of the *Chūō Kōron*. I. *Mr. Takekoshi Yosaburō*. Mr. Takekoshi says that whether his learning, his literary ability or his personality be considered, Mr. Yamaji occupies a very high position among public men to-day and that he should like to see him made President of the Tōkyō Imperial University or Minister of Education. Speaking of his own writings as compared with those of Mr. Yamaji, Mr. Takekoshi says:—"My articles are mostly of a controversial kind. They attack somebody or some thing. When my foe is defeated or rendered harmless, what I have said concerning that foe no longer possesses any value. But Mr. Yamaji's writing is so full of wisdom that it is worthy of being transmitted to posterity." Mr. Takekoshi has much to say in praise of Mr. Yamaji's style, which he thinks in certain characteristics is unsurpassed by that of any living writer. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Takekoshi and Mr. Yamaji are great friends and that they both belonged to that famous literary and semi-Christian club known as the Minyūsha.

II. *Mr. Uchida Roan*. Mr. Uchida left the Minyūsha before Mr. Yamaji entered it and so has had little personal intercourse with Mr. Yamaji, he tells us, but he is an ardent admirer of Mr. Yamaji's writing. He says that the latter's *Kōshi ron* is one of the best of his books, though his more recent *Nihon Jinshuron* (The Japanese Race) is a more highly finished work in the opinion of many literary critics. The articles he has been contributing to the *Kokumin Shimbun* for twenty years possess great charm and attract many readers. One beautiful trait in Mr. Yamaji's character, Mr. Uchida informs us, is the loyalty he shows to all his friends and literary associates. When they are attacked he takes up the cudgels on their behalf. He has done this repeatedly in the case of Mr. Tokutomi Sohō and also in the case of Mr. Takekoshi. The weaknesses of both of these men nobody knows better than Mr. Yamaji. The attitude of Mr. Yamaji to his wife and family is thus described by Mr. Uchida. Mr. Yamaji lets things go as they will in his house. All the money he earns he hands over to his wife and receives pocket money from her when needed. Sometimes she refuses to give him what he asks for. She disapproves of his attending *yose*, and so has refused money to pay for that diversion. Mr. Yamaji's children behave badly, often disturbing visitors by their rowdiness, but he takes no notice of them. This indifference to the misbehaviour of his children Mr. Uchida, curiously enough, pronounces to be ideal (*Yamaji no kodomo ni tai suru taido wa jitsu ni rizō teki hōnin shugi da*). Mr. Uchida concludes his article with the words:—It is my opinion that whether in character or in literary style Yamaji occupies the front rank among living authors."

III. *Kaku kaku-sei* (□ □ 生) According to this anonymous contributor Mr. Yamaji's forte as a writer is not in minute description, but in broad generalization. There is no modern writer who can present the salient features of a big and complicated subject in a clearer way than Yamaji. His mental power is more synthetic than analytic. In analysis Yamaji was surpassed by the late Toyabe Shuntei. Where he shines is in the power to bring out in strong relief certain prominent objects in the long stretch of country he is mapping out.

V. *Mr. Kamitsukasa Chōken*. This writer discribes M. Yamaji as a *Kobonnō no hito* (子煩悩の人) a man who is excessively attached to children. In Mr. Yamaji's house, Mr. Kamitsukasa informs us, the children reign supreme. Though they may tear the house to pieces like so many rats, Mr. Yamaji never interferes with them.* Commenting on Mr. Yamaji's talents as a writer, Mr. Kamitsukasa says that Mr. Aizan's historical works are more readable and instructive than any books that have been penned by Japanese on history. His facts may not be all correct, nor his views orthodox in the opinion of specialists, but he has the knack of making history live, of enabling his readers to see events as they appeared to the people who actually witnessed them. "Were I asked," says Mr. Kamitsukasa, "to name the greatest writer of the present day, I should name Mr. Yamaji." But there are subjects which Mr. Yamaji treats on which he is no authority at all. In modern thought, in art and modern literature he is not well versed. On the various literary schools of the present day his views are extremely biassed.

V. *Mr. Kinoshita Shōkō*.—This writer tells us that Mr. Yamaji was once a Christian pastor and the editor of a Christian newspaper, but that, like so many others, he only used Christianity as a means of teaching the Confucianism in which he believed then and believes now. The Christianity professed by various members of the Minyūsha at that time Mr. Kinoshita describes as of the *nue* type.† He says that this has been made abundantly clear by the writings and actions of the most prominent of the Minyūsha coterie of journalists.

VI. *Tekken Ten*.—We have a number of men to whom the name of bookmaker is applied. The chief of these are Ōwada Kenju, Sasaki Shinkō, Kubota Tenzui, Haga Yaichi, Takahashi Gorō, Katō Totsudō, Ōmachi Keigetsu and Yamaji Aizan. Among the works written by Mr. Aizan there are the following biographies:—*Butsu Sorai*, *Arai Hakuseki*, *Toyotomi Taikō*, *Ashikaga Takauji*, and *Minamoto Yoritomo*, and the following histories *Shakai Shugi Kwanken* (管見) "Bigoted Views on Socialism;" *Shina Shisō-shi*, "A History of Chinese thought," and *Gendai Kinkenshi*, "A History of the Power of Money in the Present Age." The two first books were accorded a place among the "Twelve Great Works" issued by the Minyūsha. Mr. Yamaji is a self-educated man. He owes nothing to speak of to school instruction, in this resembling Mr. H. Tayama.

VII. *Mr. Shiba Teikichi*.—With the earlier noted journalists of the Meiji era, with such men as Narushima Ryuhoku and Fukuchi Genichirō I was unacquainted, but among modern journalis's the three representative men whose writing is much of the same type are Matsui H kken, Ishikawa Hansan and Yamaji Aizan. The two former have been abroad, but Mr. Yamaji has not enjoyed that privilege. All three show in their writings signs of the strong influence Chinese literature has had on them. Their articles are permeated with Chinese thought.

VIII. *Tagawa Daikichirō*.—I know many politicians, journalists, authors, public benefactors, moralists and teachers of religion, but there is nobody for whom I feel the same amount of reverence that I feel for my friend Yamaji Aizan. It is some 22 years since he first brought himself to my notice by a remarkable speech he delivered at one of those famous meetings held under the auspices of a Literary Society organized by the four great Christian Schools of Tōkyō (The Meiji Gakuin, the Aoyama Gakuin, the Rikkyō Daigaku, and the Azabu Tōyō Ei-Wa Gakkō). To that speech Dr. Katō Hiroyuki, the then President of the Tōkyō Imperial University, listened. He afterwards said that no such orator as Mr. Yamaji was to be found at the University. Mr. Yamaji's changed attitude to Christianity is to be attributed to many different causes. He was disappointed with its professors, with their insincerity and their shallowness. Recently he has repeatedly been heard to shower abuse on the Christian Church. (*Kinjitsu kare no kuchi kara shibashiba Kirisuto Kyōkai wo datō suru no koe wo kiku*). That coldness towards Christianity should have been followed by open opposition to it in his mind was the result of the experience through which he passed. What I most desire to see Mr. Yamaji undertaking is the preparation of a big work on our civilization as compared with that of the West. There are few if any writers better qualified than he is to critically discuss the civilization of the Far East. No man is better versed in the history of the development of Japanese thought. In recent years Mr. Yamaji's mind has inclined more and more towards the adoption of nationalism as the standard of all things, to the entire exclusion of cosmopolitanism. To him the Japanese State is everything and all the great movements witnessed in the outside world, the spirit of the times, the tendency of the age count for little. This narrowness of view in a writer can not be regarded as anything but a drawback, for it is quite plain that it must often happen that a State situated as ours is has to adapt itself to existing conditions in the big outside world.

* * *

There is no magazine in this country to be compared to the *Taiyō* for variety, quantity and, we venture to say, quality of the matter published month after month. Since Mr. Toyabe Shuntei's death Dr. K. Ukita has acted as Editor-in-chief. His articles are perhaps somewhat too academic and philosophical to suit the majority of readers. They read like lectures intended for students. On Japanese politics Mr. K. Asada makes a good successor to the late Mr. Toyabe, whose minute knowledge of State affairs in this country was unapproached by any magazine writer. Mr. Asada's comments on political events and Government policies are always well worth reading. On finance Mr. S. Honda is recognized as one of the greatest authorities in the country, while with current literature few writers are more intimately acquainted than Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei. Mr. Yamaji Aizan fills the space devoted to what are called "Character Sketches" with observations on all sorts of people that, interesting as many of them are, are certainly not "Character Sketches" of the high order penned month after month and year after year by Mr. Toyabe. An old journalist like Mr. Yamaji should not be tied down to one class of writing. He kicks over the traces a great deal and discusses all sorts of topics that have little or nothing to do with the subjects named in the titles of his articles. Here is a list of some of the subjects treated by him under the heading of *Jimbutsu Gettan* during the past twelve months. Jan. *Politicians in the Upper House*; Feb., *Editors of Tōkyō Newspapers and Heads of Newspaper Offices*; March, *Great Men in the Stock Market*; April, *Talented Men who have recently entered the Official World*; May, *Representative Types of Modern Business Men*—Amenomiya Keijirō and Inoue Kakugoro. Sept., *Provincial Politics and Local Officials*. Mr. Yamaji has much that is interesting and pertinent to say on numerous topics that are more or less connected with the men whose names are given above, but he makes it quite plain again and again that it is not an exhaustive analysis of character that he is bent on accomplishing, but the expression of his opinions on a large number of diverse topics. At the opening of his May article he says:—"Since these two men well illustrate what tendencies prevail in our modern business world, I use them as a tag

* *Aizan shi no ie wa banji kodomo honi* (本位) *de, kodomo ga nezumi no yōni ie wo arashite mo, Aizan Shi wa hōnin shite kaeriminai sō desu.*

† *Nue* is the name of a fabulous night-bird, said to be half bird and half animal, hence used figuratively to describe hybrid productions of every kind.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

whereon to hang what I have to say about the age in which we live (*Shibaraku ni Kun wo karite, gendai wo ronzuru nomi*). This is a good example of the method invariably followed by Mr. Yamaji. But since Mr. Yamaji, as has been shown in the first part of this Summary, is one of Japan's greatest writers, readers probably care little what his text may be. Whether he keeps to his subject or departs from it, he has always something pointed or striking to say. Hence his addition to the Staff of the *Taiyō* has tended to increase its popularity among scholarly readers. His articles generally cover about ten pages of the Magazine. They make comparatively easy reading, as the *kana* equivalents of the ideographs are given throughout. Toyabe did not follow this practice and it is not observed by the majority of the writers for the *Taiyō*, though in the *feuilletons* which appear month after month *kana* readings are inserted. The December number of the *Taiyō* contains a number of thoughtful articles on current politics, literary tendencies, the financial situation, educational reform, the foundation of Eastern and Western thought and many other topics.

From next month onward the *Taiyō* will come out in an entirely new form. With the expansion of the empire this big monthly is to undergo further development and improvement. The arrangement of the material published hitherto followed will be entirely abandoned and the matter will be classified under three main headings (1) *Jōsetsu Kiji* (常設記事), Editorials —written by the staff of the magazine (2) *Jōsetsu narazaru Kiji*, Contributed articles and (3) *Sōsaku*, novelettes, poems or other classes of original composition. The writers of the first class of articles will be Dr Ukita and Messrs. Honda, Asada and Kaneko (Chikusui); the contributors to the pages devoted to the publication of the second class of subjects will be well known public men, and in the third part of the magazine will appear prize essays, novelettes and other choice pieces of composition. Mr. Hasegawa Tenkei is now in London and is supplying the *Taiyō* with a lengthy account of English life and English ways and the impressions they make on him. His articles will begin to appear next month The New Year's number of the *Taiyō* will be a special number, with a big supplement containing original contributions from some seven well known writers.

The December number of the *Taiyō* contains some pertinent comments on the present political and financial situation. Mr. K. Asada, in reviewing the political events of the past year, in substance, expresses himself as follows:—The Katsura Cabinet has since its formation had a wonderful run of good luck. Its downfall has often been predicted and even expected, but it has issued from the various conflicts in which it has been engaged without receiving serious harm. Though the policy of the present Government by no means meets with the entire approval of the nation, it is not bad enough to meet with entire disapproval. The former Katsura Cabinet is said to have been more united than any Ministry that preceded it, and in the present Cabinet there is no sign of dissension. The former Katsura Ministry enjoyed the distinction of carrying a great war to a successful issue and the present Cabinet will ever be remembered for the adroitness with which it has added an important piece of territory to the Japanese empire. How long will fortune continue to smile on the Katsura Cabinet? Do the clouds which are beginning to darken the political sky indicate the approach of a storm that will prove too violent for the Government ship to weather? It is hard to say what the coming year will bring. Predictions have so often been falsified by the action of the present Cabinet that waiting and seeing is the wisest course to follow.

Turning to political parties, there is nothing very significant to record. The Seiyūkai still commands an enormous majority and does nothing. Though the two bye-elections held this year were both won by members of the Kokumin-tō, that party is still very far from becoming a formidable rival of the Seiyūkai. Neither in its principles nor in the policy it advocates is it one whit better than the Seiyūkai. The nation has ceased to hope for anything good to come from either party. Both parties are supported by funds that come from unknown sources and by means of these certain of their members take pleasure trips under the name of doing canvassing work, coarsely slandering each other wherever they go (*Kokumintō ga shussho fumei naru undō-hi wo futokoro ni shite, yūgi teki yūzei ni de-kakureba, Seiyūkai mo mata dōyō no ayashige naru yūzei ni idete, tagai ni kuchigitanaku nonoshiri-ai*, &c.). The younger party imitates the elder one in all things. There is not a pin to choose between them.

As for the faction known as the Chūō-ha, so far removed is it from the centres of political activity that its very existence is apt to be forgotten.

Turning to our relations with other countries, that we should have come to an understanding with Russia, after some fifty years of friction and mutual mistrust, is a subject for congratulation, but real friendship between the two countries is not to be brought about by signed conventions, and the like, it can only result from close intercourse between the two nations. As regards our relations with America, the action of Mr. Knox in proposing the neutralization of the Manchurian Railway, owing to America's broad-mindedness led to no serious consequences of any kind, but still the incident has left an unpleasant impression on our minds which it is not easy to get rid of. It mars the friendship between the two nations,* and causes us much solicitude. When we remember how strongly America sympathized with us during the late war, we deeply regret that anything should have occurred to cause disagreement between the two countries.

In regard to Government administration in Korea, Mr. Asada thinks that there is not sufficient ground for objecting to the military rule established there. He writes disapprovingly of the action of the Government in guaranteeing not to alter the Korean tariff for 10 years, regarding the measure as unnecessarily cautious and attributing it to a fit of nervousness on the part of the Government. Mr. Asada writes regretfully of the crusade the Government is now carrying on against socialists and literary men. As Mr. Asada's views on this subject were fully given a few months ago by us, it is unnecessary to do more than state that he condemns the policy pursued by the Government in this matter as short-sighted, unenlightened and calculated to do much mischief.

Of the guilt of the 26 anarchists whose trial will shortly commence Mr. Asada has no doubt. Nothing of the kind has ever occurred in Japan before and the very possibility of its recurrence is rightly regarded by the nation with no little alarm.

Among the notes entitled "Great Currents and Small Ones" published in the December *Taiyō*, we find the following discerning remarks: Our Diet does no more than play the rôle of an endorser of Government policies. What is called public opinion or the views held by the nation at large do not affect the administration in any way. Private citizens are allowed to criticize the Government and to signify their approval of their policy from time to time, but to do nothing more. How far have the political ideas of the nation been changed by the establishment of a Diet? When will the nation begin to control the administration of public affairs? The Government has its demands and political parties have theirs, but as to national demands they do not exist. Where in the whole world can we find a nation which while possessing a Diet still fails to extract itself from the miserable state we are now in? (*Gikwai wo yū shite ite, shikamo kaku no gotoki awarena arisama ni chintai shite iru kokumin ga doko ni aru ka?*).

In the number of the *Taiyō* we are reviewing appear five articles entitled "*Criticisms of the Government's Financial Policy and Questions to be discussed in the Diet during its next Session.*" Viscount Soga has usually something sensible to say on the great questions of the day. The first subject he takes up is the need of altering the law bearing on the election of Counts, Viscounts and Barons for the House of Peers. All that is needed according to the Viscount is that the *scrutin de liste*, or combined ballot method of voting, should give place to monomial voting (*scrutin individuel*). The former method of balloting is now regarded by public opinion as quite out of date. The abuses to which this mode of voting leads in the case of our peers are patent to everybody, says Viscount Soga. The law governing the election of members for the House of Representatives was altered in favour of mononomial voting in March, 1900. Another change in the laws which govern the Upper House which the Viscount advocates has reference to the number of years during which Imperial nominees shall be entitled to sit in the House. At present the Imperial nominees are appointed members of the Upper House for life. Since most of them are well up in years when chosen, after a while the infirmities of old age render them useless ornaments to the House. To have a number of decrepit members tends to seriously diminish the activity of the House. So a certain limit should be placed on the tenure of seats in the House by these nominees, contends the Viscount. The term might be made longer than that of ordinary elected Peers (seven years), and when the term is up re-nomination should be allowed. If the law is passed it should not be retrospective, that is, the men already nominated should be allowed to remain members for life and the new law be applied to all future nominees. The law governing the election of members for the House from the leading taxpayers of the empire needs overhauling. At present neither wealth nor population determines the choice of men to sit in the Upper House. One man is elected in small prefectures that have only some 400,000 inhabitants and a *fu* or *ken* that can boast of cities like Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Yokohama, or Kōbe only has the right to select one candidate for election.

On the broad-guage railway scheme Viscount Soga remarks that if the alteration proposed is absolutely necessary for strategic purposes, then, cost what it may, it should be pushed through at once. But if only pecuniary profit be in view, the best course to follow ought to be discoverable by the use of the *soroban*. But the question of how the money is to be obtained without greatly deranging the money market and spoiling the work of the conversion of loans which has been going on is a serious one. There is the danger of loading the nation with heavier pecuniary responsibilities than they can bear, and we must always remember, says the Viscount, that to use up all the financial strength of a nation in time of peace means dire calamity in time of war (*Kokumin no futan ni wa tsune ni ikubaku no yoryoku* (餘力) *wo sonseshime okubeki mono de aru to omou*).

Messrs. Inukai and Taketomi and Dr. Hatoyama discuss the tariff question and the stir it has caused in England, the precautions to be taken against inundations, the development of railways and naval increment. The non borrowing policy of the Government is ridiculed and is shown to be incompatible with the carrying out of its big railway projects. A striking article appears in this month's *Taiyō* entitled *The Real Reason for Anti-Japanese sentiment in America* written by a Frenchman. His opinion is that the Japanese, no matter where they go, always remain a separate people and object to assimilating themselves to the ways of the people among whom they live. Neither the spirit, the customs nor the modes of life of foreign fellow-residents make any impression

* *Kono kie-gataki inshō wa doko made mo tsukimatoi, jirai higa (kare ware) no aida nan' to naku enkatsu wo kaki, okuba* (back tooth) *ni mono wo hasamaritaru kokoromochi naru wa yūryo ni tayezu.*—(Writer of Summary.)

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

on them. "The spirit of the East and the spirit of the West can never be united," says this writer.

* * *

It is reported that Mr. Yamaji Aizan will no longer remain on the staff of the *Taiyō* from the end of the year. He has started a magazine of his own called the *Kokumin Zasshi* (The *Nation*) the first number of which appeared on Dec. 1st. Mr. Yamaji has so many admirers in the literary world that this new venture of his ought to succeed. He aims, he tells us in the opening number, at voicing public opinion in an impartial manner and at showing up the numerous abuses which attend the public administration of affairs both in Tōkyō and the provinces. Mr. Yamaji being a very prolific writer, he probably finds, as Dr. Miyake found years ago, that in order to say just what he wants to say and all he wants to say, it is preferable for him to have an organ of his own. The one-man organs are gradually increasing in this country. They seem to obtain a wide circulation, judging from the number of copies exposed for sale in all the principal shops of Japan. The first number of the *Kokumin Shimbun* contains many interesting articles whose titles even we have no space to give here, but to us the most entertaining of all the various essays is the one entitled *Napoleon the Great and Oda Nobunaga*, which constitutes a very scholarly and original piece of writing and really merits fuller reproduction than we can find room for in this Summary. Mr. Yamaji's comparison of the two warriors covers over 12 pages the same size as those of the *Taiyō*, and as small type is used for all the quotations from the Lives of the two heroes, the essay is of great length. Here are the seven characteristics which Mr. Yamaji thinks Napoleon the Great and Nobunaga had in common. I. They were both men of great physical endurance. II. They were both born in a transitional age, when men's minds were ripe for a revolution. III. They were both believers in present facts and cared nothing for old customs and traditions. IV. Both of them regarded the world in which they lived with great indifference—on popular applause they set no value. V. Both men were endowed with tender feelings to which when occasion called for it they gave expression openly. VI. Both men proved themselves to be great educationists, seeing that they taught the humblest of men how to become great generals. Napoleon created a new aristocracy—the aristocracy of intellect and character—to take the place of the old French nobility. No less than seventeen men were raised by him from obscurity and promoted to fill the highest posts in the land. And Nobunaga pursued the same policy and so made the career of Hideyoshi possible. VII. Neither of these heroes regarded with indifference the deeper questions connected with human life which religion attempts to answer. The comparison is incomplete, since Mr. Yamaji gives no account of the many dissimilarities between the two heroes.

* * *

The *Jitsugyō no Nihon* is a well edited and widely read magazine which discusses business subjects in a very practical and common-sense manner. Some of the leading business men and certain officials as well are regular contributors to its pages, and of course the ubiquitous Waseda sage, who has something to say that is worth hearing on so many current topics is constantly to the fore in this progressive business organ. In the last number of the magazine to hand Count Ōkuma discusses the subject of "Forestry in Japan" in his usual discerning manner and reaches the conclusion that all forest land should become State property, as otherwise no adequate provision for the future needs of the country can be made. Private individuals who own forests can seldom be induced to spend large sums of money in tree-planting for the benefit of posterity. This is work that only the Government can do properly.

By far the most important article in the number of the *Jitsugyō no Nihon* we are now reviewing is from the pen of Viscount Tajiri Inajirō, entitled "*The most Recent instances of the adoption of Precautionary Measures against conflicts between Employers and Employed.* We have only space to make a few quotations from this article. In Western countries says Viscount Tajiri, you have capitalists resorting to lockouts and the labourers resorting to strikes. Strikes are not very common here. Judging from what happened at Ashio and elsewhere last year, riots are more to the liking of our labourers than strikes. The lockout has not been resorted to in this country so far, but if strikes show any signs of continuance, the employers will feel obliged to retort by means of the lockout. As regards the measure of success which has attended strikes, various statistics have recently been published in the West. Bearing on French strikes we find the following table: which covers the strikes which took place between 1890 and 1899. (1) *Strikes that lasted under a week:* successful ones, 33 per cent., unsuccessful, 32, mediated, 35. (2) *Strikes that lasted from eight to fifteen days:* successful ones, 10, unsuccessful, 39, mediated, 51. (3) *Strikes that lasted from 16 to 30 days:* successful ones, 9, unsuccessful, 47, mediated, 44. (4) *Strikes that lasted from 31 to 100 days,* successful ones, 7 unsuccessful, 44, mediated, 49. (5) *Strikes that lasted over 100 days,* successful ones, 6, unsuccessful, 63, mediated, 31. So it would appear, says Viscount Tajiri, that strikes have been anything but successful, when the heavy losses of the workmen during days, weeks or months of idleness are considered. Yet there are occasions when strikes seem to be called for and to do good. In Viscount Tajiri's opinion the law bearing on strikes passed by the Canadian legislature the year before last is one of the best in the world. That law makes a strike of certain classes of workmen illegal, such, for instance, as railway employees, or coal miners. If such men have grievances they must appeal to the Government, who will send officials to mediate between them and their employers. When in certain cases strikes turn out to be unavoidable, due notice of the intention of the men to strike must be given many days ahead; thereby much inconvenience to the general public is avoided. Into many other questions connected with the rights of employers and employed Viscount Tajiri goes. He is of opinion that all Governments have to steer a middle course between excessive leniency and excessive strictness. Neither strikes nor lockouts can be absolutely prohibited as they are measures that have been quite properly adopted by the parties concerned for the maintenance of their respective rights.*

THE EXPANSION OF JAPAN.

The enterprising Hakubunkan has just issued an extra number of the *Taiyō* bearing the above title and covering 255 large sized pages, which constitutes the most complete and accurate account of Japanese colonization and emigration existing in the language. There is no important aspect of this great subject left undiscussed by this book, and the writers whose opinions are given are all men who are thoroughly conversant with the history of such colonial development as has already taken place and hold very decided views as to the lines to be followed in the further expansion of the Japanese empire. The greater part of the book is necessarily historical. It aims at making known to the whole world what the Japanese have hitherto accomplished in the way of settlement in foreign countries. But six writers devote themselves to the task of determining to what extent the Japanese people possess the qualities that are essential to successful colonization; and the interesting question as to the countries which are best suited for the establishment of Japanese settlements has been exhaustively treated by several essayists, Mr. Y. Takekoshi and Dr. Tomizu being among them.

In reviewing this work I propose to state as briefly as possible the views of a number of writers on the special subjects selected for treatment. Minute details it is impossible to furnish in any case, but in the general conclusions reached by each authority the foreign public will no doubt be interested, and these I propose to give in every instance either in my own words or in those of the writers quoted.

I. *Count Okuma on Japanese National Expansion.*—Japanese expansion began in the year 1873, when our Government decided to annex the Luchu Islands, which for a while were under the double protectorate of China and Japan. The population of Luchu at that time was only 300,000 and its revenue did not exceed 500,000 *yen*. The population to-day stands at 500,000 and the revenue collected is over 2 million *yen*. Next came the annexation of Formosa as a result of our war with China, which annexation took place in 1895. Our administration of Government there, though not without certain blemishes, is justly regarded not only by ourselves but by impartial Europeans and Americans as highly creditable to us and as furnishing abundant proof that we possess the qualities that are essential for successful colonial government. We have certainly greater results to show for our short rule in Formosa than the Americans have for their administration in the Philippines, though America took possession of those islands not long after Formosa was handed over to us by China. In the subjugation of the barbarians found there and in the assimilation of alien races to our ways, we have a hard task ahead of us that will take several generations to accomplish. The latest addition to our empire, Korea, has more than three times the population of Formosa and one fifth of the population of the whole of Japan. The inhabitants of Southern Korea might almost be called Japanese (*Hotondo Nihonjin to itte mo yoroshii kurai de aru*).—From ancient times there have been Japanese settlers in that part. Though the Koreans will prove more difficult to govern than the Luchus, they will not give us so much trouble as the Chinese do. Compared with the difficulties encountered by European colonizers, owing to difference of race, customs, religions and language, the obstacles to success we have to overcome are comparatively few, as both in Korea and Formosa the Chinese characters are used and racial differences between us and the people living there do not exist.

Count Ōkuma concludes his article by pointing out that all future expansion must be of a peaceful kind. Seizure of territory belonging to other countries, on whatever pretence it may be done, is condemned by public opinion and is calculated to arouse hostility throughout the civilised world. At present North America is closing its doors against Japan. How long she will keep them shut it is impossible to say, but in South America there are grand openings for colonists. Brazil is welcoming Japanese settlers. In a big country like that, with all its rich resources, there is ample room for 5 million Japanese settlers. The dangerous notion that we can only expand safely and profitably in countries that belong to our empire, should be dismissed from our minds and we should aim at competing in a peaceful manner with the thousands of Europeans and American emigrants that are to-day invading sparcely populated but highly productive countries.

II. *The Colonial Tendency in the various Countries of Europe and our future Colonial Policy. By Baron Makino.*—Baron Makino sets out by giving a very clear exposition of England's colonial policy and goes on to demonstrate that no other country can show such a record as she has. Her success, according to Baron Makino, has been achieved by the exercise of enormous care and by a free use of a number of highly gifted men. She has a special talent for empire-building and her fine civil service supplies her with a number of first-class administrators, who are equal to grappling with any difficulties that may confront them. After discussing Mr. Chamberlain's colo-

* *Shikashi dōmei hikō ni shite mo, shume-dashi* (釈出) *ni shite mo ningen no seitō* (正當) *naru kōi de aru kara, konnichi kore wo kinshi suru koto ga dekinu. Kempō seiji no konnichi, yue naku hito no kōi wo osaeru koto wa dekinu.*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

nial policy, which is the uniting of the colonies to the old country by creating a number of new common interests, Baron Makino comments on the colonial policy of Germany and Italy, and then passes on to map out Japan's future policy somewhat as follows:—As to the choice of a field for emigration, we can only go where we are welcome, and since there are diplomatic difficulties to be overcome before we can migrate Westward at will, for the present our people should be content to settle by the thousand in Korea and Formosa. They must go to these countries with a view of permanently remaining there, and they should from the outset expect no help of any kind from the Government. The great English colonies were all peopled by English business-men who were nothing more than ordinary citizens. With England it is commerce first and then the flag The tendency with many of our people is to clamour for official assistance from the very first. Our success as a colonial power will depend entirely on the spirit of our people. Our settlements abroad need to be raised to a higher level by the presence of a larger number of highly educated men.

Mr. Y. Takekoshi has published numerous articles during the past 12 months in which he has advocated very strongly emigration southward and has opposed the policy of encouraging the founding of big Japanese settlements in Korea, Formosa and Manchuria. In the work I am now reviewing Dr. Tomizu traverses the arguments set forth by Mr. Takekoshi in a most convincing manner, showing conclusively that any extensive emigration to the South Sea Islands would at this juncture be a fatal mistake for Japan to make. It would arouse jealousy and lead to undesirable complications. One thing Japan must make sure of before sending any number of her sons and daughters to any foreign country: and that is a welcome from the natives of the places to which they go. They are sure of that in Peru and Brazil and they are sure of it in a few other places. To these places then let them go, argues Dr. Tomizu. He goes on to point out that the flocking of Japanese to Manchuria is an essential policy to be adopted if Japan is going to maintain her position in that province. The territory leased to Russia for 25 years in 1898, as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty, was handed over to Japan. Thirteen years hence China will certainly demand that territory back. Will Japan return it? Whatever the measures that may have to be devised in order to keep it, it seems to me, says Dr. Tomizu, that we must find a way of keeping it. (*Kono toki ni attate Nihon wa Kwan-tung-chou* (關東洲)* *Shina e kaesu tsumori de aru ka, dō ka? Wagahai no kangae wa, ikunaru hohō, shudan wo kōjite mo, kore wo henkyaku shinai yō ni tori-hakarawanakereba naranu to omou*). Dr. Tomizu concludes his article by observing that in deciding in which direction to expand Japan should be guided by the existing conditions of various fields for emigration, by political considerations and by permanent State interests.

III. *What is meant by "Colonial Policy?" By Count Hayashi.*—People have been recently talking grandly of Japan's colonial policy, but I for one fail to understand to what they refer when they speak of a colonial policy, It seems to me that we can not have a colonial policy without possessing colonies. Neither Formosa nor Korea, neither Hokkaidō nor Manchuria is a colony in the sense Europeans use the term. Formosa and Korea are as much a part of our empire as Hokkaidō or Kyūshū. And as for Manchuria, it belongs to China. As understood in Europe, colonizing is planting people in entirely uninhabited areas or it is replacing native barbarians by civilised Europeans in countries that are under the rule of the colonizing Power. In a limited sense we may be said to have colonized Hokkaidō and to be colonizing Formosa, but there is an essential difference between the relation of our Government to these outlying parts of our empire and that of, say, the English Government to Canada or Australia. We have no colonies in the English sense of the word colony. Formosa and Korea are under the same Government as Japan. Hence neither of them can be regarded as a colony.

A good deal has been written about our establishing colonies on some of the South Sea islands. But this is mere idle talk. A Japanese colony must be under the Japanese flag. We own no territory in any South Sea island, neither can we acquire any in a peaceful manner. Our people can of course emigrate to whatever countries they please, but that is something very different from founding Japanese colonies in foreign lands.

Japanese Emigration.—We have sent emigrants to N. America and to Hawaii says Count Hayashi. These emigrants can only be regarded as a disfigurement to the nation (*Kokka no taimenjō mitomonai mono de aru*). They were practically purchased by Emigration Companies, whose object it was to make profits out of the sale of labour to foreigners. It was not far removed from trading in slaves (*hotondo jinshin* [人身] *baibai ni chikai mono to itte yoi kurai de aru*). This kind of traffic in human beings ought to be stopped by the Government. There are to-day some 70,000 Japanese in Hawaii, but to say that there is a Japanese colony in Hawaii would be incorrect. The Japanese in Hawaii no more constitute a Japanese colony than the 80,000 Germans living in Great Britain constitute a German colony there.

Our Surplus Population—and how to dispose of it. The present increase of population in Japan runs to between 500,000 and 600,000 a year, continues Count Hayashi. What are our Emigration Companies doing to provide for this surplus population? Very little. They annually export some two or three thousand coolies only. Now there is much uncertainty and risk attending emigration to distant countries. Korea and Formosa for the present furnish ample room for any number of emigrants. It is reported that at present several hundred Japanese cross to Korea every day If this goes on for months to come, the population of the Peninsula will soon double or treble itself. It is no small benefit to our people to settle under their own flag, to be governed by their own people according to laws to which they are accustomed and to have their property and their lives in such safe keeping as it will be in both Korea and Formosa.

IV. *The present Condition and the future Prospects of the Japanese in Brazil.* By Mr. T. Uchida, Japanese Minister and Plenipotentiary in Brazil. There are at present some four or five thousand Japanese settled in Peru, about 1,600 in Brazil and a few hundred in the Argentine Republic. Emigration to South America has not yet passed the experimental stage and it is by no means easy to predict what future Japanese expansion in that direction will be witnessed. (*Nao shiken jidai ni zoku suru no de aru kara, kongo no hatten bōchō to iu koto ni tai shite mo yōi ni dantei suru koto wa dekinu*). Under these circumstances it seems hardly worth while to state at any length the views of Mr. Uchida on emigration to Brazil. The gum and coffee industries of Brazil are in a very flourishing condition and what Mr. Uchida desires to see effected is the opening up of direct trade in these and other commodities between Japan and Brazil.

The Japanese in the South Sea Islands. By Mr. Suzuki Eisaku, the Japanese Consul at Singapore. Physically the Japanese living in these parts deteriorate. They suffer from stomach complaints and from brain diseases. Few Japanese who settle here retain unimpaired their original health and vigour. Mr. Suzuki adds one more complant to the many that have reached this country concerning the number of Japanese prostitutes assembled in Singapore The total number of Japanese settled in Singapore is, we are told, a little over 1,300. Of these no less than 800 are prostitutes. The men who make a living by trading with the brothels in various articles number about 200. So that there are only some 300 Japanese in Singapore who are maintaining themselves in a respectable way. Most of the Japanese girls found in the brothels of the South Sea Islands are the daughters of Amakusa fishermen or peasants. But in regard to the number of our prostitutes Singapore is not exceptional by any means. The same state of things exists in all the South Sea islands. (*Shikashi kore wa tan ni Singapore ni nomi ni oite shikaru ni arazu shite, Nanjō ippan ni okeru mo yahari dōyō no hirei wo shimeshite oru to iwaneba naranu*).

Mr. Suzuki says that certain inherent weaknesses and defects of his fellow-countrymen reveal themselves in Singapore—such as narrow-minded and short-sighted insularity, petty jealousy and lack of the co operative spirit. These characteristics seriously interfere with their success as men of business and as members of foreign communities, we are informed. Mr. Suzuki has a great deal to say about the enormous power of the Chinese in Singapore, who number over 210,000 out of a total population of 270,000, who own by far the greater portion of the property of the colony and who constitute formidable rivals to the wealthiest English, German and French business houses in the Colony.

Mr. Suzuki is of opinion that there are no good openings for Japanese labourers in the South Sea Islands. Indians, Malays and Chinese can work at cheaper rates than the Japanese. If Japanese capitalists would reside there and employ Japanese labour, it would greatly facilitate the establishment of Japanese settlements on the various islands. At present in the Malay Peninsula there are about 2,000 Japanese, in Java there are from 1,500 to 2,000, in Penang some 800 and there are a few scattered elsewhere, but the majority of these are engaged in the prostitute trade, so the outloook is anything but promising. All the islands are swamped by Chinese labour and by Chinese traders of all sorts. The Japanese are not qualified to compete with the Chinese lower orders. In Java the Chinese are hated by the Dutch and treated like animals. Even their highly educated men are banished from Dutch society. Notwithstanding this, as a race they are absolutely irrepressible and they dominate the business world in Java as they do in Singapore. Japanese capitalists who can organize new businesses might succeed in the South Sea Islands, but for other classes of Japanese there are no openings, concludes Mr. Suzuki, who is a recognized authority on the subject he treats.

VI. *Mr. Y. Takekoshi* compares Japanese, Chinese, Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans as colonists.* Mr. Takenokoshi's own optimism is well known to the reading public both Japanese and foreign. He is of opinion that during her short career as a colonizing Power, that is, in her management of Formosa especially, Japan has avoided the rocks on which Germany and France have wrecked their ships, and has succeeded in carrying out the English method of governing a colony. This statement requires to be taken with a very big grain of salt. But Mr. Takekoshi's optimistic spectacles enable him to see what others have searched for in vain. We are born colonists, says Mr. Takekoshi. We can live equally well in cold climates and in hot ones. We can live on a meat diet, a fish diet or a vegetable diet with equal ease. We are a highly prolific race and are ready to settle anywhere. So there is nothing to prevent our succeeding as colonists if only we are allowed by Japanese officials to fulfil our destiny. The European contries that have failed as colonists have failed on account of the interference of their Governments, on account of German, French or Portuguese red-tapeism. And Japan has recently shown in Formosa a tendency to make the same big mistake as Western nations have made in

* In Playfair's Geographical Dictionary Kwantung is said to be a general name for the Manchurian provinces, but it is of course used here in a more restricted sense.

* In a second article of his,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

curtailing *colonial autonomy.*† Though when we consider the character of our people there is abundant cause for taking a most hopeful view of the future as regards colonization, there is one cloud that darkens the sky, and that is the presence in our midst of officials and statesmen who have not been educated up to the standard required for taking the lead in furthering national expansion. (*Mondai wa yoku kwanri to seijika to wo kyōiku suru koto ga dekiru ka dō ka, kaiketsu itsu ni kakatte kono tokoro ni sonzai suru to iwaneba naranu.*)

Comparing the Japanese and Chinese as colonists, Mr. Takekoshi reaches the conclusion that the Chinese possess greater physical powers, are more persevering and enduring and more uniformly assiduous than the Japanese. The notion that in the main the Chinese and the Japanese are the same race Mr. Takekoshi rejects, observing that a very wide difference separates the Caucasian from the Mongolian.

VII. *The Chinese and Japanese compared as Colonists. By Mr. Nezu, one of the leading Japanese authorities on China and the Chinese.* In physical strength, powers of endurance, ability to live on little money, freedom from sickness, and contentment with the existing conditions of labour, the average Chinese coolie surpasses the average Japanese coolie. In the higher kinds of labour, where brains are needed, the Japanese come to the front. Since this is so, Japanese labourers should not be encouraged to go to places where they will have to compete with the Chinese coolie in doing work of the more menial or arduous kind. The time has come for more educated people among us to try their luck in foreign lands. Some experience that I have had as head of the Dōbunkwai (Common Script Society) School in Shanghai has impressed on me one thing, which is, that the tendency with all educated Japanese is to live extravagantly. There are Japanese engaged in business in China to-day whose monthly expenditure on living is three or four times as much as that of Chinese engaged in the same business and who are on a social equality with the Japanese. In business competition of the keener kind the cost of living tells very strongly. The most economical are bound to win in the end. The departure from their native simplicity of life by certain Japanese who are living abroad is much to be regretted, as it is a great hindrance to successful competition with a frugal people like the Chinese. With equal traits, equal physical strength and equal opportunities it is the economical who win. This is something our people have yet to learn, says Mr. Nezu.

VIII. *The State of Japanese Emigration in South America and Elsewhere. By Mr. C. Kamiya.*

(1) *Peru.*—We first began to send emigrants to this country in 1900, the Morioka Shōkai superintending the business. Later on the Meiji Shokumin Kaisha sent some 5,000 emigrants to Peru. These were employed on sugar plantations and in attending to gum trees. The year before last emigration to Peru was discouraged by the Government and greatly hindered by the failure of the Meiji Shokumin Kaisha. So to-day there are hardly any emigrants going to that country.

(2) *Chili.*—In this country there is a very strong anti-foreign spirit. We have hitherto sent no emigrants to Chili, for the simple reason that it is only recently that we have had a treaty with that Power. Though it is quite certain Chili can never be developed without foreign labour, the present Chilian Government is not anxious to encourage Japanese emigration to that country. Three or four hundred Japanese who have entered Chili from Peru have been well received, but the general prospect for emigration to Chili is discouraging.

(3) *The Argentine Republic.*—This rich country has an area of 1,094,970 square miles. It is wholly peopled by white races, and there is a very strong feeling against importing coloured labour of any kind. No mixture with coloured races is allowed. The Argentinians believe that the white races are superior to the coloured ones, and so the Government and the whole nation are averse to employing Chinese or Japanese labourers. A few hundred Japanese have entered the country from Brazil and they are said to be well treated. But any attempt to introduce a number of emigrants direct from Japan would certainly not succeed.

(4) *Brazil.*—This happily is a country where there is no racial prejudice. The inhabitants consist of Spaniards, Portuguese, aborigines and negroes, who have freely intermarried. The Brazilians being of mixed blood, the race question does not arise there. Brazil has a bad name in Europe, and it is perhaps on this account that Japanese are welcomed there. (*Koto ni Europejin wa Brazil wo kirau keikō ga aru yue, issō Nihonjin wo kwangei suru no demo arō to omou*). Among the four South American States to which our workmen have been going in smaller or large numbers, Brazil seems to be by far the most inviting, and it is not unlikely that a big Japanese expansion in that quarter of the world will be witnessed some years hence.

(5) *Mexico.*—This too is a country where the Japanese labourer is welcomed. The Kumamoto Imin Kaisha sent the first batch of coolies to Mexico in 1900. They numbered 800. In 1904 the Tōyō Imin Kaisha sent another 700. Our war with Russia interrupted the flow of emigrants to foreign countries. But as soon as that was over, in 1906, the Tairiku Shokumin Kaisha and the Tōyō Imin Kaisha despatched some 5,000 men to Mexico. These men were employed in mines, on railway works, and on farms. But at that time ingress to the United States from Mexico was allowed, and so more than half of the original settlers in Mexico crossed the borders and found work in America. There are at present not more than some 3,000 Japanese living in Mexico. But there is no country where the Japanese are more welcome or better treated by both the Government and the nation than they are in Mexico. Special rights are given to our people there, and the Government has expressed its willingness to found a Japanese colony. Shipping facilities for going there are also being provided. Under these circumstances, why does our Government forbid emigration to Mexico? Only to please the United States, say some. If this is so, it is a short-sighted, silly and servile policy. In my opinion Mexico offers betters openings for our emigrants than any of the South American States, and to prohibit emigration to that country is to check our national expansion in an unwarrantable manner.

(6) *Hawaii.*—The outlook here is depressing. Emigration to Hawaii has ceased, and the 70,000 Japanese who originally went to the Islands are gradually decreasing in number, notwithstanding the number of Japanese children born there. (*Hawaii ni okeru Nihon imin no zento mo hanahada kanshin* [寒心] *de aru to iwaneba naranu*).

Mr. Kamiya contributes to the history of Japanese emigration another article, which deals with the employment of Japanese in Queensland, in New Caledonia and with the experiment being tried by the French in Tahiti. But at present the Australian colonies are opposed to the employment of Japanese labour and the Japanese Government seems powerless to alter the situation, says Mr. Kamiya.

Mr. Iwaya Sōkichi, Japanese Consul in Manila, furnishes an account of the state of affairs in the Philippine Islands, gives a history of Japan's relations to these islands centuries ago and passes on to discuss the prospects of the Japanese workmen in the Philippines. He states that there are now 1,919 Japanese on the Islands, 1,520 men and 399 women. About 35 per cent. of these are carpenters and 16 per cent. farm-labourers, the rest are small shopkeepers, "boys," or are engaged in fishing. Mr. Iwaya says that the Japanese workman surpasses the Filipino in the following particulars:—(1) He is more efficient as an artizan. The Japanese carpenter is far cleverer than the Filipino. (2) As a labourer the Japanese workman pushes things through without pottering over them and shows more pluck in tackling difficult jobs than the Filipino. (3) He is always ready to undertake dangerous work of any kind. (4) He is very strict in the observance of the rules of his employer. (5) He is well adapted for domestic service. (6) So good is he at fishing that most of the fishing industry of the island is now in Japanese hands. For the above reasons Japanese workmen of all kinds receive double the wages of the Filipinos.

Mr. K. Ōshima, in an article entitled *Our Successful Administration in Formosa* endeavours to show how immensely beneficial to Japan has been her experience in Formosa and how essential to her future development is this training school for her officials. He musters a number of statistics to prove that the Government has made a big success of her administration in this part of the empire (*Taiwan ni okeru seikō wa Seifu no seikō nari*). Another article on the same subject follows. Then comes an account of the South Manchurian Railway Company and a general sketch of existing conditions in Manchuria, contributed by a Military officer whose name is not given. After two articles on *Japanese in German Fiction and Drama* and *Japanese in Russian Fiction*, and a short Essay on *Our Administration in Saghalin*, from the pen of Mr. Hiraoka Teitaro, we reach what to many readers will probably prove to be the most interesting part of the book, a number of essays on the question whether the Japanese possess the necessary qualifications for making successful colonists.

IX. *Kokumin to shite no Nihonjin Seikakuron.*—The writers on this topic are Messrs. M. Sawayanagi, D. Ebina and—Shimamura and Doctors Kanai, Tatebe and Terao.

Mr. Sawayanagi. Japan's ambition to rank among the great nations of the world, even supposing that it is never realized, is a praiseworthy one. But to me this is no vain ambition. I think we have it in us to become a great nation. No people have in past ages been more ready to learn from others and to assimilate all the knowledge acquired than we have been. Of course natural vanity is to a certain extent mixed up with the belief in our future greatness. But what country is there which is free from this weakness, if weakness it is to be regarded? I myself have great confidence in our future. But in order to become truly great there are certain national defects which we have to get rid of. I will enumerate them here.

(1) *We are lacking in endurance.* We have for some time past been trying to cultivate the spirit of perseverance and tenacity of purpose, but the progress made by our young people in this line is slow.

(2) *Compared to Occidentals, we lack moral courage.*—We have animal courage. We can fight and die bravely on the battle field. But in the possession of the courage that has no connection with animal spirits, the quiet courage to defend those who are right against those who are wrong and the courage to perform certain arduous duties devolving on us in the positions we occupy, we are far behind Europeans and Americans. (*Kekki wo majiezaru yūki, sunawachi, chinyū* (沈勇) *giyū, moshikuba heiso ns shokumujō jigyō-jō no yūki ni itatte wa, ikan nagara, kare ni ototte iru*).

(3) *We are content with small accomplishments* and are lacking in the ambition to plan and to carry out big schemes.

(4) *We are not by nature adventurous.*—For

* Mr. Takekoshi maintains that recently in connection with the sugar consumption taxes the Government has been guilty of a thorough volte-face in Formosa.

† On the Hawaiian sugar plantations the Japanese labourer is always preferred to the Chinese. The planters have never had any desire to use Chinese workmen in preference to Japanese, though some of the work done by the Japanese is of an extremely arduous kind. The comparative cleanliness of the Japanese labourer is a point in his favour which stands for a great deal in Hawaii, America and elsewhere. Mr. Nezu seems to have overlooked this

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

successful colonization the spirit of adventure is necessary. Had we been more adventurous during the past fifty years we should have witnessed a far greater expansion in foreign lands than has taken place. The emigrants who have gone abroad have been urged and helped to do so by Emigration Companies, and it was not the spirit of adventure that set them moving.

(5) *We do not readily unite or coöperate with each other.* From ancient times repeated efforts have been made by school teachers and others to get rid of the propensity to squabble with each other which characterizes our people, but with very meagre results (*Jijitsu ni oite sono kōkwa ga agatte inai*). It is bad enough to see the factional spirit pervading all classes here in our country, but to find Japanese abroad living in jealousy of each other, waiting to trip each other up and slandering each other to foreigners, is a state of things that is too pitiable for words (*hyō suru kotoba mo nai hodo nasake nai shidai de aru*). Where is the nation that acts thus in a foreign land? Germans and Englishmen may quarrel at home, but when they go abroad they show a united front to other nationalities. With the exception of our readiness to make good our own deficiencies by taking all that is best from other nations (*Saichō hotan*), there is not a single point in which we are not far behind occidentals (*Yō suru ni saichō hotan no itten wo nozokite wa, izure no ten ni oite mo, ware wa Seiyōjin ni oyobanai no de aru*). But still this does not imply that it is impossible for us to make good our defects. We can do this, and it is my belief that we shall do it. But we must get rid of our self satisfaction and vaingloriousness. From the future I expect great things (*Teikoku no kibō wa shōrai ni ari; genzai ni arazu*)

The Rev. D. Ebina.—Mr. Ebina contends that in order to succeed at colonization the Japanese must be thoroughly cosmopolitanized. They must get rid of their narrow-mindedness in reference to many subjects. Mr. Ebina says that from ancient times the Japanese have felt hostility towards foreigners. The reason for this has been the fact that Japan regarded herself as always exposed to attack by the great neighbouring continent. So to her a foreigner was an enemy (*Teki-koku to gwaikoku to wo dōisshi* (同一視) *shite oru*). This hostility towards foreigners is well known to be one of our national characteristics, says Mr. Ebina. If we can not get rid of it, we can never develop into a great world Power. Our hostility to foreigners will beget in their minds enmity to us, and they will do nothing but place obstacles of one kind or another in the way of our expansion. This has already taken place in both China and Korea. The Chinese and Korean students who come over to study here, when they return to their countries, carry back with them bitter feelings towards us. These sentiments our hostility to them produced. They constitute the anti Japanese element in the communities where they live. Mr. Ebina goes on to discuss the best means of getting rid of this hostility to foreigners and, as might be expected, thinks that belief in Christianity is the most effective remedy to be found for it.

The last part of Mr. Ebina's article deals with the subject of naturalization. On this he says that naturalization is a short cut to fame and prosperity. The notion that people who are naturalized in foreign countries are unpatriotic is absurd. There are in the United States 10 million Germans who have become naturalized. This has led to the growth of the most intimate intercourse between Germany and America. It is good for commerce and it conduces to political cordiality between the two nations. By all the great nations of the world naturalization is regarded with favour. Unless we are prepared to encourage our people to become naturalized wherever and whenever they can, we can never vie with Western countries in colonization, says Mr. Ebina.

Dr. N. Kanai.—The question of how far we possess the qualifications for becoming successful colonists in foreign countries is by no means a simple one. We no doubt possess some of the characteristics that an expanding nation must possess. We are a prolific people, we find no difficulty in imbibing new ideas and adopting new ways. We are able to live in all sorts of climates and our labourers can do almost any kind of work. But there is one very great hindrance to our success as colonists. We are too much wedded to our own customs and ways to be able to assimilate ourselves to the ways of alien peoples. The anti Japanese feeling in America is mainly caused by the fact that the Japanese settled there do not blend with the American people nor adopt American ways. (*Sono kompon-teki no riyū wa Nihonjin ga Beikoku fū ni dōkwa sezaru ten ni aru to omou*). It is not only the Japanese labourer that separates himself from the people among whom he is living, but the middle classes do the same. Students, bank clerks and the like as a rule have little intercourse with Americans. They are on familiar terms with their own people only (*Zaijū* (在住) *no Nihonjin nomi to shimmitsu ni kōsai shite oru*). Unless we as a people can get over this tendency to exclusiveness and isolation, unless we can make up our minds when we go to Rome to do as Rome does, unless we are ready to identify ourselves with the people among whom we are living, to take a keen interest in their affairs, to learn their language, attend their social functions and live their life, colonial development or national expansion of the solid and lasting kind will become next to impossible. The cosmopolitan spirit is absolutely essential to healthy national expansion. Another defect which hinders Japanese in attempting to make a living for themselves in foreign lands is their habit of depending on the Government here or on some influential persons to make everything easy for them. We are defective in self reliance and independence. As self supporting individuals, we are poorly developed. In energy we are lacking when compared with Occidentals. In past ages we have been able to jog along easily, making enough to live on without slaving at our occupations from morning to night. "The Japanese are an easy going people," say our foreign critics, "who have no ambition to become rich or to accomplish any very great things. They think that life is not given us for toil only." Though there is much to be said for this view of life, to act on it in competition with more earnest workers than ourselves means that as a nation we shall be left behind.

Dr. Tatebe.—The history of colonization as carried on for centuries by European nations tends to show that the one European country (England) that has made the most of family life has succeeded best at colonization. Our attachment to family life, our giving a higher rank to the family than to the individual is an element in our national make-up that qualifies us to become successful colonists if not hindered by other obstacles. French colonization, it seems to me, has failed principally on account of the fact that colonial French homes have not been created in sufficient number to give stability and permanence to French colonial life. And German colonization in recent years owes its great success to the importance the Germans attach to family life.

Mr. Shimamura Hōgetsu.—Count Ōkuma once said that our national strength comes from the blending of races. This country was originally partly peopled by South Sea Islanders. Though this is true, at any rate for the past fifteen hundred years there has been next to no mixture of blood in our race development. We lived apart from the world till about 50 years ago, neither allowing foreigners to tarry here and intermarry with us nor ourselves going in large numbers to other countries and contracting alliances there. Our civilisation, our literature, our art, our ethics and our religion have all been developed along our own lines. What we have borrowed from other countries we have assimilated, and we have only taken what we have found to be assimilable. But our dissimilarity to other nations, puzzling as it may seem to foreign students of Japan, regarded in the light of modern knowledge is seen to involve many losses. Satisfaction with the civilisation, the literature or the art which we have inherited from our forefathers is not felt by most of our highly educated men to-day. We hold that the nation is capable of accomplishing greater feats than it has yet accomplished. How can those who live in an atmosphere of strong individualism be content with the quiet passivity, reserve and self effacement which characterized our national life in former times? The great interest attached to the settlement of Japanese in foreign countries is this: brought under entirely new influences, with a fresh environment, with different models ever before their eyes, breathing different air, gazing on another heaven and another earth, with new inspiration, and new ideals, it stands to reason that Japanese will be transformed almost to the extent of being unrecognizable. The broader the culture, the finer the type of man produced. What we have become as a result of subjection to narrow insular influences can be no criterion of what we shall grow into when brought under the spell of all the enlightening and elevating influences of the big outside world. The notion that to place ourselves unreservedly under the tutorship of the great outside world and to become thoroughly permeated with its spirit will involve the loss of our best characteristics is false. Our character as a nation can receive no harm from that widening of views and deepening of convictions which close intercourse with alien peoples and a study of their civilisations are designed to effect. For the nation to figure as one of the world's curiosities principally because of the secluded life it passed for centuries, is by no means the height of our ambition. We believe that long residence in foreign lands will result in the production of finer types of Japanese human nature than any we have as yet been able to turn out here.

Extremely interesting as is Dr. Terao's article on the great capabilities for development possessed by the Japanese people I have no space for epitomizing it here. I will only state the fact that, like Count Ōkuma, he is strongly opposed to Japan's expansion being confined to Korea, Formosa and Manchuria, principally on the ground that in all these fields the Chinese are to be feared as competitors. To go to a foreign land and find labour infinitely cheaper than it is here, is not a prospect that Japanese workmen will regard with satisfaction. In the opinion of Dr. Terao the efforts made by the Government during the past twelve months to induce working men to go to Korea or Manchuria rather than to more promising countries are misdirected efforts. Japanese labourers can do better elsewhere, and that they are likely to find out for themselves before very long. Dr. Terao has implicit confidence in the ability of the Japanese people to succeed at colonization if they are only left unhampered by the Government. Official interference with the progress of natural development is what he, Mr. Takekoshi, and scores of other publicists most fear.

W.D.

EXPANSION OF THE YAMATO RACE.

By Count Okuma.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "SUN."]

(*Concluded from December 17th.*)

Next in order of Japan's territorial expansion, comes the southern half of Saghalien, acquired as a result of the Portsmouth Treaty. But in this case, it may be more proper to regard the acquirement of the region as the recovery, rather than as the expansion, of our territory. So we may pass on and come to the annexation of Korea, the last territorial expansion of our country. Chosen has a native population numbering over three times as many as that of Formosa, and embraces just one fifth of the population of the Japanese Empire, while its area is almost five times as extensive as that of Formosa, and would cover

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

more than half of Japan proper. Though larger than Formosa as shown above, in both area and population, the Peninsula may be administered with far less difficulty than the Formosa island, chiefly owing to closer kinship with our people. The Koreans and Chinese belong, it is true, to the same Oriental race. In relation, however, to the Japanese, the Koreans might be called our cousins and the Chinese second-cousins. Then again, when the Koreans and Chinese are placed side by side, nothing can be more striking than the contrast the two peoples constitute; the Koreans are a most docile people, and possessed of no history of independence, always leaning on some greater country, while the Chinese are a most untractable people, who pride themselves, as they well may in some sense, on their time-honoured history of 4,000 long years, imbued with ideas of self respect and self-importance, calling their country the Middle Kingdom, or centre of splendour. The Koreans are not only submissive but practically Japanese to all intents and purposes, so far as those in the southern part of the Peninsula are concerned, which portion may justly be regarded as Japan's colony in ancient days. Taken as a whole therefore it follows that the Koreans must, as stated above, be controllable with less trouble and difficulty than the Chinese in Formosa, but with a little more difficulty than Loochu. The reason is quite clear, because the latter is not only a small island that has been practically our territory for the past 300 years, but also closely allied to the Japanese in both manners and language.

In this connection it is a noteworthy fact that the expansion of any European nation is made, for the most part, toward peoples of different races, and of different religions, whereas that of Japan is toward the peoples of the same race and of the same religion, as is the case with Formosa and Korea. In these days it is an established fact that an Empire consisting of peoples of the same race and religion stands on the foundation of the greatest solidity, and that an Empire composed of mixed peoples of different faith and history is rather hard to completely control, as may be seen in case of Russia and Finland. On the assumption that the above theory is correct, we may conclude that it is not impossible for the people of Formosa and Chosen to become, under Japan's civilized administration, greatly advanced and enlightened both materially and spiritually, and that Japan, with these people thoroughly naturalized, will come to the front in the world's arena as one great family of the Rising Sun, coherently united under the Imperial rule. In these circumstances, any compulsory colonial policy will avail nothing, nor is such necessary in view of the fact that assimilation and naturalization is merely a matter of time.

Thus far I have shown that our country has gradually expanded her domain ever since the Restoration, and that these new territories are now, under Japan's civilized administration, in a fair way toward progress and development, and are already beginning to add much to the wealth and prosperity of the general Empire. Most of this development is due to the expansion of our population, which is increasing rapidly This state of things may justly be regarded as heralding all the greater prosperity and development of the future Empire of the Rising Sun, because as a rule the expansion of its population insures the growing prosperity of a country. It is when the population ceases to increase that a country begins to fall—probably because the decrease of population signifies defeat, due to the difficulty of living, in the violent struggle for existence.

Here, however, it is important that special stress should be laid on the application of the term, "expansion" as employed above. When I speak of the expansion of the Yamato race, I do not for a moment mean to invest the term with the significance of subjugation and absorption of a weaker by a stronger nation, by means of arms or war, but I mean expansion by means of economic competition and commercial progress of the most peaceful nature. It is with this object in view that our people immigrate or invest in various lines of industry. As a common proverb aptly states "To trade there are no territorial boundaries," The truth of the saying is well demonstrated in the enthusiastic welcome accorded to our traders who crossed in quick succesion to the Pacific Coast of the United States, at the very moment when, on that coast, the Americans' aversion to our immigrants, not traders, was so serious that it precipitated international trouble of the most embarassing nature between the two countries There is, let us repeat, no territorial boundaries to trade Our people should go out all over the world and mingle in commercial and industrial competition, if they possess any great hopes worth entertaining and cherishing. It can safely be predicted that such peaceful expansion will sure as fate, result in the decided development of our foreign trades, advancement of industry, and therefore the activity of the oceanic transportation and the growing prosperity of our maritime marine Here, however, let it be emphasized once more —for it can never be too much emphasized—that in encouraging the "expansion" of our people, I do not mean to attach to the term an iota of aggressive significance. Such misunderstandings are often harboured by foreigners, and unless explained such a feeling tends greatly to impair the *entente cordiale* and might even lead to sword-crossing in the long run—a fatal block thrown in the path of peaceful expansion. Let it therefore be clearly understood that so far as the Japanese can, wherever they go or settle, safely and freely engage in commerce and industry, they will ask for nothing better, because that much is all they desire. It is not a question of whether every place they go to is their own territory or not, but whether they can work in safety and at liberty.

It was not until the Restoration that the Japanese people were permitted to go abroad. And of the past 40 years since the Restoration, the first 20 years was a period so busy with the adjustment and readjustment of the chaos created by the abolition of the feudal system, that no Japanese could think of going abroad, not to mention immigrating. Later, with the restoration and establishment of order and system, however, the tendency to go abroad with a view to the exploitation of natural resources, gradually came to show itself and in the course of the last 20 years, the exodus of our labour immigrants toward Hawaii, Pacific coast of the United States, Canada, etc., was of such overwhelming force and rapidity that they gave rise, at one time as we all remember, to deplorably complicated international troubles. But in my opinion, however positive and enthusiastic the anti-Japanese movement now is on the Pacific coast, it cannot but be regarded, after all, as a temporary phenomenon, in view of the inexhaustibleness of the natural resources of the Continent, which stands in such striking contrast with the scarcity of its inhabitants. This will, sooner or later necessitate further importation of our immigrants. For the present, therefore, it is the best for our people to go, not into North America, but into South America where they are of late so heartily welcomed. North America is not the only place for our people to go for exploitation in this broad world. Why not go to Chosen, to Africa or to the Straits Settlements? Due to the rapid rate of the increas of our population, it is a fact that our people will come to find it harder and harder to get on within our own country alone, and as a natural result they will have to go. Here what we must above all convince ourselves is that all over the world there is room for our people's peaceful expansion.

The great comfort and convenience of traffic facilities naturally encourage world tours. This is a tendency which deserves every encouragement, because the broad knowledge travellers thus obtain, from their journeys, cannot but inspire them with the ardent desire for its utilization and application both at home and abroad, thereby paving the way for the wider distribution of all peoples and for the more satisfactory intermingling of nations. This is the only efficatious method of bringing the nations into understanding, toleration, friendship and unity. Of all the world's peoples, Englishmen and Germans are the most widely distributed, being found everywhere on earth. Germans, although they possess no colonies other than South Africa, are distributed in every part of the globe, sowing everywhere the seeds of future influence and prosperity. It is now evident that the old aspiration for territorial expansion of an aggressive nature, is gradually giving place to a more refined and elevated creed, closely allied with the sincere desire for free, peaceful competition, each within its proper sphere of action and right, with a view to the advancement of the welfare of humanity in general.

Now that Japan has elevated herself to the dignity and importance of the model civilized country in the East, and has placed herself on the right track to peaceful expansion along the course of the world's civilization, it is time for her to be fully aware of the grave responsibility devolving upon her shoulders, lest she be overcome in the sea of world competition. As investigated recently, our population is annually increasing by over 600,000, or by 12 per thousand. This is the same rate of increase at present as Germany, but things point to the conclusion that the increasing rate of our population will still rise more and more in future. Assuming that our population keeps on its increase rate as at present, then in less than 70 years it must double the present number, reaching well nigh 100,000,000. This much of our population, however, will find room within our own territory—in Hokkaido, in north-eastern Japan and Chosen. But any excess over that maximum number, must cause growing difficulty to get on within Japan's new territory, when, as a matter of necessity, the excess population will have to go abroad. For a people who have to stand in such a condition in the near future, it is most important, even necessary, that they discard the theory that they are obliged to expand their territory even at the point of the sword, to find room for the excess of their ever-increasing population—an idea fundamentally mistaken, emanating, as it does, from the most out-of-date standard of territorial expansion. Defeat and downfall will be the only alternative left for a people who decline to go out into any regions for settlement or commercial purpose, unless such regions are placed under the control of their own Government. War is no weapon for aggressive purposes, and to be justified only on the assumption that a nation is unreasonably oppressed by others, until she finds herself obliged to choose either the alternative of war or the loss of prestige. It is clear to every one that without resorting to such an aggressive method of expansion, any nation can advance and promote the interest and welfare of her country. I trust and hope that not only our country, but every other civilized nation of the present day will in no distant future divest itself of the old radically mistaken idea of aggressive expansion, and adopt and cling to the more enlightened and ideal motto of so-called rational development and peaceful expansion.

Thus far I have made a brief observation concerning the history of our territorial expansion and some comments on the past and future development of the Yamato people. Now I wish to say a few words about our immigration. The history of our immigrants dates as far back as the 2nd year of Meiji. To the best of my belief, in that year an American named Mr. Wainright, without our Government's knowledge, allured about 250 of our people out of the country into Hawaii. These people were said to have been treated in the island very harshly and cruelly, all having been contract labourers. Later our Government filed a strong protest with the Hawaiian authorities against this secret importation and in consequence had the kidnapped labourers sent back to our country.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

However, about 50 of them wished and were permitted to remain, and these must therefore be considered our first immigrants. Subsequently in the 18th year of Meiji, when Marquis Inouye was in the post of Minister for Foreign Affairs, an immigration Treaty was concluded between the authorities of Hawaii and Japan, in accordance with which a Hawaian Minister was stationed in our country and was placed in charge of promoting immigration and other general affairs concerning immigration, while our authorities also dispatched to Hawaii officials for the superintendence of our immigrants there. As days and months passed on, with the gradual increase of immigrants, Japan saw the necessity of establishing a Consulate in the island; and, most of the immigrants having saved considerable sums of money, the Specie Bank saw fit to establish its agency there. After the completion of the above necessary facilities, our immigration into the island showed a decided upward tendency, developing in larger and larger circles, until the "cruel treatment" trouble occurred, immediately followed by the United States' annexation of the island. On the upheaval of this trouble and commotion, our Government, took steps to protect its immigrants and interests on the Hawaiian coast, and the United States pledged itself that Japan's rights hitherto acquired in the island, should be kept intact, and on that condition the great Republic effected the annexation of Hawaii. What seems a little curious is that of late years, despite the anti-Japanese movement on the Pacific coast of the United States, the Hawaiians welcome our immigrants as much as ever. This apparently strange phenomenon was due to the important part our immigrants played, in the development of Hawaii, it being a fact that if the island was cleared of Japanese immigrants, marked decline of every industry would be the immediate result. At present in the island are found more or less Italian, Russian and some other white labourers, but the Japanese form the bulk of the labouring classes, reaching over 60,000, which corresponds to just one-third of the whole population, and which is rapidly increasing at the annual rate of 3,000. Prior to the anti-Japanese movement, the total number of our immigrants in Hawaii and the United States is said to have reached over 200,000, but since the anti-Japanese trouble, the figure is reported to have declined to 150,000. Ever since this trouble, our Government seemed indisposed to grant passports even to those wishing to cross over to Hawaii. But this is more because of fear of their recrossing to America from Hawaii, than otherwise. Now the fact is that the Immigrants Investigation Bureau at San Francisco has recently published the result of an investigation concerning immigrants, to the effect that the Japanese labourers are so important to, and so indispensable with, American agriculture, particularly fruit-growing, that their exclusion would be suicidal to American interests, causing a general decline of the country's agricultural industry. Such being the case, we may rest assured that, sooner or later, a time will come when our immigrants will find themselves more than ever welcomed on the Continent. But at present we can only sympathize with the United States' Authorities in the embarrassed situation in which they are obliged to stand in dealing with the blind agitation of the white labourers, and need not send our immigrants where they are no welcome. We had by far better send them to South America, especially to Brazil in view of the enthusiastic welcome accorded in that country, where the area is of larger dimensions, and the natural resources are greater than in the United States. Brazil will be capable of most easily receiving 4,000,000, to 5,000,000 people, since it is so colossal that the whole populace of our own country,—if they as a whole immigrated,—would occupy but a small portion of the area. Thus there lies ahead of the Japanese people, in peaceful expansion, a vast and most promising country awaiting our immigration and exploitation. There is no reason why the expansion of any nation in a foreign region should be impossible unless she makes it her own territory or colony. It is my most sincere desire that our people, breaking away such a dangerous, old-fashioned notion, should employ every effort to insure our success in free competition and peaceful expansion, by judiciously swimming in the great tidal current of present-day civilization.

TOKYO NOTES.

The conflagration at Yurakucho opposite Hibiya Park on the early morning of the 12th instant destroyed seven fine new buildings, including the offices of the *Japan Magazine*.

* * *

Professor Phillip H. Dodge, an instructor in English at the Keiogijuku University, has been called away on business to Honolulu, where he expects to remain until next September. Professor Dodge is one of the most popular teachers at the Keio and his classes are earnestly hoping he will be able to return to them in the autumn.

* * *

At the last meeting of the Tokyo Literary and Musical Society, which took place at the Kyobun-kan on Monday evening, a play was given entitled "The Bachelor's Banquet," the performance reflecting credit on those who took part. The music, as usual was well executed, and the entertainment on the whole was regarded as an improvement on the ordinary banquet afforded attending bachelors.

* * *

The following incident happened in a well regulated Tokyo family some time ago. Whether or not it was a missionary family may be inferred from the nature of the occurrence. A boy some five years old was saying his evening prayers before going to bed. His little brother, not quite four, was dozing in a cot near by; and when the younger heard the older boy mention his name in the prayer, he cried out excitedly to his mother: "Mother, I'm not going to have Billy talking to God about me!"

* * *

Thieves and housebreakers appear to flourish still in Tokyo. True, they sometimes meet with reverses at the hands of householders who happen to handle the sword deftly, but as a rule they get off only too easily with their booty. A few nights ago they entered the mansion of the President of the Nobles Bank, and made away with family jewellery to the value of about 4,000 *yen*. Members of the household heard the movements of the rascals but were too timid to interfere lest they provoke some fatality. When the leading people of the capital are thus helplessly exposed, what is to become of the rest of us? Perhaps our safety lies in the fact that we have nothing worth stealing.

* * *

The trial of Kotoku, the anarchist, and his associates, continues to excite no small degree of interest in Tokyo. On the first day of the trial the personal and searching examination of the one hundred and fifty citizens who were favoured with tickets of admission, caused some amusing incidents. The police allowed nothing to pass that could possibly be construed as questionable. Even purses and satchels were opened and the contents eagerly scrutinized. Some of the most harmless-appearing articles were extracted and ordered to be left in the keeping of the guards. One gentleman was sternly relieved of a lead pencil, the point of which he carelessly happened to have made suspiciously sharp. Hitherto it has been thought only ladies could do damage with so small a pointed instrument. The public procurator himself did not escape suspicion, and was promptly challenged by the officer on guard. "What is your name?" insisted the careful police official. "I am Matsumuro," replied the Procurator. "Who is Matsumuro?" persisted the policeman. When the official was informed of his mistake, he was profoundly apologetical and, we may suppose, wished the ground to open and swallow him.

* * *

A good many foreign ladies in Japan appear to be dissatisfied with local milliners; some of them so much so that they have ventured on the importation of hats from Paris, London and New York. One of these edifices was of so strange and elaborate a construction that the customs officer, unable, to make it out, failed to list it, and let it go through without duty. Indeed if ladies' hats continue to be so fearfully and wonderfully made, there is a probability that no way can be found to include them in the new tariff schedule. The experiences of all ladies who attempt the adventures of direct trade, have, however, not been so pleasant. A certain lady (whether in the city or out of the city, deponent sayeth not, but she knoweth) recently imported, or at least attempted to import, a hat, or what *was thought* to have been a hat, from London. The new head decoration arrived while the lady was away summering. The postal authorities, not being able to find her, thoughtfully left the parcel at the house of a legation official, presuming, we may suppose, that the said official was in duty bound to look after the more important interests of his nationals. But the London creation, beautiful as it supposedly was, appears to have left no impression on the staid representative of her government, and lay undisturbed in his house for some weeks. It was finally discovered by the mistress of the legation house, who might have thought it to be a Christmas present in wait for her, had it not been so shaken up in transit as to leave some doubts even in her mind, as to its original purpose. Her husband when challenged, proposed to send it to an institution of females with the hope that the immense mass of gay material in it might be utilized by the many deft-fingered maidens that held the fort in the said institution. The would be owner does not appear to have figured largely in the disposition of the importation, but we hear that she was informed later that if she was not satisfied with the transaction, she might receive damages for what was left of the wreck, though the kind hearted legation official said nothing as to salvage. Probably by this time the mass of material has been more evenly divided than was the original intention, and, like the widow's cruse of oil, will prove an unending source of decorative supply for years to come.

THE RUSSO JAPANESE RAILWAY THROUGH TICKET.

In connection with carrying into effect the Russo Japanese Trans Siberian Railway connection from the 1st of February next, the Imperial Railway Board has previously made arrangements with the Russian authorities concerned with regard to the rates for through tickets as follows:—

BY WAY OF DAIREN.

Shimbashi to	Express Train, 1st class. Yen.	Ordinary Train, 3rd class. Yen.
Irkutsk	200 13	53 00
Moscow	320.05	81.75
St. Petersburg (*via* Moscow)	334 43	85.55
St. Petersburg (*via* Viatka)	326 23	83 5
Valshava	346.05	89 35
Odessa	344.00	90.15

BY WAY OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

Shimbashi to	Express Train, 1st class. Yen.	Ordinary Train, 3rd class. Yen.
Irkutsk	196.20	47 10
Moscow	317.00	75.85
St. Petersburg (*via* Moscow)	330 50	79.65
St. Petersburg (*via* Viatka)	322 30	77.15
Valshava	342.10	83 45
Odessa	340.05	84.25

The above through tickets can also be obtained at Hiranuma, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Shimonoseki, and Nagasaki Stations, at the reduced rates corresponding to the respective distances.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

the future. As far, however, as Africa, Australia and the American continent are concerned, "no great race-conflict having for object the final mastery of the soil should arise, unless Europe, and what it stands for, itself falls." Africa, with the exception of comparatively small regions in the extreme north and south and a few elevated tracts in the east, is preëminently a black man's country "which only certain Asiatic races, such as the Arabs, can really invade and conquer by that powerful assimilating influence, Islamism." In Australia likewise the future is practically decided—though here, too, there exists an exception in the case of Northern Queensland, a region unfitted by nature for the white man. The future of the American continent, thinks Mr. WEALE, is also "definitely settled, so far as human foresight can estimate." There will continue to be a "black belt" from Florida to the Rio Grande, and another in the tropical part of Brazil; but the question of mastery has passed, irrevocably, into the hands of the white man. It is in the largest and most thickly peopled division of the land-surface of the the globe that the future will behold "the main racial contest—a contest which must be conducted not only along frontiers, but in the heart of populous countries as well." Asia in the past has been dominated by Europe, but that is a state of affairs which the Asiatic, superior in point of man-power, if slow to awake, can no longer permit. Granted that the white man is still able, by reason of his greater virility and his knowledge of the art of war, to check, if not to overcome, the threatened upheaval, the problem is rendered infinitely more hazardous, as Mr. WEALE points out, by the fact that "in almost every part of the Asiatic and African worlds, the white man is still playing his old-world *rôle* of conqueror, and ruling over vast masses of the world's coloured population, virtually by force of arms." These considerations show the extreme complexity of the problem, the chief scene of whose unravelling promises to be laid in the Far East, for "if ever China comes into her own—either on her own initiative, or assisted by some foreign Power—the Chinese Empire, by reason of its enormous population, may become to the rest of Eastern Asia what the Roman Empire in the days of her glory was to the rest of Europe."

We have perhaps said enough to indicate the lines along which any discussion of the "colour line" must proceed if it is to be comprehensive in any sense of the term. Mr. WEALE is a man of large generalizations, which he has the capacity of presenting in an engaging light. While we agree with him that the subject is a fascinating one, academically treated, we do not consider it is one that lends itself to practical considerations or to the drawing of accurate conclusions. It is, in fact, dangerous ground for the political prophet, whether he be of the crude HOBSON type, or that of the scholarly litterateur. We question whether any useful purpose can be served by what may be called an arm-chair solution of the colour problem.

IDLE ORATORY.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 23*)

IT is a fundamental principle of controversy among civilized people that the issue at stake should receive strictly abstract and impersonal treatment. Recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem* is the last device of the ignorant, because he knows no legitimate argument; of the defeated, because he has exhausted his means of defence, of the merely vulgar, because he *is* vulgar. Every question has its *pro* and *con*, which it falls to intellectual ability to discover, and dialectic skill to present. There are of course exceptions, serving only to prove the rule. Thus, there is such a thing as the comminatory verdict of righteous indignation, as when an anarchist of murderous proclivities is styled a public enemy; but the process of civilized debate, ever since the stone age, has remained, as it should remain, a matter of logic and rhetoric, a thing outside of, and above, the realm of the merely personal. There are times, it must be confessed, when sentiment runs away with reason, when prejudice prevails even over truth and knowledge. Some extenuation may be found for transgressing the bounds of courteous debate by undue heat of language on occasions when partisan feeling is called into play; but for prejudice, as such, and the desire to create it and profit by it, there is no excuse. The antagonist who seeks to improve his position by appeals to passion, individual or general, stands by his own act condemned, in the minds of all clear-seeing men, as one of the merely vulgar. People are apt to forget that the merely vulgar by no means exist only in the slums of our great cities, or in the remoter rural parishes. Nor are they entirely included in that division of society designated, for convenience, the lower-middle class. To use the figurative language of Scripture, they sometimes are clothed in soft raiment, and dwell in Kings' palaces. To behold a man of high estate (as far as this world's possessions go), or of exalted official position, consigning himself, by his public sayings, to the common herd, naturally excites the pity of the onlooker; but as an action liable to be followed by consequences, it calls even more for regret. For the common herd welcome with open arms so distinguished a convert to their cause, and are apt to attach to his exhortations—delivered with all that bitterness which the apostate is wont to summon to his aid—an importance far in excess of what they merit on their own account. Such considerations as these, in our opinion, amount in large measure for the undoubted popularity enjoyed by Messrs. LLOYD GEORGE and CHURCHILL in their country, for the *argumentum ad hominem* (beloved of the gallery) forms the pith and essence of their public utterances. Take, for instance, the address recently delivered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the pulpit of the City Temple—an address characterized by the pastor of that conventicle as an "immortal speech." Despite the introductory disavowal of any attempt at making political capital on such an occasion and in such a place, that speech was nothing less than a deliberate appeal to the prejudices commonly cherished by the "have nots" against the "haves." The "idle rich" were attacked (by a man himself in receipt of the princely salary of £5000 a year) for their indulgence in such of the costlier forms of sport as golfing and motoring, and this although the orator himself is an ardent golfer—even to the extent of making special exemption for golf-links from the land-tax in his Budget—and is moreover the fortunate possessor of a motor-car. We note that when this "immortal speech" was absolutely torn to shreds by the *Spectator* in a very able leading article, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE retorted (after the vulgar fashion) with a violent *personal* attack on the editor of that review, whom he described as "an exceedingly pretentious, pompous and futile person." We have it in mind how one of the lights of local journalism, when literally at the end of his dialectic tether, expressed, in an "editorial," a pious wish "to feel the bumps" of his opponent! Such are the methods of the common herd; they do not constitute controversy, as understood by men of breeding; they are the petty snarls of a person worsted in argument, but too small-souled to admit defeat. However, it is on the frankly political campaign-ground that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE excels. The two following extracts from speeches delivered by him in November at Mile End will serve to illustrate our meaning. They are both of them attacks on the "aristocracy," served up to suit the palate of audiences composed of persons as nearly as possible at the opposite end of the social scale :—

Since when have the British aristocracy started despising American dollars? (Loud laughter, and cries of "Ask the Duke of Marlborough.") I see you understand that. Many a noble house tottering to its fall has had its foundations underpinned, its walls buttressed by a pile of American dollars. (Applause.) Aristocracy is like cheese—(laughter)—the older it is—(A Voice: "The more it stinks"—loud laughter)—the higher it becomes. (Laughter.)

* * *

The great champion of this doctrine that rank and heredity count without merit is Lord Curzon. You know his famous dogma—the best work in the world is being done by the aristocracy. He evidently does not think much of the Christian religion. He would have thought more of it if it had been pro-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

pagated not by twelve Galilean fishermen but by a dozen dukes.

In both of these the personal element and that of popular prejudice exist in equal proportions. Judged by the standards of good taste, we fancy few people would be found to commend them in any degree. As for the Chancellor's ally and imitator—"the twin-demagogue at the Home Office," to quote Mr. MANSE—the following may be taken as a fair specimen of his platform oratory. Is is a passage from a recent speech of which this youthful leader of men delivered himself at Lambeth, the gem whereof is undoubtedly the closing sentence:—

Mr. Balfour is an amiable dilettante philosopher who is content to brood serenely and sedately over the perversity of the world which he no longer attempts effectively to influence. Mr. Austen Chamberlain is a very honourable and admirable young gentlemen, but after all, with all his faults, I would rather have "old Joe." (Laughter.) I would always rather have the man himself than a wooden effigy, even though he is made up to look the part—(laughter)—and has learnt by heart to speak the same patter.

And then there is Mr. F. E. Smith. (Groans.) He was terribly shocked by the wicked language of Mr. Lloyd George—(laughter—because Mr. Lloyd George revealed to him heights to which he was confident he could never attain. He has been running about ever since endeavouring to say things which he believes will be as effective for his party as the things which Mr. Lloyd George says are undoubtedly effective for the Radical Party. But there is this difference that, whereas Mr. Lloyd George is invariably witty, Mr. F. E. Smith is invariably vulgar. So much for their leaders. I don't think those would work out at more than about 6½d. in the pound.

It is scarcely too much to say that a new era in public speaking has been opened by Mr. LLOYD GEORGE and his lieutenant. It was formerly the custom to aim at statesmanship—or, at least, at gentility. Mischievous claptrap, of the well-known Limehouse brand, is now the order of the day. Those who set some store by the decencies of public life, and who have been accustomed to look upon the British Cabinet Minister as the exemplar of modern politicians, will note with regret the change that has come over the situation, and will begin to wonder whether the days of DISRAELI, BRIGHT and GLADSTONE have indeed passed for ever.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Although the returns of the country's foreign trade up to the 20th of December showed an excess of imports to the extent of 3,666,000 *yen*, it is pointed out that if the trade for Chosen be included, with its excess of exports totalling 5,500,000, the net result is an excess of exports agregating 1,830,000 *yen*. Moreover, much encouragement is derived from examining the nature of the imports and exports. In the imports the principal increases took place in raw materials, namely cotton and wool. These were responsible for 52 millions. Partially manufactured goods stood for 10 millions, and wholly manufactured goods for only 2 millions. On the other hand, turning to exports, it is found that the principal staples of increase were cotton yarns and raw silk, which show a development of 24 million *yen*, while *habutai*, *mempu*, *meriyasu* and silk handkerchiefs contributed 14 millions to the total. Of course this favourable state of the export trade is to be attributed largely to the appreciation of silver, which phenomenon may prove temporary. Still, so far as this year is concerned, there is reason to be satisfied.

BUDGET FOR 1911-12.

The outline of the Budget for next fiscal year was published on the 16th inst. by the Department of Finance, with an explanatory introduction. It states that while making every endeavour for the consolidation of the financial basis in conformity with the established policy, the authorities consider it at the same time of paramount importance to carry out programmes deemed necessary for the national strengthening and development in view of the general situation of the world. The Budget was therefore drafted with the following considerations in view:—

1. The maintenance of equilibrium between the expenditure and revenue, by refraining from bond issues so for as Ordinary Accounts are concerned.

2. Continuance of annual redemption of over 50,000,000 *yen*.

3. Naval implement to insure the perfection of the national defence.

4. Necessary undertakings for afforestation and riparian works according to the decision to be made by the waterway Investigation Committee elected for the purpose of effecting fundamental waterway improvement.

5. Postponement of every new project except such as are considered absolutely necessary for the national development, because such urgent items as flood relief and national defence require the maximum curtailment of expenditures.

As can be seen in the following tables, the Revenue in the next Budget shows, as compared with that of the preceding year, an increase of some 80,000,000 *yen* in the Ordinary Account, and *yen* 1,200,000 in the Extraordinary Account, while the Expenditure shows a decrease of 4,000,000 *yen* in the Ordinary Account, and an increase of *yen* 10,000,000, in the Extraordinary Account.

The Budget for next fiscal year is detailed as follows:—

REVENUE.

	Yen.	Increase or Decrease.
Ordinary	492,138,000	+81,139,734
Extraordinary	48,796,973	+ 1,289,225
Total	540,934,973	+82,428,959

EXPENDITURE.

Ordinary	477,113,274	— 4,018,348
Extraordinary	133,821,699	+10,649,460
Total	540,934,973	— 6,631,112

ITEMS OF ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

ORDINARY REVENUE.

	Yen.	Inc. or Dec.
1. Taxes, Total	324,798,428	+ 3,872,710
Land Tax	75,072,763	— 2,507,754
Income Tax	32,968,278	+ 990,607
Business Tax	24,184,783	— 1,118,724
Inheritance Duties	1,862,947	+ 342,411
Transit Duties	3,184,449	+ 333,371
Mining Tax	2,013,177	— 112,779
Exchequer Bill, and Bank-notes	1,032,897	— 151,420
Tax on Saké	88,737,300	+ 945,493
Tax on Soy	4,630,864	+ 129,932
Tax on Sugar	14,727,283	— 515,928
Textile consumption Tax	18,617,564	— 87,951
Kerosene Oil Tax	2,111,489	— 6,865
Tax on Patent Medicines	210,506	— 24,325
Exchanges Tax	3,661,212	+ 557,443
Customs Dues	50,514,465	+ 5,103,138
Tonnage Dues	587,410	— 3,939
2. Stamp Duties	25,026,150	+ 1,731,380
3. State Properties and Industries. Total	126,505,991	+ 3,377,027
Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs	48,589,725	+ 3,434,097
Forests	10,544,807	— 198,276
Printing Office	263,831	+ 2,852
Monopoly Bureau	61,346,402	+ 34,903
4. Interests in Deposits Bureau	7,851,044	+ 1,222
5. Formosan Special Account	5,696,342	+ 515,527
6. Fund for redeeming Formosan Enterprise Bonds	5,006,350	— 174,465
7. Fees and Permits	224,534	+ 981
8. Brought forward from the Previous Account of Sugar Tax	515,928	+ 515,928
Total of Ordinary Revenue	491,937,549	+ 7,939,374

EXTRAORDINARY REVENUE.

1. Sale of State Properties.	2,309,794	+ 192,715
2. Chinese Indemnity	2,144,258	+ 93,061
3. Contribution from Prefectures	1,747,901	+ 250,000
4. Paid in from Harbour Construction	500,000	—
5. Loans Floated	2,760,000	— 285,000
6. Drafted from Formosan Enterprise Fund	2,760,000	— 285,000
7. Drafted from Forestry Capital Fund	2,755,728	— 202,041
8. Drafted from War Accounts	383,918	+ 273,918
9. Drafted from Supplementary Fund for Warship Construction	12,000,000	+ 1,310,414
10. Fund for Currency Readjustment	86,153	+ 23,322
11. Donations	281,638	— 166,102
12. Contribution toward School Construction	281,638	— 166,102
13. Drafted from Last year's Accounts	21,727,147	+ 1,702,658
Total of Extraordinary Revenue	48,796,973	+ 1,289,225
Grand Total of Revenues	504,934,973	+ 6,631,112

ITEMS OF ORDINARY EXPENDITURE AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Yen.	Inc. or Dec.
Imperial Household	4,500,000	—
Foreign Department	4,249,027	+ 8,389
Home do	11,814,733	+ 326,744
Finance do	184,168,491	— 9,002,024
War do	76,371,236	+ 14,674
Naval do	40,746,338	+ 2,271,632
Justice do	12,017,616	+ 33,624
Educational do	8,032,170	+ 465,152
Agri. & Com. do	7,323,853	+ 60,547
Communications do	56,889,810	+ 1,502,923

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

Foreign Department	235,000	— 92,000
Home do	11,900,892	+ 1,540,189
Finance do	24,221,149	—12,292,082
War do	22,021,133	+10,947,990
Naval do	45,487,255	+ 8,239,848
Justice do	751,876	+ 20,096
Education do	717,692	— 572,801
Agri. & Com. do	7,655,312	+ 142,027
Communication do	20, 21,990	+ 2,716,163
Grand Total of Expenditures	540,934,973	+ 6,631,112

As is observable from the above, almost every Department shows more or less increase of expenditure both in the Ordinary and Extraordinary Accounts. The chief items in the Ordinary Accounts of enterprises and undertakings causing these increases are, with the Finance Department, the establishment of the Development and Colonization Bureau (85,000 *yen*) and the increase of supplementary funds for warship and torpedoboat construction (1,310,000 *yen*); with the war Department, increase in the cost of provisions amounting to 80,000 *yen*; with the Naval Department, the construction of warships (2,850,000 *yen*); with the Justice Department, increase in the number of prisoners requiring corresponding increase in the expenses, reaching 300,000 *yen*; with the Educational Department, bounty toward arts and literature amounting to 20,000 *yen*, appropriation for the Tohoku University (100,000 *yen*) and that for Kyushu University (300,000 *yen*); with the Agricultural and Commercial Department, the establishment of a cocoonery at a cost of 7,000 *yen* and subsidy toward the examination of *habutai* for exportation; and with the Communications Department, extension and maintenance of telephone exchange business requiring some 730,000 *yen*, and some 200,000 *yen* to be set apart for the increase of communications expenses.

Under the Extraordinary Accounts, the chief items of expenditures are the establishment of the Warehouse for explosives requiring 250,000 *yen*, Shimonoseki Straits Improvement costing 500,000 *yen*, and special supervision of Prefectural Assembly Elections (100,000 *yen*); for Home Department;

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

construction of Kobe Customs Piers (200,000 *yen*), Reserve funds toward the reconstruction of the Parliament Building (400,000 *yen*), and supplement of the Government General Expenditures (12,350,000 *yen*), for the Department of Finance; Reconstruction of military schools and other institutions (520,000 *yen*); aeronautic studies (200,000 *yen*) and Chosen garrison (980,000 *yen*) for the Army Department. Above all, one of the items calling for attention is the appropriation of 14 869,723 for naval implement (the to al expenses, estimated at 82,223,170 *yen*, which are to be defrayed in six years commencing with next fiscal year). Other items requiring large expenses are, the second term enlargement of Iron Foundry (1,800,000 *yen*—total expense 12,389,929 *yen* to be defrayed in four years from next year); the 1917 exposition requiring an additional appropriation of 410,000 *yen*, and also the extension of telephone exchanges for which the annual instalment is increased to two million *yen*.

The Railway Budget for next fiscal year estimates the gross profits at 41,800,000 *yen*. Subtracting from this the total amount of interest on bonds namely 22,500,000 *yen*, and 500,000 *yen* to be set apart from reserve funds, the remainder to be appropriated for extension and improvement of railways is about 8,800,000 *yen*.

The Railway Budget may be detailed as below:—

	Yen.
Annual Instalment for Extension	21,000,000
Annual Additional Instalment	2,400,000
Total	23 400,000
Annual Instalment for Improvement	20,900,000
Annual Additional Instalment	7,500,000
Total	28,400,000

Thus the grand total of the expenses required for the extension and improvement of railways amount to 51,800,000 *yen*, which sum, when compared with 8,800,000 *yen* of profits above referred to, leaves the deficit of 43,000,000 *yen*. This the Authorities are ready to meet with bonds and other temporarily advanced money. In this connection it must be noted that the total of the expenditure for the construction of new railways and also light railways amounts to 46,970,000. This is to be defrayed in seven years commencing with next fiscal year. The expenses required for the improvement of railways total 274,560,000. The scheme is to be spread over a period of thirteen years, starting in the 44th fiscal year.

The following is the Budget for the Special Accounts:—

CHOSEN.	Yen.
Ordinary Revenue	24,067,583
Extraordinary Revenue	24,674 199
Total	48.741,782
Ordinary Expenditure	27 891,437
Extraordinary Expenditure	20,850,345
Total	48,741,782

KWANTO-SHU.	Yen.	Increase or Decrease.
Ordinary Revenue	1,714.186	+ 173,230
Extraordinary Revenue	3,270,740	— 56,292
Total	4.984,926	+ 116,938
Ordinary Expenditure	3.453,007	+ 195,974
Extra Expenditure	1,531.919	— 79 036
Total	4,984,926	+ 116,938

FORMOSA.		Increase.
Ordinary Revenue	37,040,090	4,314,667
Extraordinary Revenue	6,611.561	647,221
Total	43,651,651	4,961,888
Ordinary Expenditure	25,725,153	2,942,185
Extraordinary Expenditure	17,926.498	2,019,703
Total	43.651,651	4,661,888

SAGHALIEN.	Yen.	Increase.
Ordinary Revenue	1,151,947	37,367
Extraordinary Revenue	953,657	101,943
Total	2,105,604	139,310
Ordinary Expenditure	1,011,072	4.251
Extraordinary Expenditure	1.094,532	135.059
Total	2,105,604	139 310

SURPLUS IN THE BUDGET FOR PRESENT FISCAL YEAR.

	Yen.
Increase of Revenue, Total	157,057,226
Increase on Ordinary Account	12,787,032
Increase on Extraordin. Ac	144,270,094
Increase of Expenditure	12,413,656
Incidental Expenditure	3.260,879
Unemployed Sum	19.174,387
Increase of revenue Balanced	144,643.470
Excess of Rev. over Expen	8,172
Surplus in the Budget	144.651 642

This surplus is to be appropriated in the Budget for next fiscal year as follows:—

Carried to 1911 Budget	21,024,486
Expenditures brought forward from 1910 Budget	76,081,895
Ordinary Expenditure	62,621,125
Extraordinary Military Expenditure	13.460,770
Balance	47,545.256
Reserve for Additional Budget for 1911.	14,500,000
Sums to be appropriated toward Budgets beyond next fiscal year	33 045,256

FUNDS FOR NATIONAL BONDS READJUSTMENT.

	Yen.
Drafted from Ordinary Account	145,873.123
Drafted from Railway Special Account.	32,689.505
Drafted from conversi n	72,000,000
Total	250,562,628

SOCIALISTS AND POWERS.

In view of the measure of attention continuing to be attracted by the trial of the Japanese anarchists charged with high treason, it will not be altogether out of place, writes Prof. Mayeda, in the December number of the *Sun*, to give a bird's eye view of the actual condition of the world's anarchists and socialists.

Roughly calculated, of 300,000,000 European population, the number of socialists is said to reach 8,000,000. More than half of these, however, are masqueraders who advocate socialism for nothing but their own temporary convenience or personal discontent. So the pure, unalloyed socialists will at present number no more than 3,000,000. It is undeniable that these socialists, once united all over the world in a grand movement, will surely prove one of the most formidable menaces any government has ever encountered. But fortunately they are, on the contrary, conspicuous by their lack of unity. Whether they will in future rise to the importance of a more closely united international organization, remains to be watched with much interest.

I.—Socialists in America.

If we remember correctly Coal Marks once remarked that the progress of Socialism is in direct ratio with the development of industry. With America, however, things show that the reverse is the case. According to his theory Socialism ought to find its greatest prosperity in that continent where great works and factories of every description stand conspicuous, industrial development being at its zenith. As it is, Socialism is here handicapped in every respect. So its progress, if perceptible, is very tedious, and this notwithstanding the growing influence of trusts monopolizing almost every enterprise.

To account for this singular phenomenon, some may allude to the rapid growth of American industries. That is true. America was, a century ago, no better than a mere agricultural country. Capital therefore is not yet fixed and the country's inexhaustible supply, constantly afloat and circulated, enables the labourers to hit off well with the capitalists. These circumstances must of course be considered as countracting, to some extent, the speedy development of Socialism in America. But notice ought to be taken, as underlying the chief reasons, of the fact that the country is founded upon democracy; that the two great political parties standing shoulder to shoulder are so influential as to permit no intrusion of a third party; and also that America is conspicuous by the comparative absence of uniformity in language, custom and manners, due to the variety of peoples composing the country.

II.—Socialists in England.

Unlike America, England may be regarded as one of the oldest industrial countries. Coal Marks prophesied the successful development of Socialism in this country also, alluding to the growing increase of poverty. But, so far as the present is considered, his prediction falls here also wide of the mark. Of course the socialistic spirit is fast creeping into the heart of the country, but there is no sign of its assuming any aggressive attitude. Englishmen are, for the most part, loyal and conservative, and if there is anything in the country that will find little room for development, it must be Socialism, which is, like democracy, at once dormant and sporadic. Democrats are in possession of next to no influence, and thus far have never been represented in the Lower House. Labourers elected for Westminster some forty representatives in the House. Among these Labourites must no doubt be more or less Socialists. But they are all united under the colours of, not Socialism, but Liberalism. On the whole it may safely be concluded that Socialism in England is practically insignificant.

III.—Socialists in Russia.

The Socialism which, at its effervescent point, once threatened, about 1856, to throw the country into the vortex of revolution, has gradually subsided until at present it is no serious danger to the Empire. The decline of the Socialists' influence can be statistically proved; as, for instance, the number of United Labourites was 246,272 in 1907, whereas at present the members total no more than 37,000. Then again, the strikers were in 1905 as many as 2,705,675, while the number decreased last year (1907) to little over 64,000. Several bodies of communists are now dissolved, and a general tendency contrary to communism is gradually beginning to take root in the hearts of the farmers. There are fifteen representatives of Socialists in the Duma. The difference of parties, however, which they represent naturally forbids their united efforts. Hence in reality, the Russian Revolutionists are as much disabled and incapacitated as the French Socialists were after the Revolution.

IV.—Socialists in Austria.

In this country, there was a time when Socialists exercised considerable influence, by taking advantage of the new system of general election. At one time as many as eighty Socialists, with Mr. Adley, the famous politician, at their head, entered the new Diet and a really brilliant future seemed to be ahead of them. Their ideal was to democratically unite the Austrian Empire, and to dismiss every racial prejudice. But to successfully control a body composed of so many different peoples is no easy task. They are now on the verge of disruption and dismemberment on account of internal troubles and dissentions between the Slavs and Germans, and, the Italians and Austrians. Deep rooted Socialism, however, will never disappear from Austria, but on the contrary, will, as things clearly indicate, spread itself more and more over the empire, the fall of one socialistic party calling forth the rise of another.

V.—Socialists in Italy.

The Italian Socialists are conspicuous in the Diet, the number of representatives in the House increasing as the result of the last year's election from 32 to 42. These Socialists all harbour revolutionary ideals, and but for lack of unity, they would surely prove a force not to be ignored. As it is, they always split in the Diet, some of them even joining the Government's party, hence the steady decline of their influence as a political party, despite the growing increase of their representatives. The number of contributing members, for instance, decreased from 45,000 in 1906, to but 30,000 at present, and even shows a downward tendency, while their central press organ is almost on the point of bankruptcy. But their trouble

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

does not stop here, for there is constant conflict between the northern and southern socialistic parties. In short it is not to be disputed that beneath Italian Socialism flows a dark under current of radical element of a most dangerous type.

VI.—Socialists in Spain.

The Spanish Socialists are under the overshadowing influence of, and in alliance with, the radical Anarchists throughout the country. The organizer of the Spanish Socialist Party is Pablu Igredius, who is the only representative of the party in the Diet. The Party's organic system is just like that of the branch of the German Democracy. Igredius won 40,000 votes at Madrid, with over 10,000 contributing members, and with something of a headquarters established in the centre of the country, the Party is making every endeavour, in coalition with the Democrats and Anarchists, to overthrow the Imperial Government. In view of the overwhelming influence of the labourers, as was demonstrated in the recent riots at Barcelona, and also in view of their close alliance with Anarchists, the Socialists in this country must be regarded as of a most dangerous character.

VII.—Socialists in France.

The French Socialists are intermixed with Spanish Anarchists and Italian Radicals. Strikes in this country are second to none in point of frequency as well as radical methods. To understand how influential they are, we may observe that one of the most radical Socialists occupied a chair in the Waldeck Rouseau Cabinet, and against the Comb Cabinet was contracted a secret agreement between the Anarchists and the Parliamentalians. Then again, the Socialists formed a junction with the Corporate Party against the Clemanceau Cabinet, while in the Brian Cabinet almost half the members were Socialists. The recent reformation of the Cabinet is, it must be admitted, due to nothing less than the strikes and dissension among the members. Thus observed it may not be wide of the mark to conclude that French Socialists are growing in both number and influence, some going even so for as to predict that 40,000,000 of the French people will before long be converted into Socialists pure and simple. A renowned theorist such as M. Frenier observes the situation rather optimistically, stating that the French people are still democratic, anti-missionary and wedded to individualism. And yet it is undeniably conspicuous that nationalism is growing rapidly. One of the features of the Socialistic movement in France is the wholesale influence the head of the Socialists, M. Jaures, exercises over every social affair.

VIII.—Socialists in Belgium.

Belgium is called the Paradise of capitalists and also the Eden of Socialists. In this small country a Labourers' organic body composed of 126,000 is enjoying most thriving prosperity, and successfully controls its own press organ. There are 35 representatives in the Lower House and 7 in the Upper House, and the influence these Socialists exercise over the State administration is by no means insignificant. For 26 years the Catholic Party has possessed the majority in Parliament, and their force is gradually on the decrease, until at present the majority they maintain against the Opposition party is hardly more than five or six votes. And it must be observed that this very Opposition Party threatening to defeat the Catholic Party is in a condition to depend largely for its success upon the Socialists' backing. In view of the declaration, however, the Socialists publicly made at their conference this February, that "the Labour Party ought not to lose the spirit of independence," it may be safely predicted that sooner or later the power of the Cabinet will fall into their hands. Because such a declaration may be taken as a hint that the Socialists are ready to offer their services in any emergencies at a moment's call to the King. Nor would it be impossible for them to attain final success with their growing influence, though they failed in the last election.

IX.—Socialists in Germany.

The German Socialists may be likened to a time-honoured, tall, dense leaved tree, which for years has afforded a safe shelter to all Socialist refugees of the European continent. But for the present the German Socialists are not in a position favourable for pushing themselves to the front in the political arena. Their future prospects are nevertheless decidedly bright. With their strenuous efforts and inexhaustible patience, the progress they have attained since 1907 is at once steady and marvellous, the total number of the members amounting to over 720,000. Their wise attitude toward the Government officials, the growing increase of their annual income, their successfully conducted press organs and the colossal number of their electors, reaching over 3,300,000, inspire confidence that they will grow to be most influential. While Germany is one of the countries where the strength of the national foundation, the military organic systems and political institution permit of nothing in the way of a revolution, it is at the same time unique in its deep-rooted Socialism. The future of the socialistic movement in this country therefore is to be watched with the utmost interest and attention.

X.—Socialists in Denmark.

In Sweden and Denmark, Socialists are devoting themselves to the thorough training of the labour classes. The dexterity of their policy was well demonstrated in the case of the two great strikes, one in Denmark in the year of 1899, and the other in Sweden in 1909. As everybody must still remember, the conflicts and struggles in both cases between the labour party and capitalists were so vehement and of such vast dimensions that all the world was surprised at the unique influence of the Socialists. But since their failure and defeat, in the long run, because of the capitalists' declaration that they would close the factories, Socialists seem to be on the decline in influence, their representatives in the Diet remaining in the last election in Denmark 24, the same as hitherto. This downward tendency of the Socialists' influence subsequently caused their separation from the Radical Cabinet with which they have been in close alliance. Such being the case, so far as the present situation is considered, but little prospect seems to be ahead for the Socialists of the two countries.

Socialism universal.

Brief as it is, the above general observation of the actual condition of Socialists in various countries, is sufficient to convince us of the tendency prevailing, though in varying degree, all over the world, for the gradual expansion of Socialism. Japan will not prove an exception, it is clear, to this tidal turns of affairs. Our authorities ought to be ready, with eyes open, to be up with the changes of the times that they may be able to insure fairness and justice in their treatment of all affairs.

THE A.D.C.'S "DOLLAR DUKE" AT THE GAIETY.

The great event of the season, the A.D.C.'s first performance this winter, "The Dollar Duke, or The Treasure Hunters of Honmoku," came off on Monday night at the Gaiety and seldom have its walls held such a number of Yokohama players as on this occasion. The place was packed from floor to ceiling and would have turned a manager of a real Bandmann Company green with envy. However, the A.D.C. fully deserved this bumper house, for it was abundantly evident, all through the performance, that every member of the Company did his or her level best to merit the generous support accorded it by the Yokohama public.

Messrs. Lewis and Ward, with their no doubt numerous co-adjutors, must be heartily congratulated on the production of this extravaganza, which, particularly in the first act, brought down the house on many occasions, with local hits and allusions that clamoured for encores.

The parodies on well-known Gilbert and Sullivan ditties were not only well chosen but excellently rendered, while the accompaniment of the Bijou Orchestra left nothing to be desired. In fact, the Bijou may fairly claim a large share of the success of the play. It has made such strides of late, that it is difficult to recognize it as the same which, a couple of years ago, successfully mangled the most innocent looking musical victims which passed through its hands,—all praise therefore now to its conductor and members.

The make-up of the leading characters of the Cast was capital, so much so, that but for their voices they were unrecognizable. Mr. Makadoff, Baron W. Kamanai, or the coolie Shigeta Tomojiro, would certainly pass anywhere for the characters they represented, while Jack Golightly may congratulate himself that for once he succeeded in mystifying the audience as to his personality.

It could not be expected, of course, that all the new actors would be free from nervousness, more especially noticeable in the singing, or that they should possess the ease and cool assurance of the irrepressible Commission Agent. Only familiarity with the stage and confidence in one's histrionic powers, could, for example, impress the audience with the conviction that Bill Brailey speaks the truth when he reiterates: "I'm a foreman, I am."

The dances, arranged by Mrs. Ward and Miss Strome, evoked the unstinted applause of the audience, but the "Moon Dance" would have gained even more effect if the manipulator of the electric light had exercised his skill to a greater extent in bringing out the sinuous movements of the performers in their charming costumes,—a defect which may perhaps be remedied to-morrow night. The Spanish Dance, on the other hand, was perfect, and beautifully given. It reflects the greatest credit on Miss Strome and the dancers who, like those taking part in the "Moon Dance," must have spared no pains to attain the skill, precision, and rhythm, which marked their performance.

It is doubtful whether the outside public can have an adequate conception of the work entailed by the production of a piece like "The Dollar Duke." That there must have been unremitting toil and supervision, is evident from the fact that everything went with a swing and go beyond all praise. The ladies costumes must have taxed all the ingenuity of the designers to produce a harmonious whole. Their success may be inferred from the admiration expressed on all sides,—Kitty Bellairs', of the Sandmann Opera Company, was easily first in this respect—but amongst the chorus girls of her troupe were many who easily made up for less resplendent dresses by the charms of face and form, and glorious youth.

Where there has been such evident desire to please, and such hard work to attain a high standard of merit, it is perhaps somewhat ungracious to make the following suggestion; but, if at all feasible, the performance might gain by a little trimming of the second act, which is rather unduly drawn out. Whether, however, such a curtailment be carried out or not, we feel assured that the next two performances of "The Dollar Duke" will meet with an equally well-deserved success, as the one of Monday night, when during the *entr' acte* one could hear frequently the ardent wish: "We hope they'll do it again, for months, and months."

Persons of the Play:

Jack Golightly, (a Commission Agent) ..... Mr. G G. Brady
The Duke of Rotten Row, (Cairman of the A.D. Seekers Ltd., and Head of Hunters of Honmoku)... Mr. W. H. Lewis
The Lord Percy Park Lane, (his Son)..... Mr. M. D. A. Darling
The Rev. Aloysius Stylites, (a Tutor)..... Mr. F. W. R. Ward
Mr. Makadoff, (Manager of the G.O.C. Hotel)..... Mr. H. E. Stearns
Bloggins, (Porter)..... Mr. M. Spencer-Smith
Bill Bailey..... Mr. C. A. Fraser
Baron W. Kamanai, (a Japanese Millionaire) ..... Mr. C. A. Fraser
Shigeta Tomojiro (a Coolie) ..... Mr. Gus Binder

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

OF THE SANDMANN OPERA CO.

'Lord Jedbury"..... Mr. B.M. Ward
Call Boy ..... Mr. A.L. Robinson

OF THE SANDMANN OPERA CO.

Kitty Bellairs ..... Mrs. C. Langberg
Flossie Fortescue ..... Mrs. M Spencer-Smith
Letty Limejuice ..... Miss Kilby
Alice Astorbilt..... Mrs F.W. Holt
Nina Nonesuch ..... Miss Cain
Hetty Harrigreen ..... Miss Howard
Cherry Cholmondeley ..... Miss Strome
Zena Zoetrope ..... Miss Seggolma
The Lady Gwendoline Marble-Arch (daughter of the Duke)..... Mrs. G.G. Brady
The Duchess of Rotten Row ..... Mrs. W.H. Lewis

CHORUS:

Mesdames Borthwick, Cabeldu, Fellowes-Lukis, F. W. Holt, F. Pollard, B. M. Ward. The Misses M. Box, Cain, Cameron, Fearon, Howard, Kender-Kilby, Henrietta McIvor, Strome, Tresize, Tupler, Weinberger and H. Weinberger.

Messrs. N. Buckle, Courtney, W. R. Fellowes-Lukis, J. G. Gibson, S. H. Gray, E. H. Irwine, T. Leigh-Bennett, H. C. Macnaughton, R. F. Moss, F. Pollard, T. Seggie, S. G. Stanford and B. M. Ward.

Act. I.—Hall of the Grand Oriental Club Hotel, Yokohama.

Act. II.—Green Room of the Gaiety (as it might be).

BIJOU ORCHESTRA.

Overture.....Country Dance from "Nell Gwyn".....German

Piano:
Mrs. A. E. Pearson

First Violins:	Second Violins:
Miss Morris	Miss E. Cain
Mr. W. Blundell	Miss McIvor
Mr. E. O. Herrmann	Mr. A. Tipple
Mr. C. H. Thorn	Mr. O. F. Mocock
Flute:	Viola:
Mr. Alex. Cumming	Mr. H. S. Stetson
Cornet:	Cello:
Mr. J. K. Caldwell	Mr. P. J. Langham
Tenor Horn:	Trombone:
Mr. W. D. Cameron	Mr. W. C. Graham

"Moon Dance" (arranged by Mrs. F. W. R. Ward):—Mrs. M. Spencer-Smith, Mrs. F. Pollard, Miss May Cameron, Miss Kenderdine and Miss Strome. Spanish Dance (arranged by Miss Strome:—Mrs. M. Spencer-Smith, the Misses Fox, May Cameron, Howard, Kenderdine, Tresize and Strome. The Costumes supervised by Mesdames G. G. Brady W. H. Lewis and F. W. R. Ward. The Music orchestrated by Mr. C. H. Thorn. The Back Drop in Act I designed by Mr. E Beart.

Accompanist.....Mrs. A. E. Pearson
Stage Manager.....Mr. W. H. Lewis
Musical Director.....Mr. A. E. V. Cooper

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE NIPPON RACE CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Nippon Race Club was held at the Grand Hotel at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

The Vice-President Dr. E. Wheeler was in the chair, and the following officers and members were present:

Mr. S. Isaacs (Chairman), Messrs. F. L. Elliott, F. H. Bugbird, F. M. Tegner, K. Fischer, and O. Palmer (Secretary). There were also present:—Messrs. L. J. Healing, A. J. Easton, D. Marshall, M. Pors, and F. Strahler (of the Permanent Committee). and the following members:—Messrs. J. L. O. Eyton, A. J. McClure, G. G. Brady, P. A. Cox, W. Y. Showler, J. E. B. de Courcy, A. Elked, W. Schopflocher, L. Moreau, J. B. J. Gibbs, T. de Berigny, H. Blum, A. R. Catto, O. T. Gillon, and others.

On calling the meeting to order the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen: I am sorry to see such a small attendance. This is the yearly general meeting of the club and I had hoped and expected to see double this number of members present. It must be admitted that this shows a great lack of interest in racing on the part of the club members."

The Secretary was then called upon to read the call for the meeting. A vote was then taken and the minutes of the last meeting accepted.

The Chairman then said: "Now gentlemen you have the printed report and accounts before you, and these need no remarks from me; has any one anything to say regarding them?"

Mr. Isaacs, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then rose to make certain explanations regarding the report, as follows:

"I would like to make a few remarks in addition to the report which you have before you.

Regarding country bred Griffins I think that a further explanation to owners is due and I would therefore like to explain what has taken place between the committee of the club and the Baseikyoku. I called on the Baseikyoku in September and asked if they could not see their way to allow the 30 per cent. on Country-bred Griffins as heretofore.

They replied that although 30 per cent. would be allowed this year it would not be granted in future.

I told them that of course this year was this year and next year another year, but asked that we get it this year as the other club had received it.

I later wrote them a letter as follows:

Yokohama, 29th Sept., 1910.

MAJOR-GENERAL ASAKAWA,
Director Baseikyoku, Tokyo.

DEAR SIR,—Confirming my interview with you a few days ago, I should be pleased to know whether your Department can see its way to allow the subscribers for our Country-bred griffins for this Autumn Meeting a similar reduction in price to that you have allowed to the subscribers to the Meguro horses.

I can but repeat what I mentioned to you in person, that some of our subscribers who have also subscribed for the Meguro horses have asked us to approach you with reference to this matter.

Trusting to have a favourable reply from you.

I am, Yours faithfully,

S. ISAACS.
Chairman Executive Committee.

to which they replied:

[TRANSLATION.]

Tokyo, 6th October, 1910.

S. ISAACS, Esq.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
The Nippon Race Club.

RE ALLOWANCE FOR COST OF SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

SIR,—We are duly in receipt of your letter with reference to the payment of the funds required for allowance for the cost of Subscription griffins of your Club. We beg to state, in reply, that you may utilize for the above-mentioned purpose, a portion of the sum of 10,000 *yen* to be granted by this Office towards racing expenses, provided the rate of allowance does not exceed 30 per cent. of the total cost of griffins.

A special application for our sanction in this matter will be required. THE BASEI KYOKU.

It was barely enough to allow us to carry on the meeting, therefore instead of giving a reduction on griffins it was deemed best to give the full amount for prizes.

Article 6 of the application forms for Country-bred Griffins of the Meguro Club states that an allowance of 30 per cent. will be made to subscribers. On the 16th of this month I wrote another letter to the Baseikyoku as follows:

Yokohama, 16th December, 1910

MAJOR-GENERAL ASAKAWA,
Director, Baseikyoku, Tokyo

DEAR SIR.—I beg to confirm my letter of the 29th September last referring to rebate being allowed to the subscribers of subscription horses of this Club.

You will no doubt remember that I mentioned this matter to you personally a few days previous to my letter. At that time you informed me that, although other clubs were making an allowance to their subscribers, such would not be the case next year, and in reply to my letter of the 29th September you wrote, under your communication No. 3,648 that we may utilize for purpose of allowance on cost of subscription griffins a portion of the sum of *yen* 10,000, which was granted by your department for racing purposes, but that the allowance must not exceed 30 per cent. of the cost of the griffins. As you will have noticed, we gave the entire *yen* 10,000 in prize money, and therefore did not make any allowance to our subscribers.

It has come to my notice that the Tokyo Race Club (Meguro) intend allowing the subscribers to their Australian griffins for their next Spring Meeting 30 per cent. off this cost. This is as per Article No. 6 printed in their application-forms, and I write to know from you whether this Club is to be accorded the same treatment in this respect as is accorded to other Clubs.

Awaiting your reply, so that I may notify the subscribers to the Australian griffins imported by this Club for the Spring Meeting,

I am, yours faithfully,

S. ISAACS.
Chairman Executive Committee.

to this letter I have as yet received no reply.

Whether or not the Meguro Club took the amount of the allowances from the sum which they received from the Baseikyoku for prizes, I cannot say. They had 36 races last meeting and the average in prizes was 800 *yen* per race. We had twenty-five races and our average in prizes was 400 *yen* per race. We received from the Baseikyoku 20,000 *yen*. I have heard on fairly authentic authority that the Meguro Club had 80,000 (odd) *yen* for the year. With 80,000 *yen* and giving away in prizes 58 or 59 thousand *yen* they could give an allowance, which we could not do. I am giving you these statements to show you where we stand with the Baseikyoku."

Referring to the strike of jockeys, Mr. Isaacs said:—

"As you all know two jockeys were disqualified. Promptly after the disqualification we received a letter from these jockeys saying that the offense had occurred in a hasty moment and asking us to accept their apology.

We asked the Baseikyoku to formulate some rules to see that such an occurrence did not happen again. We have heard nothing up to the present, nor do we know that anything has been done.

Persistent rumors led to some members sending letters to your committee. These rumors stated that we were to receive a letter from the jockey's guild, and on the 23rd we received a letter from Mr. Nakajima signing himself as Chairman of the Jockey's Club. Your Committee decided that Mr. Bugbird and myself would meet Mr. Nakajima and see what was required. Together with Mr. Elliott we met him the following day and had a lengthy interview. The matter was again taken up by the Committee and our opinion as the result of our interview with Mr. Nakajima was put before the Commitee. It was decided, in the interests of owners, to see that the meeting should go on without trouble and that owners should have a chance to race their horses. Your committee therefore decided to allow those jockeys to ride on the last two days of the race. This was done absolutely in the interests of owners and the committee have asked me to put this explanation before you so that you may all know the reason the original sentence was altered." (Applause.)

With a few words regarding the accounts Mr. Isaacs concluded his remarks and the report and accounts were put to vote and adopted unanimously.

The next business was the election of the Executive Committee for the ensuing year, the result being the choice of Messrs. Pors, Marshall, Cox, Bugbird, Mori, Mottet and Tegner.

Mr. Healing proposed a vote of thanks to the outgoing committee in the following words:—

"I propose that we extend to the outgoing committee a vote of thanks for the very hard work they have done in the interests of the club. They deserve great credit for having pulled off the two meetings so successfully in face of the adverse conditions, trouble with the jockeys, etc. I would add that in this vote we should especially express our gratitude to Mr. Isaacs for the time and attention which he has given to the work of the Club. It has been a great tax upon him and I know personally that he has frequently, at least a dozen times, taken up his whole morning visiting the Baseikyoku, and I feel that our success for the year is largely due to his energy and work.

I therefore suggested that the thanks of all members is due to the Executive Committee and especially to Mr. Isaacs."

The vote was given unanimously, with applause.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Mr. Isaacs replied: "I thank your very much, Mr. Healing and gentlemen, for your kind remarks addressed to the committee and to me personally. In reply I can only say that what we have done is simply what we were supposed to do, having been elected to positions on the committee. I can only express the hope that the incoming committee will not have the same amount of worry and that the Baseikyoku will treat the Nippon Race Club as it should considering all the club has done for the improvement of the breed of horses in Japan. In fact I may say—to the club which has given to all other clubs in the country the foundation on which they are running at the present time."

A question was then asked whether Mr. Isaacs could state the number of horses which has been imported by the Nippon Race Club, compared with the other Clubs.

Mr. Isaacs replied: "As nearly as I can remember the number is something in the neighbourhood of 500 altogether. The figures I believe show that the total number of Australian horses imported by all other clubs was something like 350. These figures are not exact, but I do know that this club has imported more Australian horses than have all the other Clubs put together."

Mr. Bugbird, as a member of the Committee, arose to express his especial appreciation of the service rendered the Club, in the name of the Committee, by Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Elliott. Speaking for himself and Mr. Fischer he said:

"The whole work of the Committee has been done by Mr. Isaacs and Mr. Elliott.

Personally I am a very busy man and could not give much time to the committee work. Mr. Fischer and myself have given our advice when called upon to do so but the onus of the hard work has all fallen upon the shoulders of these two gentlemen."

There being no further business the chairman announced that the meeting stood adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1910.

The Committee have pleasure in submitting to the members of the Club the report and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th November, 1910.

His Majesty the Emperor graciously honoured the Club by presenting prizes at both the Spring and Autumn Meetings, which were attended by His Imperial Highness Prince Higashi Fushimi.

The Committee deplore the loss to the Club through death of the late Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. N. Mitsuhashi, and also the late Baron d'Anethan; both were honorary members of the Club, took a keen interest in racing at Negishi, and were highly esteemed by the members.

The Committee extend a hearty welcome to the new Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Y. Arakawa, who again joins the Club after an absence of many years. The best thanks of the members are due to Mr. Arakawa for the handsome prize presented at the Autumn Meeting.

Conforming with Baseikyoku regulations, new lots of Subscription Country-bred Griffins were bought and raced at the Spring and Autumn Meetings, and, although the racing was in every way satisfactory, it is to be regretted that fields ruled very small. This was entirely due to the small prize which the Club were enabled to give, such prizes not being deemed sufficiently tempting to attract owners of subscription horses of other clubs, the grant by the Baseikyoku to other clubs enabling them to give far better prizes. On both these batches of subscription griffins the Club sustained loss due to giving the animals to the subscribers below actual cost, the grant to this Club not permitting of our allowing to subscribers the 30 per cent. rebate which was made by other clubs.

The Spring races, which were originally set to commence on May 7th, were, owing to the lamented death of His late Majesty King Edward VII., postponed until after the funeral.

After the Championship races on the fourth day of the Spring Meeting a strike of jockeys took place, making it necessary to abandon the remaining races on the programme. The arrogant behaviour of a number of the older licensed jockeys is becoming a matter of serious import to Race Clubs, and your Committee commend to the earnest consideration of the incoming Committee the absolute necessity of taking steps to avoid a recurrence of such actions on the part of jockeys. In a communication addressed to the Baseikyoku, dated the 13th June, 1910, a copy of a resolution regarding this matter was laid before the department, in which your Committee requested the Baseikyoku to draw rules for the prevention of foul riding or other misbehaviour on race courses throughout Japan, but up to the present no advice has been received as to any action which may have been taken.

Of the Grant, which passed the last Diet for the encouragement of horse-racing, the Baseikyoku have allotted to this Club 10,000 *yen* at the Spring and Autumn Meetings respectively, and in addition thereto special prizes were presented to the owners of the winners in championship races; these special prizes amounted to 1,100 *yen* per meeting. Of the 10,000 *yen* granted for the Spring Meeting, only 8,750 *yen* was received owing to the remaining races of the programme having been abandoned.

Twenty new Australian mares have been subscribed for, and are expected to arrive early in January. They will be raced as a class of griffins in the Spring, should a meeting be held. These mares have been subscribed for by members of the Club at 500 *yen* each.

A comparison of the programmes of the Spring and Autumn Meetings of this Club with the programmes of the other clubs shows the unfortunate position in which the N.R.C. finds itself under present conditions, and it is to be hoped that the department having control of racing in Japan will recognise what this Club has done during its existence for the breed of horses in Japan, and put it at least on an equal footing with the more favoured clubs.

RE LEASE.—Through the kind offices of His Excellency Governor Baron Sufu the lease of the Race Course, which expired in February, 1910, has been renewed for a further period of five years. The rental has been slightly increased, and the lease includes several small pieces of land not included in the original lease.

During the year under review Mr. E. C. Davis and Mr. L. J. Healing were elected members of the Permanent Committee.

Mr. H. O. Palmer was appointed Secretary of the Club in July, vice Mr. George Hood resigned. Mr. Hood has proved a most capable and energetic Secretary during his tenure of office.

The Committee again regret that the financial condition of the Club did not warrant their making any donation for charitable purposes.

Working expenses have been subjected to the most careful supervision throughout the year, but, unfortunately, defective drainage necessitated a very heavy outlay in the renewal of drain-pipes and for the stone tunnel under the dip.

During the past year horse-racing at Negishi has involved owners in very heavy expense; large fees and small prizes have been the rule, and the retiring Committee trust that means will soon be found to reduce these expenses to owners.

CHINA PONIES are now finished for racing purposes in Japan. This class has for many years provided excellent sport and most of the professional jockeys learnt the art of race-riding on these animals. The death-knell of China pony racing in Japan was sounded when the Government issued regulations prohibiting the racing of horses which were useless for improving the breed.

The thanks of the Committee and members are due to those gentlemen who in various official capacities did much to promote the success of the meetings.

In accordance with Rule No. 10 the Executive Committee now retire.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ABSTRACT FROM MEMBERS REGISTER.

November 30th, 1909.

Full Members	140
Subscribers	226

November 30th, 1910.

Full Members	135
„ Absent	49
Subscribers	241
„ Absent	34

INVENTORY.

	Yen.	Yen.
To Valuation of Land at Negishi		150,000.00
To Grand Stand, Dining Room, Coffee Room etc as last inventory	28,480.00	
To Paddock Stand as last inventory	10,880.00	
To Paddock Stable as last inventory	10,880.00	
To Hack Stalls, Iron Rails, Machinery House, Momban's House, Hospital, Motor Roller, Number Board etc. as last inventory	19,040.00	
To Safes, Starting Gates and Sundry Furniture	7,520.00	
To Horse Clothing, Saddles and Fittings	3,200.00	
	80,000.00	
Less depreciation on Buildings etc. transferred to Profit and Loss Account	16,000.00	64,000.00
		214,000.00

WORKING ACCOUNT.

1910. Dr.			Yen.
To Prizes at Spring Meeting			8,750.00
To Expenses of Spring & Autumn Meeting			3,201.05
To Rent of Race Course to 31/1/11 (13 months)			1,071.74
To Fire Insurance Premiums			1,537.19
To Salaries, Rent, Taxes, etc.			3,685.45
To Wages, Upkeep of Course, etc.			4,779.05
To Repairs, New Drain Pipes, Tunnels, etc.			5,167.13
To Printing, Advertising, etc.			237.62
To Subscription Countrybred Horses of Autumn			7,425.61
To Sundries			1,383.86
To Appropriation for Property Account			15,000.00
To Appropriation for Track Account			10,000.00
To Fixed Deposit with Banks			25,000.00
To Balance at Banks "Current Account."			
H. & S. Bank Credit Balance	Y.1,770.53		
International Bank Credit Balance	787.13	2,557.66	27,557.66
			89,796.36

1910. Cr.			Yen.
By Balance brought forward from last Account including amounts appropriated for improvement of Property and Track			51,665.70
By Members' Subscriptions, Entrance and Absolute Fees			6,036.00
By Registration of Names and Colours			20.00
By Entries for Spring and Autumn Meeting			5,230.00
By Gate Money, Sale of Books, etc.—Spring and Autumn			967.10
By Rent of Stalls, Jockey's Licences, etc.—"Spring and Autumn"			755.00
By Interest Received			2,902.51
By Subscription Countrybred Horses.—"Spring"			5,994.00
By Subscription Countrybred Horses.—"Autumn"			6,750.00
By Sale of Saddlery and Horse Gear			726.05
By Government Grant for Prizes at Spring Meeting			8,750.00
			89,796.36

DEPENDENCIES.

	Yen.
To Prizes for Autumn Meeting	10,000.00
To Balance	1,630.05
	11,630.05
By Government Grant for Prizes at Autumn Meeting	10,000.00
By Sundry Debtors	1,630.05
	11,630.05

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

1910. Dr.	Yen.
To Amount written off Buildings and Racing Accessories	16,000.00
	16,000.00

1910. Cr.	Yen.
By Balance brought forward from Last Year	10,479.25
By Balance from Working Account	891.95
By Balance forward to Next Account	4,628.79
	16,000.00

E. & O. E.

Yokohama, November 30th, 1910.

Subscriptions and Vouchers duly examined with the Books and found correct.

J. E. B. DE COURCY, *Auditor.* F. L. ELLIOTT, *Hon. Treasurer.*

THE MANILA CARNIVAL.

Manila bids fair, for at least one week in each year, to become the Playground of the Orient, a vast Midway Pleasance where the folk of all the Far East may gather for recreation and amusement.

Just as in matters of business, a new spirit has come to the Islands, so in the yearly Carnival is

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to be discerned a breadth of conception and an energy and completeness of organization altogether admirable. The Carnival of 1911 will open on Tuesday, February 21st, and will blaze its cheerful way through the week ending Tuesday, February 28th.

Brilliant as has been the success of past years, the coming display will eclipse all that has hitherto been seen, and it is inevitable that a large number of expectant sightseers from Japan, China and other countries will be attracted, for whose convenience an agreement has been entered into between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

These companies were approached by Mr. C. F. McWilliams, General Agent of the Great Northern S. S. Co., who, as an Assistant Director General of the Carnival, has the care of its interests in Japan.

In response to his request, the Companies mentioned have decided to make a special round trip rate to Manila, and will issue tickets with interchangeable return passage orders on the following terms:

	Yen.
From Yokohama to Manila and return	200.00
„ Kobe to Manila and return.....	190.00
„ Nagasaki to Manila and return.....	170 00

These tickets will be effective from February lst, and the interchangeable return passage order will be honoured by anyone of the three companies, for any of their vessels leaving Manila on or before March 15th. The rate given is a substantial reduction on the usual passenger charges over and above which must be remembered the enormous advantage to the traveller of the permission to use any vessel of the three lines. To visit Manila at a time of splendid festival is pleasant enough of itself, but when travel is both inexpensive and convenient the attraction is doubled.

For the busines man equally with the holiday-maker, the opportunity is a rich one, for the Carnival has its *serious side*. It is a picture in miniature of the resources of the Islands, an object leason in the astounding growth of trade and prosperity which date from the American occupation.

Enormous buildings have been erected to house an Industrial Exposition, and it is safe to say that there is no merchant, be his interests what they may, who will not find suggestion and profit in its inspection. The business man of today has come to recognize the immense value to himself in particular and to commerce in general of the modern "exposition," "exhibition," or "fair," and among the greatest of these that which forms a part of the Philippine Carnival takes a worthy place.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that Tempo-zan Lighthouse at the mouth of the Aji-kawa, Osaka, will be withdrawn on the 20th inst.

Notice is hereby given that the illuminating apparatus at Kurushima Strait Tidal Observation Lightbuoy on the west side of Chu-suido, Kurushima Strait, having broken, a temporary fixed white light is shown, for the present, from the top of the buoy.

Further notice will be given when the apparatus has completely been repaired.

Notice is hereby given that the work of altering the illuminating apparatus at Osaka South Breakwater Lighthouse and at Osaka North Breakwater Lighthouse in Osaka chiku-ko, having been completed, the following permanent lights will be shown on and after the 20th inst. and the temporary lights withdrawn on the same date (see Notification No. 1066 of Department of Communications, October 1910):—

OSAKA SOUTH BREAKWATER LIGHTHOUSE.

Height of light:—25.8 ft. from the base and 45.7 ft. above the water.

Character of light:—6th order fixed white light.

Candle power:—100.

Distance visible:—10 nautical miles in clear weather.

Position, construction, painting, and illuminated arc:—Same as the former permanent light.

OSAKA NORTH BREAKWATER LIGHTHOUSE.

Height of light:—25.8 ft. from the base and 45.7 ft. above the water.

Character of light:—6th order flashing white light giving one flash every 15 seconds.

Candle power:—2,000.

Distance visible:—12 nautical miles in clear weather.

Position, construction, painting and illuminated arc:—Same as the former permanent light.

The above two lights are unwatched. Should the lights go out by accident there may be some delay in relighting them.

FIRES.

On Thursday afternoon a noted five-storied pagoda in the compound of the Honmonji Temple in Shizuoka, was destroyed by fire. The main hall of the temple was also reduced to ashes The loss is estimated at 130,000 *yen*. Several persons were more or less seriously injured.

Early Sunday morning a fire occurred at Midori-cho, Yokohama, resulting in the destruction of seven buildings belonging to a sugar manufactory. The loss is estimated at about 80,000 *yen*. No casualties are reported.

On Monday fire broke out in the kitchen of a Buddhist temple at Arasato, Shizuoka prefecture, and the whole building was reduced to ashes. The temple having hitherto been burnt down twice owing to the carelessness of the old man and woman in charge of it, the man filled with remorse and disregarding his wife's remonstrances, rushed into the flames and was burnt to death. The loss is estimated at 4,000 *yen*.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ASSOCIATION.

As to the election of Officers and Executive Committee of the International Press Association of Japan recently, we are asked to state that the Officers elected are:—Mr. K. Minoura, President, Captain F. Brinkley and Mr. I. Tokutomi, Vice-Presidents, Messrs. S. Shihotsu, Recording Secretary, and Mr. K. Sugimura, Treasurer; and members of the Executive Committee elected are Messrs. F. Ellons, B. W. Fleisher, S. Honda, K. Kawadzura, K. Ikebe, N. Minoda, K. Mochidzuki, Henry Sato, T. Takaki, J. R. Kennedy, and M. Tsuchiya.

LOCAL NEWS.

Another aeroplane imported by the military authorities arrived at Yokohama on Monday. It is a biplane of the Wright type.

In Yokohama the first snow of the season was seen fluttering down in thin flakes early on the 17th inst. It was ten days earlier than in normal years.

The Yokohama Electric Light Company held a general meeting of its shareholders on Tuesday, when a dividend of 13 per cent. per annum was declared.

Viscount Terauchi, Governor-General of Chosen, will leave Tokyo on Tuesday afternoon to return to his post. He is expected to arrive at Seoul on the 24th inst.

The Yokohama Fire Insurance Company entered a contract on Wednesday to take up the Yokohama city loan amounting to 460,000 *yen*, the net receipt being 98 per cent.

A radical reform in the official organization of the Metropolitan Police, has been effected. Those offices which have hither o been called branch police station, being made independent, the number of police stations being increased from 24 to 83. At the same time 21 police superintendents have been newly appointed, in addition to 26 old superintendents.

The opening ceremony of the 27th session of the Imperial Diet will take place at 10.30 a.m. to-day. His Majesty the Emperor is pleased to honour the function with his presence, proceeding to the House of Peers.

Dr. Tanaka Nayetaro, one of the most prominent surgeons in Japan, who has long been suffering from consumption. passed away on the 15th instant at his residence in Tokyo. He was still in the prime of life.

According to an official report from Oshima, which has reached the Tokyo Prefectural Office, Miharayama is emitting thick volumes of smoke, but there will be no fear of an eruption so long as the volcano undergoes no sudden change.

Eleven Ainos who had gone over to England to take part in the entertainments at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, returned to Yokohama on the 6th instant on board the steamer *Hakuai Maru*. The six Japanese wrestlers and two female artificial flowers makers also returned home with the Ainos.

The death of Vice-Admiral Baron Mukoyama Shinkichi in the first reserve sevice, was reported on the 19th inst. He has been ill only a few days. The Admiral was one of the bravest in the Sino-Japanese War, and also won fame as the officer charged with bringing out the warship *Tatsuta* during that war.

At a committee meeting of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly held on Tuesday afternoon, it was finally decided to establish a technical school in this prefecture. The selection of the site for the new school was entirely left to the discretion of the Prefectural Governor. It seems most probable that the school will be built it Higashi-Kanagawa.

In connection with the great improvement of Shiba Park in Tokyo, the special committee of the Municipal Council is now discussing the bill for the purpose. The cost of improving the park is estimated at over 1,500,000 *yen*, including the expenses for making a recreation ground of 20,000 *tsubo*, a parterre of 9,000 *tsubo*, and a zoological garden of 12,000 *tsubo*.

A first meeting of those interested in the proposed Automobile Club was held at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday afternoon. The meeting, held at the instigation of Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, was largely attended and the necessary steps were taken towards the organization of an Automobile Club of Japan, the head quarters of which will be in Tokyo.

Baron Bodo de Schilling, Lieutenant of the Russian Imperial Navy, with Baronesse de Schilling, who arrived here from Vladivostock, on Monday are stopping at the Royal Hotel, during their stay in Japan and will leave Yokohama by the *Goeben*. Among other visitors stopping at this Hotel are Mr. Ch. Bastin, General Consul for Belgian, with Madame Bastin and their two children, who recently returned from their trip home.

On the 14th instant a middle-aged man who called himself a public procurator of the Yokohama Local Court, attempted to rob a Chinese exchange at No. 151, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama, of some money, under the pretence of examining counterfeit notes which, as the man said, were in possession of that exchange. The attempt, however, was frustrated by a policeman of the Kagacho Police station, and the would be swindler was taken into custody.

The coronation ceremony in England being formally reported to take place on the 22nd June next, it has unofficially been decided to send one of the Princes of Blood in active service of the

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Navy to attend the ceremony. It is also reported that the armoured cruiser *Kurama* and the second-class cruiser *Tone* have been chosen to carry the Japanese flag at that time, either Vice-Admiral Shimamura or Rear-Admiral Murakami being selected to be the Commander of the squadron.

It has been announced by the Kanagawa Prefectural Office that no one, excepting pilots and those who receive special permission from the Harbour Office, will henceforth be allowed to board any vessels coming to the port before they cast anchor inside the harbour, lest some mishaps should occur on account of too many people thronging near the sides of vessels. This prohibition will deal a direct blow to hotel runners, and it is also feared in some quarters that in the event of permission being obtained from the authorities perfect impartiality would not be secured.

The loss caused by the recent big fire in Yokohama is reported to have been comparatively small, the total amount being estimated at less than 100,000 *yen*. Accordingly the fire affects insurance companies in a similar degree. The Meiji Company has sustained a loss of 10,150 *yen*; the Osaka, 7,700 *yen*; the Kyodo, 4,400 *yen*; the Tokyo, 3 700 *yen*; the Toa, 3,550 *yen*; the Kobe, 3,000 *yen*; the Nippon, 2 700 *yen*; the Naniwa, 1,700 *yen*; and the Yokohama, 800 *yen*. The Roman Catholic Chapel destroyed was insured with L'Union Fire Insurance Company for 3,000 *yen*.

The firm of Iwasaki Bros., one of the largest iron and copper importers in Yokohama, is reported to have failed owing to the depressed condition of that trade and to the tariff question being at a deadlock. The creditors held a meeting on Sunday night to discuss means of readjustment. It is stated that the liabilities of the firm amount to some 400,000 *yen*, and the principal creditors are the Sumitomo, Soda, and Yokohama Specie Banks, and several houses, foreign and Japanese, of that line of business in Tokyo and Yokohama. Messrs. Iwasaki Bros., however, being possessed of certain immovable property, it may be expected to find some good way of overcoming the difficulty. The proximate cause of the failure was the suspension of payment by Mr. Mitani Teijiro of Tokyo and Mr. Yokoyama Jihei of Osaka in September and October last, whose bills Messrs. Iwasaki Bros. endorsed to a sum exceeding 200,000 *yen*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

GOD—AND FIRES.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir, - I think I do not misrepresent the fact when I say, that there is no truth in Roman Catholic Church, no sense in it.

Roman Catholic Church says that they acknowledge God but God did not, it seems, acknowledge Roman Catholic Church, when fire broke out at Yokohama two days ago. On contrary, God assisted the burning fire to overthrow the church. If God was what he claimed to have been he knew it. Did he or did he not play upon fire? Did he not have power to stop the fire and to *save* the church where Virgin Mary and Jesus, God's begotten Son, were enshrined. God was blind and deaf. He was so black as the heart of midnight. Well! Man needs no god to save him hereafter, no Bible to guide him wrong; no church to rob him of his hard-earned wages. We want man educated to make him healthy, moral, upright, generous, kind, and true.

The schools of nation are the thermometer of its civilisation.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir yours truly,

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have read with considerable interest the letter from "a Japanese Rationalist" in your issue of the 17th instant.

I cannot but acknowledge that the Roman Catholic chapel in Choja-machi was certainly deserted by God, for it was allowed to be burned out last week in a most pitiful manner.

One never hears of a Japanese Temple or place of worship being saved from destruction by fire in this country owing to the protection afforded by the Japanese gods. Some ignorant persons, however, allege that several years ago the Shiba Zozoji Temple was destroyed by fire. In very truth, never has a place of worship in Japan been laid waste by fire. Never, never. It is an utter impossibility. The Shiba Temple turned into ashes, in an unaccountable manner, owing to some strange phenomenon. And that is all. As to the houses adjoining the R.C. chapel in Choja-machi, which also got burned, a different theory is held. All people, foreigners particularly, are well aware of the immunity against fire enjoyed by Japanese houses, owing to the guard kept-over them by the gods in Japan; occasionally, however, even Japanese buildings do not escape the sad catastrophe, either owing to their propinquity to a R.C. chapel, or because of the fact that the protecting gods in the *kamidana* have fallen asleep—for it is well known that fires occur oftener in the night than during the day. All this is confirmed by my 12 years experience in Japan.

Being a Roman Catholic, I am profoundly thankful to your Japanese Rationalist for unravelling the abstruse beliefs of my church and I am sure that all my co-religionists who have perused his enlightened exposition of truth, should feel equally grateful.

From his extensive knowledge of the Scriptures, it may be inferred that your correspondent was formerly in the employ of some Christian mission, and it would be interesting to know why he left the fold. At any rate, his brother-Rationalists in Dzushi and Sendai cannot have been so busy bolstering one another up, but they should be deeply gratified with "a Japanese Rationalist's" championship of their noble cause.

It has also struck me while reading your learned correspondent's letter why Roman Catholic and Protestant churches should make collection of money when the faithful come to worship. Such a thing would never be tolerated in a Japanese temple, in spite of all that some ill-disposed folks say to the contrary, Japanese places of worship give away money to those who require an even to those who do not require it. *Voila la verité*. The Japanese *takuhatsu* is a myth, a product of the imagination of Roman Catholics and Protestants.

I quite agree with your Japanese Rationalist that the schools of a nation are the thermometer of its civilization. Not so very long ago allusion was made by Japanese papers to some cases of remarkable moral conduct on the part of Japanese students of both sexes. Surely, that attests to a high state of civilization attained in Japan! The schools are a reliable thermometer to go by, as your correspondents puts it.

I cannot refrain from observing that your Rationalist has a plentiful supply of cards, being able to hand you one with each letter forwarded you for publication. I am rather surprised not yet to have heard that he has sent his card to each of your foreign correspondents who desire to know his name. As to me, I must say, that I prefer to keep him at a distance, for though I have the greatest respect for his dogmatic opinions, being a too weak-minded person, I am afraid of being irretrievably annihilated by the force of his arguments and the weight of his authority.

Thanking you for the insertion of this letter, but not enclosing my card, as I have none,

Yours faithfully,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC LAYMAN.

Yokohama, December 19th, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir.—In the *Japan Mail* of 20th December "A Roman Catholic Layman," reviewing my letter which appeared in that journal of 17th, ridiculously handles the writer for making dogmatic opinions (*It was not dogmatic*), while simultaneously the "Layman" perpetrates the identical folly; for example; filling his letter with cynical manner from the beginning to the end, he asserts: "I can not but acknowledge that the Roman Catholic chapel in Choja-machi was certainly deserted by God, for it was allowed to be burned out last week in a most pitiful manner."

If God,—*I mean this Christian god*—, as Layman" declared, is the author of such disasters, then he is not a heavenly Father, but an odious Moloch. Clearly the fact is demonstrated that Roman Catholicism is founded on absolute falsehood as regards Scripture and is intellectually untenable. Before concluding this letter I would say that it is necessary for him and other Christians to ascertain the true and Primary idea connected with the Christian "God"; because misapprehensions on that subject exist even at the present day.

Enclosing my card as a guarantee of good faith to Mr. Editor.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

A JAPANESE RATIONALIST.

Yokohama, December 21st 1910.

MONTHLY SUMMARIES OF THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir—With your kind permission I would like to say a few words concerning the Religious Summaries, and yet not about them, so much as about a letter from the Writer of the Summaries which recently appeared in your paper.

I am personally acquainted with the Writer, have great respect for him as a gentleman and a scholar, and like him as a man. I think he would agree with me that for many years we have been friends. I realize that he reads the Japanese periodicals much more widely than I do, and is better able to know what they contain. Even though he may, perhaps unconsciously, make selections of the articles from which he quotes, I read his translation with great interest. In fact I am a subscriber to your paper partly because of those Summaries. If he is correct in his assertion that the leaders of the Japanese Church are not orthodox, I, for one, wish to know it. Truth can hurt no righteous cause. If he is not correct his assertion will not make it so. I am of the opinion that he is both correct and incorrect, depending very largely upon who shall be called the 'leaders'. I have therefore no quarrel with him along that line, but in my humble opinion in his letter of Dec. 5th, in the last two sentences where he says" 'Those that live across the seas!' Ah, there is the rub. If facts could only be kept from their knowledge, things would go on all right," he has made a most serious mistake, to use no harsher term. In this statement I do not hestiate to affirm, most emphatically and unreservedly, that Mr. Writer of Summaries is absolutely incorrect. The great desire on the part of the workers is that those who live across the seas may know the facts and all the facts, fully and completely. Know the encouraging and discouraging features. Know the needs and opportunities. Know the hindrances, the failures and the success. We rejoice in the increased interest of the laymen, caused by large numbers of them visiting, within the past several years, the foreign fields. We have gladly welcomed them and no one can honestly accuse us of trying to keep the facts from their knowledge. Names of many prominent men, such as President Taft, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Bryan and many others, might be mentioned, who, having seen the work in several different fields, unhesitatingly declare themselves to be heartily in favour of foreign missions. The increased contributions to all Missionary Boards is due to an increased knowledge of facts on the part of those who live across the seas.

Now I believe that Mr. Writer of Summaries wrote those words without due thought, when somewhat irritated because he had been criticized, and so I will not accuse him of a wilful misrepresentation. Nevertheless he has grossly misrepresented matters, and made a statement which he himself must know to be untrue. It would be manly if Mr. Writer of Summaries would admit that he spoke hastily.

If he wishes us to place the least confidence in his Summaries he must seek to show himself truthful and careful in all his statements.

Yours very truly, H.W.S.

December 13th, 1910.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I happened to read in your number of the 17th a letter of "A Japanese Rationalist."

Let us imagine a letter written with about the same "witty" remarks by a "Foreign Rationalist" after a fire destroying the Imperial Palace in Tokyo: I mean, jesting on the divine ancestors of H. I. M jesty failing to protect their descendant. What would be justly the feelings of the upright and loyal Japanese, rationalist or non-rationalist?

May I suggest that there should be a limit in opening so liberally your columns to correspondence that hurts and shocks—I don't say the creed of most of your readers, as creed has little to suffer in the hands of the somewhat childish "Japanese Rationalist"—but the rules of good taste and mutual respect making intercourse smooth and agreeable in Japan, between individuals of all countries, faiths, and even —no faiths.

Enclosing my card, I am, Sir, yours truly,

D.C. B.A.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail")

Sir,—Your temperate and courteous correspondent "H.W.S." entirely overlooks the fact that the assertion that the material supplied by me is not fit for the perusal of the supporters of Missions in the United States and Europe was made by my assailant "Sojourner" and has been constantly made by other assailants. If "H.W.S." thinks these gentlemen had no business to make such an assertion, then, why not tell them so in your columns? If "Sojourner" and those who sympathize with him claim that they read more magazines than I do and that they are hence more intimately acquainted with the trend of Japanese religious thought than I am, it is for them to give the public some proof of it that will bear comparison with the two hundred Summaries I have prepared for this paper. Mere childish complaints that sufficient prominence is not given to their particular "Shibboleths" impress nobody and alter nothing.

If, as "H.W.S." affirms, it be true that missionaries generally habitually take steps to bring to the notice of their supporters across the seas all existing facts bearing on the state of religious thought here, then I for one am rejoiced to hear it. The material I supply is the best I can find. The people I quote express opinions with which I seldom entirely agree. They are cited because they represent a certain number of Japanese thinkers. To hold me responsible for what is said, as some correspondents habitually do, is manifestly absurd. The public must be wearied of this controversy and I have no desire to prolong it. Summarizing is extremely arduous work, so much so that I feel most grateful to anybody who supplies me with Japanese thought boiled down to an essence. This the growlers who constantly attack your Summarizer seem entirely to overlook. But, as to please everybody is impossible, unreasonable demands may be entirely disregarded.

I am, yours, etc., W.D.

December 20th, 1910.

FIRES FULLY EXPLAINED.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In your issue of the 17th inst., 'A Japanese Rationalist' makes a somewhat virulent attack upon Roman Catholics, pointing out that their Deity failed to prevent the destruction of their church in the recent fire. In fact, 'Rationalist' gets quite worked up over his subject, and asks, "Did he, or did he not, play upon fire?" As this seemed a matter for serious enquiry I at once put myself in spirit touch with Mr. Stead, and was courteously referred to one of the leading spooks for enlightenment. Let me hasten to assure Rationalist-sama that everything is perfectly O.K. It seems that the spook-watchman on duty for that particular street was absent from his post at the time of the outbreak-sampling earthly spirits nearby. He is now doing time in the spirit-quod near Negishi.

Rationalist's letter makes everyday disasters appear in a new light, but as he is not a spiritualist he is debarred from learning the explanation, which is often very simple indeed. For instance, lately on rising from a seat in the 'Cricket-Ground-that-was' I found a nail had had a disastrous effect upon my nether garments. At first, being of a religious temperament, I wondered why Binzuru, Kwannon, and numerous other deities unknown to 'Rationalist' had failed to protect me, but a visit to "Julia's Chamber" soon showed me how irrational a non-rationalist may be. Calling up my great-aunt's ghost she-or it-explained that even in respect to garments the heavenly saints protect only what is high and upright-collars in the laundry, for instance, but nether garments were the affair solely of the nether regions. She seemed quite huffy at being rung up over such a trifle, and switched me off to earth again without even saying 'Sayonara.'

I could tell 'Rationalist' lots of interesting things about the spirit future in store for him; so could the genial correspondent who lately extended him an invitation to discuss matters over a friendly pipe. Why not make it a whiskey-and-soda, or saké, with me? We could then frame the apology "Rationalist" in the light of the explanation received, assuredly owes the Roman Catholics.

Yours truly, SPOOKITE.

Yokohama, December 18th, 1910.

UNE ASSOCIATION D'IDÉES.

(A Monsieur l'Éditeur du "Japan Mail.")

Monsieur,—Je viens de lire dans le *Japan Mail* du 17 currant la prose du "Japonais rationaliste" au sujet de l'incendie de l'Englise catholique de Wakaba-chō, à Yokohama. On pourrait enseigner à ce Japonais que les rationalistes, comme le reste des humains, se peuvent diviser in deux catégories: ceux qui sont bien élevés et qui ne profiteront jamais du malheur de quelqu'un pour l'attaquer soit dans sa personne soit dans ses croyances, et ceux qui n'ont aucune notions de la bonne éducations ni de l'urbanité. C'est parmi ceux-cis qu'il n'est pas défendu de placer les "Japonais rationaliste." Au contraire.

D'une plaisanterie de fort mauvais goût, les raisons servies sont d'ailleurs dénuées de *raison* et de bon sens.

Connaissez-vous "l'Ane de Buridans," une comédie de M. M. de Flers A. Caillavet. Dans cette comédie il est dit de quelqu'un: "Il a du cerveau juste ce qu'il faut pour s'enrhumer." . . . Notre Japonais rationaliste, subitement réveillé par le lugubre tocsin, n'aurait il pas, par hasard, couru à l'incendie sans endosser le *waku-ine* protecteur? Par le froid qui fait. . . . . brrr!—Et si oui, vous voyez les double malheur qui est arrivé: un pauvre homme dont le cerveau s'est trouvé tout mouillé, et la preuve qu'il en a voulu servi aux lecteurs du *Japan Mail*.

Recevez, Monsieur l'éditeur, mes salutations respectueuses, PYROPHILE.

PRESTON *v.* "JAPAN HERALD" LIBEL CASE.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—In conformance with the terms of the judgment rendered in "Preston v. *Japan Herald*" libel case, I am sending you the notice of "Rehabilitation of Reputation" which is, subject to your acceptance of same, to be inserted in your advertising columns for three days.

As you are doubtless aware, four of the foreign journals and two of the vernacular journals have definitely signified their intention to refuse to accept the advertisement.

If you insert advertisement, please follow copy exactly, both as regards spelling and size of type.

Yours faithfully,

THE JAPAN HERALD KABUSHIKI KAISHA.

Hugh G. Ball, Manager,

[We have taken legal advice, and we find that to close our columns to the apology would constitute contempt of court. We therefore insert the apology.—Ed. *J.M.*]

THE DEFENCELESS AMERICAN COAST.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—The alleged excitement of Americans over the "revelation" to the world of the fact that the Pacific coast of the United States is not adequately fortified is so absurd that one can hardly credit it. In fact I (for one) do not credit it. Everybody who knows anything knows that the coast, even at vulnerable points, is not defended heavily enough to repel the attack of a large force of resolute enemies. It never has been so defended, and could not be. I lately had in my hands a book by an American officer, "the Valor of Ignorance," in which are maps which show exactly how and where an enemy could effect a landing and brush aside any available forces holding them in check, while by the flank the invaders could make themselves secure and hold good landing-places for their supporting forces. This book has been public property for months. Nobody worried over it. Besides, other monographs on the same lines have been before the public now and again for the last four or five years. No one was very much disturbed over it.

I think its' merely newspaper chatter now—this "alarm," this "dismay." The papers must have something to amuse themselves with, and now that election is over, and the rags and "frazzles" have no longer consistency enough to make a story, something else must be brought out.

Alarm! dismay! Everybody has always known that we Americans have no army, compared with European armies, even of the third-rate powers. What of it?

It takes two to make a fight and if we have the sense of our forefathers we will give no cause for war, and then we shall be safe. The civilized world is sick of war, and no nation that values its own place in the line of the world's advance can venture to act the part of a mere freebooter, or pirate. A nation that will go to war must have a reasonable cause, a cause that will give at least a colour of justice, for it dare not fight against the world's protest.

Mere aggression, mere power, is not enough.

Take for instance the case of the United States between 1865 and 1870. The country certainly was not loved by either England or France. Either one might have pounced down upon the land. There had been four years of civil war, and the loss in blood treasure was enormous. Besides, the readjustment of civil government to new conditions left the country not only weak but spiritless and divided. The old rancour was there, powerless, indeed, yet still gnawing the hearts of the vanquished. Why was it that some one from abroad with all the might and energy of trained forces did not overwhelm the ports of New York, or Boston, or Philadelphia? Could such have been kept out?

Why, they didn't want to; that's all.

And that's the civilized man's answer every time, when he is asked why he doesn't rob, outrage, murder, or oppress the weak. He does'nt want to.

And its the same with nations. They might, but don't want to.

The world wants peace, and the way to peace is simply the way of justice. The cause of justice was never secured by violence and it never will be, nor by the menace of violence.

Yours, etc., SUSQUEHANNA.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

Solution of Problem No. 71.

White.

1. R—R 6

Correct solutions received from Omega, J.S., W.H.S., "G.B.," Charles Stewart, J.W.E., and D.D.

* * *

Problem No. 72.—An unfortunate error (corrected in the *Mail* of the 20th inst.) crept into this pretty problem. We hope that the promise made at the beginning of the season of limiting our problems to two-movers may have helped to arouse suspicion as to the mistake.

* * *

To Correspondents.—W.H.S. and W.A. de H—Thanks for communications.

* * *

The Blackburne Testimonial.

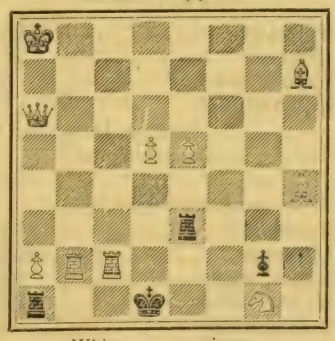
	Yen.
Amount already acknowledged	8
Since received from W.A. de H.	10

* * *

Problem No. 73.

By J. N. Babson.

Black, 4 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two moves.

* * *

Game No. 74.—Played in the London International Tournament of 1899. A brilliancy prize game.

Ruy Lopez.

	White. E. Lasker.	Black. J. H. Blackburne.
1.	P—K 4	P—K 4
2.	Kt—KB 3	Kt—QB 3
3	B—Kt 5	P—Q 3
4.	P—Q 4	B—Q 2
5.	P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq
6.	B—Q 3	B—K 2
7	Kt—B 3	Kt—KB 3
8.	Kt—K 2	P—B 3
9.	P—B 4	Kt—R 3
10.	Kt—Kt 3	Kt—B 4
11.	B—B 2	P—QKt 4
12.	P—Kt 4	Kt—Kt 2
13.	QP x P	B x P
14.	P x P	B x Kt P
15.	P - QR 4	B—Q 2
16.	Castles	P—Kt 3
17.	P—R 3	P—KR 4
18.	B—K 3	P—R 4

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

19.	P—Kt 5	R—Q B sq
20.	R—B sq	Kt—B 4
21.	Kt—Q 2	P—R 5
22.	Kt—K 2	P—Kt 4
23.	B x P	R—KKt sq
24.	B x P	B x R P
25.	B—Kt 3	B—K 3
26.	R—K sq	Kt—Kt 5
27.	Kt—B sq	B—Kt 4
28.	R—Kt sq	R—KR sq.
29.	Kt—B 3	B—KB 5
30.	Kt—Q 5	Q—Kt 4
31.	P—B 3	R—R 8 ch
32.	K x R	B x B
33.	Kt x B	Kt—B 7 ch
34.	K—Kt sq	Kt x Q
35.	Kt—B 5	B x Kt B 5)
36.	P x B	Q—Q 7
37.	KR x Kt	Q x B
38.	QR—B sq	Q x BP
39.	Kt—Kt 6	R—Q sq
40.	Kt—B 4	Kt—Kt 2
41.	Kt—K 3	Q—B 5
42.	K—B 2	Q x R P
43.	R—B 7	Kt—B 4
44.	R—KR sq	R—Q 2
45.	R—B 8 ch	K—K 2
46.	R (R sq)—R 8 Resigns.	Q—Q 5

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S SERVICE.)

A BEDOUIN RAID.

London, December 16.

The Times Constantinople correspondent reports that a large force of Bedouins has captured all railway stations northward on the map as far as Djunfelderwish and slaughtered every soldier and railwayman they could lay their hands on.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Unionists	**257**
Liberals	**235**
Labourites	**40**
Redmondites	**65**
O'Brienites	**8**

PARTY GAINS.

Unionists	**25**
Liberals	**21**
Labourites	**5**
Nationalists	**1**

London, December 17.

Liberals 239, others unchanged.

Noon.

Hitherto the results are :—

Unionists	**263**
Liberals	**258**
Labourites	**42**
Redmondites	**67**
O'Brienites	**8**

Party gains show :—

Unionists	**26**
Liberals	**22**
Labourites	**5**
Nationalists	**1**

Later.

The state of the parties is as follows :—

Unionists		**265**
Liberals	**260**	
Labourties	**42**	
Redmonites	**67**	
O'Brienites	**9**	
	378	

Party gains are unchanged.

London, December 18.

The latest returns are :

Unionists	**270**
Liberals	**267**
Labourites	**43**
Nationalists	**82**

The Liberals have gained Banbury; the Unionist Montgomery district, the Redmondites gained Dublin South, from the Unionists.

London, December 20.

Hitherto the returns are :—

Unionists	**272**
Liberals	**270**
Labourites	**43**
Nationalists	**73** / **9**

Party Gains :—

Unionists	**29**
Libera'ls	**23**
Labourites	**5**
Nationalists	**2**

London, December 21.

The elections are now finished. The final results are :—

Unionists	**272**
Liberals	**271**
Labourites	**43**
Nationalists	**74**
Independent Nationalists	**10**

The respective gains are :—

Unionists	**28**
Liberals	**23**
Labourites	**5**
Nationalists	**2**

THE BEDOUIN OUTBREAK.

London, December 16.

Jerusalem.—It appears that the Bedouin outbreak of the 11th inst. is more serious than reported. It originated in the attempts of the Turks to disarm the population. The Bedouins on a preconceited signal attacked the troops, capturing sixteen guns and massacring Government officials including matessarier and families.

Later.

Jerusalem.—General Sami Pasha, telegraphs that the troops entered Kerak on the 14th inst. unopposed. They found the Governor and officials, with 272 troops, lodged in a small fort. The Government offices had been burned and the treasury looted. The troops of the fort had made two sorties, killing many of the insurgents. Railway communication, is restored as far as El Hassa.

CHINESE MINISTERS RECEIVED BY THE KING.

London, December 18.

The King has received the retiring and newly appointed Chinese Ministers at Buckingham Palace.

JAPANESE ATTACHE JOINS INDIAN ARMY.

Major Hata, Military attache to the Japanese Embassy has left for India to join the headquarters staff of the Indian Army.

NAVAL ACCIDENT AT HARWICH.

It is reported from Harwich that the naval tender Elfin, conveying a hundred bluejackets, collided with a submarine. The Elfin sank in five minutes and five men were drowned. The submarine was undamaged and rescued the bluejackets.

WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The *Daily News* states that the first task of the new Government will be to deprive the *entente* between France and Russia of the element of international antagonism and then effect a full and cordial understanding with the United States and Germany. The journal further states that Chancellor Hollweg's speech marks a new epoch.

GERMAN BATTLESHIPS IN COLLISION.

The battleships Elsass and Schwaben coilided in Kiel Bay. It is reported that the former had two guns broken and that the Schwaben received the greater damage.

RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

It is reported from Funchal, Madeira Islands, that there was a disturbance at Santa Cruz last evening. The troops fired and dispersed the mob. Twenty rioters were imprisoned.

CONSTITUTION FOR ALSACE-LORRAINE.

London, December 18.

The German Government has elaborated the new constitution of Alsac-Lorraine. The Governor is to be appointed by the Emperor. There are to be two chambers of 18 and 60 members respectively. The first will be largely nominated, the second elected direct by universal suffrage. This comparatively democratic constitution for the conquered province is likely to fan the agitation against the ancient Prussian franchise.

SHORTAGE IN TEA,

Tea shares are still rising owing to the shortness of the supply. The secretary of the China Tea Association writes that it is a matter of congratulation that there is plenty of good wholesome China tea available, which will save the situation and prevent the consumer being at the mercy of the wholesale dealer.

M. ISVOLSKY AT PARIS.

London, December 19

Paris.—President Falliers has received M. Isvolsky. On the taking up of his duties by the Russian Ambassador the most cordial speeches were exchanged in which he was termed the agent of the Franco-Russian alliance.

AERONAUTICS.

ENGLAND TO BELGIUM ON AN AEROPLANE.

London December 19.

An unknown aviator, Mr. Sopwich, aeroplaned from the Isle of Sheppey and landed at Beaumont, Belgium.

AVIATOR GRAHAME-WHITE INJURED.

Mr. Grahame-White, while flying at Dover, had his machine blown over and fell 50 feet, sustaining concussion of the brain. He was removed to hospital.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PARIS.

M. Isvolsky in the course of a speech said he was directed to do his utmost to maintain and consolidate the close bonds uniting France and Russia.

M. Fallieres in reply promised the unceasing co-operation of the French Government to the same end.

This is regarded in Paris as an emphatic answer to the Potsdam meeting and to Chancellor Hollweg's references thereto.

AFTERMATH OF BOER WAR.

GERMAN CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

London, December 20.

Berlin.—The semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* states that the British Government has given its decision regarding German claims for compensation arising out of the South African war. It refuses to examine any claims submitted to compensation commissions or to accept the German proposal to submit them to the permanent court at the Hague. It recognizes, however, the points involved in certain cases not submitted to the commissioners and agrees to submit them to the Hague.

ULSTER AND HOME-RULE.

The *Morning Post* and the *Daily Express*

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

give prominence to details about the intention of Ulster to oppose Home Rule by force of arms. They ask whether the Government will employ coercion or leave the Nationalists and Unionists to fight it out themselves.

COTTON FAMINE FEARED.

The *Standard* ancitipates that towards the end of the season the scarcity of cotton will be unparalleled since the American Civil War.

RUSSO-CHINESE AFFRAY.

Later.

St. Petersburg.—There are unofficial reports that the Chinese police arrested near Aigun on the 14th inst. a Russian Colonel, a Captain and two Cossacks. The Colonel effected his escape and returned on the 15th, at the head of 200 Cossacks. He released the prisoners after a fight in which many were wounded.

QUEEN MARY.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the accouchement of Queen Mary is expected in March.

Later.

The *Daily Chronicle's* statement is authoritatively denied.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince is visiting the Nizam at Hyderabad.

NORTH BORNEO DINNER.

London, December 21.

At the North Borneo dinner Sir J. West-Ridgeway said the better Borneo was administered, the greater the Company's profits. The Board's policy was to make administration efficient and develop the resources, especially encouraging private enterprise, so as to make both natives and whites content and attract labour, settlers and capital.

Lord Crewe said the fact that little was heard in the press or in parliament about the administration of Borneo was the best tribute to its efficiency.

DISASTER IN COAL MINE.

Later.

An explosion has occurred in the Pretoria pit near Bolton. Both shafts were blocked and 300 miners were entombed.

THE REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

Mexico City.—The insurgents trapped in a defile a train conveying 500 troops. A trainload of wounded has been brought in to Chihuahua. It is officially admitted that 31 men were killed and 42 wounded. The commander of the troops was also wounded.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

RUSSIAN STUDENTS DISPERSED BY FORCE.

London, December 16.

St. Petersburg.—The Government is moving to prevent political meetings of students and dispersing them by armed force.

THE AMERICAN ARMY.

New York.—In reference to the so-called war-scare arising from publication of a secret report of the Secretary of War, it is said that thoughtful men agree that 81,000 is too small a standing army but a large increase is unlikely.

SETTLEMENT OF BOILERMAKERS' STRIKE.

London, December 15.

The lockout by the Shipbuilder's Federation of 15,000 boilermakers who had broken the agreement, has ended. The workmen have accepted the terms agreed upon at the conference of the masters and men. The lockout lasted nearly 15 weeks, £800,000 in wages being lost.

CONSTRUCTION OF MOTOR ENGINES.

The technical journal *Motorboat* announces that motor engines for Dreadnoughts are being built in England.

TAX ON MATCHES IN GERMANY.

Berlin.—The Government has refused the Socialist suggestion to drop the unpopular tax on matches.

PORTUGAL'S NAVY.

London, December 17.

Lisbon.—The committee on the reorganization of the navy advocate the acquisition of three battleships of 19,000 tons, 21 knots, 10-12 inch guns; and, three cruisers 3,000 tons 22 knots; twelve destroyers 890 tons, 30 knots; and six submarines.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

London, December 17.

Paris.—M. Isvolsky has arrived and has had a prompt interview with M. Pichon, which is regarded as significant. Speeches of President Falliers and M. Isvolsky to-day emphasize the strength of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese are supported.

THE MAURETANIA IN A STORM.

New York.—The Mauretania arrived at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, somewhat damaged by storms, and coated with ice. It is anticipated that the vessel will be ready to begin her return voyage at six this evening despite delays through the gale on the outward journey; 43,000 mailbags have been transferred and she has begun shipping 6,000 tons of coal and 40 tons of provisions.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

London, December 19.

Paris.—The opinion is everywhere confidently expressed that the appointment of M. Isvolsky will render more intimate Franco-Russian relations. The reception of the Ambassador was marked with the utmost cordiality.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese are higher

S.S. "MAURETANIA."

London, December 19.

New York.—The s.s. *Mauretania* unloaded, and embarked her passengers in 38 hours. She sailed for England on Saturday.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 20.

Japanese securities are ⅛-½ higher.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

Washington.—Active negotiations are opened with Japan for a treaty in substitution for the treaty of commerce and navigation signed in March 1895 and lapsing in July 1912. An important effort is being made to include in the settlement the Japanese immigration question on a better basis than the existing arrangement. Evidence is accumulating that American traders are uneasy about the Japanese tariff.

POLICE KILLED BY FOREIGNERS.

Later.

The killing of 3 police officers at Houndsditch by armed foreigners has given rise to keen public excitement, with reference to the presence in London and other cities of large numbers of alien immigrants, mostly Russians and Polish Jews. They are frequently lawless and generally unclean; gamblers and, where possible, sweaters.

The King has sent a strong message of sympathy to the families of the deceased officers.

PARIS-ROUEN CANAL.

A Bill has been introduced in the French Chamber for constructing a canal from Paris to Rouen, thus making Paris a seaport, and producing £750,000 annually.

NET-RESULT OF ELECTION.

London, December 21.

The net result of the election is that the two parties are exactly equal, 272 Unionists, 272 Liberals, 42 Labourites, 76 Nationalists, 8 Independent Irish, making a total Ministerial majority of 126. The outcome of this costly, unpopular appeal to the nation was undoubtedly a disappointment to the Premier who is again practically dependent on the Irish and Nationalists.

ANGLO AMERICAN CABLE SOLD.

The Anglo-American Telegraph company has made an agreement with the Western Union company whereby the American company guarantees three-fourths of the 7,000,000 Anglo-American Capital. This marks the transference to American hands of the control of the sole remaining British cable across the Atlantic.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese are demanded, especially the 4 per cents., and 4½ per cents.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

The *Times* again praises the wisdom of the Japanese Government, and states that its special measures to redeem the foreign debt are the most effective method of improving the national credit. The only doubt is whether the additional taxation is not too burdensome.

(Issued by the Naval Department.)

THE TRAINING SQUADRON.

The *Asama* and the *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron reached Manzanillo safely on the 15th instant.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

AMOY.

The Amoy-Changchow section of the Fuhkieng Railway was opened last May, and now the line has been carried as far as Sihkwan on the north bank of the Sung-chi. The extension is now open to goods and passengers.

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 15.

The Reichstag has been adjourned until January 10th, 1911.

FRANCE.

Le Temps and *Le Matin* at Paris state that France would be in no way alarmed by a new Russo German *rapprochement.*

COLLISION OF BATTLESHIPS.

Berlin, December 16.

A collision has taken place between the battleships *Elsass* and *Schwaben* in dense fog. Both ships suffered damages of a minor character, which will be repaired in a few days.

A PRINCE ACCUSED OF HERESY.

Prince Max of Sachsen, Professor of Canon Law at the University of Freiburg, has been sharply accused of heresy by the *Osservatore Romano* for having stated that the Ronna

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Catholic Church is responsible for falsifications, carried out by the Council of Florence to the detriment of the Oriental Church. The Vatican expects a speedy revocation by the Prince, otherwise he will be suspended from his professorial chair.

THE CONSTITUTION OF ELSASS-LOTHRINGEN.

The Bundesrat has passed the Bill of the new Constitution for the Reichslande Elsass and Lothringen including the new law of elections. The Kaiser retains the carrying out of the State's power and the nomination of the Governor-General, which has to be countersigned by the Chancellor. The position of the Governor-General is characterised by this condition as that of an official of the Empire, but not as an official of the Confederation.

The relations of the Reichslande to the Empire remain unchanged, but a very extended right of self-government is conceded with regard to internal affairs.

The special laws for the Reichslande are given by the Kaiser with the agreement of both Chambers to a new Landtag, which will be summoned. The Reichstag and Bundesrat are excluded from law making in the future.

The first Chamber consists partly of high officials of the State and Church and entitled to the membership by their official position and partly of elected members of different professions. Besides, eighteen members are elected by the Kaiser with the agreement of the Bundesrat. The second Chamber consists of 60 members, who are elected according to a very liberal law of election by universal, direct and secret voting with simple majority of votes.

The right of voting is extended to citizens of 35 and 45 years of age, residence extending over three years, or, in the case of an independent position, of over one year in the Reichslande.

The Bill exhibits a very far reaching approval of the demands of the Reichslande with full preservation of the interests of the Empire.

DENMARK.

Berlin, December 17.

The former Danish Minister of Justice Alberti has been condemned to eight years' imprisonment with hard labour for embezzlement of money totalling 15 million Crowns.

FRANCE.

The French Press demands a declaration from the new Russian Ambassador and former Minister for Foreign Affairs Isvolsky, by which the effect of the interview at Potsdam should be diminished.

Sir Arthur H. Hardinge, the brother of the Viceroy of India, until now Minister at Brussels, has been nominated British Ambassador at Paris.

Berlin, December 18.

Cordial addresses have been exchanged at the reception of the new Russian Ambassador Isvolsky by President Fallières.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Minister for War has resigned owing to the non-acceptance of the Bill providing for an increase of military salaries.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails with dates up to Dec. 1st and 3rd arrived at Berlin on Dec. 17th and 18th.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 19.

Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, will go for two weeks to Southern Germany, where he will pay introductory visit to the Courts at Muenchen and Stuttgart.

Count Osten Sacken, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, has been honoured by the Tsar with the Order of St. Andrew The accompanying rescript of the Tsar states the great merits of the Ambassador as to the improvement of Russo-German relations.

FRANCE.

The French Press is satisfied with the declaration of M. Isvolski, the new Russian Ambassador, that he will maintain the old policy of the Franco-Russian Alliance.

PRINCE ACCUSED OF HERESY SUBMITS.

Berlin, December 21.

Reports from the Vatican announce the submission of Prince Max of Sachsen, who sometime ago was accused of heresy.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 21.

The German Crown Princess has arrived at Suez on her return voyage from Ceylon and went to Cairo over-land.

The trial at the Supreme Court of Leipzig has opened against the two English officers Trench and Barton, who some months ago were arrested at Borkum on suspicion of espionage. The public is to be excluded from the Court. Mr. Oliver, British Vice-Consul at Hamburg, represents his Government at the Court.

THE AUSTRIAN HEIR APPARENT.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand, the Austrian successor to the throne, for the first time, has acted as representative of the Emperor at the opening of this year's session of the Hungarian Delegations at Budapest.

A RAILWAY TO INDIA.

The Russian Ministerial Council has decided to carry out survey for a railway to be built through Persia and joining the Indian railway.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

Japanese stocks are brisk, as a result of the announcement of an increased amortisation of the Tobacco Monopoly Loan.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, December 24.

The market for Raw Cotton is firm. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	47.50 to 48.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 49.50
Indian Broach	40.00 to 42.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	37.25 to 38.00

COTTON YARN.	PER BALE.
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed	460.00 to 500.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good	4.95 to 5.80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches	3.20 to 4.10

BABY'S FACE LIKE PIECE OF RAW BEEF

Smothered with Bad Pimples. Awful to Look At. Scratched and Cried Terribly. Feared He Would Always be Disfigured. Cuticura Remedies Quite Cured Him.



"My baby boy, twelve months ago, had a large pimple come on his forehead. It burst and spread all over his face which soon looked like a piece of raw beef, all smothered with bad pimples. It was awful to look at. The poor little thing used to scratch it and cry terribly. I took him to a doctor but he only got worse until I was quite frightened that he would always be disfigured. Then I sent for some Cuticura Ointment and after using it I found that baby no longer scratched his face. So I got in all two large tins of Cuticura Ointment, together with Cuticura Soap, and in two months the Cuticura Remedies had quite cured him. Now I always keep a tin of Cuticura Ointment by me in case of anything else coming, and of course I use Cuticura Soap for all my children.

"About fourteen years ago I had something like heat spots all over my arms and shoulders. I scratched and rubbed them so much that they bled and then I was covered with little sores. A friend gave me a tin of Cuticura Ointment, and before I had used it up my skin was completely clear, and I was cured. I had had the trouble for nine months and had tried everything to get rid of it. I tell all my friends about my baby's cure, indeed they ask what I used for the little boy's face, for they all saw how bad it was before the Cuticura Remedies cured it." (Signed) Mrs. E. Perry, 99, Waterloo Rd., Aldershot, Hants., England, May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Calcutta, B. K. Paul; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for free Cuticura book on skin diseases.

Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0.40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb 24-25 yards, PER PIECE. 30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	10.50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90

WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.

Flannels	Y. —
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0.33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Little business has been done. Generally speakings stocks are heavy.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square	Y. 3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4.40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7.40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated	10.50 to 10.60
" " Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments	6.25 to 6.30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I.C.W.	7.60 to 7.70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester	Y. 3.75
Victory	3.56
Nonpareil	4.50
Sumatra, Borneo	2.40 to 2.70
Hokuyetsu	2.90 to 3.50
Nippon	2.45 to 3.50
Ogura	2.45 to 3.15
Todai	3.60

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila	Y.10.90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java	9.90 to 10.50
White Java	14.40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)	15.50 to 18.90
„ (Hongkong)	14.80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first	Y.240.00
„ second	200.00
Java, first	320 00
„ second	280.00
Madras, first	—
„ second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

FLOUR.

Little business has been done.

		Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	10.95 to 11.90
Red Seal	4 sacks	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	11.35 to 11.40
Japanese:—		
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*	2.80
Takasago	6 „	2.75
Fuji	6 „	2.85
Pine	6 „	2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced loca mills to make purchases to the extent of severa thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*	4 60 to 4.70
Red „ „	4.40 to 4.50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On December 22nd stocks were: Filatures 16,826 bales; Re-reels, 2,385 bales; Kakeda, 1,032 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse	Y1,080
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse	1,050
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse	1,050
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den	1 010
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den	1,000
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den	980
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den	975
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den	990
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha	980
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—No. 1	1,025
Re-reels—No. 1½	1,005
Re-reels—No. 2	990
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra	—
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1	945
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	930
Kakedas—No. 2	910

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Dec	Present delivery.	December delivery.	Jannuary delivery.	February delivery.
	yen.	*yen.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
16th	10.12	9 92	9.98	10.11
17th	10.10	—	10.00	10.10
18th	—	—	—	—
19th	10.11	—	—	10.10
20th	10.02	9.87	9.88	10.02
21st	9.89	—	9 75	9.87
22nd	9.91	9.78	9.77	9 91

WASTE SILK.

The market is firm, but not very large business doing.

On December 15th stocks were:—Noshi, 3 000 piculs; Kibiso, 7,800 piculs; Sundries, 1,200 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best / Noshi—Filatures, Good	—
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium / Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	95 to 105
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium / Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior	125 to 135
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui:—The market is firm.

Kanazawa:—There has been a slight decline in prices, but the market is firm.

Kawamata:—The demand is improving.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9.15	9.05	9 05	8 95	8 85
27″	8.65	8.50	8.45	8.25	8.25
36″	8.35	8.50	8.35	8.15	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4¼ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5¼ *m* Yen.
22½″	9.10	9.10	9 10	8.85
27″	8.85	8.75	8.70	8 40
36″	8.60	8 55	8.55	8.30

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12.60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of December 22nd the quotation was £57.12 6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,460,490
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	220,953

Delivery.	Closing Price
December	—
January	15.03
February	15 33

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December	—	December	—
January	14.54	January	14 69
February	14.93	February	14.92

RICE AT WHOLESALE: STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior	Yen 15 90
Medium	15.00
Common	14.10
Average	15.00

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till December 14th, amount to 6,850,000 *kin* against 8 700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	Y.	nominal.
Choice		do.
Finest		do.
Fine		do.
Good Medium		31 to 34
Medium		28 to 30
Good Common		26 to 27
Common		22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not acti e.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	—
January	149.75
February	148.90

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Dec. 22.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and Shanghai sterling quotations $\frac{1}{8}$ lower have caused local rates on Shanghai to rule higher accordingly but no other change.

London—Bank T.T.	2/0¾
— — Sight	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0¼
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{3}{8}$ @ ¾
— — 6 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{15}{16}$ @ ⅞
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 $\frac{3}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight	257
— Private 4 months' sight	260¼ @ 1
America—Bank sight	49¾
— Private 30 days' sight	50¼
— Private 4 months' sight	50¾
Germany—Bank sight	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212½
India—Bank sight	151½
— Private 30 days' sight	153½
Hongkong—Bank sight per $100.	91½*
— Private 10 days' sight do	89½*
Shanghai—Bank sight	81½*
— Private 10 days' sight	83*
Bar Silver (London)	25⅛ @ $\frac{1}{4}$

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Sa. Dec. 24
America	P. M.	China 1	Sa Dec. 24
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	Su. Dec. 25
Europe	M.M.	Tourane 2	W. Dec. 28
Europe	N.D.L.	Goeben	M. Dec. 26
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu Dec. 27
Hongkong	P. M.	Korea 3	Tu. Dec. 27
Hongkong	B. L.	Hallamshire	Th. Dec. 29
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	Sa. Dec. 31
Tacoma	B. L.	Kumeric	M. Jan. 2
Seattle	G. N.	Minnesota 4	M. Jan. 2
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Tamba Maru	F. Jan. 6
America	T. K. K.	Chiyo Maru	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong	T. K. K.	Nippon Maru	M. Jan. 9

1 Left San Francisco on the 6th inst.
2 Left Hongkong on the 20th inst.
3 Left Hongkong on the 17th inst.
4 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	M. M.	V. de la Ciotat	Sa. Dec. 24
Vancouver	C. P. R.	Em. of Japan	Su. Dec. 25
Hongkong	P. M.	China	Su. Dec. 25
Shanghai	N Y. K.	Chikuzen Maru	M Dec. 26
Hongkong	C. P. R.	Monteagle	Tu. Dec. 27
Tacoma	O. S. S.	Panama Maru	Tu. Dec. 27
America	C. R.	A'ral Fourichon	W. Dec. 28
America	P. M.	Korea	W. Dec. 28
Tacoma	B. L.	Hallamshire	F. Dec. 30
Europe	N. D. L.	Goeben	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong	O. S. S.	Chicago Maru	M. Jan. 2
Hongkong	B. L.	Kumeric	Tu. Jan. 3
Seattle	N.Y.K.	Sado Maru	W. Jan. 4
Europe	N.Y.K.	Atsuta Maru	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong	G. N.	Minnesota	W. Jan. 4
Australia	N. Y. K.	Nikko Maru	Sa. Jan. 7
Tacoma	B. & S.	Oanfa	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong	T.K.K	Chiyo Maru	Su. Jan. 8
Hongkong	N.Y.K.	Tamba Maru	M. Jan. 9
America	T.K.K.	Nippon Maru	W. Jan. 11

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 16th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irisawa, 16th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Conch, British tank steamer, 3 541, Scott, 16th Dec., —Singapore, Oil.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co

Chihaya, Japanese despatch boat, 1,263, Com. Nanri, 16th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Evans, 17th Dec.,—Tacoma via Vancouver, Mails and General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, S L. Saxby, 17th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Suveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 19th Dec., —Seattle and Tacoma, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Filmer, 19th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Brasilia, German steamer, 4,235, Maass, 19th Dec., —Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 19th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sado Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,860, Hiortdahl, 20th Dec.,—Seattle, Wash., Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, Fergusson, 20th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Theseus, British steamer, 4,299, J. Barwise, 20th Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Atsuta Maru, Japanese steamer, 5,284, W. Thompsen, 20th Dec.,—Antwerp and London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 21st Dec.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Machaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 21st Dec.,—Glasgow and Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 3,583, A. E. Dodd, 21st Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DEPARTURES.

Mexico Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,759, N. Kobayashi, 16th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

Niigata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,353, S. Manta, 16th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cowrie, British steamer, 3,155, Jackson, 17th Dec.,—Awomori, Oi.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Titan, British steamer, 5,720, Evans, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 2,489, Barrett, 17th Dec.,—London, Rotterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Prinz Ludwig, German steamer, 5,704, F. von Binzer, 17th Dec.,—Bremen and Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Siberia, American steamer, 5,655, A. Zeeder, 17th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 18th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hakuai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,434, T. Irizawa, 18th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Conch, British tank steamer, 3,541, Scott, 19th Dec.,—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Cowrie, British tank steamer, 3,155, Jackson, 20th Dec.,—Balik Pappan, Ballast.—Rising Sun Petroleum Co.

Atholl, British steamer, 3,031, S. L. Saxby, 20th Dec.,—New York via ports, General.—Standard Oil Co.

Brasilia, German steamer, 4,235, Maass, 20th Dec.,—Havre and Hamburg via ports, General.—C. Illies & Co.

Saxveric, British steamer, 4,011, Cowley, 20th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

Awa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,912, S. Ishikawa, 21st Dec.,—Seattle, Wash, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,907, M. Hagino, 21st Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chihaya, Japanese despatch boat, 1,263, Com. Nami, 21st Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Polyphemus, British steamers, 3,061, A. F. Dodd, 21st Dec.,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tenyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 7,265, Ernest Bent, 21st Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Ceylon, British steamer, 2,637, Baker, 21st Dec.,—London and Antwerp via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Chikuzen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,458, S. Wada, 22nd Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Coblenz, German steamer, 2,001, H. Raegener, 22nd Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *Siberia* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. W. R. Bagnall, Mr. A. K. Baldji, Mr. S. H. Cox, Mr. R. Cox, Mr. V. C. Falt, Mr. L. H. Friedlander, Mr. Robt. E. Heun, Mrs. W. K. Hill, Master Julian W. Hall, Mr. S. Hirai, Mr. R. Kinoshita, Mr. and Mrs. Lefferts Knox, Baron N. Kuroda, Prof. B. Mano, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. S. Morris, Miss Catherine Pifer, Mrs. G. Reuter, Miss May Samesreuther, Mr. O. Shoji, Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, Mrs. J. M. Sporborg, Mr. S. Tanabe, Mr. Wm. Bryne, Miss E. Carter, Mrs. C. Condict, Miss Josephine Dreyer, Mr. Erwin Erasmi, Mr. R. E. Herdman, M. Ernest Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Nunn, Mr. August Schmitt, Mr. Johnson Morton, Mr. Edward R. Wharton and Mrs. Lila F. Wilson, For Kobe:—Mr. L. C. Brannan, Mr and Mrs. W. G. Cram and infant, Master Willard W. Cram, Master Donald H. Cram and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deal. For Nagasaki:—Miss Ruth Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly and infant, Master Paul Kelly, Master Robert Kelly and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace. For Manila:—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Argraves, Mr. W. F. Barney, Mrs. Murray Bartlett, Miss Blanchard Bartlett and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Chas P. Bowditch, Miss Camille Bowditch, Miss M. A. Brault, Rear Admiral W. L. Capps, Mr. Isaac I. Cooper, Mr. P. S. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eppstein, Mr. A. G. Baneuf, Mr. Harry Farmer and infant, Master John A. Farmer, Miss Grace E. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fox, Miss A. C. Hardacre, Miss J. S. Hendrie, Com. and Mrs. R. H. Jackson, U.S.N., Mr. Ernest H. Johnson, Mr. Jacob G. Lang, Mr. Fred H. Langford, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. Justus A. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel MacLachlan, Mr. A. W. McPherson, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr. Wm T. Patstone, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mr. W. F. Root, Mr. G. B. Schiller, Mr. E. C Schlottman, Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mrs. Ed. Sweeney, Mr. Geo. R. B. Symonds, Mr. Philip C. Ware and Mr. Herbert N Witt. For Hongkong:—Mrs. R. G. F. Barr and maid, Mr. Chas. W. Bernhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Blyth, Mr. W. W. Callow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. L. E. Campbell, Mr. E. Cavanaugh, Mr. F. M. Cestero, Mrs F. Corwin, Miss S. Downer, Miss P. Grandstrand, Mrs. J. W. Hugus, Mr. T. W. Marshall, Mr. J. C. McCoy, Mr. Jos. Ra pa, Miss T. F. Robinson, Mr. J. C. Simpson, Miss Margaret Sizer, Mrs. E. V. Stoddard, Senator E. C. Voorhels, Mrs. L. M. Walker, Mr. Robert M. Wilcox and Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Hakuai Maru* from Shanghai:—Mrs. K. Kaneko, Mrs Y. Gkazaki, Mrs F. H. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. F. Tegner and 4 children and Mr. K. Ogura in cabin; Mr. K. Ashisuke, Mr. Y. Nakada, Mrs. S. Nakada and 2 children, Mr. T. Sakamoto and Mr. Y. Takatsu in second class; 29 Japanese; 11 Ainos and 6 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Awa Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—For Victoria:—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williamson in cabin; 6 Japanese and 17 Chinese in steerage. For Seattle:—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Kydd, Mrs. Jue Su-, Mr. Newfeld, Miss Moler and Mr. Chant in cabin; Miss L. Lanko-ky in second class; 7 Japanese and 1 Chinese in steerage. For Yokohama:—Mr. J. Yabu in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru* from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. G Gilbert, Mr. G. Hagmann, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. H. M. Nock and Mr. A. W. Richards. For Honolulu:—Mr. R. D. Mead, Mrs. R. D. Mead and Miss M. Mead. For San Francisco:—Dr. H. R. Bull, Mr. B. Doman, Mr. Martin Egan, Mr. E. B. Frost, Mr. W. L. Gerstle, Mrs. W. L. Gerstle, Miss M. Gerstle, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Mr. S. D. Hepburn, Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mr. J. A. Kenworthy, Mr H. A. Lamont, Mr. Chas. P. Mayner, Mrs. Chas. P. Mayner, Mr. Harry Pink, Miss Clara E. Richter, Mr. C. E Schauffler, Mr. G. S. Watrous and Miss M. Walzka in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer, *Sado Maru* from Seattle, Wash.:—Mr M. Nakamura, Mr. M. Dzumoto, Mr. T. Shin and Mr. I. Kawamura in cabin; Mr. K. Takeda, Mr. T. Honda, Mr. K. Tsunemitsu and Mr. M. Konishi in second class; 133 Japanese in steerage. For Hongkong:—Mr. S. Mcmichael, and Mr. J. B Wood in cabin; 12 Chinese and 1 Indian in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Atsuta Maru* from Antwerp and London via ports:—Prof. Shirosawa, Mr. Sasaki, Mr. Otoba, Mr. Yamazaki, Mr. Takano, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bastin, and 2 children, Mrs. F. M. Tegner and 4 children, Mrs. F. H. Eldridge and Mr. P. V. Mitchell in cabin; Mr. Yoshida, Mrs. Hoshino, Mr. Murakami, Mr. Arakawa, and Mr. Saka-yeda in second class; 7 Japanese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oriental* for Shanghai:—Mr. C. H. Allen, Mr. Allen's servant, Mr. H. C. Sandford, Mr. Frank Oldreine, Mr. Jas. Thustain and Mr. Har Don Tan, in cabin.

Per American steamer *Siberia* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. C. Brannan, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Cram, Master W. W. Cram, Miss Cram, Master D. H. Cram, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deal, Miss Ruth Hahn, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kelly and infant, Master Paul Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Wallace, Mrs. J. M. Sporborg, Mr. and Mrs. Leffets Knox, Mr. J. T. Van Cleve, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Argraves, Mr. W. F. Barney, Mrs. M. Bartlett, Miss B Bartlett and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Bowditch, Miss G. Bowditch, Miss M. A. Brault, Rear Admi. W. L. Capps, U.S.N., Mr. I. I. Cooper, Mr. P. S. Donnell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Eppstein, Mr. A. G. Faneuf, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Farmer and infant, Master John A. Farmer, Miss Grace E. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Fox, Miss A. G. Hardacre, Miss J. S. Hendrie, Com. R. H. Jackson U.S.N., and Mrs. R. H. Jackson, Mr. E. H. Johnson, Mr. J. G. Lang, Mr. F. H. Langford, Mr. W. H. Lawrence, Mr. A. J. Lewis, Mr. E. Matthews, Mr. S. MacLachlan, Mr. A. W. McPherson, Mrs. S. MacLachlan, Mr. O. W. Nesbit, Mr. W. T. Patstone, Mr. W. A. Randall, Mr. W. F. Root, Mr. G. B. Schiller, Mr. E. C. Schlattmann, Mrs. M. L. Stewart, Mr. Ed. Sweeney, Mr. Geo. R. B. Symonds, Mr. P. C. Ware, Mr. H. N. Witt, Mr. Wm. Bruhe, Mr. A. W. Schmitt, Mr. R. G. F. Barr and maid, Mr. G. W. Bernhardt, Mr. Callow, Mr. and Mrs. H. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Campbell, Mrs. L. E. Campbell, Mr. E. Cavanaugh, Mr. F. M. Gestero, Mrs. F. Corwin, Miss S. Downer, Miss P. Grandstraud, Mrs. J. W. Hugus, Mr. J. C. McCoy, Miss T. P. Robinson, Mr. J. C. Simpson, Miss M. Sizer, Mrs. E. V. Steddard, Senator E. C. Veoheis, Mrs. L. M. Walker, Mr. Franklin Field, Mr. B. P. Yung, Mr. C. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Matthews, Mrs. R. D. Miller, Mr. L. Nunes and Mr. Mr. J. M. McDonald in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Tenyo Maru* for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. H. R. Bull, Mr. B. Doman, Mr. Martin Egan, Mr. E. B. Frost Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gerstle, Miss M. Gerstle, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Hepburn, Mr. P. M. Hodgson, Mr. J. A. Kenworthy, Mrs. H. A. Lamont, Mr. E. Liersch, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Mayner, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Mead, Miss M. Mead, Mr. Harry Pink, Miss Clara E. Richter, Mr. C. E. Schauffleer, Miss M. Walzka, Mr. G. S. Watrous, Mrs. G. S. Watrous and 2 children, Mr. G. S. White, Miss M. Barron, Dr. D. D. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Dargie and maid, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ferguson, Mr. H. Fukushima, Mr. G. S. Gray, Mr. J. C. Hardi g, Mr. and A. E. Mrs Kaeser, Miss A. G. Marshall, Miss C. M. Marshall, Miss L. Marshall, Miss Monroe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Nozaki and infant, Master S. Nazaki, Miss K. Nozaki, Mr. J. O. Prescott, Miss M. J. Rozet, Mr. S. Sawabe, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Schultz, Mrs. A. G. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Sutliff, Mrs. H. Takagi, Mr. Seymor P. Thomas, Prof. and Mrs. E. H. Vickers and maid, Miss F. C. Vickers, Miss A. Vickers, Master W. Vickers and Mr S. Wolf in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Awa Maru* for Seattle, Wash.:—Mr. A. E. Watson, Prof. I Kawai, Mr. M. Hasegawa, Mr. S. Nakano, Mr. K. Kimoto, Mrs. H. M. Longley, Mr. J. Matsuoka, Mr. U. Nakano and Mr. and Mrs. T. Tomisa in cabin; Mrs. K. Takada, Mr. T. Shibata, Mrs. W. Takeishi and Mr. T Tabata in second class.

Per Japanese steamer *Kaga Maru* for London and Antwerp via ports:—Mr. M. Hagiwara, Mr. M. Abe, Miss J. Basil Wood, Miss W. A. Cox, Mr. K. Higuchi, Mrs. K. Yashiro, Mr. M. Walther, Mr. Y. Ito, Mr. E. T. Freeman. Baron and Baroness de Call, Mr. T. Kuwayama, Mr. K. Yashiro and Mrs. T. Kuwayama in cabin, Mrs. M. Hakaguchi, Mr. U. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Sakamoto, Mr. M. Sugiyama, Mrs. S. Michino, Mr. Y. Kaga and Mr. S. Imura in second class.

Taking

BOVRIL

means fortifying yourself against disease.

(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブランデー
配人兼印刷人 イプルス ヘントフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヂヤツパンメール 發賣所

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail:

每土曜日 A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART. 一回刊行

No. 27. | REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER. | YOKOHAMA, 31ST DEC., 1910. | 明治廿五年三月廿日第三種郵便物認可 | VOL. LIV.

CONTENTS.

Summary of News ... 803
China ... 810
Chinese Politics ... 812
The Chinese Loan ... 812
The Chinese Budget ... 813
The Penshihu Coal-Mine ... 813
Mr Teshima ... 813
Death of Colonel Boger ... 813
The Projected Bank of China and America ... 813
Chosen ... 814
Yokohama Electric Trams ... 814
Asama-yama ... 814
An Unprovoked Assault ... 815
Formosa ... 815
Silk ... 815
The Tariff ... 815
The Trial of the Anarchists ... 816
Captain Kato ... 816
The Blagovestchensk Affair ... 816
The Navies of the World ... 816
Tokyo City Assembly ... 816
The Tokyo Railway Company ... 817
Commercial and Industrial ... 817
The Imperial Diet ... 817
The Tokyo Stock Exchange ... 817
Germany and "Habutae" ... 818
The Toyo Kisen Kaisha ... 818
Notes on Current Events ... 818
Aviation at Manila Carnival ... 819
Fires ... 819
The New Houses of the Diet ... 819
Calendars ... 819
Earthquake Shock in Yokohama ... 819
Leading Articles :—
A Fiasco and its Aftermath ... 820
Espionage ... 820
The Irish-American Danger ... 821
Socialism and Defence ... 821
Local News ... 822
Correspondence :—
Reason and Religion ... 823
Imperial Post Office, Yokohama ... 823
The Japan Brewery Co. ... 823
Reason and Religion : A Reply ... 823
Telegrams ... 823
Chess ... 826
Latest Commercial ... 826
Latest Shipping ... 827
Supplement :—
Tokyo Notes ... I.
Christmas Gift for Korea ... I.
The Ten-ichibo Trial ... I
Our Russian Newsletter ... II.
"The Ruins of Angkor Thom" ... III.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the BUSINESS MANAGER, and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

Correspondence intended for publication in the "JAPAN MAIL" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 31ST, 1910.

DEATH.

BOGER.—On 28th Dec., at Akasaka Dai machi, Lieut.-Col. R. W. BOGER, R.A., Military Attaché, British Embassy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE destroyer *Yamakaze*, which is now being equipped at Maizuru, will be launched in the middle of next month.

AN ordinance consisting of 87 articles with regard to the Imperial property was published in Saturday's *Official Gazette*.

THE *Asama* and *Kasagi* of the Training Squadron are reported to have arrived at Salina Cruz on the 22nd instant.

MR. AOKI TETSUTARO, ex-Manager of the Kobe Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been appointed Commercial Commissioner at Hongkong.

A FUKUOKA despatch reports that a gas explosion has occurred at the Mitsui Colliery at Inatsuki, in that prefecture. Nine miners were more or less seriously injured.

IT has been decided that Mr. Okada, Vice-Minister of Education, and Mr. Fukuhara, Director of the Bureau of Special School Affairs, will for the present be the Acting-Presidents of the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities, and they will manage the affairs of the respective universities at the Department of Education.

MR. M. C. Adams of the China and Japan Trading Company, at Nagasaki, has been appointed Swedish Vice-consul at that city.

IT has been arranged in Kanagawa Prefecture to give a new storm signal at Eastern Hatoba, Yokohama. Its operation will commence on the 7th proximo.

IT is telegraphed by Minister Heki in Santiago that the newly elected President of the Republic of Chile announced his assumption of the office on the 23rd instant.

THE term of the annual Imperial donation of 10,000 *yen* to the Japan Red Cross Society having expired this year, Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress are pleased to continue the same grant for the next ten years.

A TOW-BOAT which left Nagasaki on the 25th inst. for Saseho, carrying on board two steel shafts for military use, encountered a storm and sank on her way. One *sendo* was drowned. The two sunken shafts are valued at 80,000 *yen*.

THE sealer *Tokai Maru*, says the *Asahi*, is reported to have not been confiscated by the U.S. authorities. The trial with regard to the charge of poaching, as far as the vessel is concerned, will take place on the 16th proximo.

THE business connected with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition having been concluded, Mr. Wada and the other commissioners from Japan, are reported to have left London for home. They are expected to arrive at Yokohama on February 28.

MR. ARAKAWA, Mayor of Yokohama, Mr. Kata, ex-President of the Osaka Court of Appeal, Baron Iseji, Lieut.-General on the retired list, and Mr. Orita, ex-Director of the Third High School in Kyoto, have been nominated by His Majesty members of the House of Peers.

A MESSAGE to the *Yorozu Choho* states that Captain Scott's *Terra Nova* has left New Zealand for the Antaratic region, and that an enthusiastic send off was given the party by the New Zealand. The despatch adds that the English explorers doubt the success of Lieutenant Shirase's expedition.

VISCOUNT TERAUCHI, Governor-General of Chosen, is reported to have arrived at Seoul on the 23rd inst. The Viscount waited on Princes Li, Junior and Senior, the following day. The same day the Governor General had an interview with the Chinese Minister Mr. Wang, and the two statesmen, it is said, conferred about the internationalization of New Wiju.

THE sailing vessel *Bando Maru*, belonging to the Aquatic Products examining office of Chiba Prefecture, is missing. The vessel left Katsura on the 15th instant to fish for tunny off Kujukuri and Choshi. The *Kotaka Maru* of the Fisheries Institute of that prefecture and the *Futayama Maru* of the Kanagawa Fisheries School went out on Friday to look for the missing vessel but no clue has yet been found as to her fate.

IT was published in Tuesday's *Official Gazette* that the number of the navy districts in the Empire will be increased from four to five on and after the 1st of January, 1911. Chinkai in South Keisho-do, Chosen, will be made the naval port in the fifth navy district which extends over the sea off the coast of Tsushima and Chosen. The new navy district will be under the control of the Saseho Naval Station. Simultaneously Yeiko in South Kankyo-do, Chosen will be made a secondary naval port.

IT is reported by the Japanese Consul at Seattle that according to the latest census-taking the population of that city is 233,194, showing an increase of 156,623 in the last ten years. At the same time various industrial enterprises have sprung into existence. The members of the white Labour Union who numbered 7,000 in 1900, have increased to 14,000.

THE Tokyo Tramway Company held a general meeting of its shareholders on the 24th inst. at the Chamber of Commerce, when the following accounts were adopted :—

	Yen.
Net profit	1,731,404
Reserve	86,570
Special reserve	88,434
Brought forward from previous term	23,320
Bonus	35,000
Dividend (7 per cent. per annum)	1,522,506

ON the 27th instant judgment was given in the Port Arthur Local Court with regard to the embezzlement of 45,000 *yen* which belonged to the Antung Office of the Yokohama Specie Bank. The principal offender Dodo Mototaro, who was formerly Head-cashier of that branch office, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude, and his accomplice Kodama Kokichi, to seven years' imprisonment. The other two accomplices were each sentenced for a year.

THE College of Science in the Tohoku Imperial University and the Engineering College in the Kyushu Imperial University, will both be opened on the 1st proximo. It has unofficially been decided to appoint Dr. Nagaoka, Professor of the College of Science in the Tokyo Imperial University to be Director of the new College of Science, and Mr. Nakahara, Director of the Kumamoto Higher Technical School, the head of the Engineering College in Kyushu.

A FEW DAYS ago a marine named Suzuki Takichi, who belongs to the warship *Tsukuba*, killed two other marines and wounded a sub-lieutenant with an axe, on board the vessel which was running off Shimizu Port towards Yokosuka. It is alleged that one of the killed had for some time incurred the ill will of the crew, especially of the murderer, on account of his treating others with cruelty. The perpetrator and two suspected accomplices had been committed for trial by court-martial.

Overland to *India*, a new work by Dr. Sven Hedin, will be in two volumes, and will be very fully illustrated. It will be remembered that the author's last great work of travel, *Trans-Himalaya*, begins with his journey from India to Tibet. The present volumes which will be published by Messrs. Macmillan, recount the story of his adventures and experiences during the earlier part of the same arduous undertaking. As the author had decided to reach India by land, and by way of Teheran, it will be understood that he gathered a large amount of valuable material relating to Persia, which, in the hands of a writer and traveller of Dr. Sven Hedin's experience, more than justifies the publication of a separate work. This will be felt more especially in England and in India, where the problem of Persia and her government, especially in relation to the landward approaches to India, must always be a matter of grave concern.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHINA.

Saturday, December 24.

There must have been quite an interesting scene at the *yamen* of Prince Ching on the 22nd instant, when 18 representatives of the Mukden agitators, headed by a Mr. Chang, were received in audience by the President of the Grand Council. Prince Ching had at first refused to see these gentlemen, but through the offices of Prince Su he was induced to reconsider his refusal, and the reception took place on the 22nd instant. The delegates stated their case in very eloquent terms and were so moved by their own oratory that they broke down completely, and the two Princes are said to have added their tears to the display of emotion. Finally Prince Ching is said to have agreed to act as representative of the agitators in submitting to the Throne a memorial for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. There is something decidedly incredible in this report, for Prince Ching has hitherto been regarded as the leader of conservatism in Peking, and it seems to us exceedingly improbable that he can have agreed to constitute himself a medium of communication between the Throne and the radical agitators. In the cases of Viceroys Hsi and Chen the pledge given by them to the agitators signified frank adoption of the latter's propaganda, and if the pledge now said to have been given by Prince Ching may be similarly interpreted, a highly important feature has been added to the situation. In connection with this we note that the above account, taken from the *Asahi's* telegraphic correspondence, conflicts somewhat with a general statement wired to the *Jiji Shimpo*. The latter says that the agitation in favour of an immediate parliament is growing in volume, but that the attitude of the Government towards it is very resolute.

Another telegram says that the Grand Council held a meeting on the 22nd instant and deliberated for a space of five hours. The subjects of discussion are supposed to have been, first, the prospect of a renewed impeachment of the Grand Council by the Senate, and, secondly, the rapid growth of the popular movement in favour of immediately opening a National Assembly. Nothing is known as to the decision reached by the meeting, but from the length of the session it is surmised that considerable differences of opinion were manifested.

To-day the Senate is to discuss the Budget Committee's report and also the report of the Special Committee on the draft of the new criminal code. A very animated session is expected. If rumour be correct, the Budget Committee will be found to have applied the pruning-knife mercilessly in the columns of State expenditures.

We regret to learn from the telegrams that Mr. Tang Shao-yi's illness is said to be of a dangerous character. His Excellency is lying sick at Tientsin. Nothing is said, however, as to the nature of the malady, and therefore we may hope that rumour has exaggerated the facts. Meanwhile the idea that Viceroy Hsi had resigned and that Mr. Tang was to occupy his post in Manchuria does not receive confirmation. It is thought that Viceroy Hsi will shortly visit Peking for the purpose of discussing the questions of frontier defences and the opening of a National Assembly, but nothing is said at present about his resignation, and at any rate Mr. Tang is thought unlikely to agree to be tranferred to Manchuria, inasmuch as that change would not mean promotion and would remove him from the sphere of important duties which have been specially entrusted to his charge.

Sometime ago, under the heading of "wanted a man," we quoted certain expressions of opinion appearing in the columns of a Tokyo Japanese journal, the gist of the article being that China's pressing need is a man strong enough to grasp the situation and to mould it into a useful form. We now observe that the *Kokumin Shimbun* gives prominence to a similar view expressed by a statesman said to be thoroughly conversant with Chinese affairs. This informant does not agree with the theory that the Palace is in the state of a house divided against itself, and that State secrets cannot be kept from public gaze. He denies that things have fallen into any such condition. But he does admit that the Chinese Government is in urgent need of a strong leader. In the days when liberal conservatism was represented by Prince Ching, Mr. Na tung and Mr. Yuan Shih-kai, things moved smoothly enough, but the last named statesman is no longer available, and although Prince Ching's views have not undergone any change, the Prince Regent no longer accepts his guidance. Thus while, on the one hand, the popular movement gains strength daily, its opponents grow in weakness only.

In flat contradiction of the emotional issue reported above in connection with the Tientsin demonstration, the *Mainichi Dempo's* Peking correspondent wires to the effect that the Central Government has taken a very strong stand. According to this correspondent, the memorial submitted by the Viceroy of Pehchili on behalf of the Tientsin agitators alluded in very strong terms to the annexation of Korea by Japan, and to the fact that the Japanese, owing to their work of railway construction, will soon be in a position to strike at Liaoyang in a few hours. Nothing, according to this memorial, can save the Three Eastern Provinces to China except the immediate opening of a National Assembly as a means of knitting together the forces of the nation. This memorial is said to have elicited a very emphatic decree from the Throne on the 21st instant. The decree said that there could not possibly be any change in the arrangement fixing the fifth year of the era as the date for a National Assembly, and the people were enjoined to go about their business quietly and abstain from useless agitation. On receipt of this rescript Viceroy Chen is said to have called together all his principal subordinates in Tientsin, and to have ordered them to convey the terms of the rescript to the agitators, at the same time requiring the latter to disperse calmly and applying themselves resolutely to quell the agitation.

It is impossible to reconcile this statement with the opening paragraph of the above notes. We cannot believe that if such a rescript was issued on the 21st instant to the Tientsin politicians Prince Ching would have given audience on the 22nd instant to the Mukden delegates and would have added his tears of sympathy to theirs of distress.

It is reported that Mr. Li, one of the representatives of Pehchili in the Senate, has delivered a very strong speech condemning the idea of the 50-million loan.

As to the recent rumour that American capitalists were arranging to assist China in resuscitating her navy, it is now revived, with the added information that a training ship of 2,600 tons displacement has been ordered by China from a New York building yard on a system of deferred payment. The Peking correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* from whom we gather this intelligence, adds that the interest taken by American financiers in China is mainly an artificial sentiment manufactured by selfish go-betweens, and that if the United States capitalists were more accurately versed in Chinese affairs, their zeal to lend money would soon be chilled.

Monday, December 26.

The news received this morning goes to show that the Chinese Government is determined to adopt a strong attitude towards the unreasonable movement for the immediate opening of a National Assembly. The Prince Regent at an audience granted by him to Prince Pu Lun, is said to have expressed himself very explicitly with regard to the unreasonableness of this agitation, and to have urged the President of the Senate to use resolute steps for checking the extravagance. Prince Pu Lun pointed out that, after all, the attitude of the Senate towards this and similar problems was actuated by patriotic motives and that cognate ebullitions in other countries are managed by an exercise of tact and sympathy. This audience was followed on the 24th instant by the issue of a Rescript ordering the immediate withdrawal from Peking of all those who had come to agitate for the National-Assembly project, and instructing the Authorities concerned to resort to force in the event of any refusal to withdraw. The telegraph adds that some commotion is expected, but that it will probably be limited to a harmless demonstration. It is true that the Mukden and Tientsin delegates have come together in the capital and are showing some excitement, but there can be little doubt that they will recognize the hopelessness of resistance.

On the 24th instant, the amended bill for impeaching the Grand Council came before the Senate, and was adopted by 86 votes out of a House numbering altogether 140. This statement sounds formidable, but we learn from a telegram in the *Mainichi Dempo* that the impeachment in its amended form became a very invertebrate affair, so that probably there will be no further collision between the Senate and the Government on this head.

The same journal (*Mainichi Dempo*) publishes verbatim the text of the Rescript issued on the 24th instant, but the interest of the document is exhausted in the brief gist given above. We may add, however, that the language of the Rescript is very firm, and that the agitators for an immediate National Assembly are denounced as lacking sense and judgment.

Meanwhile the Viceroy of Manchuria is said to have again tendered his resignation, but that he is determined to quit office is not yet apparent.

According to an interesting letter from the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Peking correspondent, the alleged ill-health of the Viceroy of Pehchili, Mr. Chen, has no reality in fact. He is in excellent health, but he has sent in his resignation for reasons which seem to be imperative. The first is that he made a great mistake about the date of opening a National Assembly. The Viceroy of Pehchili is the premier provincial satrap of the Chinese Empire, and all the other Viceroys

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

and Governors are practially bound to follow his example. Now Mr. Chen's information led him to suppose that the Central Government favoured the idea of opening the National Assembly in the fifth year of the epoch instead of in the eighth year, whereas in truth the advisers of the Crown considered the latter date quite early enough. Owing to this mistaken information Mr. Chen directed the feet of his colleagues into a wrong path, and the Government, confronted by the apparently unanimous wish of the Viceroys and Governors, shortened the period of probation by three years. Prince Ching, who is the patron of Viceroy Chen, was particularly disappointed by this blunder on the part of his *protégé*. Another reason assigned for Chen's resignation is that the new Minister of War, Mr. Yin Chang, has removed from the control of the Viceroy of the metropolitan province the two Divisions of troops belonging to it.

Tuesday, December 27.

The Government in Peking seems to be maintaining the strong attitude recently assumed by it towards the parliamentary movement. Meetings organized by students in the capital were promptly dispersed and the Manchurian delegates evidently believe that the Authorities are in grim earnest, for they have all taken their departure homewards. In Tientsin, however, the situation is not so satisfactory. The students of the Law School have gone on strike and are talking of burning the Institution. Mr. Li, the Tientsin representative in the Senate, is reported to have hastened from Peking for the purpose of placating these obstreperous youths. Li is the president of the School.

There are beginning to be indications that the Central Government is gaining the upper hand. Collating the telegrams received this morning from Peking, we gather that the second impeachment of the Grand Council by the Senate was directed chiefly against Prince Ching. The Senate declared that upon the Prince's shoulders must be laid the responsibility of nearly all the failures in domestic and foreign policy made by China during several years past. The Throne's answer to this was to issue on the following morning (26th) a long rescript warmly eulogizing the services rendered by Prince Ching to the State, refusing to accept his resignation, and urging him to continue in the office where he had shown himself so useful. No reply could have been more explicit. On the one hand the Senate openly declared Prince Ching's incompetence. On the other, the Throne publicly proclaimed his high abilities. The next step was still more unexpected. For when the Senate met after the issue of the above decree, a motion was introduced advocating the withdrawal of the impeachment before proceeding to the business of the day. After a short debate this resolution was adopted by a majority of 14. Thus the Senate may be said to have eaten its own words most unequivocally.

It appears that the Viceroy of Pechili, Mr. Chen, is married to a daughter of Prince Ching, and when the Viceroy, some time ago, assumed a mistaken attitude towards the parliamentary question, his wife received an unpleasant letter from the Prince her father. Further the Viceroy failed to achieve his avowed purpose of procuring 2 million *taels* to tide over the monetary crisis in Tientsin, and he has in consequence been exposed to attacks by the foreign consular body, so that altogether his position is not pleasant, and consequently his resignation is sufficiently explicable.

The problem before Peking at the moment is how to deal with Viceroy Hsi. The action of this high official surprised the world. That a giddy school-boy should talk of the immediate opening of a National Assembly and that a Viceroy should deliberately advocate such a course are two very different things, and the Prince Regent is evidently perplexed for an explanation of Viceroy Hsi's conduct. It will be remembered that a recent telegram spoke of the dispatch of special officials to Mukden to investigate the relations between the Viceroy and the agitators, and it will also be remembered that the Viceroy has tendered his resignation. On receipt of the report presented by the above officials, the Throne is expected to take some decisive action towards the Viceroy. His removal appears to be regarded as certain, and indeed we do not see how it can be avoided.

Rumour insists that his Excellency Tang Shao yi is not so ill as his friends allege, though there can be no doubt that his old lung trouble threatens to become acute. He would not resign office on account of ill-heath, however, were not his indisposition augmented by other reasons. Great difficulty is anticipated in finding a suitable successor to him.

From time to time during the past few months these have been indications that Germany's position in Shantung is not escaping the resentment of Young China. No explicit accusations are prefered, but the telegrams received now and again imply that antipathy is increasing among the Chinese towards the holders of Kiaochao. The latest news is that the Shantung representatives in Peking are strenuously working to bring about a union of opinion on this subject between themselves, the Senate and the Government. In Shantung itself there is said to have been formed a society calling itself the Yitsz-hui, or party of righteous men—a name which reminds us of unquiet times in the past, not only in China but also in Korea. Of course from a Chinese point of view the situation in Shantung must be almost as intolerable as the situation in Manchuria. But where is a remedy to be found? Germany is not in the the least degree likely to efface herself in Shantung. So far as the world knows, she has never acted there in any manner that could properly be described as exceeding her conventional rights. But it is the existence of the convention itself against which the Chinese gird.

On the 25th instant Mr. Nakanishi Masaki was attacked by Chinese bandits and severely wounded, and one of his comrades was killed. Mr. Nakanishi is editor in chief of the *Hsenghing Hsih-pao* and is a distinguished member of the East Asia Common Script Society (*To A Dobun Kai*). It appears that he set out from Mukden on the 11th of October last to make a tour of inspection in Chientao, and that he had reached Ningtao on his return journey when he fell in with the *bazoku*. It is to be sincerely hoped that Mr. Nakanishi's wounds will not prove fatal. He enjoys the reputation of being better versed in Chinese affairs than any other living Japanese. If would be difficult to name any part of China, however remote, to which he has not penetrated. In fact he has devoted the past 30 years of his life to investigating Chinese affairs, geographically, politically and ethnographically, and the splendid maps of Central Asia produced in Japan owe much to his research.

Wednesday, December 28.

The text of the Imperial Rescript evoked in answer to Prince Ching's resignation and to the Senate's impeachment of him, has been telegraphed to Tokyo, and its very unequivocal and highly laudatory language leaves no room to doubt that the Prince's services are appreciated by the Throne and that the desirability of keeping him at his post is fully recognized. Nevertheless there are indications that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to induce the Prince to withdraw his resignation. His Excellency Mr. Na Tung, who occupies a conspicuous position among the Grand Councillors and who is also a close friend of the Prince, is said to have waited upon the latter by the express desire of the Throne, and to have urged him to remain in office at least until a new Cabinet is formed. But the telegraph says that the Prince remains obdurate and that his retirement may be regarded as *fait accompli*. This would certainly weaken the hands of the Central Government, and it seems very desirable in China's best interests that the assistance of this experienced and venerable statesman should remain available to her at the present crisis of her career.

The Mukden agitators for the immediate opening of a National Assembly originally sent 14 delegates to Peking. Ten of these have been escorted back from the capital, and the remaining four will soon be similarly treated. But, according to the telegraph, these gentlemen are not at all disposed to accept a hint even so broad. They have issued a document denouncing the officials by whose advice their petition was rejected, describing them as a party of ill informed persons, and attributing Peking's action to a flagrant misconception of the situation, They therefore call upon those associated with them to hold another meeting and to renew the agitation. It will now be a matter of much interest to see how Viceroy Hsi deals with these unquiet spirits. The Peking Government has caused them to be transported to their homes in Manchuria, and the duty of keeping them hereafter in order devolves upon the Viceroy whose utterances have committed him to support the agitation. Able a man as this Viceroy is, it appears inevitable that he should not remain in Mukden.

Thursday, December 29.

The telegraph informs us this morning that Prince Ching's resignation has not been accepted by the Throne, and that he has been granted 10 days' leave of absence. The general opinion in Peking, however, is said to be that the Prince is resolutely determined to resign, and that he will send in his papers again at the expiration of this term of 10 days.

Viceroy Hsi's resignation has also been refused by the Throne and he has been granted 15 days to recuperate his health. The Viceroy's position is certainly very awkward. It is difficult is see how he can remain in office after the indirect reproof administered to him by the recent Imperial Decree, which spoke of the parliamentary agitators as a "senseless mob," who had fallen into a state of ex-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

citement over the notion that the Three Eastern Provinces were in imminent danger. Considering that the Viceroy agreed to become leader of this mob, he must find it somewhat humiliating to retain his high office.

We may mention here that Mr. Wu Ting-fang has been appointed Commissioner of Foreign Treaties in lieu of Mr. Sheng.

Judging from telegrams received this morning in Tokyo, the financial situation in Shanghai is not yet satisfactory. The Central Provinces Business Association has addressed to the Government in Peking a document urging that steps should be taken to conduct an official enquiry into the state of affairs existing at this great mart of domestic and foreign trade. The memorial alludes to the crises of August and October. It says that these are generally attributed to the violence of fluctuations in the rubber market, but if the matter be probed more deeply, the true causes are found to be errors of official management and unfavourable conditions in the lives of the lower orders. The telegrams are so sketchy that we are left in doubt as to the significance of this second factor, but the gist of the matter is that the memorialists, who must be assumed to be men of intelligence and standing, predict several serious failures in business and an altogether unsatisfactory tradal era unless the Government takes the step suggested. It was hoped that Shanghai had fairly emerged from her evil plight of last autumn, and the language of this memorial is therefore very disappointing.

These gentlemen are again demonstrating the incapacity of the Chinese Authorities to restrain them. On the night of the 26th instant, a party of them invaded the office of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Kaiyuan and carried off about 2,000 *yen* in money and property. The police were quickly summoned from Tiehling, but as usual they were unable to effect any arrests. Certainly China has a unique record for administrative incapacity in the Three Eastern Provinces of her Empire. Life and property are not much safer in Manchuria to-day than they were a century or two ago.

There is practically no news from Peking this morning although some interesting developments had been looked for when the Senate took up the discussion of the Budget Committee's report on the 28th instant. The very meagre information sent by correspondents over the wire is that few members of the Senate seemed to have any clear understanding of the task they were called upon to perform. That is after all natural enough. It is most improbable that any members of the Senate had ever previously been required to deal with a budgetary statement, especially one involving the scrutiny of some thousands of documents. It may be taken for granted that whatever the Budget Commitee recommends will be ultimately endorsed by the Senate.

There has been formed in Mukden a new institution called the Productive Enterprises Bank. It is not an affair of much magnitude, the capital being only 200,000 taels in shares of 20 taels each. It is a company of limited liability and its charter empowers it to issue debentures to the extent of five times its paid-up capital. Our readers may remember that this project was submitted to the consideration of the Mukden Local Assembly, and that it received approval. The avowed object is to assist the development of agriculture and industry, and in that respect the institution resembles the Hypothec Bank of Japan But with such very small means the Mukden enterprise can scarcely hope to effect much.

CHINESE POLITICS.

On the 22nd instant the Senate in Peking discussed the report of its special committee recommending another impeachment of the Grand Council. Several members raised the question whether it would not be wiser and more effective to impeach Prince Ching individually than the Grand Council collectively A somewhat animated discussion is said to have taken place, but whether the balance of opinion swayed in the direction of this suggestion or in the direction of the original plan the telegram does not say. We learn only that the document was again handed to a special committee for amendment, and that this special committee includes politicians who are in favour of impeaching the Prince. There can be no doubt that Prince Ching is regarded in Peking as the leader of conservatism. He figures as the greatest living representative of the late Empress Dowager's convictions and wishes, and he has often advanced her Majesty's views in opposition to some liberal measure. To thrust him aside would therefore be a congenial task of the radicals in the Senate, and we can well credit their willingness to undertake it. But there is another aspect of the question, an aspect which strikes us as being of paramount importance. In attacking the Grand Council *en bloc* the Senate was attacking the basic principle, namely, the responsibility of the Ministry to the Throne; whereas in attacking Prince Ching alone the onset is directed against a single representative of the Government. There is a vast difference between the two courses, and if the Senate adopts the latter, as it seems inclined to do, it will have distinctly weakened in its attitude.

Meanwhile the President of the Local Assembly of Kiangsu is said to have telegraphed to Peking a very strong expression of opinion. He says that on reading the recent Rescript he concludes that in spite of the Grand Council's impeachment by the Senate the confidence of the Throne in the Council remains evidently unshaken, and in these circumstances he considers that unless the Senate resigns, the Senators cannot face their constituencies. All these incidents go to show the existence of a very strong feeling throughout the Empire of China, and it is impossible to underrate the gravity of the situation. Thus the Three Eastern Provinces and the Metropolitan Province are now solid in their support of the principle of an immediate National Assembly, and the magnitude of the demonstration at Tientsin seems to have been understated rather than overstated, for the number of students who assembled at the Viceregal *Yamen* to urge their petition is now put at ten thousand, and they are said to have beaten the Taotai. The telegrams are confused as to whether Viceroy Chen is in Peking or Tientsin, and this incident of beating the Taotai requires confirmation, but it is at all events evident that public opinion in the four provinces on the east of the Empire is strongly roused, to say nothing of the regions in the west and south.

Meanwhile Viceroy Hsi of Manchuria is said to have definitely sent in his resignation and there is talk of the appointment of Mr. Tang Shao-yi to succeed him. It is probable enough that Viceroy Hsi will ultimately be obliged to turn his back on Manchuria, for he can hardly continue to represent the Throne there after his attitude towards the question of a National Assembly. But it is plain that there is a great local reluctance to part with him. The telegraph says that, the fact of his resignation having been bruited abroad, all the leading officials and most prominent men of the Three Eastern Provinces have waited on him or addressed memorials to him, insisting that he is the only man in China competent to deal satisfactorily and effectually with the two great questions of a National Assembly and of boundary delimitation. They therefore urge him to remain at his post.

It is stated that Viceroy Hsi together with the Governors of Kilin and Amur had memorialized the Throne in the sense that while approving the idea of dispensing with the queue they are strongly opposed to any radical change in the national garb. This question, however, may be said to have been disposed of, the Peking Government, speaking by means of a Rescript, having declared that the proposed sumptuary change shall not extend beyond the coiffure, and even then shall be limited to the Army and Navy.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

As time goes by more and more unfavourable forecasts are uttered with regard to the 50-million loan. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, for example, quotes a man well versed in Chinese affairs as saying that the transaction will be wrecked on the rock of foreign supervision. In the case of the Yeh Han Railway 3 European Powers had obtained the position of concessionaries when America stepped forward and asked to be admitted to the syndicate. Her request was granted and thenceforward the transaction involved four Western Powers. The same thing has happened in the case of the 50-million loan, but the situations are reversed. America obtained the business in the first place and subsequently shared it with France, Germany and England. There is no special difficulty on that point. But the problem of inspection in connection with the loan promises to be much more perplexing. Each of the Powers concerned will inevitably insist on appointing its own representative to form the board of overseers, and Chinese finance will thus be placed virtually under foreign supervision. To that the Chinese nation will never agree. The alternative is that China should put up sufficient security in lieu of accepting foreign superintendence. But that she is not in a position to do. The Likin and the salt tax are her only remaining sources of hypothecable income, and both these imposts are too complicated alike in character and in levy to be practical securities. Thus the upshot of the matter is that the conclusion of this loan must prove an exceedingly arduous affair.

We are reminded by this analysis that, 24 years ago, an instance parallel to the above, *mutatis mutandis*, was furnished by Japanese history. It was in connection with treaty revision. After long discussion an agreement had been arrived at in the sense

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

that whenever foreign interests were concerned in a law-suit or in a penal case, a majority of the judges of the collegiate court should be foreign legal experts. That was all very fine in theory, but when the proposed system came to be reduced to a working basis, it was found that each one of the 17 Treaty Powers insisted on the appointment of some of its own nationals to the Bench of Japan. Had this demand been complied with the result would have been that the number of foreign experts engaged for judicial purposes in connection with the two or three thousand foreigners residing in this country would have exceeded the total number of British judges sitting on the Bench of the United Kingdom. We need scarcely say that the programme had to be rejected on the threshold of settlement.

THE CHINESE BUDGET.

It need scarcely be noted that next to the question of the immediate opening of a National Assembly nothing in connection with Chinese politics has attracted so much attention as the Budget. From time to time many sinologues have attempted to analyse the revenues and expenditures of the Chinese Central Government and the localities. But no two have been found in agreement, and the inevitable inference is that materials to form a clear estimate are not obtainable by foreigners at all events. Still the public was not prepared for the state of affairs revealed by the first officially compiled budget. On the 26th instant Mr. Liu, Chairman of the Budget Committee, presented the Committee's report to the Senate. He made the extraordinary statement that the number of documents accompanying the Budget had been 3,800, and that the Committee, consisting of 17 members, had devoted 40 sessions to the digesting of this immense mass of papers. The Budget when presented had shown a deficit on the revenue side to the total amount of 78 million taels, but by various reductions and economies the Committee had been able to bring down this figure to 14 millions. The Committee further reported that the estimates showed great want of uniformity and many defects which are capable of easy remedy for the most part. The Senate was to take up the discussion of the Budget Committee's report on the 28th instant. It is almost an unprecedented experience that a total reduction of 64 million taels should be counted possible in a duly compiled budget of national expenditures and revenue. But if the Senate's Committee finds, in the sequel of careful investigation, that such a sweeping reduction is possible, we shall be forced to draw one of two conclusions, namely, that the Budget was originally compiled by very incompetent financiers, or that the figures submitted by the various departments of State left a very large margin for ultimate manipulation.

THE PENSHIHU COAL-MINE.

A few days ago a brief official telegram notified that the long-standing dispute between the Okura Company and the Chinese Local Authorities had been satisfactorily adjusted, and that coalition work would be commenced at the Penshihu Mine from next month. This information is now supplemented. It appears that the capital employed is to be a million and a half *yen*, of which total the Chinese are to pay up 650,000. Why the Chinese portion should be less than one half of the whole we are not aware, but presumably the discrepancy has something to do with the question of funds already invested. There are to be two managing Directors, one Chinese and one Japanese, and the right of owning shares is to be confined to these two nationalities. Some power of supervision will be vested in the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Mukden Government, but this is understood to be merely nominal. As to the quality of the coal, it is thought to be somewhat too hard for use in ordinary furnaces, but its calorific properties are said to be exceptionally great, and the belief is that it would take the place of Cardiff coal now employed by the Japanese navy. The owners of the Mine are also reported to be sanguine that the Mukden-Antung railway will ultimately use their fuel only. There is moreover an apparently well-founded rumour that a rich iron mine has been discovered eastward of Penshihu, and that if further trial borings reveal conditions as favourable as those supposed to exist, the smelting of iron will be undertaken on a similarly joint footing, and will in fact become the principal enterprise of the Company, coal mining being relegated to a secondary place.

MR. TESHIMA.

For many years past the name of Mr. Teshima has been associated in Japan with everything relating to industrial and commercial progress. He used to be bracketted with the late Mr. Yano Jiro as one of the chief factors of commercial and manufacturing expansion in his country. It appears that he went in his official capacity to the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and that he subsequently made a tour through the manufacturing districts of Germany and England. The most vivid impression gathered by him on his travels was a sense of of antagonistic feeling on the part of German and British subjects towards Japanese industrials. Mr. Teshima found it impossible for a Japanese student to obtain admission to a German factory, and the same difficulty exists in the case factories of British. Among the latter there is one—Mr. Teshima refrains from mentioning names—which has received large orders from the Japanese Government, and which therefore might have been expected to stretch a point in favour of Japanese visitors. But when Mr. Teshima attempted to obtain admission for a student who it fellow-countryman of his as an employee in the firm, he met with a decisive negative. His opinion as to the explanation of this attitude is that British manufacturers recall their experience with the Germans in former days when members of the latter nationality, working as employees in English factories, learned all the secrets of the trade, and were thus able to compete successfully with their teachers. He thinks also that the tariff question has something to do with the British attitude, but that of course is only a temporary cause. The true explanation is that British and German manufacturers have learned to see in the Japanese formidable future competitors, and they naturally are adverse to assisting in the creation of dangerous rivals. This mood was bound to be educated in the long run. At first the Japanese were regarded with polite curiosity and indulgence almost disdainful. So long as that was the idea entertained of them no one saw any potential harm in their investigations. But the Occident has now learned to view them with different eyes, and they must be prepared for a corresponding change of treatment.

DEATH OF COLONEL BOGER.

With extreme regret we have to announce the death of Lieutenant Colonel Richard Wharton Boger, R.A., in his 43rd year. The sad event was due to an attack of double pneumonia, which declared itself on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and quickly developed dangerous symptoms. During the last 48 hours of his life he lay unconscious and passed away peacefully at half past ten in the forenoon of the 28th instant in his Tokyo residence. Colonel Boger was born on September 4th, 1868, and obtained his commission in the Royal Artillery in February 1888. He served on the Staff in the South-African War of 1899-1900, and was present at the Relief of Ladysmith, and the actions at Colenso, Spion Kop, Val Kranz, the Tugela Heights, Pieton's Hill and Loung's Nek. He was twice mentioned in despatches and received the Queen's Medal with 6 clasps. He obtained his Brevet-Majority on the 29th of November, 1900 and his Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel in 1908. During the Russo-Japanese war he served as Military Attaché, and received the Japanese War Medal and the Order of the Rising Sun. From June 9th, 1907, he held the post of Military Attaché in Tokyo. Colonel Boger was essentially a man of whom it can be truly said that the better one knew him the more one loved him. A zealous officer, devoted to his regiment and ever keen about its interests, he was also a trusty friend and a genial comrade. His death is an irreparable loss.

THE PROJECTED BANK OF CHINA AND AMERICA.

The telegraph gives some particulars as to the formation of the projected bank of America and China. We read that the capital is to be 10 million dollars and that one half will be taken up by each side. The managing Directors will be two, one of each nationality, and the Directors will be twelve, namely six Americans and six Chinese. It is added that branches will be established at all the open ports and the principal marts of trade. We presume that the wide-awake men by whom this project has been formed have given to the matter the fullest consideration, but looking at it from an outsider's point of view, we should have been inclined to say that the field is already amply occupied. It will be hard for any new banking concern to compete with such well-established and widely ramified institutions as the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, to say nothing of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, the International Banking Corporation, the Bank of Russia and others. The first two of the above banks have now been working for nearly half a century in the Far East, and there cannot be many business facilities which they fail to extend to their customers. In these circumstances is there a room for a Bank of China and America?

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Created from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHOSEN.

Friday, December 23.

It is stated that the Japanese Authorities in Seoul are applying themselves to deal expeditiously with the numerous applications for mining concessions which still await decision. The telegraph adds that the mining regulations which were published a few years ago, and which provoked a great deal of not altogether discriminating comment, will be now thoroughly revised.

In connection with the inception of productive enterprises in various parts of Chosen, as a means of usefully employing the moneys distributed by Japan at the time of annexation, it is stated that the people of Kyongkwi-do have decided to start a ginseng plantation.

With regard to the case which has caused so much excitement in Fusan, namely the theft of livers from corpses sent in for cremation, the latest news is that one of the crematory employees, by name Nishimoto, has committed suicide in jail by hanging. This looks as though the accusation were well founded, and indeed the particulars hitherto furnished have sufficed to suggest that such was the fact.

The telegraph says that numbers of counterfeit coins have been found in circulation throughout the West of Korea from Chhollado to Phongyang, and that many of them have been received unwittingly by the tax-collectors. The coins are exceedingly well counterfeited, and it is thought that they have been imported from Japan.

A traveller who has just returned from Korea reports that the insurgents in Chhollado have been practically eradicated but those in Hwanghai-do are giving considerable trouble. They operate in small bodies of four or five men, and their movements being very agile, they effect their nefarious purpose and escape before the police or gendarmes are on their tracks.

The Governor-General's arrival in Seoul is expected to take place on the 24th instant.

Saturday, December 24.

A body of insurgents in the province of Chungchyong are reported to have killed a Japanese subject and to have carried off his rifle and ammunition.

Viscount Terauchi reached Seoul on the afternoon of the 23rd instant at four o'clock. His Excellency was met at Fusan by a representative of Prince Li, and on alighting from the train in Seoul he proceeded at once to the residence of the Governor-General escorted by a squadron of cavalry.

Monday December 26th.

Telegrams from Seoul say that the Governor-General has been extraordinarily busy since his return to that city. He has been granting numerous audiences and receiving various reports. His Excellency is stated to have made, with regard to two subjects, declarations which are said to have greatly pleased the Koreans. One is that every possible care shall hereafter be exercised to provide against dissipated habits on the part of Korean students visiting Tokyo. It appears that the proceedings of these students have caused their parents and guardians much uneasiness, and Viscount Terauchi's promise is proportionately welcomed. The second declaration relates to the treatment of Korean labourers. Our readers may remember that a few days ago trouble arose between Korean and Japanese navvies in Yamanashi prefecture, and the story of that affair seems to have caused some umbrage in Korea on the score that the immigrant workmen were discriminated against. The Governor-General promises that in future there shall be absolute equality of treatment in such cases.

The Chinese Representative in Tokyo, who is now visiting Chosen, was to be received by the Governor-General on the 25th instant, when it was expected that a clearer understanding would be arrived at with regard to the boundary question and other problems.

On the 25th instant the Governor-General repaired to the palace of Prince Li, Junior, and after a lengthy report, took luncheon with the Prince. The Viscount subsequently repaired to the palace of the Senior Prince and conveyed to Lady Om various accounts relating to her son in Tokyo.

Tuesday, December 27.

When rumour was busily asserting that the visit of Mr. Wang, Chinese Representative in Tokyo, to Korea was connected with delimitation of the frontier, we ventured to express some doubts as to the truth of the report for the very obvious reason that a cursory visit like that paid by Mr. Wang could not possibly effect the accumulation of evidence sufficient for such a purpose. It appears that our scepticism was justified. The Chinese Representative has not been meddling at all with the frontier question. In fact there is no reason to meddle with it as no special complication has arisen or seems likely to arise. The Minister's meeting with the Governor-General in Seoul was for the most part a mere interchange of civilities, and the only business element of the conversation had reference to Chinese commerce at New Wiju.

A healthy sign of the state of Chosen's foreign trade is furnished by the returns of the port of Chinnampo. The figures from the beginning of September until the 26th of the present month were 1,370,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 430,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. This trade is limited to that which passed through the Bank of Korea.

Wednesday, December 28.

Mr. Tawara, Head of the Land-Survey Bureau in the Governor-General's office in Seoul, has just returned to Tokyo, and has been interviewed. He explains that everything is progressing satisfactorily in the matter of the cadastral survey which is now being carried on in the Peninsula. The total sum allotted for this important work is 15,900,000 *yen*, and its expenditure, is spread over a period of 7 years. This is the first official operation of the kind undertaken in Korea in historical times. The work is proceeding with all expedition. From 600 to 700 Koreans are engaged by the Bureau, and the number is expected ultimately to reach 4,000. The people are taking kindly to the work. The wages paid are 6 *yen* a month, but many are now offering their services gratis, their desire to become acquainted with the methods being strong enough to induce them to dispense with pecuniary reward.

Interviewed on his return to Shimonoseki from Korea, the Chinese Representative in Tokyo, Mr. Wang, is quoted as saying that the total number of his countrymen settled in Chosen is between 7,000 and 8,000, of whom the major part live in Seoul, and thereafter the order of settlement is Pyongyang and Chinnampo. With regard to this last named place Mr. Wang has great hopes of development, as when the harbour is constructed, the accessibility of Pyongyang cannot fail to react upon Chinnampo. His Excellency further thinks that a bright future lies before New Wiju and Antung. He does not believe that there is much opening for his countrymen in the southern part of the Peninsula, where the Japanese are settling largely, but he does believe that there is a field in the north. Mr. Wang's estimate of the number of Chinese subjects settled in the Peninsula is smaller than has generally been supposed hitherto.

YOKOHAMA ELECTRIC TRAMS.

Japanese newspapers state that on the 23rd instant the Yokohama Local Assembly adopted a resolution for laying a number of new electric trams throughout the town at an expense of, approximately, 10 million *yen*, which is apparently to be borrowed abroad. The work is to be commenced next year and to be finished in 1914. Thirty nine years is said to be the pre-maturity period of the debt and thereafter it will be paid off in ten years. Finally the Assembly decided that until the new trams begin to be a paying enterprise, their accounts shall be included under a special heading amalgamated with the accounts of the gas lighting.

This decision is regarded by several Japanese newspapers, as exceedingly precipitate. There appears to have been no discussion and no opposition, nor did anyone consider the interests of the existing company to which a charter was duly granted some years ago and whose cars are now running. We do not profess to understand what the intention of this move can be. It is obviously impossible to find room in the streets of Yokohama for two sets of electric trams, and from that point of view it will be necessary that the new company either buys up the old or supplements it.

ASAMA-YAMA.

At 50 minutes past eight on the night of the 25th instant Asama-yama gave fresh evidence of abnormal activity. It burst into a state of vehement eruption, the phenomenon being accompanied by a detonation and a shock both of which are said to have been considerably worse than on the recent occasion. It is supposed that some damage may have been done to doors and windows at Zenkoji in Yamano prefecture, and reports from Maebashi show that the city was thrown into a state of considerable alarm. In Tokyo, however, nothing special was felt. Indeed we cannot discover that even a *tremblement de terre* was perceived.

The latest news from Asama-yama is to the effect that, formidable as were the phenomena of the 25th instant, when, as already described, a loud reverberation and a violent shock of earthquake took place at 8.50 p.m., the only harm done was the falling of a coat of ashes, very thin at that. Telegrams have now been received from all the towns within the proximate area, and none report any serious consequences. In fact, so long as the volcano's safety-valves are in working order, it would seem that there is nothing to apprehend.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

AN UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

On the 23rd instant, according to the *Mainichi Dempo* which has the monopoly of the news, Mr. Williamson, a member of the United States Consulate at Dairen, was subjected to a most unprovoked assault. The story is that Mr. Williamson, when out walking, directed his steps to the fish-market and found himself gradually surrounded by an inquisitive or resentful crowd. He attempted to shake them off, but without success, and presently two or three of the crowd approached him and addressed him in the Russian language to the effect that he had no right to be where he was. As Mr. Williamson passed two years at the American Embassy in Tokyo he is more or less conversant with the Japanese language, and he accordingly demanded the reason for his expulsion from the market. The reply was that he had better not argue, and his interrogators then pressed upon him so closely and so menacingly that he thrust one of them aside. This was the signal for an assault, and he received two rather severe hurts. He was able, however, to effect his escape, and to report the matter immediately to the police, who escorted him to the place and arrested a Japanese indicated by him as one of his assailants. Neither the Dairen correspondent nor the Tokyo staff of the *Mainichi Dempo* have been able to obtain any official confirmation or contradiction of the above incidents. Mr. Williamson, however, has allowed himself to be interviewed, and is represented as taking a very calm view of the matter. He believes that there was some sort of notice posted at the entrance to the fish market forbidding entry except on business, but even if he had seen it, there would not have been any occasion for him as a Consular official to obey it. At any rate he does not attach any international importance to the event, nor does he ask for any indemnification. He merely requires that his assailants shall be duly punished.

Since the above was in type the fact of an assault has been officially communicated to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, and the matter is now under investigation.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* of the 29th instant publishes a detailed statement as to the assault committed on Mr. Williamson, United States Vice-Consul at Dairen. We learn that the Vice-Consul ascended an elevated place where entrance is forbidden to the public in general, and from thence observed the operations in the fish market during a space of about two hours. When attention was drawn to his presence no one imagined that he had any connection with a consulate. He wore an overcoat and a shooting cap, and the onlookers imagined that he was something like a Russian loafer from the town. He was warned to withdraw, the warning being addressed in Russian and subsequently in Chinese and Japanese, but as he seemed to pay no attention, some hasty members of the crowd began to throw snow-balls and lumps of ice which wounded the Consul. That seems to be the whole story as told from the Japanese side. It need scarcely be said that the United States Embassy in Tokyo shows no disposition to attach international importance to the incident, and Mr. Williamson himself is taking it very calmly. It has, however, been intimated by the Japanese Authorities that no time must be lost in apprehending and punishing the perpetrators of the assault. Meanwhile messages of condolence and apology have been officially conveyed to Mr. Williamson.

FORMOSA.

Recent intelligence indicated very clearly, as it appeared to us, that the military operations in Formosa had been brought to an end for the current year. But we gather that such is not the case. An attack on the Toroks seems to be still going on. It is stated that this tribe of aborigines, recognizing the futility of resistance, made act of surrender a few days ago, accompanying it with sixty odd rifles which they represented as their whole armament. The Japanese Authorities, however, had information that the Toroks were actually in possession of over a hundred rifles, and they therefore refused to recognize the surrender of only 60 as conclusive. It was agreed, however, that hostilities should be suspended for a day in order to give time for a more complete act on the part of the aborigines.

It had been supposed that when the operations of the Japanese troops against the Gaogan were concluded, the campaign in Formosa would have been brought to a termination until next summer. Then quite unexpectedly news arrived that the fighting had recommenced, and that it was directed against the Torok, who, according to the original programme, were not to be dealt with until 1911. An explanation of this change of programme is now given by the *Jiji Shimpo*. It appears that while the campaign against the Gaogan was in full progress, and while the attention of the Japanese was diverted to that part of the field, the Torok seized the opportunity to practise their head-hunting habits and to raid the camphor factories of the Japanese settlers. It was therefore considered expedient to lose no more time in dealing with these truculent aborigines, and accordingly a plan of campaign was at one inaugurated. The Torok occupy a hill some 8,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country, and their strongholds are therefore very difficult of access; but it would seem that the successful operations of the Japanese against the Gaogan furnished good positions for the guns, and thus it became possible to mount artillery within effective range of the Torok strongholds. The final step was not taken, however, until every opportunity of capitulating without bloodshed had been given to the Torok. Emissaries were employed to point out to them the futility of resistance and to urge their surrender. But they paid not the slightest attention to these representations. In fact they seemed to consider themselves quite invulnerable, and they treated the Japanese overtures with contempt. On this occasion the Tausak aborigines acted as intermediaries. On the 17th inst. therefore the Japanese batteries opened fire and the results seem to have been very signal. Several hundreds of shells were directed against the Torok positions, and they were three times obliged to fly. This cannonade was maintained for three days, and on the night of the 19th inst. a body of the Torok made a counter attack against two of the Japanese batteries. They were easily repulsed, however, and by that time several of them had become convinced of the uselessness of resistance, so that on the 23rd instant they approached the Japanese lines under a flag of truce and surrendered some 80 stand of rifles. A section of them is still holding out, however, and there are also the Musha aboriginies, who seem to have been sitting on the fence during this series of operations. But they are not likely to give any trouble. The final upshot of the matter promises to be that the complete subjugation of the island will be effected at an earlier date than that originally contemplated.

SILK.

Commenting on the silk trade of the current year the *Mainichi Dempo* remarks that this constitutes the one bright spot in the general depression. Up to September there was nothing remarkable, but during that month there reached Yokohama 34,800 boxes; during October 36,000; during November 32,000, and during December 26,000. The total from the beginning of the season in June was 195,000 boxes, being no less than 10,000 boxes in excess of the corresponding figure for last year. Extending the returns to the whole year, it appears that the total number of boxes delivered in Yokohama was 299,000, out of which number only 20,000 boxes remained unsold at the end of November. The customs returns show that the price of the exports up to the 30th ult. was 116,639,217 *yen*, which exceeded the corresponding figure for last year by 5,279,600 *yen*. It is calculated that the export will reach 130 millions of *yen* by the close of the year. Our contemporary alleges that much of this successful result is to be attributed to the good sense of the silk-owners in showing themselves current. They did not hold back when prices were low, as they have generally been in the habit of doing, and the consequence was that there were no inconvenient accumulations. From 820 *yen* in the spring the price rose to 990 *yen* in December. These, of course, are the minimum and maximum figures.

THE TARIFF.

The *Kokumin* and other Tokyo newspapers say positively that it has now been decided to send Mr. Yabe to Europe on business connected with the tariff, and that he will set out on the 29th instant via Siberia, arriving in London about the middle of January. He will visit all the European capitals.

We notice, for the purpose of contradicting it, a statement published by the *Nippon*. That journal professes to quote Count Komura as informing an intimate friend that he, the Count, was always opposed to the large increase of duties imposed by the new tariff, his objection being based mainly on the irksomeness of such procedure to Japan's ally, England. But he had been overborne by the Minister of Finance for the sake of revenue and by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for the sake of protection. Such being the case, the responsibility evidently rests with the Prime Minister, not with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. We invite our readers to reflect whether there is the least probability of Count Komura having made such a statement.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TRIAL OF THE ANARCHISTS.

On the evening of the 20th a meeting of French socialists took place in Paris, and voted that a representation must be made to the Japanese Ambassador with reference to the case of the anarchists now on trial in Tokyo. The terms in which the representation was couched are not given, and the probability is that it was a highly ambiguous document, for the Parisian socialist cannot possibly be in possession of any evidence warranting such a course. In Japan it is evident that considerable surprise is caused by the agitation in the United States and in France, agitation which seems likely to spread to other countries. Mr. S. Osawa, who was formerly a judge and who is now a leading barrister, states through the columns of the *Jiji Shimpo*, that he and nine of his colleagues are admitted as spectators when the Court is in session, they having applied for admission on the ground of belonging to the Barristers' Association, which may be regarded as a section of the judicial organization. Thus it can no longer be said that the proceedings are conducted altogether *in camera*. Mr. Osawa's testimony as to what he has himself witnessed is most emphatic. He says that nothing could possibly exceed the consideration shown towards the prisoners by the Court or the degree of liberty accorded to them. They are allowed to put what questions and to make what statements they please. One of their number, a Mr. Oishi from Kishiu, appears to be a well-educated man occupying a good position. He is addressed by his fellow-prisoners as *sensei*, and his own statements as well as his answers to questions are intelligent and straightforward. Mr. Osawa declares that neither he nor anyone of his 9 colleagues had ever previously seen a criminal trial conducted in a more lenient or considerate manner, and that it is absolutely baseless to allege that any advantage is taken of the privacy of the proceedings to incriminate or browbeat the accused or to pervert their evidence.

This unbiassed testimony should go a long way towards reassuring the public, but we must repeat what we have several times previously asserted, namely, that secrecy in this matter is bound to beget misrepresentation and misinterpretation in foreign countries.

We may add here that the oral examination of the prisoners has now been concluded, and that the court has proceeded to examine the written evidence. The presence of the above ten barristers in lieu of a general audience, is permanently permitted.

The trial of the alleged anarchist Kotoku and his 25 accomplices was continued on the 24th and 25th instant, being the 12th and 13th sessions of the court. The former day was devoted to examining proofs and the latter to the speeches of the procurators. An application was made on behalf of the prisoners to admit oral evidence, but it was opposed by the procurators and the court ultimately rejected the application. The addresses for the prosecution came to an end on the 25th instant, when the chief public procurator demanded that the provisions of the 73rd article of the new penal code should be applied, and that the prisoners should all be condemned to death.

Tokyo newspapers state confidently that on the 28th instant the proceedings in the court of cassation against the 26 anarchists were watched throughout the whole day by the American and German Ambassadors. Neither of these officials happens to be in Tokyo, so we assume that the reference is to the *Chargés d'Affaires* of the two Embassies. We may add that the 27th and the 28th were devoted to speeches by counsel for the defence. These were expected to terminate on the 29th and it is believed that sentence will be pronounced early next year, It is stated that the leader of the 26, Kotoku, seems to be convinced of the certainty of his own execution. Ever since his arrest he has been engaged compiling a book to which he gives the name of "The Erasure of Christian Doctrines." His aged mother has died since his imprisonment, and it is believed that the shock hastened her end. Kotoku on being informed of her death remarked briefly that it was a fortunate event.

CAPTAIN KATO.

Captain Kato of the Japanese Navy has just returned to his country from London where he served as Naval Attaché. Speaking of the armoured cruiser recently ordered by the Japanese Government from Messrs. Vickers, Maxim and Company, he says that all the details are kept most strictly private, and that the Governments of England and Japan have mutually agreed to observe careful secrecy with regard to each other's naval improvements. The keel of the cruiser will be laid down in January and she will be finished by the spring of 1912.

Captain Kato complains of the insufficiency of telegraphic information conveyed from Tokyo to London. He instances the case of the *in-memoriam* services on account of the late King of England. These services and the accompanying demonstrations were on a most imposing scale in the Japanese capital, but a very brief telegram to the *Times* was the only notice taken of them, and many weeks later they were alluded to in correspondence from Tokyo. Captain Kato thinks that there is much room for improvement in this respect, and we agree with him.

THE BLAGOVESTCHENSK AFFAIR.

This somewhat mysterious incident remains still obscure as to details, but there can be no question about the fact that a Russian officer and two or more men dressed in uniform were apprehended by Chinese police. The negotiations relating to the matter were transferred to Peking, and the telegraph says that the Russian Representative there is adopting a very firm tone. The Chinese explanation is said to be that the officer and the two privates were drunk and disorderly at the time of their seizure, but it is difficult to credit any such statement, and moreover the fact remains that the Russians were dressed in uniform, and ought therefore to have been specially dealt with. The Russian Representative is said to have pointed out that by defending such action on the part of its subordinates the Chinese Government encourages anti-foreign feeling.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

The *Mainichi Dempo* publishes tables which have probably been compiled with a view to the proposals now before the Diet for implementing the Japanese Navy. Figures of this kind have so often been published that we confine ourselves here to the barest outlines. Taking first class fighting material only, the order of the various powers of the world is as follows:—

	Ships.	Tons.
England	29	590,000
Germany	17	310,000
America	10	220,000
France	8	160,000
Russia	8	120,000
Japan	5	110,000
Italy	4	90,000
Austria	2	40,000

It need scarcely be said that the vessels included in this table are of the very highest quality only. If ships of the second and third line be included, the figures become for England 109 ships, displacing 1,670,000 tons, and for Germany 48, displacing 720,000 tons.

If we turn to the question of armament and consider only guns of 10 inches and upwards, the numbers are:—

	Guns.
England	232
Germany	192
France	120
America	80
Russia	84
Japan	56
Italy	51
Austria	20

The low position occupied by Japan in these tables must be something of a shock to her people.

TOKYO CITY ASSEMBLY.

On the 27th instant the Tokyo City Assembly held a session, and after some debate voted to memorialize the Government in the sense that the most important Article of the Tokyo Railway Company's charter should be arbitrarily altered to suit the convenience of the City's finances. The charter reads that one third of all net earnings above 7 per cent. shall be paid by the Company to the city, and the Municipal Assembly proposes that this figure of 7 should be reduced to 5. It is also stated that Viscount Tani and Baron Hadano, in their capacity of leading members of the *Shisei Kokyu Kai*, have addressed a similar recommendation to the Authorities. It is an astounding state of affairs, and we fear that this action on the part of the City Assembly will have a very bad effect upon Japan's credit. Of course the excuse made by the majority of the Assembly for putting their hands deliberately into the pockets of a private Company's shareholders is that the market rate of interest has fallen so far as to render 7 per cent. an excessive profit. Why then should other companies be allowed to earn 10, 12 or even 15 per cent? The right of property will become very delusive in the capital of Japan if such acts of spoliation receive official sanction, which happily is not probable.

Matsutani Motosaburo, ex-President of the Nippon Soko Kaisha, who is nicknamed Tenichibo, and his two accomplices Chogo Taisuke and Kawashima Kameo, charged with fraud, were each sentenced to two years' penal servitude on Wednesday in the Tokyo Local Court. They were all dissatisfied with the judgment, and appealed.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE TOKYO RAILWAY COMPANY.

The question of the Tokyo Railway certainly does very little credit to the commercial morality of the city. The latest development is that a section of the municipality proposes to introduce a bill in the City Assembly embodying two principal articles. The first is that if an extension of time be granted to the Railway Company for completing its suburbian lines, the indulgence shall be accompanied by a condition to the effect that any procrastination on the part of the Company will involve confiscation of its entire property. The second article is still more iniquitous. In fact, it amounts to an open proposal to commit robbery on a huge scale. The charter of the Company provides that after due appropriations on account of reserves, and after payment of a 7 per cent. dividend to the shareholders, one third of the remaining net profits shall be handed over to the city. This the above section of citizens propose to alter in the sense of changing 7 to 2. In other words, they propose that the Company instead of handing to the city one third of its profits over 7 per cent., shall pay the same fraction of everything over 2 per cent. It is truly inconceivable that men claiming to be responsible units of civilized society can deliberately propose such a flagrant act of spoliation. We wonder whether these citizens of Tokyo have any consciousness of the fatal injury they inflict on their country's credit when they advance such schemes. Nothing could constitute a more effectual obstacle to the employment of foreign capital in Japan. The conduct of the citizens in insisting that the trams shall not receive more than a uniform fare of one penny, whereas no such restriction is applied in the case of other Japanese cities, is bad enough, and has already gravely shaken foreign confidence. But this new project wholly eclipses the old injustice. Happily for Tokyo and for Japan's fair fame the City Assembly has no final power in such matters: the Governor and the Department of Home Affairs have to be consulted.

The Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Abe, is quoted as pointing out with justice that the charter of the Tokyo Railway Company really represents an agreement concluded between the Company and the City, and that no alteration of that agreement is possible without the consent of both contracting parties. In these circumstances it is idle for the City Assembly to pass any vote for arbitrarily revising the rate of profit at which the Company becomes liable to share its earnings with the city. Passing resolutions of such a nature merely amounts to impairing the dignity of the Assembly and accomplishes nothing. If the Assembly proposed some legitimate means of taxing the Company, the question would enter a different phase. Mr. Abe hints very plainly that the enterprise of supplying the city with tramways should not be monopolized by a private company, but he observes with truth that the municipality has never shown any real earnestness in this matter.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

The Exchanges have fared well during the current half year. Both the Tokyo Stock Exchange and the Rice Exchange have decided to pay dividends at the rate of 15 per cent.

One of the *post-bellum* enterprises was the China-Japan Flour Company (*Nisshin Seifun*). This concern was believed to have fallen upon evil times from the very threshold of its existence, but it has now surprised the public by showing a net profit of 114,639 *yen* for the current half year, and declaring a dividend, of 8 per cent., although the East Asia Flour Company (*Toa Seifun*) with its capital of one million *yen* shows a profit of only 30,000 for the same period, and the Japan Flour shows one of 60,000. The *Nippon* undertakes to convict the China-Japan Company of throwing dust in the eyes of its shareholders. It alleges that this apparently handsome profit consists mainly of a nominal gain made upon a share transaction. When the *Nisshin Seifun* Company amalgamated with the *Dai Nihon Seifun* Company the former's 13 *yen* shares were rated at the same price as the latter's 17 *yen*, and this difference of 4 *yen* has now been written down as clear profit. Our contemporary makes other charges against the integrity of the Company's procedure, but this one appears to us to be sufficient.

The Kanagawa Hydro-Electric Company held its first general meeting on the 22nd instant in Tokyo. The only really interesting fact elicited was that the Directors anticipate being in a position to supply electric power from October 1912.

There appears to have been quite an exceptional take of salmon and salmon trout in the northern seas this year. The fish captured by associated fishermen totalled 550,000 *koku*, a figure exceeding that of last year by 80,000 *koku*. Some idea of the immense number of fish indicated by these totals may be gathered by observing that 600 salmon go to 10 *koku* and that 1,800 salmon-trout represent the same quantity. Of course one result is that fish of the salmon class are very cheap in Tokyo this year.

The *Nippon Shimbun*, which may now be bracketed with the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, as an inveterate opponent of the present Government, adduces figures to prove that if the Cabinet's plan of railway extension and improvement be carried out, the earnings of the lines will not suffice even to defray interest on the capital sunk. This result is arrived at as follows:—

Original estimate on the old basis	300,430,000
Already expended	132,500,000
Remaining to be expended	168,430,000
Expenditures under the new programme	321,500,000
Total.....	489,930,110

Supposing the Government is able to raise the necessary funds at 4½ per cent. interest —which the *Nippon* strenuously denies— the yearly payments on account of interest will aggregate 22,039,013 *yen*, whereas the present net earning of the lines is only 8,800,000 *yen*. Our contemporary asks whether there is any reasonable hope of the successful accomplishment of such finance. But we presume that the officials of the Railway Department have already given sufficient consideration to that elementary question.

It appears to be thought that the depression in the Share Market reached its lowest point in the year now closing. Such a thing as the suicide of two brokers on account of losses was never previously heard of. At the same time no one ventures to predict that 1911 will witness a very different state of affairs. In fact there is nothing like buoyancy of hope perceptible. The shares settled on closing day this month totalled 57,440, and their aggregate price was 4,803,230. The volume of transactions was less than that of November by 11,540 shares, but the average price showed an appreciation of 18.19 points per share.

On the 26th instant the general semi-annual meeting of the Kei-Hin Electric Railway was held in Tokyo, and it was announced that a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. will be declared for the term. The Directors' report laid upon the shoulders of the Government the whole blame for this unfavourable result. They said that by cut-rates of fare and by other competitive devices, the Authorities of the Government Railway had inflicted great injury on the Kei-Hin line.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

The Emperor was unable to attained the opening of the Diet on the 23rd inst. Marquis Katsura read the speech from the Throne. It said that His Majesty rejoiced in the unchangedly friendly relations between Japan and the Powers and the continuance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; that in order to insure the peace of the East, an *entente* had been entered into with Russia and Korea had been amalgamated with the Empire; and the speech concluded with the usual formula as to the Diet's functions. None of the Imperial Princes were present. The Lower House immediately met to consider its reply, but the Upper deferred that duty until the 24th.

The two House of the Diet have decided to rise for the New Year recess, and not to re-assemble for legislative purposes until the 20th of January. Before that day arrives a tolerably accurate idea will probably have been formed as to the attitude of the lower House towards the Cabinet.

THE TOKYO STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, December 23.

Prices were firm yesterday with an upward tendency. The Exchange will be closed to-day for settling purposes. It will hold only one more meeting this year, namely, on the 26th.

Monday, December 26.

A strong feeling pervaded the market yesterday and prices generally tended upwards.

Tuesday, December 27.

The market, which closed yesterday for the New Year's recess, was tolerably firm. Prices rose a little all round. We append the quotations for February delivery:—

	Dec. 26th.		Dec. 27th.		
Tokyo Railway	73.20	...	73.40	... +	.20
Kei-Hin Railway.....	—	...	—	...	.—
Yusen Kaisha	97.60	...	97.95	... +	.35
Toyo Kisen	29.45	...	29.80	... +	.35
Specie Bank.....	335.00	...	336.40	... +	1.40
Tanko Kisen.....	29.20	...	29.35	... +	.15
Tokyo Gas	84.20	...	84.00	... —	.20
Tokyo Dento	85.40	...	85.90	... +	.50
Fuji Gas Spinning	88.90	...	90.10	... +	1.10
Tokyo Spinning	44.00	...	46.85	... +	2.85
Kanegafuchi Spinning...	107.00	...	107.30	... +	.30
Beer	79.95	...	80.30	... +	.35
Hoden (Takarada Oil)...	61.65	...	62.95	... +	1.30
Nippon Oil	78.70	...	80.00	... +	1.30
Rice Exchange.....	128.00	...	129.50	... +	1.50
Stock Exchange	187.65	...	189.00	... +	1.35

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA CHAMPAIGN

GERMANY AND "HABUTAE."

A certain amount of consternation has been produced in Japan by the intelligence that the German Authorities have made a heavy increase in the imports levied upon the lighter varieties of Japanese *habutae*. It is calculated that the duty will be quintupled by this measure. The consequences are not likely to be very serious, inasmuch as these lighter grades of *habutae* do not show in the customs returns for more than 700,000 *yen*, Still Germany's action is decidedly irksome. and some uneasiness has been caused by it.

Mr. Okada of the Hara Gomei Kaisha in Yokohama is quoted as explaining that the very high duty now about to be imposed on Japanese *habutae* in Germany is for frankly protective purposes. Several attempts have been made by German manufacturers to produce *habutae* or a suitable substitute for it. But their efforts have all been unsuccessful, and the Government deems that the time has come for the State to step in and encourage more resolute essays. Of course in thus acting, Germany is strictly within her rights, so nobody thinks of censuring her. But the question arises whether some influence cannot be brought to bear in the interests of the Japanese fabric. The Yokohama Silk Weavers' Guild is said to have taken up the matter, but no hint is given as to the course contemplated.

THE TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

The affair of the Toyo Steamship Company and the Hoden Oil Company has been settled on the lines indicated by Mr. K. Okura in his capacity of mediator. That is to say, the Oil Company will pay half a million *yen* in the course of 15 years, the payment being made in semi annual instalments.

The Toyo Steamship Company held an extraordinary general meeting on the 28th instant, when it was decided to raise a sum of 4,300,000 *yen*, 1 million to be applied to the discharge of high-interest-bearing debts, and the remaining 3,300,000 to be used for paying the sums due to the Mitsubishi dockyard on account of the building of the *Chiyo-Maru* and the *Tenyo-Maru*. The new debt is to carry interest at the rate of 6 per cent., and the issue price will be 98 per 100 *yen* share. This is distinctly not cheap considering the present state of the money market, but neither can it be called dear from the point of view of the Toyo steamship Company's present credit.

NOTES ON CURRENT EVENTS.

On the 23rd instant the *Official Gazette* published the newly-enacted law relating to the property of the Imperial Household (*Koshitsu-Zaisan rei*). It consists of 87 articles and its compilation was commenced in the days of the late Prince Ito. It is explained that in the Imperial House law promulgated simultaneously with the Constitution, reference was made in two articles to the hereditary property of the Throne, and the regulation of that property constitutes the theme of the law just promulgated. This new law issued from the hands of the drafters in 1906, and since that time it has been passing through the hands of the consultative bodies to whom such matters have to be submitted. We purpose publishing a précis of the law at a future date, but we may mention here that it does not become operative until the first of January 1912 in order to give time for the re-writing of various ledgers.

Washington's latest contribution to the cause of international good-will is a statement made by the New York *American* to the effect that the recent sinking of a dry-dock in the Philippines was the work of Japanese conspirators, and that the fact is well-known to American officers on the spot, but they purposely conceal it The article containing this wonderful canard goes on to say that the Japanese can seize the Philippines whenever they are so disposed, and the obvious intention of the writer is to create a feeling of alarm. The *Mainichi Dempo's* correspondent, in wiring this news, takes care to explain that the opening of every session of Congress is marked by alarmist stories invented and circulated by interested parties and that intelligent American citizens pay no attention to such talk.

Mr. Oshikawa, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, says, according to Tokyo newspapers, that although certain laws were long ago enacted and nominally put into force for the protection of forests with a view to the prevention of inundations, these laws have remained virtually inactive, and it is now proposed to carry them into vigorous effect, supplementing them by other regulations, whenever that is necessary. In order to secure efficient coöperation it will be necessary to make certain grants in aid and an appropriation amounting to 503,000 *yen* has been included in next year's budget for that purpose.

Great suffering appears to exist at a hamlet called Yoneyama in Miyagi prefecture. Since 1875 this district has been swept by inundations on six occasions; has also been devastated by fire and has suffered from failure of crops. Last year about one half of the inhabitants migrated to Hokkaido, but some 30 households numbering 60 individuals are now said to be in a state of almost complete destitution. They are eking out a wretched existence by means of a mixture of dried herbs and barley, and now that the cold weather has set in their sufferings are described as terrible.

Some time ago the War Department in Tokyo published a new Manual of Infantry Exercises, which attracted considerable attention chiefly because its leading feature was the aggressive nature of the tactics recommended. This has now been followed by a Manual of Field Artillery Exercises and a Manual of Land Transport. These various volumes have been compiled by a committee of officers under the presidency of General Viscount Oshima, the hero of Kee-kwan-shan.

The Convention recently negotiated between France and Japan with regard to the mutual protection of patents, trade-marks and copyrights is said to have passed through all the necessary stages at this side, and to have also received the approval of the French Chamber of Deputies. Its approval by the Senate will probably follow in the course of a few days, and promulgation will then take place immediately.

It is now stated that Prince Kanin will represent Japan at the Coronation Ceremony next year in London, and that his Imperial Highness will be accompanied by Admiral Count Togo and General Viscount Hasegawa.

A few days ago Reuter told us quite confidently that the four Powers interested in the pelagic seal-fur trade had arrived at a clear understanding and that regulations for the protection of the fur seal and the sea otter would soon be promulgated over the signature of the four Powers. This is denied in Japan. If the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* be rightly informed, no communication whatever has reached Japan on this subject. In fact, things remain in the state they were left after the failure of the conference in 1897. What England, America and Russia desire is to extend the zone of protection to a distance of 200 nautical miles on every side of the Commandrofsky Islands and to the 35th parallel of north latitude. Moreover they would make the interval between May and October the closed season. But Japan has not received any information as to the summoning of a new conference.

We read in the *Niroku Shimpo* a characteristic article with reference to the pecuniary circumstances of certain members of the House of Representatives. Our contemporary alleges that it has become a common practice with members of the Lower House of the Diet to hypothecate their salaries at usurious rates of interest to money lenders, and that a project is on foot to introduce a bill which shall place these salaries on the some footing as entailed estates, by which means they will be protected against sale or hypothecation. If the newspaper from which we quote confined itself to these remarks, the criticism would be legitimate enough, but the *Niroku* goes on to give a nominal list of the members of the Lower House who have placed themselves under the thumb of the money-lenders, together with an exact statement of the amounts owed by each. Such a scrutiny into men's private affairs is worthy of the third page of a Japanese newspaper.

The Official Gazette publishes statistics which cover the period from January to November of the current year. They show the amount of capital involved in Japanese industries of all kinds. Unfortunately the *Niroku Shimpo*, by which these figures are reproduced, has fallen into some palpable blunder, for whereas the total capital involved at the end of November is put at 460 million *yen* in round numbers, this is said to be an increase of 340 millions as compared with 1909 and of 332 millions as compared with 1908. Obviously such figures are incredible, and it is useless to publish the details until the totals are corrected.

A certain Mr. Kikuchi Tokusaburo, of Hiroshima prefecture, is said to have made an invention which may prove of much service in the field. It appears to be a species of travelling reconnaissance. The discription given by the Japanese press is that inside a cannon-ball there is enclosed a species of illuminant apparatus which when ignited burns for 20 minutes with a force of 2,000 candles. The shell containing this implement is fired at any range desired and is fitted with a time-fuse so that the lighting apparatus can be brought into play at any moment of the shell's flight. The inventor claims that it will thus be

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

TOKYO NOTES.

Christmas seems to have been celebrated in the Tokyo churches with the usual interest and rejoicing. At St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, the music was exceptionally fine the service being intoned by Archdeacon King and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mr. Simpson. There was a large congregation present, including the British Ambassador and Lady MacDonald. At Trinity Church, Tsukiji, where the American colony in Tokyo was well represented, the music was also of a fine order, and the services much enjoyed by those present. The Union Church at Tsukiyabashi was also well attended and the services were hearty and helpful. In most of the churches the Christmas music will be repeated on New Year's day. It was announced that the Christmas collections would be devoted to charitable institutions.

* * *

The Venerable Archdeacon King announces a children's service with reception afterwards at St. Andrew's House, Shiba, on Holy Innocents Day, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

* * *

The new Nihonbashi bridge, which has been under way during the past two years, to take the place of the famous old structure of that name, is now almost completed. Already the rails for the street car lines are being laid and the opening date is not far distant.

* * *

An Englishman has written a testy letter to the "Japan Times" protesting against the secret manner in which the trial of the anarchical socialists is being conducted in Tokyo. He wants the statements in defence offered by the accused made public, and threatens to write up what he considers the irregular aspects of the trial in the English newspapers at home.

* * *

This week the *kadomatsu* and the other usual New Year decorations are beginning to change the aspect of the Tokyo streets, and business is partaking of the customary bustle of the season. There is one conspicuous difference is comparison with last year. Little or no appeal is attempted in the way of emphasizing Christmas. Last year several of the more prominent shops paid a tribute of respect to Santa Claus, but this year he appears to have been forgotten. Perhaps like a good many others, Santa Claus is honoured largely for what return he makes, and if he did not pay for himself last year, his return would not be likely to receive so hearty a welcome. Among foreigners, however, the usual Christmas tree with its burden of gifts for old and young, had its place in many a home, bringing back the old days and the happier moments of childhood, as well as standing for truths and beliefs that many hold sacred.

* * *

Having lived in various corners of the Empire one notices how universal among the Japanese is the spirit of acknowledging any kindness bestowed or any obligement done, by sending a gift of some kind at the New Year. Often one feels humiliated pleasantly by the value of the gift in comparison with the degree of favour done. Even the poorest appears as particular in observing this politeness as the well-to-do. In many cases it can have been for no other reason than the mere desire to be kind. I say this because so often the Japanese are regarded as being unsocial. The custom of expressing social feeling by gifts and recognizing favours by acts of sacrifice, represents quite a respectable fund of sociability, does it not? The sociability of the Japanese is so real and unaffected that at times it borders on what to some might seem childish. At a dinner a little while ago one of the guests when called upon to say something, entertained his 150 fellow-diners by imitating the crowing of a cock, which he did to perfection. This act, as well as that of the host who gave the feast on so lavish a scale, showed, one may say, a degree of good feeling equal to any experienced abroad. No doubt a good many people are social just because it pays, but is this any more true among the Japanese than among foreigners?

* * *

The many friends of Colonel Boger, military attaché at the British Embassy in Tokyo, will deeply regret to learn that he is at present suffering from a severe attack of double pneumonia. Earnest hopes, however, are entertained of his speedy recovery.

* * *

The New Year's concert which was to have taken placed at the Tokyo Academy of Music on the 26th is now announced to be held on the 15th of January, under the direction of Professor Junker, the proceeds to be presented to Mrs. Petzold whose residence, with many of her effects, was destroyed by a recent conflagration in Tsukiji. No doubt those who have enjoyed this lady's exceptionally fine musical talent, will be only too pleased to show their appreciation of her services even in this indirect manner.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

If we had the means and there were purchasable on this earth all the things that one might wish to give as Christmas presents to those they love, what would you buy and what would you give? If I could secure such and give it to Korea at this season of the year what would it be? If a referendum were resorted to, the gift selected would be no doubt National Independence. Would I give it? I think not yet, for she would at once go to work and lose it, as she lost it before, and a gift lost is a disappointment forever. Better never receive it. Then what would I give her? Give her wealth and an easy time? No, that in fact has been her undoing. For all these ages she has had little or nothing for necessities and abundance for luxuries, she has been the richest and peacefulest country in the world, worked less and dressed better, and had more cases of gout and indigestion on an average than any other land. To give her abundance would be to undo her worse than ever. Then what would I give her? Give her literary excellence so that she might shine in the realms of first magnitude? Never! This literary phantom has been one of her deadliest wills of the wisp, leading her into bog and morass to be hopelessly bemired.

Would I give my Korean friend aristocratic birth? No. His *Yangpan* (aristocracy) thoroughly corrupt and selfish, has been his worst foe. What would I give him? First I would give this: independence of thought which is the ancestor of all other kinds of independence. What is man unless he has some little mind of his own to do what his senses dictate regardless of others? That brand of man who to-day hurrahs for a leader that tomorrow he consigns to limbo and the nether shades without knowing his reason for either action is more hopeless than a Jew of the first century, and yet this is the average Korean. Away he goes in a flock after some shadow or other that sets the pace. Rumour is his household god to whom he bows down in abject and undivided adoration. All the harrying gossip that is floated finds recipients everywhere and in all classes. It really puts a premium on lying, and deceiving, and defaming to have every blue demon of falsehood caught at by the multitude and kissed, fondled and blessed. When will Korea put down all such traffic and learn like men to weigh what is heard and said? I would give her a mind that is independent, manlike and sane.

For a second gift I would give persistence. Not the kind of persistence that we see in the Chinaman who sits and waits a hundred years for someone to come and buy his odds and ends; not the persistence of the man who wants some unheard-of foolish thing and commits suicide to get it; but the persistence that faces difficulties quietly and never yields till the good and praiseworthy end be attained. How much Korea needs this. Were there a shop that sold "persistences" done up in neat parcels and tied with silken bow we should ask missionary boards to appropriate some of their funds so as to make a general distribution to the whole land.

Last and perhaps most important of all would be a gift of the proper valuation of time. Carlyle quotes from Goethe a couplet that translated runs something like this: "My inheritance how gloriously wide and broad. Time is my inheritance, my field to plow is Time."

Many Koreans to-day bemoan the fact that their mines of graphite and gold are out of their hands and in the close grip of the foreigner, forgetting that Goethe's broad inheritance lies waste. They cannot understand how the impalpable quantity of time may be set in gems and rubies, and that there are places on earth where it is worth millions more than here, where every fraction of it is weighed in the balance and counted. A dollar's worth of time in Korea will leave you leisure to smoke and haver and doze off with a mere shadow of something to do between times, while in the great places of the earth it would barely give you space to catch the receding end of your next train of action. When will the field of time reach its true valuation for the Korean, so that he will harbour every portion of it, and let none slip his leash unwittingly? We would tie in with this Christmas gift for him this verse from Carlyle:

"Here hath been dawning,
Another blue day:
Think, wilt thou let it
Slip useless away?"

These three gifts we would present, independence of thought, persistence in good action, and a right valuation of time. If these are his the Korean will rise, for he has intelligence and strength, and he belongs to an ancient civilization and a people who have been leaders of the East in the past. May his value as a man ascend in the counting-houses of the world.

SPECTATOR.

THE TEN-ICHIBO TRIAL.

The fourth trial of Matsutani, or Ten-ichibō, as he is nicknamed, and two other accomplices charged with fraud was conducted on the 20th inst. under Judge Shimada, in the Tokyo Local Court.

The facts of the case are that Chōgo Taisuké, Director of the Jinju Life Insurance Company, Kawashima Kameo, an attorney, and Matsutani Motosuburo, President of the Nippon Sōko Joint Stock Company, conspired for unlawful conclusion of a contract prejudicial to the Jinju Life Insurance Company; that is, Chōgo and Kawashima representing the Jinju Life Insurance Company lent five hundred thousand *yen* to the Nippon Sōko Company, which was in bankruptcy, with a view to fraudulently obtaining one hundred and fifty thousand *yen* in conspiracy with Matsutani, representing the insolvent Nippon Sōko Company.

Summing up the evidence Public Prosecutor Miyazaki discoursed nearly three hours, severely denouncing each of the accused.

It can be taken for granted that the accused must have been fully aware of the conspicuously bankrupt condition of the Nippon Sōko Company when they concluded the illegal contract. Matsutani of the Sōko Company of course knew that his business was hopelessly declining; that his Company's shares with issue value of 12½ *yen* could hardly command the market price of 2½ *yen*; and that in these circumstances it was an impossibility to expect the second term payment of capital from the grumbling shareholders. But Matsutani, the Prosecutor insisted, is a man who draws the line at nothing if it is for money; who will, even at the cost of his honour and credit, contrive to raise a loan of five hundred thousand *yen* in the name of his Company, despite his knowledge of its insolvency; and who will not hesitate

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

to even put into his own pocket the sum thus raised. For instance, in the Preliminary Court Matsutani confessed his intention to invest the money in speculation for his own purposes. Besides, judging from the facts elicited at preliminary examinations, Matsutani must be guilty of several other offences and misdemeanours. Further prosecution was however withheld in consideration of his honest confession, in the Preliminary Court, of all his criminal acts, with tears of sincere repentance. Now it surprisingly ill becomes a man of his social standing that in the public trial Matsutani should boldly deny his previous confession. The very confession in the preliminary examination, however, is quite enough to show his true self—his character low, his ambition unlawfully selfish and his acts unpardonably criminal. It was risky, indeed stupidly indiscreet, observed the Prosecutor, continuing, that the Jinju Life Insurance Company should have agreed to lend so large a sum of money as 500,000 *yen* to the Nippon Sōko company of which Matsutani was the President.

Chogō and Kawashima of the Jinju Company hold—or pretend to hold—that it was rather advantageous for the Jinju Company that they agreed to advance 500,000 on condition that the preceding debts of 150,000 *yen* which the Sōko company owes to the Jinju, but for which there was no hope of redemption, should be paid back from the newly loaned funds. But it was a case of "throwing good money after bad." If Chōgo is charged with pretence of stupidity he will not have a word in denial. For did not he once stake his head when requested by the Sōko Company for a loan of 100,000, holding that it was risky to advance so large a sum in addition to the previously contracted loan of 150,000 *yen*? This is satisfactorily confirmed by the statement of Lawyer Okagaki, who was at that time entrusted with the negotiation. Besides, it is manifest even to the man in the street that none but a simpleton would regard it advantageous, as Chōgo did, to lend 500,000 *yen* with a view to recover 150,000 *yen* of previous debt, which there was otherwise no hope of recovering. For does not this mean contracting a new loan of 350,000 *yen* to the Sōko Company which is recognized as insolvent even for a sum of 150,000 *yen*? When pressed upon this point Chōgo pleaded that the accused thought it safe because the investment was to be made in the Company's shares. This pleading of Chōgo is stupid and nonsense. But Chōgo is, let us repeat, a man of the sort that has a knack of feigning stupidity. Then turning to Kawashima, the Prosecutor in a most vehement manner denounced him as irrevocably lost to all sense of honour. Kawashima's every word and act is utterly unbecoming a lawyer. He was at first entrusted by the Jinju Company with the negotiation over the proposal from Tōjō Ichiro of the Sōko Company, for the settlement of the trouble out of court. Availing himself of this opportunity, Kawashima took as fee 2,000 *yen* and 850 shares from Tōjō. What is more, Kawashima pressed upon Matsutani of the Sōko Company that the latter should purchase the above mentioned shares at an exorbitant price, taking advantage of Matsutani's weak side. Then again Kawashima pleads that he was only entrusted with the drafting of the contract he concluded between the two companies; and therefore that the question in dispute is no more than an abstract point of law. If so, why does he not, contended the Prosecutor, make everything clear concerning the case, of which he must have full knowledge, instead of mincing and equivocating, so that he may completely explain away the circumstances? It must be because Kawashima has done something against his conscience that he indulges, like a pettifogger, in a quibble of law.

In short, the Prosecutor summed up, Chōgo of the Jinju-Company had previously placed the unlawful contract with the Sōko company in conspiracy with the President of the latter company, in defiance of repeated warnings from the Agricultural and Commercial Department. Feeling by and by the ground beginning to slide from under his feet, he assumed a bold front, as a rogue always does in such a critical moment, and contemplated crowning his former crime with another on the largest possible scale. Hence the present crime for which he is now under trial. Since Chōgō abused bis Company's name for his own selfish purposes, he must be guilty not only of the fraud of which he is accused, but also of forgery. Opinions, may differ, but to the best of his belief the Prosecutor declared that, the crime ought to be regarded as not attempted, but committed. Chōgō deserves the heaviest punishment of the three accused, while Matsutani and Kawashima must be considered as "principals in the second degree." But as all three held hitherto an honourable position in society, it is well to inflict upon them an equal punishment. With these words the Prosecutor proceeded to demand for each of the accused penal servitude for not less than three years with hard labour. "And this," he concluded, "will surely prove a good object lesson to selfish rogues still infesting society."

The gist of the next hearing will be published in due course.

OUR RUSSIAN NEWSLETTER.

(*From Our St. Petersburg Correspondent.*)

St. Petersburg, December 8.

The Emperor came up to St. Petersburg on Tuesday and after holding parades of the Paul Regiment of the Guard and the Cossacks of the Guard, of which the Czarevich is chief, held a levee at the Winter Palace attended by the civilian official world headed by the President of the Council of Ministers, M. Stolipin. His Majesty afterwards returned to Tsarskoe Selo. On Friday will take place, also at the Winter Palace in the presence of the Emperor, the annual festival of the Order of St. George "for valour."

His Excellency Sir George Buchanan with Lady Buchanan and daughter arrived here this morning. The British Ambassador receives a welcome at his post all the warmer perhaps for the interval that has elapsed since the departure of Sir Arthur Nicolson: there has been opportunity to realise what the absence of a British Ambassador means in Russia nowadays. The evening paper, after giving a sketch of Sir George Buchanan's diplomatic career, says: "The new representative of a country friendly to Russia will meet here with the warmest sympathy. He is assured of hearty and friendly welcome in St Petersburg, where we hope that His Excellency will soon feel at home in an atmosphere of attachment and good-will."

The General Election in England occupies the first place in the news columns of Russian papers, and is a leading topic in all circles. Regarding the elections with a Russian eye, publicists seem inclined to lay stress upon the reduced number of votes polled as compared with those polled in January, and deduce the conclusion that England (sc. like Russia) is sick of politics and parties and wants *government*. The revolutionary "melting-pot" of opinions which was boiling merrily in Russia five years ago, has left the bulk of the people inclined to cry "a plague o' both your houses" and to be more content than might have been expected with the rule of the strong hand. Perhaps, thinks the Russian, something the same may be occurring now in England. It acccounts for the absence of that universal rush to the polls which had been expected to take place since both parties claim to "save the nation from utter ruin" by diametrically opposing methods. "In a crisis such as has never before occurred in English History (says one paper, evidently with a short memory on this subject) one would have thought that every vote in the Kingdom would have been polled." But possibly the English people are looking elsewhere than to parliament for their safety in the future, is a suggestion made by another organ. The comments are interesting if not remarkably enlightening from the English point of view,

M. Izvolsky, who was to have left for Paris a few days ago to take up his new post, is laid up with a cold and has postponed his departure for the present.

The remarkably dull session of the Duma, which is still occupied with the Education Bill, is occasionally lightened in other ways than by the "scenes" for which the Duma is becoming noted. The other day the Octobrists, who have been without an official leader since M Alexander Guchkov was elected, for the second time, President of the Duma, succeeded, after a couple of months or more round and round discussion, in selecting from their ranks a new leader. A cruel critic in the Duma circulated the following epigram, which was passed up to Ministers present and relieved the general dulness of the day with a smile that went round the House.

They stirred up and stirred up the mess
Like "ovsjanka"*
Then put names in a hat and so got
Rodzjanko†. . .
Octobrists, the moral is this
Of my tale:
In a realm without fish e'en the shrimp
Is a whale:

* (oatmeal porridge).
† (the new Octobrist leader).

The War Office has drafted new pension regulations for the Army. In general the new regulations lower the pension privileges for the peace-time soldier and raise it, under all heads, for war-service. Thus instead of 60 per cent. for 25 years service only 50 per cent. of the pay of the rank will be allowed in future. For 10 years service 20 per cent. instead of 30 per cent. Two years in the last rank is the minumum for qualification for pension in that rank. War-service, if it includes even a single battle, entitles time to count double, and under battles apparently every armed collision with the enemy counts. The wounded-list is divided into two, first and second class: in the first full pay is given in pension irrespective of length of service: in the second class, where wounds incapacitate for further service 50 per cent. of pay is given in pension after 5 years service, full pension for any period over 15 years service and two-thirds pension for service between 5 and 15 years.

The official reports of the Turkestan Revision are now appearing and will be completed in about a fortnight. The results obtained which indicate that this "revision" was rather of the nature of an exploration of a little known country and its resources than the usual "punitive expedition" after corrupt officials, will be comprised in no fewer than 22 volumes, of which 17 have been issued. New maps of districts hitherto very imperfectly or not at all detailed on available charts are included in these reports. Turkestan is unquestionably a Russian Egypt, only many times larger, wanting irrigation works alone to make it once more the Garden of Eden that Nature apparently intended it to be before the erratic changes in the courses of rivers left it, like so much of Egypt, a sandy desert.

There is a good deal of heart-burning among the members of the St. Petersburg Municipal Council in consequence of certain allegations in Belgian papers to the effect that a million francs of Belgian money was placed in the form of bribes here to secure electric tramway concessions. These hang fire and the Belgians' patience becoming exhausted uncomfortable revelations are appearing. The reform party who were not in office at the time intend to investigate these allegations, and a pretty scandal seems to be in preparation all round.

Following upon the Brussels revelations a Moseow paper publishes from Lyons a statement that a sum of 400,000 frances was expended by a French tramways trust in "preliminary negotiations" for the purpose of securing the St Petersburg tramways concession. As the St Petersburg Municipality has not yet, after years of discussion, settled the matter either way, it is to be presumed these "revelations" of wholesale bribery come from firms, syndicates, trusts and the like, which

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

have decided to drop Russian business for the future.

Opposition to the idea of a Russo-Indian Railway comes in Russia almost wholly from the side of the political "Opposition," which appears to be bent upon justifying its title under all circumatances. This political opposition is based on the apprehension that such a line will never be undertaken by anybody without a Government guarantee, and the Opposition desire to protect the Government from the necessity of spending millions of money "upon a new wild-goose chase in the Middle East which they compare to the "adventure to the Far East" and prophesy equally disastrous consequencesces in the long run. As, however, the Opposition are demanding money for schemes of amelioration which are far in advance of the stage of culture generally arrived at in Russia, their views on this railway will probably have no effect whatever upon any decision that may be come to. The Duma has definitely shown on many occasions that, while sympathising with schemes for "elevating the masses" etc. in the abstract, it lays more stress upon works of primary necessity, the due defence of the country first and foremost. As an idea the Russo-Indian Railway is generally approved all round. Even the Opposition critics admit that while the Anglo-Russian friendship fully guarantees Russia in the Far and Middle East the building of the Russo-Indian Railway would be a "powerful binder" upon the agreement. Hostile critics point out that no railway through desert and unprofitable Persia can ever hope in the long run to stand against the Bagdad line which will tap the richest territory of the ancient world, the mystic Mesopotamia.

The Russian view of the advantages such a line as the Russo-Indian offers to England is that it would release England from the obligation of maintaining always a powerful fleet in the Mediterranean: it would bring all India half as near again to London as it is now: the Indian drafts might go overland, even as German drafts have been repeatedly sent overland via Siberia to the Far East, and, last if least, it would be an adequate reply to the German schemes of aggrandizement in the Middle East.

It is beginning to be whispered that the Duma may possibly be dissolved before it has run its five years' term, apparently owing to the growing opinion that it is becoming more and more a school of bad language, and less and less of a business assembly. It has been talking round elementary education for a couple of months past without succeeding in becoming interesting save to those who enjoy hearing honourable members of the extreme Right and extrame Left denouncing one another as "liars" and "blackguards" from the tribune in defiance of remarks from the chair.

The semi official *Rossia*, after quoting about half a column of a recent speech against an aristocracy by Mr. Lloyd George, concludes with the comment: "The contents and tone of this extract are enough to show that England is in the midst of a peculiar revolutionary agitation. Such speeches are not usually heard from the lips of Ministers." As a matter of fact there is nothing so very "peculiar" about such speeches beyond the fact that they are made in England: I have heard scores of similar speeches in Russia not so long ago; they were not, however, made by Ministers but by the gentry who thereafter proceeded to "burn out the aristocrats" by setting their country-houses ablaze "from Smolensk to Kazan.

M. Stolipin's policy of "revisions" in various administrative spheres, practically covering the whole Empire, has been severely criticised by the old school, but continues steadily. A recent circular of the Premier Minister assures all officials that the supreme Government will take all necessary measures to secure that no man shall be damnified for any true evidence revealing corruption in his department whether the conduct of his superiors be in question or not. It appears that the press stories about officials who had ventured to speak the truth to the "revisors" having suffered for it when the latter turned their backs on the place, were not altogether unfounded.

The storm which has spread over Turkestan and the Caucasus is unprecedented. The Central Asian telegraph ceased to work owing to the heavy falls of snow, and the railway was stopped. In the Caucasus a herd of 400 horses caught by the storm when out pasturing, together with the men in charge, have been lost. In places the snow-fall was seven feet deep, and districts were overwhelmed where snow is hardly ever seen.

A mysterious ship without a name, abandoned by her crew, and floating about the White Sea a helpless wreck is exciting the interest of the authorities at Archangel. The ship is laden with salted cod and other fish, and after apparently a lengthy cruise as a derelict has turned up in the bay of Mezen.

An original attempt at suicide, it is supposed, was made without success on the main tramway route this morning by a young man who standing astride the rails, so as to touch both, reached up to the overhead cables with an iron rod: twice he had to desist to get out of the way of running trams, and the third time he was flung several yards away, but got up and disappeared before the police came on the scene.

The "play-troops," which are a revived institution in Russia to fill the demand for training for boys excited by the success of the Baden Powell Boy Scouts in England and her colonies, do not seem to have much success according to English ideas. Even respect for superiors, which is a corner stone of Russian drill, was curiously illustrated when a general in uniform entered a pastry-cook's and found a couple of youngsters of the corps hard at work on the tarts. They declined to salute or stand up in his presence and were sent off to the guard room in charge of an officer!

Plague, which in its most terrible form, has been rife among the Chinese about the station of Manchuria on the Great Siberian Railway, has now reached Vladivostock, where a Chinaman has died. Moscow leather-dressers, who receive large quantities of a peculiar kind of skins from Mongolia via the Siberian Railway, are taking measures to prevent a possible introduction of plague into Moscow with these goods.

A ladies' gambling club was raided by the police in St. Petersburg last night.

"THE RUINS OF ANGKOR THOM."

INTERESTING LECTURE BEFORE L'ALLIANCE FRANÇAISE.

At the last meeting of l'Alliance Française, held on the 20th inst. at the Van Schaick Hall the President of the Society, Monsieur J. de Cuers de Cogolin, delivered an interesting lecture entitled "Les Ruines d'Angkor,"—illustrated with a number of lime-light views.

The lecturer commenced by giving a short résumé of the history of Cambodja, with which the ruins in question are so intimately connected. He quoted the Chinese annals of the 2nd Century, which reported the existence at that time of the Kingdom of Fou Nan, comprising the present Siam, Cambodia, and Cochin China, with a part of Pegu and the Malacca peninsula; the Kingdom of Lin-yi or Champa, besides the present Annam and Tonkin. The people of all these countries were of about the same race, probably deriving their origin from the central parts of Asia. With regard to the governing classes, principally Hindoos, they came from the coast of Bengal (Madras and Orissa), at least as far as one can judge by the style and composition of the monuments, and by the alphabet of that period.

The Chinese Annals alone give us a rough estimate of the principal events which occurred between the 2nd and 6th Centuries. In the 2nd century, a Hindoo adventurer landed after a successful naval engagement, in Fou-nan, where he married the Queen and became a lawgiver.

During the 3rd Century, an exchange of ambassadors took place between the King of Fou-nan, and the King of the Marundas on the Ganges. In the fourth Century, the Brahman Kaundinya arrives from India and reforms the morals and religion of the Country.

From the beginning of the 6th Century the engraved stelas give their seal of authenticity in support of the Chinese Annals, to wit; the foundation of the independent Kingdom of Khmer, made up out of Cambodja; the official language is the Sanskrit; the state religion, Brahmanisme, while the chronology of the Kings of Khmer is thereby made known to us. At its zenith, the Kingdom of Khmer swallowed up, besides Cambodja, Cochin China, the Laos country, and part of Siam; the capital is then at Angkor Thom; then follow centuries of glory, thereafter revolutions and unlucky wars in the 15th century, the Kings of the country retreat before the conquerors, they abandon Angkor Thom which is being taken by the Siamese, and are gradually forced to seek refuge, first at Lovek, Oudong, and finally at Pnompeh, the present capital.

The Kingdom was on the point of disappearing before the attacks by Siam on the West, and Annam on the East, when the convention of 1863, placing it under the suzerainity of France, saved its existence, and since 1907 enlarged its frontiers, by obtaining from Siam the restitution of the provinces Battambang and Angkor.

Cambodja has numerous monuments, but none of them dating from before the 6th Century, the most beautiful amongst them belonging to the period comprised between the 9th and 13th Centuries. They are all in Hindoo Style, more particularly of the kind found on the Eastern coast of India, but with such modifications that it has acquired a character of its own, which has been named the Khmer Style, after the name of the indigenous population whose rulers obtained supreme power in the 6th Century.

One finds in Cambodja over a thousand Monuments of the past, the most important amongst them being the temple of Beng Melea (IXth century); the Bayon (Xth century); the Phimeanakas, situated like the last named within the precincts of the town of Angkor-Thom, and above all, the celebrated temple or palace of Angkor-Wat, the gem of the whole of Indo-China. At this point in his lecture, Mons. de Cuers caused the first two of his limelight views to be projected on the screen, revealing the exterior and interior enclosures of Angkor Wat, and which he introduced by saying, we shall commence the visit to the ruins of Angkor by this monument, while you have fresh before your eyes, the whole groundplan.

Views 3-3a-4 and 5 showed a great cause way, ornamented with magnificent lions, conducting the visitor to the entrance of the palace, while views 6 and 7 showed the door, protected by the Naga—the serpent with 7 heads drawn up across the cause way. As soon as the threshold has been crossed, a long avenue is entered leading to the foot of the principal monument with its 5 great towers in the shape of a tiara, while view No. 8 showed how the monument appeared with the girdle of terraces of the second and third enclosures. The lecturer, impressed with his subject, asked here: Does one not expect to see there a heaving multitude and pilgrims climbing the white marble steps? But everything remains silent; the breath of death has passed over these monuments, which appear nevertheless as if they had been abandoned only yesterday; and tropical nature is so powerful that the trees have squeezed themselves into the most beautiful pieces of architecture, the walls crumble, and this marvel would have very soon disappeared, if the government of the protectorate had not come to the defence of the work of man,—this is well illustrated in views 9 and 10.

Then follow views 12-35 showing in a resplendent succession, an enchanting esplanade, guarded by nagas, or dragons with 9 heads, and fantastical lions; a sheet of water crossed by a bridge which by a large flight of steps leads down to a pond,

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

avenues, steps, and again flights of steps, and at the end the first temple: a colonnaded gallery from which porticos project surmounted by towers—the classical Hindoo prea sal with indented steepies—and gigantic porches through which the multitudes of magnificent soldiery and richly caparisoned elephants passed of yore. Thus would a voyager summarise his impressions of the palace of Angkor-Wat, which emerges as if it had sprung out of the two large Sra, or sacred tanks, in which the walls of the first enclosed are steeped. The palace consists of three storeys, the first composed of a colonnaded gallery of 800 ft. length the second of one somewhat shorter with balustraded windows, and high towers at the angles; the third of a gallery in the same style like the last, perched on a high wall with corner towers even more enormous than those on the last named, and these again dominated by the gigantic tower of the Central Sanctuary.

To give an idea of the dimensions of these veritable Babylonian ruins, let me tell you that the circumference of the ground foundations (bed-valance) is no less than 8,000 ft., while to enable you to judge of the sumptuous character of the decorations, I may add that there is not the smallest space on their surface, which is not elaborately carved and polished;—acanthus foliage, pearls, budding flowers, laid out in ground, lozenge shape, and elliptical figures, festooned dragons, arabesques, and a thousand and one other marble carvings which transform the whole into a veritable lacework.

Angkor-Wat, notwithstanding the meaning of Wat, which signifies "Pagoda," must have been the marvellous palace of a King. The King of Cambodja lived generally at Angkor Thom, at Bayon of which I will treat presently, but Angkor Wat was a palace in the neighbourhood of the capital, the Versailles where the Khmer monarch loved to journey with his Court. Later on the palace became a pagoda, a temple exclusively reserved for religious purposes, and where the King went to fulfil his religious duties. Angkor Thom, the ancient capital of the Kingdom of Cambodja, is at ¾ hours distance from Angkor Wat. To get there one has to pass through an immense forest where great banyan trees preponderate, emerging from a stifling vegetation. Rattan, bamboo, palm, bananas and lianes, are interwoven and smother one another. This verdant medley is peopled by thousands of squirrels, by monkeys springing from branch to branch, and countless birds giving life to the solitude where only the chirping of the cricket breaks the silence.

It is in the heart of the forest itself, that Angkor Thom is situated, in a vast quadrilateral of 14½ kilometers (10 Eng. Miles) in circumference enclosed by a wall of 9 meters (27 Eng. ft.) high and completely surrounded by a moat of 300 ft. wide. Five causeways lined by trees, cross this moat leading to the five gates of the city.

Each side of the quadrilateral has a gate bearing the name of the corresponding point of the compass, with the exception of the East gate, which is called the gate of the dead, and about 100 meter distant of this latter, the 5th gate, the gate of victory; View 36 shows us the North Gate. Under the gigantic creepers one perceives the debris of the sacred Naga which in a semikneeling position bear colossal figures of a dispassionate and grave aspect. This avenue has been called, the avenue of the Giants.

On entering the Southgate, the visitor looks on the marvel of Angkor Thom, viz. the Bayon, undoubtedly the most original monument issued from the Khmer Arts It is an immense building, in which 16 doors give access to rooms containing statues of Sakya-Mouni, shown in views Nos. 37 and 38. The Bayon is the sole monument which possesses a double round of sculptured galleries; if they were joined at the ends their superb compositions in bas-relief would extend to a length of 4000 ft. and one could count more than 11,000 people or animals on them carved in the granite, 11,000 Figures on the walls of the Bayon, 15,000 on those of Angkor-Wat, and of all these figures from 8 to 12 inches high, there is not a single one rough hewn; every one is cut out of the rock, completely finished off. Every character has its individuality, for he represents with the evidence of a never flagging observation, the sentiment of line and attitude which real art ought to give to life. It requires to be added, that these enormous walls on which these numerous sculptures are spread out, consist of masses of marble and granite, simply put on top of one another without cement or mortar of any kind for holding them together, and after having admired the art of the sculptor, we cannot but render homage to the science of these workmen,—one cannot call them masons, as there was no masonry in those days—of these collectors of stone, of which no other country has seen the like. Views 39-49 illustrated in a series of magnificent reproductions, the above details. The lecturer then went on to say, that it would take too long to go over the whole field of the ruins of the old capital, but he showed in views 50-52 the temple of Phimeniacas with the lion and the sentry guarding its door, while drawing attention to its pointed Niches, recalling the architecture of our churches in the Middle Ages.

In views 53-55 he showed us the Cha-Fuan, towers emerging from the jungle which surround them. Boro-Boudour, looking from a distance like an enormous Roman amphiteatre, and the walls of which are covered with carvings.

Leaving Angkor Thom, a great many splendid Khmer monuments although not so grandiose as those shown above show themselves under the jungle which has partly buried their ruins; for instance Préa-khan, a former capital; Véal-réacha dac where the military reviews used to be held; the sanctuary of Nirpone consecrated to Nirvana; Mayar-talas, the Alligator lake; Karachi where the sacred Crocodiles were being fed; the pool of Hinglay, in which the faithful plunged to clean themselves of their spiritual impurities, or to heal their infirmities; Pra-prohm; Preasat-keo the crystal pyramide, and farther, still farther on, Beng Melea, Prakan, Kokker etc, etc., all of them ruins which bear testimony to a great nation decayed; to a glorious epoch; imposing ruins which day by day are being eaten into by the rains, and which gradually sink deeper and deeper under the bamboos and giant creepers of a tropical vegetation.

The general de Beylie, who only a few months ago found his death on the river Mekong, has written a pamphlet on the ruins of Angkor, from which I have drawn a great many data and some of the views of Angkor Wat and Bayon for the illustration of my subject.

The general has dedicated this pamphlet to M. Klobubowski, the governor general of Indo-China, whose enlightened initiative has definitely opened last year proper roads of access for savants, artists, and voyagers to these celebrated Cambodjaen ruins. Thanks to the Governor of Indo-China, one can now at all seasons of the year go from Saigon to Angkor, either by land or by water. It is a few days journey through a superb country to the ruins, which the enlightened labours of the French school of the Far East, have wrested from oblivion and revealed to the admiration of the world.

The lecturer, in concluding his theme of absorbing interest which elicited hearty applause from the large audience, was scarcely audible when he said: I can only give you one advice, and that is go and visit Angkor!

It is sincerely to be hoped that M. de Cuers may be prevailed upon to yield to the desire of that large portion of the Yokohama public, which could not be present at the above mentioned meeting, to repeat his highly instructive and sympathetically treated lecture at a no distant date.

Mr. Kotaro Mochizuki, author of "Japan Today" has been honoured by very prettily expressed letters of thanks for copies of his book presented to King George, Queen Mary and Queen Alexandra.

"THE JAPAN DAILY MAIL."

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, SUNDAYS AND NATIONAL HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED.

Subscription, 2 *yen* per Month, 24 *yen* per Year.

Special Offer for 1910 to Missionaries and School-teachers subscribing this year, *yen* 18.00 per annum.

Postage extra. Single copies, 10 *sen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

For 3 insertions, per inch 1 *yen.*
For 6 insertions, per inch 1.50 *yen.*

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed on one months' contract.

A discount of 15 per cent. allowed on 3 months' contract.

A discount of 25 per cent. allowed on 6 months' contract.

A discount of 50 per cent. allowed on 12 months' contract.

Notices of Marriages, Births, Deaths and Paragraphs referring to Reception Days, one *yen* per insertion.

"The Japan Weekly Mail."

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

Subscription 2 *yen* per Month, 24 *yen* per Year, half-price to Missionaries and School-teachers.

Postage extra. Single copies 50 *sen.*

ADVERTISING RATES.

1.50 *yen* per inch per month.
Half page, *yen* 25 per month.
Full page, *yen* 50 per month.

Telegrams: "Mail."

Telephone: { Yokohama—No. 144. / Tokyo—No. 176 (Shiba).

NOTICE.

THE Manager of the *Japan Mail* invites attention to the fact that the system called *Furikae-Chokin* enables accounts to be paid to persons at a distance without the expense of a Post Office Order. Any one desiring to transmit money due to this journal need only pay the amount to the nearest Post Office by filling in the form which accompanies the Bills sent from the *Japan Mail* and handing in the form, with the amount in question, to the nearest Post Office. The number of the *Japan Mail's* Post Office Savings Bank account is 6,498.

Yokohama, February 28th, 1910.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

possible to illuminate the position of an enemy at any hour of the night. Evidently the great difficulty of such an arrangement is that the shell must be strong enough to resist the force of propulsion and yet frail enough to burst under the action of a charge which will not shatter the illuminating apparatus. The inventor is said to have spent five years elaborating his scheme. It cost the life of one of his children and the desertion of his wife, who regarded him as a lunatic.

The *Yorozu Choho* publishes a complaint which requires a great deal of confirmation. Our contemporary says that applications for sleeping cars made by Japanese travellers via Siberia are nearly always refused point blank by the agents of the Wagons de Lits Company, on the ground that no berths are available. If the traveller applies at Vladivostock, however, he finds ample accommodation, and the *Yorozu* therefore advises that all reference to the Yokohama agents should be eschewed by intending Japanese travellers. We do not believe this for a moment, but we commend the statement of the *Yorozu* to the Yokohama agency, as it seems to call for some explanation or denial.

It is stated that a project is on foot to harness the Chikugo River in Kyushu. The necessary survey had been made by an expert called Mr. Mochida, and the calculation is that an expenditure of 4 million *yen* will furnish 20,000 horse-power net. Of this quantity 5,000 horse-power will be taken by the Wakamatsu Foundry, and the remaining 15,000 by various collieries and other enterprises *en route*. The names of several well-known capitalists are mentioned as promoting this scheme.

With regard to the assault committed on a foreign lady in the Yokohama railway station last Saturday, we desire to write in condemning the cowardly and brutal conduct of her assailant. It is said that he claims consideration on the alleged ground of having been called "beast" or *chikusho*. Whether that most improbable incident occurred or not we cannot tell, but to be called a "beast" fifty times over does not constitute the slightest excuse for an assault by a man on a woman. Doubtless the police will deal as effectively as possible with the crime, but we fear that as there was no consequent disablement the measure of relief afforded by the law will seem wholly inadequate to Occidental eyes.

The *Official Gazette* of the 27th instant announces that Port Lazareff (Gensan) and Chinnampo (which includes Masampo) are henceforth to be regarded as Japanese naval ports. Their limits will be 25 miles east and west and 30 miles north and south. The island of Tsushima is included in the Korean system. Various regulations are published with regard to using these ports, but we presume that an English version will be promulgated in due time.

When the officers of the Japanese training squadron were entertained by the citizens of Mexico on the 26th instant, a most unpleasant incident occurred. Among the entertainments given was a bull-fight, and when the Japanese officers appeared upon the scene they were loudly cheered, which was all well enough, but unfortunately some elements of the crowd raised at the same time a cry of "down with the Americans," to the no small embarrassment of the Japanese guests. Of course such a situation was beyond remedy. However distasteful it may have been to the Japanese to be associated even vicariously with the enemies of the United States, they could not have controlled the feelings of these Mexican agitators. Of course the trouble had its origin in the shocking affair which recently occurred in Texas; an affair which betrayed on both sides complete subservience to elementary passions.

Events often take an unexpected turn and such seems to be the case in California at present. A party of business men have conceived the idea of holding an international exhibition at San Francisco to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, and the project appears to be receiving much support. But President Taft has managed to let it be known that if the California Legislature passes any anti-Japanese bill, he, the President will veto the Exhibition proposal. It is thought that this procedure on Mr. Taft's part will effectually restrain the anti-Japanese element in the State, and that the world will enjoy a respite from displays of racial antipathy for the next year or two, so far as California is concerned.

In connection with the recently circulated rumour that the sinking of a dry-dock at Manila had been brought about by Japanese contrivance, we gather from this morning's telegrams that such a suspicion is actually entertained by the Local Authorities. They instituted a search of a store kept by a Japanese subject, and they subsequently made a house-to-house visitation of several Japanese residents. This intelligence is wired from San Francisco, and the telegram adds that feeling runs very high against the Japanese.

AVIATION AT MANILA CARNIVAL.

The Far East has yet to see a master of flight in the air, and the Philippine Carnival at Manila will give those interested their first opportunity. Glen Curtiss, the famous American birdman, winner of speed competitions all over the world, has made an agreement with the Carnival Committee, and during the festival week, from February 21st to 28th, will make daily flights.

Curtiss easily holds a place among the five most able and fearless fliers in the world, and his visit to the Philippines is an event of enthralling interest. He was among those who, in 1909, made it possible to say that the problem of stability had been solved. In that year he and his like showed the world that the modern aeronaut was willing and able to make a flight when the wind was of a strength hitherto considered prohibitive, and to drive his craft into a storm which would have kept the machines of his predecessors in their sheds. In October, 1909, Curtiss, in a compact little biplane weighing less than half as much as those of his competitors, won the International Cup at Rheims, flying over a 12.42 mile course in under 16 minutes. Since then aviation has made enormous strides, and Curtiss has kept pace with them. He will be one of the supreme attractions of the Great Carnival.

Japan has her aeronauts, and they will have much to learn from Curtiss. The opportunity of seeing him is the easier for the agreement which has been made by the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., the Norddeutscher Lloyd, and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha for the issue of round trip tickets to Manila during the Carnival Season at special rates. The famous flier should attract many visitors whose first concern will be his display.

FIRES.

On the 24th inst. fire broke out in the compound of the Tokyo Prefectural Office, resulting in the destruction of a building belonging to a luncheon provider.

The whole building of the Moji Customs House was destroyed by fire on the 24th inst.

In the small hours of 3rd inst. a fire occurred at Utsunomiya. The Shimotsuke Paper-mill and 13 other buildings were reduced to ashes. The loss sustained by the paper-mill company is estimated at 50,000 *yen*.

On the 25th inst. a fire occurred at Miyakonojo, Miyasaki prefecture, resulting in the destruction of 48 houses. No casualties are reported.

About 2 a.m. on Wednesday a fire occurred at Kokubu-mura, near Oiso. Fanned by a strong wind the flames spread so rapidly that 97 houses were burnt down in two hours, destroying half the village. The famous Buddhist temple Kinryuji at Koiso was also reduced to ashes owing to sparks from the conflagration. Several persons sustained injuries. The loss is estimated at not less than 50,000 *yen*. Baron Mitsui's villa in the town was at one time in danger, but the fire was extinguished after destroying an arbour belong to the villa.

Another fire occurred the same day at Kasua, near Utsunomiya, which destroyed five storehouses and eighty other buildings. Sparks flew into on adjacent forest, which was swept by the flames.

THE NEW HOUSES OF THE DIET.

The bill for the construction of the Houses of the Diet was decided at the Committee meeting held on the 26th instant. The gist of the scheme is as follows:—

Site:—Nogata-cho Kojimachi.

Configuration:—Original estimate of the number of *tsubo* is 18,605 which is to be increased to 27,085.

Form of buildings:—Four-storied building including underground floor.

Materials:—Imported materials will not be used except in unavoidable cases.

Structure:—Ground for building—concrete with iron frame. Walls—bricks with iron frame, using stone outside. Roofs and floors—concrete with iron frame.

Electric equipment:—An electric power-house is to be built outside the main buildings.

Seats for members:—450 seats for the House of Peers and over 503 for the House of Representative.

Dining-rooms and Saloons:—Each House will be provided with dining-rooms and saloons for it own use.

CALENDARS.

The closing of the year brings with it reminders in the form of calendars, many of which are tasteful and effective in the extreme. The Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society (Messrs. Bavier & Co., local agents) has selected the fine old cathedral as the most distinctive feature of a handsome wall-calendar; the Yorkshire (Berigny and Co.) has a similar card, with bold figures; the Union Assurance Society (Messrs. Cornes & Co.) sends an exceedingly neat wall-card, with monthly date-block. Among the most effective designs we have seen for some time is that of the Meiji Fire Insurance Company, with an excellent reproduction of the crest of Fuji, and a view of the Tokyo head office. Charming souvenirs of a similar character are also to hand from Messrs. Kanaya of Nikko, and Messrs. Tamamura, the well-known photographers of Bentendori.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN YOKOHAMA.

At 9.06 p.m. on the 22nd inst. a very slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting twenty-four seconds.

At 3.31 p.m. on the 25th inst. a very slight earthquake shock was felt in Yokohama, lasting one minute and thirty-eight seconds. The oscillations were principally in a northerly and southerly direction.

INTERNET ARCHIVE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A FIASCO AND ITS AFTERMATH.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 24*)

(COMMUNICATED.)

THE final results of the "wanton and unnecessary" election of December 1910 have at length come to hand. The several telegraphic agencies are not absolutely in agreement as to the exact figures, the correspondents of one or two of our Japanese contemporaries giving one more seat to the Liberals and one less to the Labourites than does Reuter. Nevertheless the general result is unaffected by the discrepancy. It is a result with which neither of the two great parties can pretend to be satisfied. The Liberal Government, chafing under the relentless domination of its Irish master, decided, on the breakdown of the conference, to make a desperate bid for freedom. Accordingly they rushed to the country at a moment favourable to themselves and unfavourable to their opponents—when a depleted register precluded many thousand voters from exercising their privilege—in the hope of increasing their real majority (as distinguished from their sham majority), to such an extent as would render them independent of the "Dollar Dictator" and peradventure, also, of his Socialist co-partners in tyranny. To this end was called into requisition every electioneering device known to the party trickster—not the least of which was the deferment by Mr. ASQUITH of any definite pronouncement on the crucial subject of Home Rule till the elections were halfway through. All the familiar misrepresentations, the old appeals to prejudice, were repeated *ad nauseam*. But all in vain. The whole manœuvre, which never rose to its intended dignity of a *coup d'etat*, has ended in dismal failure. The "tied" Ministry remains as "tied" as ever—in fact, rather more so than before. For while the net result of the election is a loss of 4 seats to the Liberals, it has witnessed an increase of strength in the ranks of their taskmasters. Mr REDMOND is even now rejoicing in the acquisition of 3 "dollar" recruits, and Mr. KEIR HARDIE, the champion of social revolution, can make a similar sinister boast. Compared with the returns of last January the figures stand thus:—

	December, 1910.	January, 1910.	Net gain or loss.
Unionists	272	273	— 1
Liberals	271	275	— 4
Labourites	43	40	+ 3
Nationalists	74	71	+ 3
Ind. Nationalists.....	10	11	— 1

Such crumbs of comfort as fall from this dead-level of results belong entirely to the extremist supporters of the unhappy Coalition. It would be idle to deny that the issue of this latest appeal to a somewhat irresponsive electorate is a disappointment for the Unionists as well. The friends of the Union and of the Empire went into the conflict with high hopes of reducing the Government to a condition of even greater impotence than before. Indeed, there were not wanting political prophets who predicted a clear majority for the Opposition. However, as not infrequently happens, the prophets were wrong. The country refused to be "drawn." But if there could be said to be any way by which, without pronouncing definitely on the several highly complex issues at stake, it might show its disapproval of the whole course followed by the Government, it has chosen that way. The election just ended will certainly rank among the most unpopular of modern times. As for the three vital problems of Home Rule, Tariff Reform and the House of Lords, the various sections of the Kingdom are apparently "of the same opinion still." The South of England remains as solidly Unionist, Scotland and the North as firmly Liberal—and the "Celtic fringe" holds the balance. What then, it may be asked? Is this Celtic section of the kingdom, whether masquerading under leek or shamrock, to rule the great British nation, and the greater British Empire? Is the House of Lords to be sent into the limbo of the past, Ireland handed over to the priest and the moonlighter, the Empire to be dismembered though sheer neglect, because a few score revolutionaries and foreign paid agitators, indifferent to all else but the grinding of their own axes, say it must be so? That, indeed, seems to be the fatal course towards which a Government, nominally led by a Liberal statesman, but in reality driven by its "wild men," is slowly but surely tending. According to the Parliament Bill, to which the Coalition has finally committed itself, any measure passed by the Lower House will become law within two years. The House of Lords, the supreme constitutional safeguard against revolutionary legislation, is to be treated as if it did not exist. For England, universal suffrage, the payment of members, the taxation of the landlord out of existence, the "crude Socialism" of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, with its attendant neglect of the nation's vital defences; for Ireland, Home Rule, separation, anarchy—while the world looks on amazed, the Empire disgusted and ashamed. Already we hear from Ulster, threatened with betrayal, talk of recourse to arms. "Ulster will fight," runs the saying, "and Ulster will be right." Certain Unionist journals are pertinently asking whether, in the event of the loyalists of the only prosperous part of Ireland forcibly resisting the imposition of Home Rule, the Government will employ the armed resources of the Empire to compel the men of Ulster to submit to their hereditary enemies? Examined from any point of view, the situation is distressing, nay alarming. Even your genuine Liberal must regard it with grave misgiving. Your confirmed parochialist, of course, his vision fixed on the village waterworks, hears of the prospect of a national upheaval with smug complacency. The extremists, bent on destruction, rejoice and are glad. However, the man whose soul is not so dead but that he can think with pride and affection of "his own, his native land," must feel profound concern at this dangerous crisis in its affairs. He cannot but grieve to reflect that the fiasco of the election forebodes an aftermath of strife, the end of which no man can foretell.

ESPIONAGE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 28.*)

IT is a remarkable tribute to the influence of militarism on the civilization of the modern world that an action which would be unhesitatingly condemned in ordinary circumstances is condoned, so far as its moral aspect is concerned, if the motive for its commission is the benefit of the intelligence department of some naval or military organization. In everyday life there is an ugly sound about the word "spy," as connoting meanness of character and underhandedness in method; but in service circles the term loses its disagreeable significance. Presumably this distinction without a difference is made out of tacit obedience to that somewhat crude and immoral dictum, "All's fair in love and war." Be that as it may, however, the fact remains that every nation which believes, rightly or wrongly, that it must depend for security on its naval or military strength—and this includes practically all the nations on the face of the globe—has a secret service and an army of well-paid spies. In some cases, of course, the funds set apart for this purpose greatly exceed those allotted in others—we believe we are correct when we say that in the case of Great Britain and the United States the amount is, by comparison, ridiculously small; but the practice may nevertheless be described as universal.

Such being the case, it seems to us that a quite unnecessary amount of fuss is made when (as sometimes happens) the work of a spy miscarries, with resultant disaster to himself. The arrest of the two English officers, TRENCH and BRANDON, for endeavouring to obtain information regarding the fortifications at Borkum has been made the text for an amount of sensational talk quite out of proportion to the incident in question. Whether officially attached to an Intelligence Department or not, these two officers were well aware of the risk they ran in attempting to make flashlight photographs of the military works in question. The island of Borkum is the remotest, or furthest west, of those of the Frisian islands which belong to Germany, and occupies a commanding position directly opposite the mouth of the Dollart Zee, or estuary of the Ems. Recognizing the admirable natural advantages of this wide but shallow inlet for the purposes of a torpedo-station, the naval authorities of the Fatherland have included in their scheme the above mentioned island, —hitherto in favour as a small but popular

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

watering-place. Hence the construction of certain new works became necessary, and it was these that the English officers set themselves to investigate. Such information as they could obtain, they frankly admitted, was intended for the use of a person at the Admiralty referred to as "Reggie"—which is not surprising, seeing that the First Lord rejoices in that baptismal name. However, their originality of resource, which does not seem to have been tempered by discretion, did not suffice to enable them to evade the searchlights of the fort, and the consequence was—four years' imprisonment in a fortress. With the trial at Leipzig, in our judgment, or with the sentence pronounced, no fault can be found. The proceedings of the Court are admitted on all hands to have been characterized by dignity and impartiality. Comparisons between this case and that of Lieutenant HELM in England are out only odious, but out of place.

As for the methods of the "professional" spy, they are sometimes not devoid of humour, as an "ex-intelligence officer" testifies in one of the London reviews. The use of photography in up-to date espionage, says this authority, is much more restricted than might be supposed, despite recourse to various "slim" devices:—

Ingenuity is often positively dangerous on the Continent, where the spy-fever is always more or less raging and suspicion very easily aroused. A good many of the old "dodges," too, are quite played out. An officer in the disguise of a nursemaid passing round works with a "pram" containing a dummy baby, in the folds of whose clothes a snapshot camera was artfully concealed, may have been possible years ago—though the story goes that the "nurse" was caught—but nowadays such a masquerade would be merely absurd. On the other hand, very simple expedients are sometimes successful. As a rule British officers are not very keen on, and do not greatly shine at, this sort of work, for which the inducements in our Service are not great. Success may mean a certain amount of official approbation, and good results are well paid for. But failure means unenviable notoriety at least, and no sort of assistance can be expected from one's own people. In spite of this a certain number of officers do take up this special branch, and some obtain good results, mostly by very simple methods. As an example, the case may be quoted of a shrewd Gunner who wanted particularly to obtain a picture, even from a distance, of a certain Continental fort. After waiting some time in vain for a favourable opportunity, he got what he wanted by giving a picnic and photographing the party with the fort in the background.

Though the camera as a weapon of espionage, is, for obvious reasons, somewhat played out, there can be no doubt that the advent of the aeroplane opens up a new field for the ingenuity of the intelligence officer. It will be difficult indeed to guard the secrets of a fortress from observation directed from overhead, with or without the aid of photographic apparatus. Such a proceeding, of course, would be attended by an infinitely greater degree of risk for the enterprising spy, but the results obtainable would be of proportionately greater value. The unwritten history of espionage may therefore be expected to include, in the near future, strange and stirring developments, beside which the abortive exploit of Borkum will appear tame by comparison.

THE IRISH-AMERICAN DANGER.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 29.*)

(COMMUNICATED).

SUFFICIENT attention does not seem to have been directed to the question of the evil effects likely to be produced between the two great representative nations of the English-speaking world by the Irish separatist agitation. Much has been said of the disastrous consequences it is certain to bring on Ireland itself, and, in particular, on the only loyal and prosperous part of it; and much has been said on what might be called the Imperial aspect of the question. But the mischievous influence which is, and must inevitably be, exerted on Anglo-American relations by a persistent anti-British propaganda appears to have been generally overlooked. Yet it would be idle to deny that the Irish-American publicist is a power in the American political world. To begin with, the Irishman is a born agitator, and he may be said to have enjoyed a century of practice under the most favourable conditions—that is to say, in countries where the principle of freedom of speech is carried almost to the point of absurdity. Not only have these conditions being availed of to the fullest extent, but—what is more to the point—the modern Fenian has wealth and numbers on his side. There are in the Eastern States of the Great Republic twice as many Irishmen as can now be found in Ireland. New York itself may be said to be governed by Irishmen, and the press in this part of the American continent remains, as a whole, strongly antagonistic to Britain and all things British. It is perhaps unnecessary here to insist upon the fact that, for many years past, the political campaigns in Ireland, as well as in certain constituencies in the north of England where the Irish vote is considerable, have been fought with money obtained from the United States.

As to Irish aims, there never has been, or can be, the slightest misapprehension. Thirty years ago, Mr. PARNELL declared, through the columns of the New York *Irish World*, that an independent Ireland is the ultimate goal at which all Irishmen aim. "None of us, whether we are in America or in Ireland, or wherever we may be, will be satisfied until we have destroyed the last link which keeps Ireland bound to England." Speaking recently in New York, the present champion of separatism, Mr. JOHN REDMOND, enunciated the same creed, in so many words:—

"If it were in my power to-morrow by any honourable means *to absolutely emancipate Ireland* I would do it. I would feel it my duty to do it. I believe it would be just as possible for Ireland to have a prosperous and *free separate existence* as a nation as Holland, or Belgium, or Switzerland, or other small nationalities. And if it were in the power of any Irishman to bring that result about to-morrow by honourable and brave means, *he would be indeed a coward and a traitor to the traditions of his race did he not do so.*"

Another doughty champion of Irish liberation "from the English yoke" is the *Gaelic American* of New York, which has repeatedly advocated the use of physical force in Ireland for the purpose of utterly destroying British rule in Ireland. Of course, the recent election campaign in the British Isles has been skilfully used for the furtherance of the separatist cause. A typical pronouncement is that of the New York *Freeman's Journal*, which, in its issue of December 1st, has the effrontery to declare that "Canada, Australia and the United States demand Home Rule for Ireland, and *will not be entirely friendly to England until it is granted.*" For a mixture of malice with mischief-making misrepresentation, this impudent asseveration would be hard to beat. Two of the self-governing Dominions are depicted, with the United States, as outside nations whose common attitude towards England will continue one of unfriendliness, till such time, forsooth, as the puppets begin their posturing on College Green!

All these incitements to rebellion—for such, in truth, they are—can not fail to have an evil effect on public opinion in their environment. Signs are not wanting, in fact, to show that such is the case. The raising of $200,000 from American pockets to assist the Nationalists in their anti-British agitation is only one out of many. For another, we may take a vulgar and insulting gibe at the British Constitution, which recently appeared in the New York *Evening Journal*, one of Mr. R. HEARST'S numerous "yellow" publications. In the course of a lengthy editorial, girding at Unionism and all for which it stands, the Irish-Socialist vampire utters this threefold sneer:—

(1) The House of Commons is the entire Government;
(2) The King of England is a sort of national vermiform appendix;
(3) The House of Lords has practically ceased to exist.

Now when a prominent American citizen, controller of some hundreds of newspapers throughout the United States, permits his journalistic organs thus to insult a great and friendly nation, under cover of furthering the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, we consider that the time has arrived for moderate men on both sides of the Atlantic to ask whether the limits of Irish separatist agitation have not been reached, and whether the amicable relations between England and the United States should any longer be subjected to a strain deliberately imposed upon them by a section of interested and unscrupulous agitators.

SOCIALISM AND DEFENCE.

(*The Japan Daily Mail, December 30.*)

WITH the growth of Socialism in the various Occidental nations—the East, it may be claimed, as yet knows little of the phenomenon—the attitude of the apostles of Collectivism towards the crucial sub-

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

ject of national safety becomes of continually greater concern to mankind at large. It is impossible to ignore the Socialist movement and the inroads it has made in the democracy of practically every civilized nation. Whether or not the original bestowers of the boon of the franchise foresaw the consequences of their liberality, it must now be recognized that Socialism, as at present understood, is the heritage of the ballot-box. Moreover, it follows that the broader the basis of popular representation, the greater the spread of the evil—as we believe it to be. Democracy has at last arrived at this stage of its career — it has recognized its electoral power; and the increase of that power by any such device as universal suffrage must profoundly affect the sociological situation throughout the world. As this particular measure of universal suffrage is believed in many quarters to be only a question of time, and is even whispered to form a part of the programme adopted by the political party at present in power in England, it behoves the student of the times to make some enquiry into the tenets of the Social Democrat on a matter generally held to be of vital importance. A Socialist of repute has bidden us recognize the masses as our masters. When these same masters are duly won over to the Collectivist cause, what is likely to be their attitude towards the question of national defence?

It is well known that, in England, the attitude of the Socialist M.P. towards the question of naval and military defence is unsympathetic, to say the least. Thus, we find the present leader of the Labour Party publicly declaring that "the Labour Party *was* the 'little Navy party,' and was not ashamed of the fact." Another well known Socialist Democrat writes, in the *London Review*, "After all, what is a Dreadnought but a 'swag-ship,' whether in England or in Germany—'swag' from truck to keel? Build ten, build twenty, at Portsmouth or at Kiel; the object of their building will be 'swag'." Leaving on one side the fact (which this writer, curiously enough, ignores) that the greater part of the alleged 'swag' must find its way into the pockets of the workmen themselves, the dictum affords sufficient evidence of the Socialistic frame of mind on this subject. But let us suppose, for a moment, that such views as these are allowed to prevail. Let us suppose that England, for example, ceases to build Dreadnoughts; that the money now spent on naval armaments be diverted to purposes of social reform, such as pensions for all persons over 60, payment of the unemployed, etc. What would happen to the Collectivist cause—or, as is more important, to the country—if a few thousand foreign invaders landed on its shores and brought the working of the Socialist machine to a sudden and irrevocable standstill? What would become of the British Empire if, while Messrs. KEIR HARDIE, HENDERSON & Co. were working out their pleasant theories in their Socialist council of state, a rising took place in Egypt or India, or Australia was invaded by foreign troops? Probably your perfervid Social Democrat cares for none of these things, but it should at least occur to him that there would be an immediate end to that unlimited "freedom" which is so essential to the execution of his pacific schemes. Others, again, may pin their faith to "international socialism," and fondly hope that the socialistic brethren in one country may hold back the dogs of war from another. We fear this is but a slender reed on which to lean. In no nation has socialism attained the strength and solidarity which it has attained in Germany, but the leaders of the Social Democrats in that country have placed on record their belief that they would nevertheless be impotent to intervene in the event of difficulties arising between that Power and (shall we say) England, because popular sentiment, or at least that of patriotism, would be too strong for them—to say nothing of the influence of officialdom. Nor does the history of international Socialist Congresses afford much hope in the direction of coöperation for war-prevention purposes. In the most recent of these, held at Copenhagen in October last, the conference came near to dissolution over an amendment supplied by Mr. KEIR HARDIE to a resolution proposed by the German delegates. The terms of the original proposition were somewhat vague—"to stop war by every means." The English Labourite desired to give definiteness to the proposal by the substitution of the words *by a universal strike*. To this, however, the German delegates declined to agree, and the matter was only disposed of by being shelved for the time being. Such incidents as these are instructive as showing how liable to breakdown are the theories of the Socialist when they approach the region of practice. But the fundamental defect of the whole movement is that it has dissociated itself from national feeling on the supremest of all issues—that of national safety. Pending the advent of the millennium, unless the preachers and teachers of Socialism succeed in finding a satisfactory solution, on communistic lines, for the problem of defence in relation to patriotism—if that, indeed, be possible—they will never make headway with their dangerous creed.

LOCAL NEWS.

On New Year's Eve electric cars in Tokyo and Yokohama will run throughout the night.

A general meeting of the Yokohama Stock Exchange was held on Monday afternoon, when a dividend of eight per cent. per annum was declared. Subsequently it was decided at an extraordinary general meeting to increase the present capital of 2,000,000 *yen* to 3,000,000 *yen* at a time favourable for the purpose.

All the Government and Municipal Offices were closed on Wednesday morning for the New Year vacation, which will last a week.

The three Imperial grandsons left Shimbashi on the 22nd inst. for the Imperial villa at Atami, where Their Highnesses will spend the cold season.

His Majesty the Emperor who has suffered a slight indisposition for several days, is reported to have been completely restored to health.

A Yokohama citizen named Kato Gunjiro has obtained permission of the Harbour Police Office to fire the New Year's Eve gun off the Eastern Hatoba of this port.

At a meeting of the Yokohama Assembly held on the 23rd inst., the bill for raising a municipal loan of 9,950,000 *yen* was passed after making a few slight amendments in the terms.

Prince and Princess Kanin returned to Yokohama from Okinawa prefecture on the 23rd inst. a little before noon by the despatch-boat *Manshu*, and immediately proceeded to Tokyo by train.

Expert Yabe, of the Finance Department, who proceeds to England on business connected with the revised tariff question, will leave Shimbashi by the 6 p.m. train on the 30th instant.

During the absence of Mr. E. W. Frazar, Chilian Acting Consul General at Yokohama, Mr. R. J. Kirby of Messrs, Sale and Frazar, Ltd., in Tokyo, will take charge of the Consulate-General.

General Kawamura and Major-General Hongo were appointed on the 24th inst. Commander-in-Chief and Chief of the Staff respectively, for the occasion of the annual military review to be held on January 8 on the Aoyama Parade Ground.

On the 21st inst. an atrocious murder was committed at Hyakuni-cho, in the suburbs of Tokyo. Mr. Nawa Kozo, an official of the Kyobashi Ward Office, returned home in the evening from attending a social gathering to speed the parting year, when he discovered to his surprise that his wife and three children had been strangled to death.

The Railway Board will issue 20 per cent. discount return tickets from the 25th instant until 10th proximo for second-class and third-class passengers to Kamakura. Dzushi, Fujisawa, Chigasaki, Hiratsuka, Oiso, Katase, Kozu, and Hase. The above tickets can be obtained at Shimbashi, Shinanawa, Kanagawa, Yokohama, and Hiranuma Stations. Return tickets for Odawara, Yumoto, Hakone, Ohito, Shuzenji, and Kona, which are available for a fortnight, are being issued and the issue will continue until the 31st instant.

Mr. Makiuchi, a member of the Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly, presented a motion at a meeting of the Assembly held on the 23rd inst., to remove the licensed quarter of Yokohama to some place in the suburbs, on the ground that the present quarter being near the centre of the city, is detrimental to the public welfare. Further he stated that a preliminary school stands too close to the quarter, so that much injury is inflicted on the education of children. What course the authorities concerned will take is awaited with interest.

On the 24th inst. the ceremony of laying of the foundation copper-plate for the construction of the Yoshida Bridge in this city, took place in the enclosure surrounded by bamboo palisades at the northern approach to the bridge. The Head-priest Mr. Tatsuyama, followed by several subordinate Shinto priests, performed the ceremony. Governor Sufu, with a number of officials from the Prefectural and City Offices, attended the function. Mr. Blake, Chairman of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, and three other foreigners were also present.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CORRESPONDENCE.

REASON AND RELIGION.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I have noticed with some interest recent communications on the subject of "rationalism," all taking for granted that a man could not be a Christian (or, indeed, the follower of any religion) unless he denied the supremacy of reason. Further, it was assumed that reason—meaning the ratiocinative faculties of the mind—can only be exercised when all the steps leading to any particular judgment can be verified, examined, and proved to be co-ordinated with ascertained knowledge. And besides, that alone is "knowledge" which can be proved by balance and scale. All the rest (it would appear) is mere inference, possessing more or less of probability, but not being knowledge. It is this sort of knowledge which is meant when the advance of science is spoken of.

Science—this sort of verifiable science—it seems, is slowly, but, on the whole, steadily advancing, shouldering the unknown out into chaos. In its progress it reduces hitherto useful schemes or systems to rubbish (just as the timber centrings of a stone arch are no longer needed when the masonry is thrown across and has become firm). As a part of such now useless material, religion with all its paraphernalia goes with all the rest of the trumpery.

How far this advance of science can be carried it is difficult to conceive, but, judging from what we have learned from Mr. Herbert Spencer, there must be a limit, and beyond that limit is found "the Unknowable."

And in the Unknowable Spencer placed the origin of all things, even of things knowable.

Strange to say, Mr. Spencer asserts several things with positiveness in regard to the Unknowable. How in the wide world he, shut up like the rest of us in the dungeon of the knowable, got into relation with what *cannot be known*; how he managed without the use of centimetre scale to "know" (and, remember, you can't "know" except where you can measure so that anybody else can measure too when you've shewn him how to do it) about the Unknowable is more than I can see. Being only a stupid Christian I have, perhaps, forfeited the very right to see. But, it would appear, that in some reasonable way Mr. Spencer did find out several things concerning the Unknowable. Let it go *how* he did it, and note that the Uuknowable exists. That is a tremendous statement. We ought to heed it, and, I repeat, it is a tremendous statement, made without the least proof, and impossible of proof.—certainly impossible of scientific proof. Well, hen, it *is*. Next, it is the cause of all things, and it maintains in the universe an unvarying amount of kinetic and potential energy. It is also a force great beyond measure.

So it appears that a great deal has been found out even about the unknowable. Upon this we may remark that more tremendous assumptions were never made by any teller of fairy tales. I say assumptions, because according to the terms of the theory of knowledge that alone can be called knowledge which can be tested in certain ways. But let it pass. All this is supposed to be the very summit of reason. How unreasonable, however, are Christians, who strike out the word "unknowable" and in its place write GOD, and say that God is, and that He is the cause of all things, maintaining in the universe an unvarying amount of energy; being, moreover, himself, a force great beyond measure!

And this we do say, for if a man can be positive about the "Unknowable," it can be no great wrong to human reason to be positive about God.

But here we part company. We deny that we can find out God by searching, or measuring, or weighing. We do not believe He is at such and such a distance, or that He is like a mist pervading the deeps of the sky, or that He is a gas that can be smelt!

C.F.S.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Under the heading "Reason and Religion," your correspondent C.F.S. says concerning the Unknowable of Herbert Spencer that "it is the cause of all things, and it maintains in the universe an unvarying amount of kinetic and potential energy. It is a force great beyond measure." And then goes on to ask why the Christians cannot strike out the word "unknowable" and in its place write God, and say that God is and that He is the cause of all things, maintaining in the Universe an unvarying amount of energy; being, moreover, himself a force great beyond measure!" Why not indeed? What difference does it make whether we call it the Unknowable, or God or simply X? I think that few thinking people would object to a God of this kind. But unfortunately C.F.S., after making the deity a force and illimitable, at once introduces a gross limitation when he uses the word "he." Why "he"? That's what thinking people object to. Why introduce the phallic element? Or if so, why not "she" as well as "he"? Why discriminate in favour of one sex? If the deity is masculine this is obviously a limitation, and not merely so, but a limitation to semi-animal personality. Or in other words merely a projection of animal man at his present limited stage of evolution, Man himself in his essence is infinitely superior to a uni-sexual fetish-god of this kind: the fact that the idea of such a deity is repulsive proves this. Seeing then that the attribution of the male sex to the deity is regarded by many as degrading and belittling, may one not ask that the "he" and all that it connotes may be amended? If this is done, and if broad-minded Christians will be a little more ready to see the other man's point of view, a long stride will be made towards a conception of religion that will give room for faith and hope as well as the fullest exercise of reason.

Yours faithfully,

ENQUIRER.

24th December, 1910.

IMPERIAL POST OFFICE, YOKOHAMA.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—Would you kindly insert in your valuable columns the following information:—

Mails for Manila, posted since the morning of the 18th inst., and despatched hence to Nagasaki, the next day, by train, to be sent out ex steamer *Siberia*, bound direct to Manila, failed to catch the Steamer, owing to the subsequent alteration of its departure from the said port. They were forwarded to their destination ex steamer *Mexico Maru* which left Moji for Hongkong on the 22nd inst.

Yours faithfully,

K. IWAI,
For. Supt. of Foreign Mail Dept.,
General Post Office.

Yokohama, December 24, 1910.

THE JAPAN BREWERY CO.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—I understand that it is reported in Yokohama that the Liquidator of the late "Japan Brewery Co., Ltd." is not in Yokohama, having gone to America. I have not heard if he has left a representative empowered to proceed with the liquidation. If he has his representative will of course proceed at once to distribute the funds. If he has not left any person with power to do so surely application could be made to the Court to appoint an official Liquidator.

Your obedient servant,

ANOTHER OLD SHAREHOLDER.

Tokyo, 26th Dec, 1910.

REASON AND RELIGION: A REPLY.

(To the Editor of the "Japan Mail.")

Sir,—May I say to "Enquirer" that I used the word "He" in relation to God deliberately, because I wanted to bring into view the subject of personalty. It is this, with all its attributions, which seems to separate such a man as "Enquirer" and such a man as myself.

But let me observe here once for all that I used—and Christian teachers of all kinds invariably use—the word "he" without the least thought of sex. There is no necessity for "Enquirer" to speak of "the phallic element." We have no common word for human-nature-as-such-with-personality-ascribed, except, according to usage, the masculine personal pronoun. Our thought of God, so far as we can safely let humanity stand as a representative, does, in fact, include both the masculine and the feminine elements, although without the connotation of sex.

And, as to *personality*, which seems to be a cross to some, I do not understand how it can be objected to if men will only have patience enough to take heed to what Christian philosophers mean by it.

In this connexion I ask, with all due respect, the same patient consideration for us as "Enquirer" asks for himself from me. It is his due, and it is my due also. We cannot dismiss each other with scornful sniffs of disgust.

What, then, do we mean by *personality* when we speak of God as personal? The word, I think, represents the highest form of being. It is a symbolic word, and it includes self-consciousness and free self-determination and power. When we apply it to men we instinctively recognize in the word the limitations of individuals, and so when given to men it takes on the qualities of separateness and individuality. Not so when we apply it to God. Here again we use it because it is a convenient symbol for being in its simple totality, set free from all limitations, and possessing every perfection of being to the utmost degree, so that God is is apprehended to be in essence *most pure act*.

So, the idea of personality does not, as we use it, include the limitations to which we are accustomed in our application of the word to men.

Nor is it right to blame us for using words which spring out of human conditions,—there are no other words for anyone. Most of our words are only verbal pictures, and we think under the conditions of humanity by means of images, shadows, and symbols. But we recognize this fact and allow for it, exactly as we allow for distance when we look out of a window upon a world of light, and colour, and form and relation. We must give up thinking entirely, except about food and sensation, if we are to have no words except absolute words. Thus, in the study of pure philosophy, even under its most metaphysical form, we have to use words which are physical in origin. Such a word is the word *thing*. We use it of things (you see!) which never were things—and use it to stand for the most abstract concepts, but no one blames us for it. But let us use it in religion, and all at once we are accused of bringing in the phallic element. Now this is not fair. We must think as men think. But, I ask, is not the unfairness which I complain of here, almost a necessity to "Enquirer"? Does he not, in fact, wish to arrange for a contest, all the terms for which shall be settled by himself? Are we Christians to be allowed to think at all? Is the Christian religion, is *any* religion, to be allowed to have any place in reason? Is it not assumed that religion has no place in reason?

Now, let me say in conclusion, that I do not blame anybody for making this assumption, or any other assumption. We've got to start with assumptions on both sides. That's the way we form an issue. When I am thinking for myself I may (to some extent) disregard the assumptions of the other side, but when me meet we've got to hear the other side. And, if we are sincerely seeking for the truth, we must try to understand the other man's meaning. We may not say that he is dishonest, or self-deceived, or even that he begs the question. But each must try to see what axioms the other starts with.

In this place I ask "Enquirer" to say if he does not really assume that reason and religion are irreconcilable.

Against such an assumption I remark that the Christian religion undertakes to bring mankind, in individuals, in nations, and in the whole race, totally in his whole life as a living, intellectual, moral, being, into relation with that which is its origin, its maintenance, and its source of energy, and that it undertakes to do all this through the Reason, the uncreated, eternal *Logos*.

Yours, etc,

C.F.S.

Tokyo, December 27th, 1910.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service.)

THE BORKUN ESPIONAGE CASE.

DEFENCE OF THE ACCUSED OFFICERS.

London, December 22.

The trial of Captain Trench and Lieut. Brandon has been opened at Leipzig. The prisoners promptly and calmly replied in German to a long series of interrogations. Brandon said he intended to collect information and place it at the disposal of a person whom he designated as "Reggie," belonging to the intelligence bureau of the Admiralty. Both prisoners admitted visiting, noting and photographing numerous details at a number of places on the coast of North Germany.

The general drift of the defence is that the prisoners, despite their intention, did not actually communicate anything to any third party.

NORTH BORNEO DEVELOPMENT.

CHINESE LABOUR SUGGESTED.

At the North Borneo Co. meeting, Sir West Ridgeway presiding, said the vacancy on the Board had been offered to a distinguished statesman, whose reply was expected at the end of the year.

Owing to the insufficiency of natives, it

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

had been decided to send Mr. Riddell to China to establish a labour recruiting agency. Mr. Riddell had held a similar position in the Transvaal, and every inducement would be offered to the Chinese and others to bring their families and become permanent residents.

THE PRETORIA PIT DISASTER.

It is estimated that 350 men were working in the pit. Up to the present 10 dead and seven men alive have been recovered. It is feared that few of the remainder are alive. Rescue work has been impeded, the cages being stuck and blocking the shaft. Fire has also broken out and the position is regarded as the most serious.

JAPANESE STOCKS.

Japanese issues are now being featured on the Stock Exchange in consequence of the Tokyo Government's measures for the gradual redemption of the National Debt.

A LABOUR GAIN FROM LIBERAL.

The Labour gains include West Fife, won from the Liberals. The Coalition gains are 29.

SIR HENRY MAY.

Sir Henry May, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, has been appointed Governor of Fiji.

THE PRETORIA PIT DISASTER.

London, December 23.

Government inspectors examined the Pretoria pit and concluded all in the pit, numbering 343, must be dead. Forty bodies have been recovered.

KING MANUEL.

The *Daily Mail* states that King Manuel will come to Oxford university in 1911 and later will tour the world, especially the British colonies, studying administration.

FRANCO-JAPANESE TRADE MARKS CONVENTION RATIFIED.

The Paris Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the ratification of the Franco-Japanese trade marks, patents and copyrights convention.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

Later.

Leipsic—Captain French and Lieut. Brandon have been sentenced to four years imprisonment in a fortress. The Public Prosecutor asked for six years. He said the case was one of genuine spying imperiling the safety of the coast defences. The Counsel for the defence argued that the offence was uncompleted because the results had not been communicated to a third party.

All connected with the case formed a most favourable opinion of Trench and Brandon, whose courage, discretion and good sense are believed to have largely contributed to their comparatively mild sentence. The tone of the proceedings was most friendly. The officers are on the best terms with all about them.

NEW LIBERAL PEERS.

London, December 24.

The *Morning Post* states that it has reason to believe that the New Year's Honours List will include two or three dozen Liberal peers, as a first instalment. This is a tactical move and gives a foretaste of what is to follow if necessary. It is expected to materially influence the House of Lords' attitude towards the veto.

ANTI-HOME RULE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Ulstermen are arranging for a record anti-Home Rule demonstration at Belfast, while towns in Scotland and England are organising demonstrations to emphasise the importance of maintaining the Union.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

The papers agree that the verdict in the Leipzig trial cannot be regarded as a surprise nor, though heavy, can the sentence be considered unreasonable or excessive. They also acknowledge the fair and dignified conduct of the trial.

SPANISH RELIGIOUS ORDERS.

The Madrid Chamber passed a bill restricting religious establishments, by 108 votes to 20.

INDIAN CONSPIRACY.

Bombay.—Judgment has been rendered in the Nasik conspiracy trial. Savarkar has been sentenced to transportation for life and forfeiture of property, Chandavarkar to transportation for 15 years.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

London, December 25.

The German Crown Prince is now visiting at Jaipur.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

London, December 26.

The famous Scotch express from London was wrecked south of Carlisle. Nine were killed and 25 wounded. The train collided with a pilot engine.

The Cette express has been wrecked near Bordeaux; 3 were killed and 30 injured.

A collision also took place on the Pennsylvania Railway at Utarsandusky in Ohio; 8 were killed and many seriously injured.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Vienna.—The naval programme will be submitted to the Austro-Hungarian delegations on the 28th inst. It provides for the completion of two Dreadnoughts, now building at Trieste, by the autumn of 1913, two sister-ships in 1914, three fast cruisers, 12 torpedo-boats and 4 submarines by 1915. The total cost will be £14,000 000.

STEAMER AGROUND IN THE RED SEA.

London, December 26.

The steamer *Ekaterinoslav*, from Vladivostock bound for Odessa *via* several Eastern ports, has been stranded on the Masari Reef in the Red Sea.

FRENCH FORCES IN THE SOUDAN.

Paris.—The Minister for the Colonies is asking the Chamber to sanction an increase of the forces in the Lake Chad region from 1600 to 2400. It is stated that the new commander will make no further advance, but confine himself to the task of improving the present position.

A SHARP SKIRMISH IN PERSIA.

London, December 27.

Bushire.—The cruiser *Hyacinth* landed a force at Debaincar Lingah to search for arms in connection with the suppression of the traffic in arms. The Arabs resisted, losing about forty, while the British losses were three bluejackets and a sergeant of marines killed; a bluejacket missing and five bluejackets and four marines wounded.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

London, December 27.

The Indian National Congress has been opened at Allahabad. Conciliation was the keynote of Sir William Wedderburn's presidential address, but the preliminary negotiations with the Hindus and Mohammedans revealed considerable difficulties. Apparently the Hindus feel that if they concede the Mohammedan demands they will be giving everything and receiving nothing: particularly is this the case in regard to communal representation. Failing a compromise negotiations are likely to be fruitless.

PORTUGUESE OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Lisbon.—Warrants have been issued for the arrest of the ex-governors and other officials of the Portuguese Land Mortgage Bank. The individuals charged include the ex-Premier Lusiano Castro, who has been allowed bail to the amount of ten million francs, and other ex-ministers and eminent men.

REVOLT IN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

London, December 28.

Berlin.—A native revolt has occurred in the Caroline Islands. Magistrate Boeder, with three officials and five natives have been murdered. The dissatisfaction was owing to roadmaking operations. The acting-Governor and a large force have arrived.

RESIGNATION OF PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

London, December 28.

The Foreign Minister has resigned, he states, owing to his conviction that Great Britain will carry out its threat to police the southern trade routes, as hitherto the Government has not been able to achieve any important result. It is understood, however, that a reply will shortly be sent detailing the steps to be taken.

ULSTER AND THE UNION.

Mr. Craig, a member of Parliament, speaking at Lisburn, County Antrim, said the Ulster Unionists now realised that they had got to look after themselves, and that the money hitherto devoted to propaganda in Great Britain had better be spent in arms and ammunition. He urged all young men of the country-side to join the Unionist clubs, which were being reorganised, and which would employ old soldiers to train them in military manœuvres. They would then be a good help against the Nationalists if they interfered with them.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

London, December 29.

The *Daily Chronicle* hears that 3 submarines are to go to Gibraltar shortly, 3 to Malta and 3 to the Far East. The battleships *Triumph* and *Swiftsure* are to reinforce the China Squadron, the *Lord Nelson* and *Agamemnon* replacing them in the Mediterranean.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

SOUTH AFRICAN UNION A REALITY.

The Duke of Connaught has granted an interview to Reuter's agent. He said that it was remarkable to see how far the Union had already become a reality, and not a name only. He emphasizes the fact that the two races whose interests have been opposed for generations have settled down with the firm intention of working together.

THE BUDGET AND THE NAVY.

Mr. Lloyd George, in an interview with a representative of *Le Matin*, has stated that the new Budget would provide for an increase of ten millions sterling in the naval estimates.

(By Special Arrangement with the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun.")

STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, December 22.

The interest of the foreign market is centered on Japanese 4½ per cents. The

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized by UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

second series rose ¾; the 1910 loan ½; 4½ per cents. first series ⅜.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

The Leipsic trial of the British Naval officers, Captain Trench and Lieutenant Brandon, on a charge of espionage at Borkum and elsewhere, has been opened. The prosecution endeavoured to establish a connection between the prisoners and the British intelligence service. The prisoners refused to admit this.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

The official luncheon given to Mr. Wada was marked by great cordiality. Loud cheers greeted his announcement that the exhibition has achieved results beyond the wildest dreams of those interested.

Count Komura's letter saying that the exhibition has enhanced the friendship between the two nations, is much appreciated.

NEW BRITISH AEROPLANE.

London, December 24.

Grahame-White, the British airman, is preparing to construct an aeroplane in England on a much larger scale than anything yet attempted. It is to have 100-horse-power engines.

SEALS CONSERVATION CONGRESS.

Washington.—It is understood that practically all obstacles are removed to the meeting of an international conference to discuss pelagic sealing. It may meet this winter and it is fairly certain to be within a year. The United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia will participate in the conference. Some agreement is urgently needed to prevent the extermination of the seals.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

London, December 26.

Washington.—An attempt will shortly be made to negotiate a comprehensive arbitration treaty with Great Britain abolishing certain conditions in the treaty of 1908 which the Americans regard with disfavour. The President suggests a comprehensive treaty calculated to be of influence in promoting the cause of peace.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

Christmas has been clouded by a series of terrible accidents in Britain and on the Continent. Nine persons were burned to death as the result of a collision of the Scotch Express with two light engines. Near Chesterfield a passenger train ran over a number of children returning from an entertainment, killing 3 of them. In France there were four railway accidents, many being killed and injured.

THE FRENCH SOUDAN.

The Paris Chamber almost unanimously voted confidence in the policy of the Government in Equatorial Africa. Several speakers paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener in saving Egypt from the menace of Mahdism and lauded British work in the Soudan.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Japanese 1905 bonds are strong.

TAFT AND ROOSEVELT.

London, December 28.

Washington.—The rapproachement between President Taft and Mr. Roosevelt, which has occurred, is considered to materially increase Mr. Taft's chance of re-election.

IRON IN HEBRIDES.

Large quantities of iron ore have been discovered in the Hebrides. It is expected that they will form an important mining center.

THE LONDON ANARCHISTS.

London.—The police have found in Stepnec's house, formerly occupied by the dead Houndsditch assassin, fire arms, materials for explosives, and anarchistic literature.

PERSIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

The Persian Minister has resigned, chiefly because he is uncertain of the intentions of Great Britain with regard to policing the Southern roads. It is possible however that the time allowed Persia by Great Britain will be extended if the present immunity from robbery continues.

THE CONNAUGHTS.

London, December 29.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have landed at Portsmouth. They went to London yesterday. The Duke was received at Sandringham by the King to day.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

Leipzig.—The British officers have been removed to fortresses as far apart as possible, in order, it is believed, to prevent an interchange of secrets.

AVIATORS KILLED.

Paris.—Two aeronauts have been killed by a fall, one of them falling 50 feet.

RACIAL WAR ON THE RAND.

There have been racial fights among the Rand miners. Many have been killed and wounded.

PERSIAN GULF GUN-RUNNING.

Paris.—It is pointed out that the chief obstacles to an understanding between England and France for the prevention of gun-running in the Persian Gulf are the interests of the French traders who are engaged in the traffic, and the interests of the French port of Jibuti.

(Received at the Foreign Office.)

THE PEHSIHU COAL MINE.

An agreement has been arrived at by the parties in the Pehsihu coal-mine dispute, and in a few days signature should be effected. In that event work will begin from next month.

[The Okura Company is the Japanese interested in this affair.—Ed. *J M*]

("Deutsche Japan-Post" Service to the "Japan Herald.")

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 22.

The German Crown Princess, immediately after arrival at Cairo, went on a Nile trip, at the conclusion of which she will return in the month of January to Cairo. Afterwards she will go on a visit to Sicily, Cannes and Italy.

The public has been allowed to attend the trial for espionage at Leipzig against the two English officers as a result of the demand of the highest Judge of the Supreme Court in order to prove the correctness of the statement that an English news agency is systematically demanding exact plans as to an attack on Germany from the sea. Very grave proofs against the accused have been laid before the Court. The two officers confessed to have acted under official orders. The hearing is being held in a very dignified manner.

Both accused were only condemned to four years' imprisonment in a fortress for the reason, that they could not be blamed for doing what they considered to be a praiseworthy action.

TREATMENT OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS IN TRIPOLI.

The Italian Government has remonstrated with the Sublime Porte at the treatment extended to Italian subjects at Tripoli by Turkish officials. The Turkish Government has proposed the convocation of an arbitrary Court, which proposal has been accepted by Italy. A naval demonstration on the side of Italy has been avoided by this arrangement.

THE ESPIONAGE CASE.

Berlin, December 23.

The judgment of the Supreme Court in the espionage case, as reported yesterday, is declared to be a very mild one by most of the German and English papers. It is expected that clemency will be extended to the two officers after serving a part of their sentence.

GERMAN CITIZENSHIP.

The Bundesrat has passed the new Bill as to German citizenship. Until now it was required that any German, living in foreign countries, had to enter his name in the lists of the German Consulate of his place of residence, but in future no German will lose his citizenship except by his own will.

THE MESOPOTAMIAN RAILWAY.

Berlin, December 24.

The Bagdad Railway Co. is negotiating with the Turkish Government as to the construction of the last part of the whole line, between El Helif and Bagdad, during a term of five years.

COUNT WITTE ON THE PEACE OF PORTSMOUTH.

Count Witte refutes in the press the statement that the conclusion of the Portsmouth Treaty was premature. A continuation of the war would, on the contrary, have been inadvisable and the conclusion of peace at the right moment was the wisest action of the Tsar.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The new Portuguese Constitution provides for a Parliamentary Government, in which legislative and executive bodies would have equal rights. The President will be elected for a five years' term, while the Parliament, consisting of only one Chamber, will serve a three years' term of office.

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT OF REICHSTAG.

Berlin, December 25.

Count Ballestrem, the former President of the German Reichstag, member of the Centre, is dead at Breslau at the advanced age of seventy-six.

PRINCE MAX A GOOD CATHOLIC AGAIN.

The Royal Court at Dresden states officially that Prince Max has had no idea of placing himself in opposition to the doctrines of the Catholic Church as a result of his investigations. This declaration is accepted as a formal revocation by the Vatican.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to Dec. 10th ex Yokohama arrived at Berlin on Dec. 25th.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Ernest Cassel, the well known London Financier, intends to retire from business owing to ill-health.

GERMANY.

Berlin, December 27.

Prince Max of Sachsen has arrived at Rome and accepted the demands of the Vatican. He signed the proposed revocation of his former statements as to the forgeries committed by the Roman Catholic

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Church at the Council at Milan to the detriment of the Oriental Church.

CHRISTMAS IN EUROPE.

The Christmas holidays in political circles have passed very quietly everywhere in Europe.

PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO CAROLINE ISLANDS.

Berlin, December 28.

The cruisers *Emden* and *Nuernberg* of the East Asiatic Squadron and *Planet* of the Australian Station have hurriedly left for Ponape, one of the Caroline Islands, where a native revolt has broken out owing to differences as to road-making operations. The chief official of the administration, Herr Boeder, and several other officials have been murdered. The number of rioters amounts to 250, the rest of the populace remaining quiet.

TRIPOLI.

Germany will act as mediator between Italy and Turkey as to the Tripoli difficulties on the demand of the former.

RUSSIA.

The *Novoe Vremya* reports that the Tsar has invited several Austrian Archdukes to be his guests at the court ball to be held at Skiernewicze in the middle of January.

SIBERIAN MAILS.

Siberian mails, with dates up to December 10th *ex* Yokohama, arrived at Berlin on Dec. 27th.

CHESS.

All communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor, Japan Mail Office.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 72.

WHITE.

1. Q—K 2

Correct solutions received from J.S., W.H.S., Charles Stewart, J.W.E., D.D., "G.B."

* * *

Correct solution of this problem also received by telegraph from "Omega" (Seoul), who kindly adds the season's greetings. We take the opportunity of heartily reciprocating and of conveying the same to all our Chess readers.

* * *

Additional correct solution of No. 71 received from "Hori."

* * *

THE BLACKBURNE TESTIMONIAL.

	Yen.
Subscriptions received	18
E B M.....	2

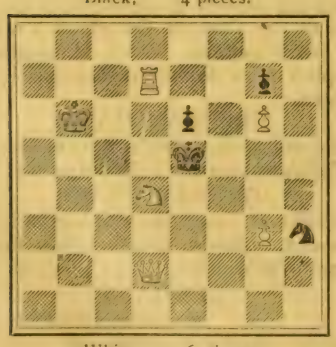
The fund will be closed to-day.

* * *

PROBLEM No 74.

By T. KING-PARKS.

Black, 4 pieces.



White, 6 pieces.

WHITE TO PLAY AND MATE IN TWO MOVES.

* * *

GAME No 75.—Played in the Vienna Tournament of 1873.

RUY LOPEZ.

	WHITE. A. Anderssen.	BLACK. J. H. Blackburne.
1.	P—K 4	P—K 4
2.	Kt—KB 3	K—Q B 3
3	B—Kt 5	K—Q 5
4.	Kt x Kt	P x Kt
5.	P—Q 3	P—QB 3
6.	B—QB 4	Kt—B 3
7	Castles	P—Q 4
8.	P x P	Kt x P
9.	Kt—Q 2	B—K 3
10.	Kt—K 4	B—K 2
11.	Q—K 2	Castles
12.	B—Q 2	Q—Q 2
13.	QR—K sq	QR—K sq
14.	P—KB 4	P—KB 4
15.	Kt—Kt 3	B—B 4
16.	Q—B 3	Kt—K 6
17.	B x Kt	P x B
18.	Q—K 2	B x B
19.	P x B	R—B 3
20.	R—Q sq	R—Q 3
21.	R x R	Q x R
22.	Kt x P	Q—B 3
23.	P—KKt 4	R—Q sq
24.	R—K sq	Q x P
25.	P—Kt 5	Q—B 6
26.	K—R sq	Q—Q 7
27.	Q x Q	P x Q
28.	R—Q sq	B—Kt 5
29	K—Kt 2	R—K sq
30.	P—B 3	B x P
31.	K—B 2	P—B 4
	Resigns.	

YOKOHAMA.

The health returns for Kanagawa prefecture during the week ended December 23rd are as follow.—

	Small Pox.	Dysentery.	Typhus.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet fever.	Plague
Yokohama—						
New cases ...	—	—	3	5	—	—
Died	—	—	2	1	—	—
Other Districts—						
New cases ...	—	—	7	10	—	—
Died	—	—	2	2	—	—

ITCHING WAS SOMETHING TERRIBLE

Felt as if He Could Tear Leg Off. Could Not Sleep. Would Wake Up and Find Knee Covered with Blood from Awful Scratching. All Sorts of Ointments Failed.

Cuticura Ointment Cured Completely.

"I have been affected on my knee for about two years with what the doctor called eczema, caused by varicose veins. I suffered most when I got warm in bed. Then the itching was something terrible. I felt as if I could tear my leg off, and I could not sleep. Often I would wake up and find my knee covered with blood through my awful scratching. I tried all sorts of ointments such as ———, ——— and an ointment from my doctor, but it was all of no use. They did no good and I used to be ashamed of myself when I would take my things off to play football. My mates used to look at me itching and scratching and you can think how I felt.



"Finally I tried a little Cuticura Ointment which made such an improvement that I got a box of it which cured my trouble completely. I am a member of the ——— Club, and I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all the clubs I play against for all skin troubles." (Signed) L. Murray, 24, Buxton St., Pendleton, nr. Manchester, Lancs., Eng., May 21, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment afford the most economical treatment known for affections of the skin and scalp. A single tablet of Cuticura Soap and box of Cuticura Ointment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, 32-page Cuticura Book on treatment of the skin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Saturday, December 31.

The market for Raw Cotton is firm. Prices in the producing countries are maintained at a high level. As to Cotton yarns, there is little change in the market. The market for Cotton Piece goods is not active, and prices remain firm. In Woollens and Woollen Mixtures, there is no change in the spot market.

RAW COTTON.	PER PICUL.
American Middling	47.50 to 48.50
Egyptian	48.00 to 4 .50
Indian Broach	40.00 to 42.00
Chinese (Old crop)	—
Chinese (New crop)	37.25 to 38.00
COTTON YARN.	**PER BALE**
Nos. 2/60, Gassed	260.00 to 270.00
Nos. 2/80, Gassed	340.00 to 380.00
Nos. 2/100, Gassed...	460.00 to 50 .00
COTTON PIECE GOODS.	
White Shirtings—50 yds. 36 in	5.40 to 9.75
Grey Shirtings—45-46 yds. 43½-44 in. Common to Good...	4 95 to 5 80
Pure Grey Shirtings—46 yds. 44 in. Ordinary to Good...	6.10 to 7.50
Grey Cambries—46-47 yds. 44-45 inches	7.30 to 11.50
Prints—24 yards, 30 inches...	3.20 to 4.10
Cotton Italians	0.25 to 0.35
Cotton Venetians	0 40 to 0.70
Turkey Reds—2 8 to 3lb 24-25 yards,	PER PIECE.
30 inches	1.90 to 2.20
Turkey Red—3.8 to 5lb, 24-25 yards, 32 inches	2 50 to 3.65
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches ...	10 50 to 14.50
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches...	1.16 to 2.40
Flannelette	0.15 to 0.30
Cashmere	0.80 to 0.90
WOOLLENS AND WOOLLEN MIXTURES.	
Flannels ... ...Y.	—
Union Italians	0.39 to 0.65
Mouseline de Laine,—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Common to Medium.	0.28 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—120-140 yards, 30-32 inches Good to Best	0.32 to 0 33
Cloths—Pilots, Presidents, and Union, 54 to 56 inches	—
Cloths—Army Cloth	—
Cloths—All others...	—
Blankets—Assorted, 3 to 5 lbs	0.80 to 0.90

METALS.

Little business has been done. Generally speakings stocks are heavy.

	PER PICUL.
Iron or Mild Steel, Bar, flat, round and square ... ...Y.	3.50 to 3.60
Iron or Mild Steel, Plate	4 40 to 4.50
Sheet Iron	5.80 to 5.85
Sheet Mild Steel	7.30 to 7 40
Galvanised Iron Sheets Corrugated...	10.50 to 10 60
,, ,, Flat	11.10 to 11.20
Wire Nails, Ordinary assortments ...	6.25 to 6 30
Tin Plates, 90 lbs. I C.W.	7 60 to 7 70
Pig Iron, No. 4 "Redcar"	2.09 to 2.15

KEROSENE.

The market is firm.

Chester ... ...Y.	3.75
Victory	3.56
Nonpareil	4 50
Sumatra ... ... } Borneo ... ... }	2.40 to 2 70
Hokuyetsu	2.90 to 3.50
Nippon	2.45 to 3 50
Ogura	2.45 to 3.15
Todai	3.00

SUGAR.

Little business has been done in imported Refined.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Manila ... ...Y.	10 90 to 12.40
Brown China	—
Brown Java...	9 90 to 10.50
White Java...	14 40 to 17.40
White Refined (German)...	15.50 to 18.90
,, (Hongkong)	14 80 to 20.65

INDIGO.

No change in the market. Some transactions have been done in artificial dyes.

Calcutta first ... ...Y.	240.00
,, second	200.00
Java, first..	320 00
,, second	280.00
Madras, first	—
,, second	—
Artificial "horse and lion" brand	2.05
Artificial "Kenshin"	2.00

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Digitized from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

FLOUR.

Little business has been done.

			Yen.
Gold Drop	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Flag	„	...	10.95 to 11.00
Royal	„	...	10.95 to 11.00
Trophy	„	...	10.95 to 11 90
Red Seal	4 sacks	...	10.95 to 11.00
Lion	„	...	11.65 to 11.70
Portland	„	...	11.15 to 11.20
Premier	„	...	11.35 to 11 40
Japanese :—			
Rising Sun	6 *kwamme*		2.80
Takasago	6 „		2.75
Fuji	6 „		2.85
Pine	6 „		2.80

WHEAT.

A further decline in America has induced local mills to make purchases to the extent of several thousand tons.

	Yen.
White Walla Walla, 100 *kin*..	4 60 to 4.70
Red „ „ „	4 40 to 4.50
Blue Stem	5.40 to 5.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The market is quiet, but prices are firm.

On December 28th stocks were : Filatures 19,536 bales ; Re-reels, 2,132 bales ; Kakeda, 1,256 bales.

Filature—Extra No. 1, Coarse ...	...Y1,080
Filature—Extra No. 2, Coarse ...	... 1,050
Filature—Yajima Class, Coarse ...	... 1,050
Filature—No. 1, 13-15den ...	 1,010
Filature—No. 1½-2, 9-11den ...	... 1,000
Filature—No. 1½-2, 10-12den. ...	... 980
Filature—No. 1-1½, 13-15den ...	... 975
Filature—No. 1½-2, 11-13 den ...	... 990
Filature—No. 1½ Shinyeisha ...	... 980
Re-reels—Extra	... ... —
Re-reels—No. 1	 1,025
Re-reels—No. 1½	 1,005
Re-reels—No. 2	 990
Kakedas—GoldCup Chop Extra...	... —
Kakedas—Veiled Woman Chop No. 1...	945
Kakedas—One Horsehead Chop No. 1½	930
Kakedas—No. 2	 910

QUOTATIONS ON THE EXCHANGE

Dec	Present delivery.	December delivery.	Jannuary delivery.	February delivery.
	yen.	*ven.*	*yen.*	*yen.*
23rd 10.01		9.79	—	10.00
24th..... ...10.01		—	10.02	10.14
25th.....	—	—	—	—
26th.....	—	—	—	—
27th.....	—	—	—	—
28th.....	—	—	—	—
29th.....	—	—	—	—

WASTE SILK.

The market is firm, but not very large business ding.

On December 15th stocks were :—Noshi, 3 000 piculs ; Kibiso, 7,800 piculs ; Sundries, 1,200 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Noshi—Filatures, Best	—
Noshi—Filatures, Good	
Noshi—Oshiu, Good	180 to 195
Noshi—Oshiu, Medium	170 to 180
Noshi—Oshiu, Inferior	—
Noshi—Shinshiu, Good	110 to 122½
Noshi—Shinshiu, Medium...	95 to 105
Noshi—Shinshiu, Inferior	
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Good ...	105 to 115
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Medium ...	90 to 100
Noshi—Bushiu, (or Joshu) Inferior ...	—
Kibiso—Filatures, Best	150 to 155
Kibiso—Filatures, Good	140 to 145
Kibiso—Filatures, Medium	125 to 135
Kibiso—Filatures, Inferior...	
Rereel—Fair	—
Rereel—Best	—
Rereel—Good	—
Rereel—Medium	—

HABUTAE.

Fukui :—The market is firm.

Kanazawa :—There has been a slight decline in prices, but the market is firm.

Kawamata :—The demand is improving.

"PINE-LEAVES" MARK. (FUKUI.)

Inches.	6 *me.* Yen.	6½ *me.* Yen.	7 *me.* Yen.	7½ *me.* Yen.	8 *me.* Yen.
22½″	9.15	9.05	9.05	8 95	8 85
27″	8.65	8.50	8.45	8.25	8 25
36″	8.35	8.50	8.35	8.15	8.15

"GOLD" MARK. (KANAZAWA)

Inches	4½ *me.* Yen.	4¾ *me.* Yen.	5 *me.* Yen.	5½ *m* Yen.
22½″	9.10	9.10	9.10	8.85
27″	8.85	8.75	8.70	8 40
36″	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.30

KAWAMATA.

Inches.	3 *me.* Yen.	3½ *me.* Yen.	4 *me.* Yen.	4½ *me.* Yen.
20″	7.60	8.40	9.50	10.30
23″	8.60	9.10	10.20	11.20
27″	9.60	11.10	11.95	12 60
36″	12.60	13.90	15.75	17.10

COPPER.

According to a London telegram of December 29th the quotation was £56.17 6.

A better feeling in the home markets has had the effect of stimulating Japanese holders in their demands. A moderate business has been done.

Refined per 100 kin	Yen 43.50—45.00
Bessemer per 100 kin	" 38.50—40.00
Electric refined per 100 kin	" 47.00—50.00
Ore...	" 29.50—33.00

RICE.

The market is not active.

	bags.
Domestic rice in Fukagawa	1,494,255
Foreign rice in Fukagawa	217,878

Delivery.	Closing Price
December	—
January	15.11
February	15 41

(Osaka.)		(Kobe.)	
December ...	—	December ...	—
January	14.55	January	14 72
February ...	14.92	February ...	14.91

RICE AT WHOLESALE : STANDARD PRICE.

(Tokyo.)	per *koku*
Superior.....	Yen 15 90
Medium	15.00
Common	14.10
Average	15.00

TEA.

The tea market in Yokohama is practically closed.

Total settlements at Yokohama from May 1st till December 14th, amount to 6,850,000 *kin* against 8 700,000 *kin* at the corresponding period last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest ... ... Y.	nominal.
Choice	do.
Finest	do.
Fine	do.
Good Medium	31 to 34
Medium	28 to 30
Good Common	26 to 27
Common	22

COTTON YARN. (OSAKA.)

The market is not active.

Delivery.	Yen.
December	—
January	150.25
February	149.50

EXCHANGE.

Yokohama, Dec. 29.

London silver $\frac{1}{16}$ lower and China sterling quotations $\frac{1}{16}$ @ ⅛ lower have caused a corresponding rise in local rates on China but all other rates are steady.

London—Bank T.T.....	2/0⅜
— — Sight	2/0⅜ @ $\frac{7}{16}$
— — 60 days	2/0½
— — 4 months' sight	2/0⅝
— Credit 4 months' sight	2/0 $\frac{13}{16}$ @ ¾
— — 6 months' sight	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$ @ ⅞
Australia Docty 30 days	2/1 $\frac{1}{16}$
Paris & Lyons—Bank sight.....	257
— Private 4 months' sight...	260½
America—Bank sight	49⅜
— Private 30 days' sight.....	50⅛
— Private 4 months' sight	50⅞
Germany—Bank sight.....	208
— Private 4 months' sight	212½
India—Bank sight	151½
— Private 30 days' sight.....	153½
Hongkong—Bank sight .....per $100.	91*
— Private 10 days' sight do	89*
Shanghai—Bank sight.....	82*
— Private 10 days' sight	83½*
Bar Silver (London).....	24 $\frac{15}{16}$ @ 25⅛

* Nominal.

MAIL STEAMERS.

NEXT MAIL IS DUE.

From	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Tacoma.....	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	Sa. Dec. 31
Tacoma.....	B. L.....	Kumeric	M. Jan. 2
Seattle	G. N.....	Minnesota 1	M. Jan. 2
Seattle	N.Y.K....	Tamba Maru	F. Jan. 6
America.....	T. K. K...	Chiyo Maru 2	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Seattle Maru	Su. Jan. 8
Hongkong...	T. K. K...	Nippon Maru	M. Jan. 9
Europe	N.D.L....	Buelow	M. Jan. 9
Europe	M.M.....	Caledonien 3	W. Jan. 11
Vancouver...	C. P. R...	Em. of India	W. Jan. 11
America.....	P. M.....	Asia	Sa Jan. 14
Hongkong...	N. Y. K...	Inaba Maru	M. Jan. 16
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Siberia	M. Jan. 16
Hongkong...	C. P. R...	Em. of Ciotat	Sa. Jan. 21
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Suveric	Tu. Jan. 31

1 Left Seattle on the 19th inst.
2 Left San Francisco on the 20th inst.
3 Left Singapore on the 27th inst.

NEXT MAIL LEAVES.

For	Line	Steamer.	Date.
Europe	N. D. L...	Goeben	Sa. Dec. 31
Hongkong...	P. M.....	Manchuria	Sa. Dec. 31
Shanghai ...	N. Y. K...	Chikugo Maru	Su Jan. 1
Hongkong...	O. S. S....	Chicago Maru	M. Jan. 2
Hongkong...	B. L.....	Kumeric	Tu. Jan. 3
Seattle	N.Y.K. ...	Sado Maru	W. Jan. 4
Europe	N.Y.K. ...	Atsuta Maru	W. Jan. 4
Hongkong...	G. N.....	Minnesota	W. Jan. 4
Europe	M. M. ...	Tourane	Sa. Jan. 7
Australia ...	N. Y. K...	Nikko Maru	Sa. Jan. 7
Tacoma.....	B. & S....	Oanfa	Sa. Jan. 7
Hongkong...	T.K.K....	Chiyo Maru	Su. Jan. 8
Hongkong...	N.Y.K....	Tamba Maru	M. Jan. 9
Tacoma.....	O. S. S. ...	Seattle Maru	Tu. Jan. 10
Hongkong...	C. P. R....	Em of India	W. Jan. 11
America.....	T.K.K....	Nippon Maru	W. Jan. 11
America.....	P. M.....	Siberia	W. Jan. 18
Vancouver...	C. P. R....	Em. of China	F. Jan. 22
Tacoma.....	B. L.	Suveric	W. Feb. 1

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benledi, British steamer, 2,509, J. Henderson, 23rd Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Wakasa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,884, N. Nielsen, 23rd Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese despatch boat, 3,960, Lieut.-Com. Y. Kawanami, 23rd Dec.,—Ryukyu.

China, American steamer, 3,186, D. E. Friele, 24th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Han Sang, Korean steamer. 796, J. S. Gundersen, 24th Dec ,—Jinsen, General.—Japanese.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Saunders, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General—P.M. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Goeben, German steamer, 5,151, G. Bolte, 25th Dec., —Hamburg via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahlens & Co.

Nile, British steamer, 4,197, E. P. Martin, 25th Dec., —London via ports, General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3 832, T. Ogata, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Samuel Samuel & Co., (Agents, American Line O.S.K.)

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,013. Jouan, 26th Dec.,—Antwerp via ports General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Glenlogan, British steamer, 3.740, J. McGregor, 26th Dec.,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 26th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3.953, W. Davison, 27th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—C. P. R. Co.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, Kroes. 28th Dec.,—Macassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Tourane, French steamer, 2,338, Lancelin, 28th Dec., —Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 28th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Strashavon, British steamer, 2,830, W. Mackay, 29th Dec.,—Port Tampa.—Phosphate.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Nikko Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,434, M. Yagi, 29th Dec.,—Melbourne via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hallamthire, British steamer, 2,856, Elliott, 25th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell & Co., Ltd.

DEPARTURES.

Michaon, British steamer, 4,277, G. W. Long, 22rd Dec.,—Sourabaya, General —Butterfield & Swire.

America Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,460, Stevens, 23rd Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Manshu Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,960, Lieut. Com. Y. Kawanami, 24th Dec.,—Yokosuka.

Ville de la Ciotat, French steamer, 2,821, Barillon, 24th Dec.,—Marseilles via ports, Mails and General.—M.M. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, H. Pybus, 25th Dec.,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General —C.P.R. Co.

Palermo, British steamer, 4,909, Fergusson, 26th Dec.,—Sydney and Melbourne via ports, General. —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Panama Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,832. T. Ogata, 26th Dec.,—Victoria and Tacoma, Mails and General —Samuel Samuel & Co. (Agents-American Line Osaka Shosen Kaisha)

China, American steamer. 3,186, D. E. Friele, 26th Dec.,—Hongkong vi ports, Mails and General. —P.M. S.S. Co.

Han Sang, Korean steamer, 796, J. S. Gundersen, 26th Dec.,—Kobe, General.—Japanese.

Theseus, British steamer, 4,299, J. Barwise, 27th Dec.,—London, Amsterdam and Antwerp via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Beuledi, British steamer, 2,509. J. Henderson, 28th Dec.,—Kuchinotsu, General.—Cornes & Co

Nile, British steamer, 4,194, E. P. Martin, 28th Dec., —London and Antwerp via ports, General —P. & O. S.N. Co.

Monteagle, British steamer, 3,953, W. Davison, 28th Dec.,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—C.P.R. Co.

Korea, American steamer, 5,651, Saunders, 28th Dec.,—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P.M. S.S. Co.

Amiral Fourichon, French steamer, 3,015, Jouan, 28th Dec.,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—Chargeurs Reunis.

Tjimahi, Dutch steamer, 2,476, Kroes, 28th Dec., —Mecassar via ports, General.—Ed. L. van Nierop & Co.

Kasuga Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,368, R. Swain, 29th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oriental, British steamer, 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 29th Dec.,—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Ville de la Ciotat* for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. O. Pares, Mr. and Mrs. R. Gigliotos and children and Mr. E. J Habores in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* from Hongkong via ports:—Major and Mrs. Bergla d, Miss Bergland, Mrs. A. I. F. Jordan, Mr. C. E. Pugh, Mr. W. J. Hing and Mr. W. N. Finlayson. For Vancouver:—Mr. and Mrs. Ghan Wa Ngok, Mrs. L. Brown and amah, Mr. C. A. Henderson and Mr. E. Hallows in cabin; 49 in second class.

Per American steamer *China* from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Rev. W. T. Austin, Mrs W. E. Bates and infant, Master W. E. Bates, Mrs. G. W. Colton, Mister Marcus Colton, Mr. W. A. Dyer, Mr. B. Hershow, Mr. J. D. Moyer, Mr. A. J. Shafer, Mr. Shao Ying D. Shae, Prof. S. Tanaka, Mr. Tuan Chin, Mr. F. W. Thompson and Mr. A. L. Wilson. For Kobe:—Mr. J. D. Hubbard and Mrs. J. D. Hubbard. For Shanghai:—Mr. I. Bakels, Mr. A. Carstens, Mr. J. Coll, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davies, Miss M. Vogeli, Mr. H. O. Henry, Rev. M. Kennelly, Mr. T. Kerrigan, Mrs. H. L. Lawler, Mr. H. Lawler, Miss B. Lawler, Mr. Hsu Lioulia g, Mr. G. Maguire, Mr. E. S. Mo ris, Mr. R. Sins, Miss A. Stussy, Mr. M. Smyth, Mr. Wm. Stalker, Mr. S. S. Wri ht and Miss R. Zhand. For Hongkong:—Miss B. Appleby, Mr. Albert E. Axt, Mr. Claude B. Bacon, Mr. A. W Bibber, Mrs. O. Campbell, Master W. Campbell, M ss E. Campbell, Miss B. Campbell, Miss E. Campbell, Mr. J. R. Cartwright, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Denny, Mr. E. Drew, Mr. D. Fiegel, Mr. A. V. Fens h, Mrs. D Frederi ks, Mr. W. O. Frost, Mr. Gee Sing Sam, Mrs. J. C. Howe, Mrs. G. H. Kidd, Miss Jeanie Ki ld, Mr. Lin Tong Shu, Mr. E. Lowell, Mr. Lee Thing, Mr. A. B. Lebenbaum, Mrs. E. D. Merrill and infant, Mr. E. J. Marstens, Mr. Le lie B. Newman, Mr. J. Pappa, Mr. Quock Ying, Mrs. R. J. Rosenstock, Miss Susie Rosenstock, Mr. J. Frank Smith, Mrs. J. Frank Smith, Master Wm. Smith, Mr E. H. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. Tong Sum and infant, Mr. Tong Yook, Mr. W. Vogt, Mr. C. T. Wendell, Mrs. C. T. Wendell, Master G. M. Xavier, Dr. D. T. Yui and Mr. Quock Chung in cabin.

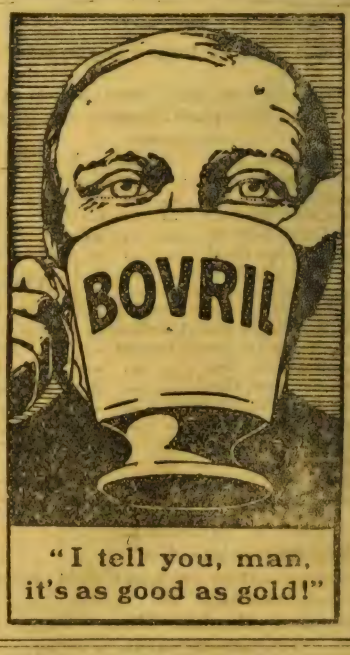
DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan* for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Mark Baggalley, Mrs. L. Brown, Mr. F. Hallows, Mr. C. A. Henderson, Mr. Chan Wa Ngok, Mrs. Chan Wa Ngok, Dr. J. Smyth and Mrs. Smyth in cabin.

Per American steamer *China* for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hubbard, Mr. I. Bakels, Mr. Alfred Carstens, Mr. J. Coll, Mr. and Mrs J. B. Davies, Miss M. Fegeli, Mr. Harold O. Henry, Rev. M. Kennelly, Mr. T. Kerrigan, M s. H. I, Lawler, Mr. Harold Lawler, Miss B. Lawler, Mr. Hsu Lioulian g, Mr. C. Maguire, Mr. R. Sims, Miss A. Stussy, Mr. M. Smyth, Mr. Wm Stalker, Mr. S. S. Wright, Miss R. Zhand, Miss B Appleby, Mr. Albert E Axt, Mr. Claude B. Bacon, Mr. A. W. Barber, Mrs. O. Campbell, Master Wyman Campbell, Miss Ela Campbell, Miss Bertha Campbell, Miss Esther Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Coffin, Mr. and Mrs. F. Denney, Mr. Ed, Mr. A. V. Fonsch, Mrs. D. Fredericks, Mr. W. O. Frost, Mr. Gee Sin Sam, Mrs. J hn C. Howe, Mrs. G. H. Kidd, Miss Jeanie Kidd, Mr. Lin Tong Snu, Mr. Lee Thing, Mr. A. B. Labenbaum, Mrs. E D. Merrell and infant, Mr. Leslie B. Newman, Mr. Queck Chung, Mr Queck Ying, Mr. R. J. Rosenstock, Mr. J. Frank Smith, Mrs. J. Frank J. Smitht Master Wm. Smith, Mr. E H. Smith, Mr J. Smith, Mr. Tong Sum and infant, Mr. Tong Yook, Mr. W. Vog', Mr. and Mrs C. T. Wendell, Master G. M. Xavier, Dr. D. T. Yui, Mr. E. J Marsten, Mr. Jos. Rappa, Mr. D. Fiegle, Mrs. C. H. Langford, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Oldis and Mr. C. S. Babb in cabin.

Per American steamer *Korea* for San Francisco via Honolulu;—Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, Mr. J. A. Bruns, Mr. Peter Fraser, Mr. Juan Lau Che, Mrs. Carmen de Lau, Master A. Lau, Mr. Lee Ah Leong, Miss J. A. Marriott, Rev. J. Marticovers, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mr. R. Sheepshanks, Mr. S. F. Tecson, Rev. R. L. Torry, Mrs. R. L. Torry and infant, Master W. Torry, Mr. T. Turner, Mr. J. T. Van Cleve, Mr. F. W. Walker, Mrs. L. T. Wilson, Dr. Geo Worth, Mrs. Geo. Worth, Mr. W. C. Worth, Master W. C. Worth, Miss Ruth Worth, Mr. K. Arakawa, Mrs. K. Arakawa, Mrs. H. E. Cole, Mr. E. W. Frazar, Mrs E. W. Frazar, Mr. R. Fulton, Mr. S. C. Kaufman, Mr. W. A. Mentzer, Mr. J. Opel, Mr. W. B. Orr, Miss Gertrude Strong, Mrs. S. Takeda and Mrs. J. Livingston Taylor in cabin.





(毎土曜日一回發行)
編輯人兼發行人 エフ ブリンクリー
配人兼印刷人 イ ブルース ミットフオールド
發行所 横濱市山下町五十五番
ヲヤツオンメール新聞社

Digitized by INTERNET ARCHIVE
Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

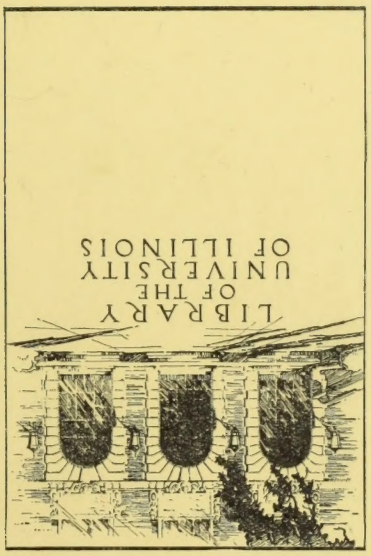
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN



Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
Q. 059.52 Jw C001 v.54 JY-D(1910)
Japan daily mail.
3 0112 089395450

Digitized by
INTERNET ARCHIVE

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN